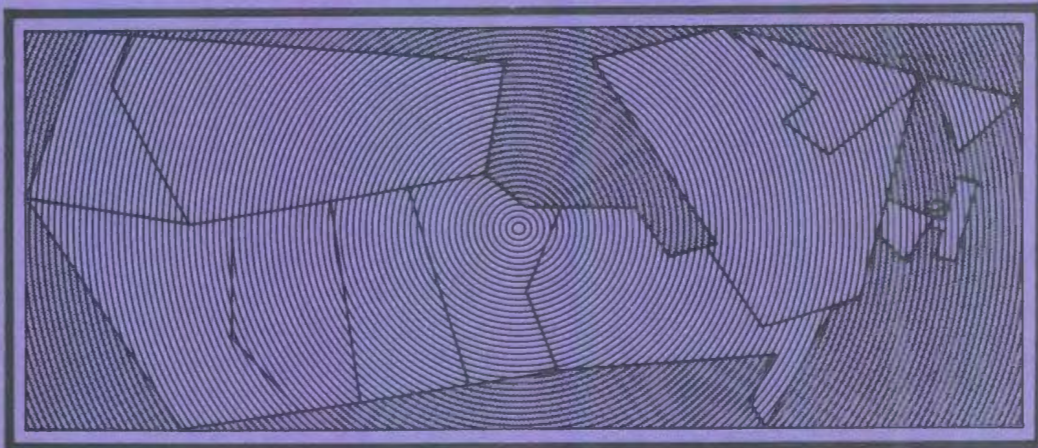


ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN
MAP LIBRARIES

CARTOTHÈQUES
CANADIENNES



BULLETIN NO. 16

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Number 16, November 1974

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES / ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Membership 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:

Active (full-time Canadian map librarians)	\$ 7.50
Associate (anyone interested)	\$ 5.00
Institutional	\$15.00

Members receive the annual conference Proceedings, as well as the Bulletin. The Bulletin is edited by the Vice-President, and appears at irregular intervals throughout the year. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the

National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0N3

Officers of the Association for 1974-1975 are:

President	Frances Woodward	University of British Columbia
Vice-President	Barbara Farrell	Carleton University
Secretary	William McKee	City of Vancouver Archives
Treasurer	Lorraine Dubreuil	McGill University

EDITORIAL

Communication

Many of you were present at the Annual business meeting in Toronto in early June when the title and format of the Newsletter/Bulletin were discussed. In keeping with what seemed to be the general feeling of the meeting, this issue becomes the first one entitled simply "Bulletin". Since the one word serves in both French and English, it seems a sensible change for an organization such as ours. To celebrate the change Stefan Palko has designed a new cover for us which tries to express in visual form the two ideas of 'unity' and 'communication'. Perhaps you will let me know your reactions to the change.

Between issues of the Bulletin I shall try to keep you up-to-date with the activities of members and sub-groups of the Association in various parts of the country by means of a very informal 'Newsletter'. The frequency with which such newsletters arrive will be entirely dependent upon how well we are able to develop the theme of communication. In a country the size of Canada and with

a membership as dispersed as ours we can only hope to keep in touch if we each make the effort to find the time to write - difficult though this is. There are many practical and theoretical concerns vital to us all which can well be discussed in the Newsletter so perhaps this will be the appropriate medium for "letters to the Editor" column as well as "news from the regions". The Bulletin itself can then concentrate on more substantial articles and the number of news notes be considerably reduced. To start the ball rolling here are a few questions which have recently been posed to me:

1. Are our map collections really user oriented or are we more concerned with the accumulation and storage of maps? What can we actually do to encourage the use of our maps?
2. For University collections - what are the real arguments for and against membership in the Library or the Geography Department?

Over to you. Please write to me on these or any other topics or concerns.

Meanwhile, one letter to the editor which expresses the sentiments of most of us who attended the Toronto Conference.

Dear Editor:

I would like to express thanks to all those Officers and Members of the Geography and Map Division, and of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, for the very fine conference in Toronto.

As one map librarian who appreciates all of the hard work that is necessary to put together a program arrange for facilities, and fight "city hall" to unravel the problems created by others, I cannot thank all of you enough for a most enjoyable time.

The charming grace of Joan Winearls, University of Toronto, who arranged local facilities, and the typical Canadian hospitality of Kate Donkin, McMaster University, will be long remembered.

Without a doubt, the success of the conference is to the credit of Alberta Koerner and Joan Winearls. Their year-long planning and coordination was executed so smoothly that only the many individuals who helped them would be able to detect any minor complications.

You have given all of us a performance worthy of emulation.

Thanks again,
Stanley D. Stevens
Western Association of Map Libraries
Santa Cruz, California

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, JUNE 9-13, 1974

The annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held in Toronto in early June. This year the format was changed slightly to include joint sessions with the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division.

Registration and reception were held on Sunday evening at the Holiday Inn. An open invitation was extended to S.L.A./G. & M. members. This was the first opportunity for many people, either to renew old acquaintances or meet new members of the Associations.

Heather Maddick

The A.C.M.L. programme for Monday, June 10 began with the business meeting which consumed the entire morning and was eventually adjourned until Wednesday.

At the noon luncheon, Professor H. Roy Merrens of the Geography Department of York University discussed the use of a map as an educational and political tool for citizen's groups attempting to generate community awareness, involvement, and reform. Specifically he narrated the evolution of a unique cartographic item entitled "People's Guide to the Toronto Waterfront," relating the problems of its production, its contents, and its utility. It is a tribute to Professor Merrens that his address was favourably received despite the meagre luncheon presented by the Four-Seasons-Sheraton.

The afternoon papers began with Robert W. Karrow Jr. on "The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library: Progress and Prospect." Karrow outlined the programme of the Center and illustrated the talk with transparencies of recent acquisitions. It was a polished piece of publicity. Ralph E. Ehrenberg's talk on the "Nature and Value of Cartographic Records in Archives" somehow failed to achieve the large pretensions of his title, perhaps because the material was too directly related to the holdings of his own institution. William W. Easton's "Brief History of Portolan Charts" added little to what has already been published; this would seem to be a requirement for a professional audience. Ray C. Oman ended the afternoon with a report on the "Map Microfilming Feasibility Study" undertaken by the Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service of the United States. The analysis of the problem developed in the study will be of interest to map libraries and repositories everywhere.

James W. Knight

Tuesday was the second day of contributed papers in the S.L.A. G. & M. Division portion of the conference. The morning session featured a number of speakers on the publishing of cartographic journals. Actually two of the publications -

the WAML Information Bulletin and the S.L.A./G. & M. Division Bulletin are on aspects of map custodianship. Of the other two, The American Cartographer is a very new journal, with only one issue published at the time of the conference thus, The Canadian Cartographer was the only established cartographic journal to be discussed.

On Tuesday afternoon, papers on a variety of topics were featured. To alleviate problems in arranging speakers, one of the A.C.M.L. members who was to speak the following day was rescheduled to this session. Bob Hayward's paper on "Chas. E. Goad and Fire Insurance Cartography," was undoubtedly one of the best researched and informative papers heard at the conference. The effect of Jeremiah B. Post's paper on "Cartographic Fantasy," based in part on his recently published Atlas of Fantasy, was damaged by poor quality slides, which could not be used to illustrate the talk. Other topics included the New York City Master Plan and a description of Margaret Ross' visits to map collections in Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Wednesday, June 12 was the A.C.M.L. day, to which S.L.A. G.& M. delegates were invited. The day began at an early hour for A.C.M.L. members as we completed the business meeting (which had been suspended on Monday morning due to lack of time) before the day's sessions commenced. Malcolm Rigby's paper on U.D.C. (the Universal Decimal Classification system) and Malcolm MacLeod's on computer mapping contributed to an informative, interesting morning session. The luncheon at the Faculty Club, University of Toronto replaced the traditional conference banquet.

The afternoon session featured several reports from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, an annual event which is always informative and a report from Henry Castner on the ICA Working Group on the History of Cartography. The last scheduled speaker was Jan Pidek, head of the Records Conservation Section at the Public Archives who had also spoken in 1969 and was invited back because of the interest in the topic. Mr. Pidek's speech was highlighted by the samples of materials which he distributed and discussed.

Betty Kidd

On Thursday, June 13, two buses picked up A.C.M.L. and interested S.L.A. members for the "Head of the Lakes" tour. We drove from Toronto to Hamilton along the lake front or what is affectionately called the "Beach Strip." The industrialization of this area certainly took its toll on the environment. Fortunately, some planning and control is helping to revive the natural beauty of this area. What took one hundred years to spoil may take 1,000 years to restore.

We arrived in Hamilton and proceeded to Mc McMaster University and Kate Donkin's Map Library. Map Curator's can take a lesson from Kate, for her map collection is that of the people. It is accessible to all and her staff are friendly and helpful. As she states in a brochure "Helping is our job" and "A time space collection for all disciplines". Congratulations Kate, a great job.

Our tour guides notified us that the box lunches were to be served and the group settled down to eat. During the lunch break, some people visited the McMaster University Campus.

The early afternoon was spent visiting Dundurn Castle and the Rock Gardens. Many enjoyed the beauty of the Rock Gardens. However, travelling through time, into the past was provided at Dundurn Castle. The ways of life in an early to mid-19th century home in Upper Canada is relived in this historical tourist attraction.

On we travelled to the Websters Falls Conservation Area and all the way we had great views of the Niagara Escarpment. Unfortunately, it rained on and off, and by the time we got to the Drumlin fields some of our spirit was dampened and tired. Fortunately, the tour guides were enthusiastic and all along the way pointed out many "vernacular" house types of nineteenth century Ontario.

Tired, hungry, thirsty and stiff we arrived at Kate Donkin's "other home" in Waterdown. The showers stayed away while we quenched our thirsts with cold, cold beer etc. The B.B.Q. fires were ready and so were about one hundred hungry Canadians and Americans. Thanks to Mr. Donkin, family and some avid A.C.M.L. B.B.Q.'ers, "five million" patties and buns were consumed. Some beautiful strawberries and more drinks and the crowd came alive. Under the direction of Joan Winearls, the A.C.M.L. choir performed its repertoire of songs. Missing was the voice of Theodore Layng in the A.C.M.L. choir's rendition of "Ba Ba Black Sheep". One prominent S.L.A. member was quoted as saying "I never had so much fun, I never had so much fun, I never had..." throughout the night. All good things must come to an end and that's too bad. Thank you Mr. & Mrs. Donkin. The bus trip back to Toronto was a riot and will remain memorable to those who were fortunate to be along and a mystery to those who couldn't make it.

This was an informative and educational tour, a great finale to another successful A.C.M.L. conference.

Thomas Nagy

LES CARTOGRAPHES CANADIENS A LA RECHERCHE DE LEUR IDENTITE

Le Comité de cartographie de l'Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques (Cartography Committee, Canadian Institute of Surveying) a tenu sa réunion d'automne le 29 août 1974 à la Forêt expérimentale Montmorency de l'Université Laval, dans le Parc des Laurentides, à 40 milles au nord de Québec. A cette occasion, ce Comité a pensé tenir une rencontre du 26 au 28 août réunissant les principaux intéressés (cartographes, arpenteurs, géographes, carto-thécaires) dans le but de promouvoir la cartographie au Canada et d'établir des liaisons entre les différents groupes formant la "communauté cartographique canadienne."

QUELQUES EVENEMENTS RECENTS

On sait que plusieurs événements récents ont pris place dans la vie cartographique au Canada. Le 18 janvier 1974 s'est tenue à Toronto une réunion de personnes intéressées dans le but de mettre sur pied éventuellement une Fédération canadienne de cartographie (Canadian Federation for Cartography). Cette tentative n'a pas donné jusqu'à maintenant de résultats concrets.

Par ailleurs, trois membres de l'Institut des cartographes agréés de l'Ontario (Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers) ont rencontré à Ottawa le 27 février trois membres du Comité de cartographie du CIS en vue de renforcer les liens entre ces deux organismes.

En outre, le Comité de cartographie a tenu sa réunion annuelle à Vancouver le 2 avril dernier, ce qui lui a permis de rencontrer les cartographes de l'Ouest canadien. Il fut alors indiqué que si ce Comité voulait jouer un rôle de direction dans le domaine de la cartographie au Canada, il devrait alors élargir ses portes en vue d'assurer une meilleure représentativité de tous les groupes directement ou indirectement intéressés à la cartographie.

La tenue de la septième Conférence internationale de la cartographie à Madrid du 28 avril au 5 mai dernier a fait ressortir ce "malaise de représentativité" qu'on pouvait observer dans la composition de la délégation Canadienne à cette rencontre internationale.

Ces événements récents ont démontré la nécessité d'étudier de façon concrète ces "malaises" de la situation de la cartographie au Canada. C'est pourquoi le Comité de la cartographie a décidé de faire précéder sa réunion d'automne d'une rencontre de travail réunissant un éventail plus large et plus représentatif de la cartographie au Canada.

LA RENCONTRE DE LA FORET MONTMORENCY

Le président de ce Comité, M. Robert Saint-Arnaud de la Faculté de foresterie et de géodésie de l'Université Laval, a invité à cette rencontre des représentants des groupes ou organismes suivants (en plus des membres du Comité):

- Ontario Insititute of Chartered Cartographers
- Saskatchewan group of cartographers
- Association of Canadian Geographers/Association canadienne des géographes

- Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des carto-thèques canadiennes
- Society of university cartographers
- Canadian Institute of Surveying/Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques
- Divers ministères fédéraux et provinciaux, universités, etc.

Le programme contenait plusieurs sujets d'étude, dont entre autres:

- la cartographie au Canada en 1974
- le Comité de la cartographie (CIS)
- la planification cartographique au Ministère de l'énergie, des mines et des ressources
- les activités cartographiques provinciales en Alberta
- la formation des cartographes
- la recherche en cartographie
- les organismes professionnels liés à la cartographie
- les communications à établir

Chaque séance comportait un exposé du sujet suivi de questions ou d'échanges de vue qui souvent furent écourtées faute de temps. Une personne était chargée de résumer l'essentiel des discussions en vue de la session finale.

CONCLUSIONS

Des recommandations ont été faites pour que le Ministère de l'énergie, des mines et des ressources accorde une attention plus grande à la cartographie pour fins touristiques et qu'il confie davantage de contrats extérieurs pour l'exécution de travaux cartographiques.

Le point fondamental qui a marqué cette rencontre de la Forêt Montmorency est sans contredit cette préoccupation pour les cartographes canadiens de LA RECHERCHE D'UNE IDENTITE PROPRE ET D'UNE FORME DE REGROUPEMENT REPRESENTATIF DE TOUS LES SECTEURS DE L'ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIQUE CANADIENNE.

RECHERCHE D'UNE IDENTITE

On a maintes fois évoqué la difficulté de définir clairement ce qu'est un cartographe, surtout en raison de l'absence de programmes rigoureux de formation en ce domaine. Par conséquent il s'avère difficile de déterminer qui est cartographe au Canada, quels sont les besoins et les aspirations de ce groupe de professionnels qui appartiennent à diverses associations souvent connexes à leurs activités. Les cartographes ne peuvent donc pas s'identifier complètement à l'une ou à l'autre de ces associations. De plus, le caractère

interdisciplinaire de la cartographie peut donner une idée de la diversité existant au sein de ce milieu professionnel. C'est pourquoi la nécessité s'est fortement faite sentir d'un regroupement cartographique à l'échelle canadienne qui aiderait à trouver l'identité recherchée et qui favoriserait l'échange de communications et d'informations entre les diverses composantes intéressées.

FORME DE REGROUPEMENT REPRESENTATIF

Le manque de représentativité de l'actuel Comité de cartographie du CIS a été évoqué à plusieurs reprises. On sait que le CIS représente officiellement le Canada lors de rencontres internationales touchant la cartographie. Plusieurs formules s'offrent dans le but de trouver un genre de regroupement plus représentatif:

- Un Comité national de cartographie/National Committee for Cartography composé de représentants des secteurs concernés.
- Une Fédération canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques/Canadian federation of geodetic and survey sciences qui réunirait les arpenteurs et les cartographes.
- Un Conseil canadien de cartographes affilié au CIS, sur le modèle du Canadian council of land surveyors créé récemment, le CIS devenant alors une fédération de disciplines.
- Un nouveau Comité de cartographie du CIS élargi et vraiment représentatif. Certains sont d'avis que si le CIS conserve le statu quo, il peut perdre un certain nombre de cartographes comme membres. Par ailleurs des modifications profondes qui mèneraient jusqu'à un changement de nom du CIS pourraient également indisposer les arpenteurs.

Devant ces nombreuses possibilités offertes, il a été résolu de créer un comité d'étude formé de cartographes et de représentants du CIS dans le but de trouver la formule de regroupement qui conviendrait le mieux à l'ensemble de la communauté cartographique canadienne. Ce comité doit faire rapport au milieu de l'automne 1974.

Il y a donc lieu de croire que les cartographes canadiens trouveront sous peu l'identité recherchée, quelle qu'en soit le mode d'expression.

Ces développements prochains auront certainement des conséquences heureuses pour les carto-thécaires. En définitive, la cartographie est une chaîne de communication amorcée par le cartographe et complétée lorsque l'utilisateur perçoit le message cartographique. Le carto-thécaire est à toute fin de la transmission du message, donc un associé indispensable du cartographe.

Mieux connaître les cartographes, c'est mieux jouer notre rôle de transmetteur de l'information cartographique auprès des usagers. On ne peut que souhaiter aux cartographes de réussir le plus tôt possible à trouver l'identité qu'ils recherchent. Leur souci de mettre en relation étroite toutes les parties intéressées par la chose cartographique est des plus louables. Les carto-thécaires ne peuvent qu'y souscrire sans réserve.

On doit remercier chaleureusement les organisateurs de cette fructueuse rencontre cartographique pour avoir invité l'Association des cartothonques canadiennes à participer à cette réunion qui marquera sans doute le départ d'une collaboration encore plus étroite entre les cartographes et les cartothoncaires.

Yves Tessier, délégué
Association des cartothonques
canadiennes

Cartothonque
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Québec G1K 7P4

Geography Exam

1. Identify the following terms:-

- a) tornatoes
- b) bedpan
- c) dames
- d) chloropleth
- e) muscoke
- f) esther
- g) epeirographic precipitation

2. Q. What is an isochronic surface?

A. A map line symbol for a very rough road.

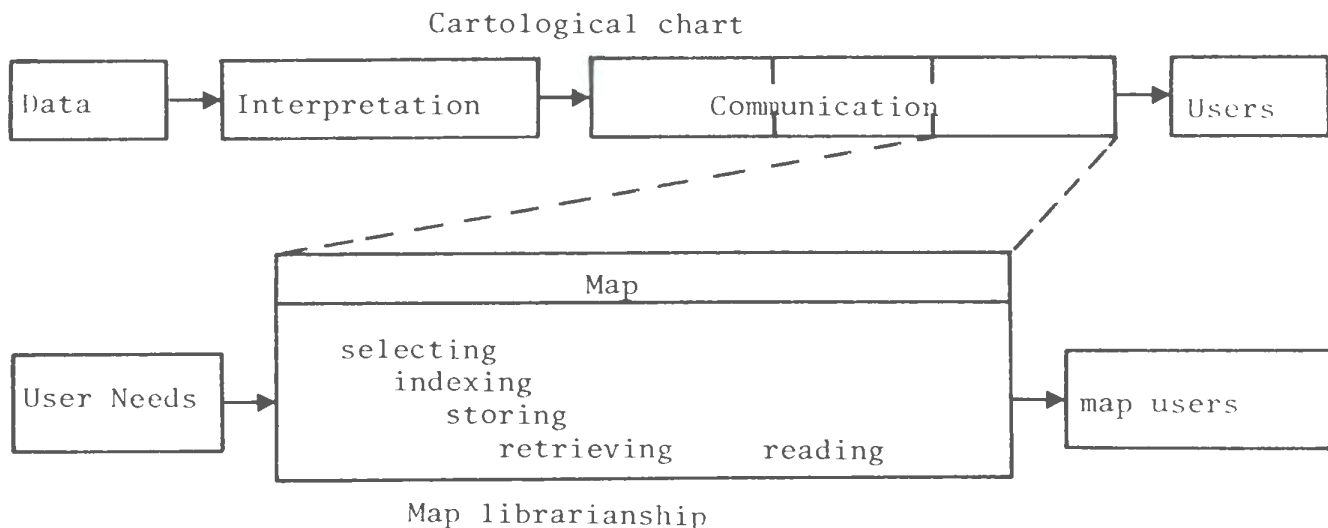
MAP LIBRARIES, MAP LIBRARIANS AND CARTOGRAPHERS*

There is an interesting correlation in the history of cartology (yet to be written) between cartographers and map librarians. Although cartographers have existed and produced maps for a long time, their natural counterparts, map librarians, came into existence only very recently. Map collecting began at the same time as the gathering of printed materials. Both books and maps were collected in large repositories of knowledge called libraries or archives, mainly for the sake of keeping these intellectual artifacts from destruction. You have certainly heard of the existence of the Map Room of the British Museum; le Departement des cartes et plans de la Bibliotheque nationale de France; the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress or the Map Division of the Public Archives of Canada, now known as the National Map Collection. But, until recently, what was known more than that? Archivists looked after maps mainly for their archival interest. Librarians were rather bored by these bunches of paper impossible to unroll and shelve. Neither were to blame for reasons too long to explain at this time.

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP

It is also interesting to note that war almost gave birth to map librarianship. When World War II ended, government offices in the United States were crowded with tons of surplus topographic maps. Why not create map depots to get rid of this embarrassing material no longer of strategic value? This is the way in which many map libraries came into being. The emergence of geographic studies on larger scales came and gave a sense to this garbage disposal operation. Authentic geographic education was not conceivable without maps which then began to be considered as valid records of knowledge and information...like books. Then appeared map librarians as a professional body, around the forties in the United States, and in the sixties in Canada. As a matter of fact, the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, that is to say the association of American map libraries, was founded in 1941, and its Canadian counterpart the Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des cartotheques candiennes, in 1967.

Both communities, of cartographers and map librarians, can no longer ignore each other or live apart, since they are involved in the same communications process, at different stages. If we refer to cartography as an act of communicating ideas in geo-graphic form by means of a physical substratum called a map, we refer to an intellectual communication between a map maker and a map user.



In this scheme, we must not forget that this level of intellectual communication is possible only after a physical communication took place between the map itself, which conveys the message, and the user. It is here that the justification of map librarianship lies: in serving as an interface between map production and map utilisation.

MAP LIBRARIES

To cartographers, map rooms are as essential as plotters' rooms or should be so to say the least. Map libraries are essential at three levels in cartography:

A. - AT THE CONCEPTUAL STAGE OF MAP PRODUCTION

A cartographer has to process data into graphic form. He must collect information from many sources and among these sources existing maps are certainly not insignificant. He must compare what he has in mind with what other cartographers have previously done with similar subjects. The map library should be the cartographer's current reading room.

B. - IN THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TRANSFER PROCESS

Geographic information is characterised by its geo-location. The most efficient way of communicating this geo-located information is undoubtedly a map. A map library is to a geographic information user as a "straight" library is to a literature oriented user. In many instances, a map library comprises not only maps and atlases but books, periodicals and pictures of geographic interest.

C. - IN THE CARTOGRAPHIC EDUCATION PROCESS

Can sound cartographic education be possible without intense use of maps as teaching tools and research materials? Cannot the map library be considered as one of the focal points of cartographic education? as the best place for continuous exposure to map production? In this era of continuing education, should not students be trained to keep themselves informed and up to date on map production, once the relationship professor-student is over? I used to say that documentation is among the best way to promote self education and among the least expensive too, since this concept involves using existing resources more intelligently.

MAP LIBRARIANS

What to say about the map librarian himself? Besides on-the-job training, more and more of them have formal backgrounds in geography, cartography, history, information science or librarianship. They are or all want to be information specialists, information "brokers" for the benefit of users. They are just willing to play their role in a team-teaching-oriented education.

These are a few dozen of them in Canada. They are very active within their Association of Canadian Map Libraries. The aim of this association is to further the professional knowledge of its members and to promote general interest in map libraries and knowledge of maps. These objectives can be accomplished by encouraging high standards in the organization, administration and development of Canadian map libraries. The Association acts as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information and ideas. Technical papers, panel

discussions, work-shops are parts of meetings, especially during the annual conference which is interesting enough as to attract a few noted cartographers regularly. The Association publishes the Proceedings of the Annual Conference and a Bulletin which keeps members informed of activities in matters of cartographic interest. It has also published a Directory of Canadian Map Libraries.

The distribution of institutional memberships is roughly as follows:

- 70% university map libraries
- 10% archival map collections
- 10% government agencies
- 10% others

Map librarians belong to the cartographic community and they are living in symbiosis with it. They hope to be involved more closely with map-making people in whatever possible "political status", be it federation, confederation, souverainete-association, and what else!

Thank you

Yves Tessier, official representative
Association of Canadian Map Libraries/
Association des cartotheques canadiennes

*Speech delivered at the Fall meeting of the Cartography Committee of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, Foret Montmorency, Quebec, August 26-29, 1974.

LE ROYAUME DU SAGUENAY

La région qu'on appelle "le Royaume du Saguenay", ou simplement "le Saguenay", est un vaste territoire qui s'étend, entre le 48^e et le 51^e degré de latitude nord, depuis le fleuve Saint-Laurent jusqu'à la ligne du partage des eaux; ses limites traditionnelles sont: - l'est la rivière Moisie, près des Sept-Iles; - l'ouest une partie de l'Abitibi; au sud les comtes de Charlevoix, Québec et Portneuf; au nord les limites de l'Ungava, - quelque 200 milles au nord du grand lac Mistassini. C'est une superficie d'environ 150,000 milles carrés, correspondant à 5 fois celle du Nouveau-Brunswick et 70 fois celle de L'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, qui sont des provinces.

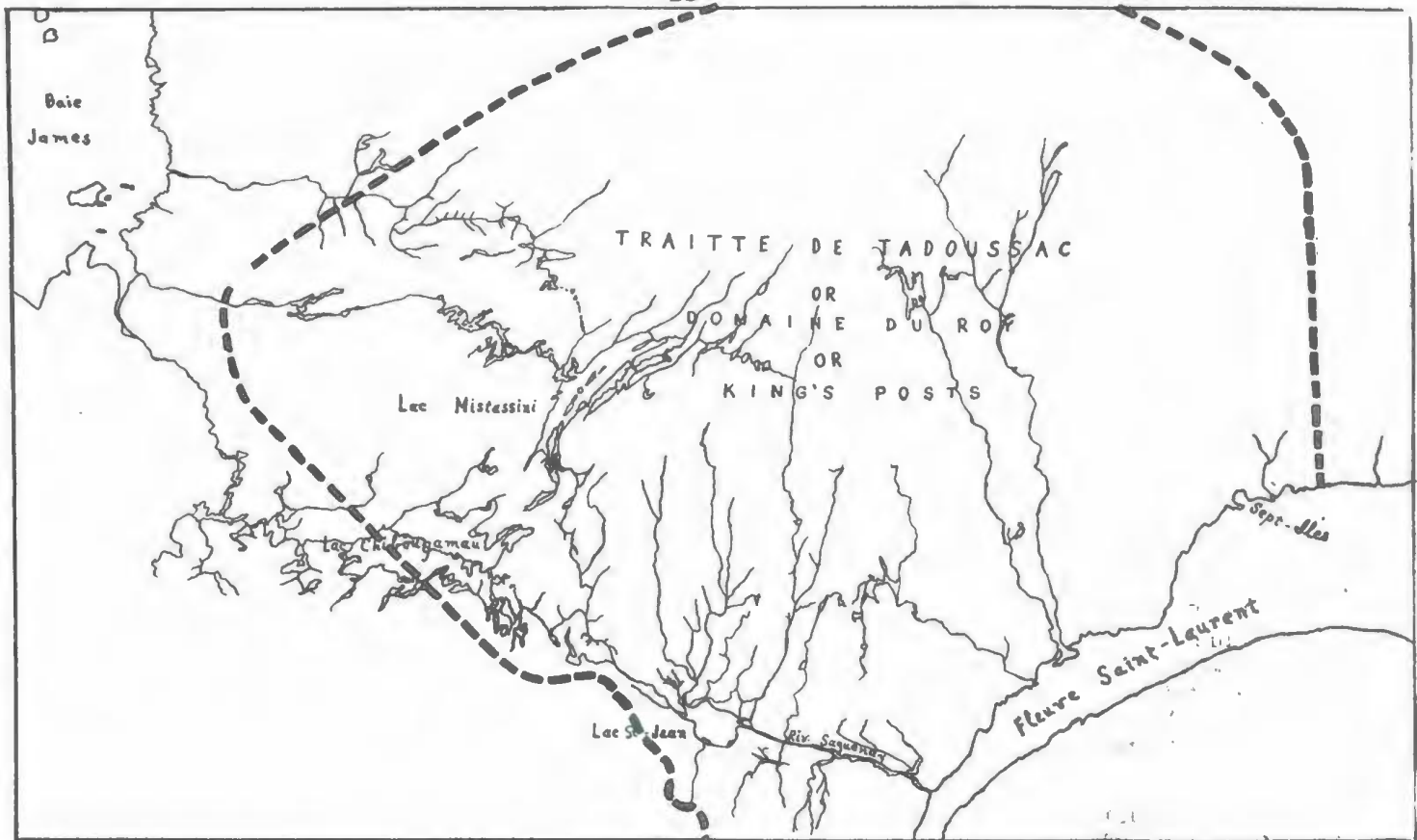
Sur les cartes officielles un comté, un canton et un cours d'eau portent le nom de Saguenay, et la région elle-même n'a pas de désignation; mais depuis plus de quatre siècles cette région s'appelle le Saguenay. C'est sous ce nom et avec le titre de "royaume" que son territoire fut désigné au découvreur du Canada par les habitants du pays, les Indiens, en 1535, et celui-ci appela "rivière du Saguenay" le cours d'eau qui lui fut indiqué comme le "droit et bon chemin qui conduisait au dit royaume".

Ce titre était alors justifié par le fait que les nations qui l'habitaient étaient unies et formaient une sorte de confédération avec leurs assemblées délibérantes annuelles et leur grand sagamo. Il continue de convenir à ce pays géographiquement isolé, longtemps fermé et réservé comme domaine propre des rois de France puis de ceux d'Angleterre et qui a été tout à tour réputé comme royaume des fourrures, royaume du pin blanc, royaume du fromage, de la pulpe et du papier, des bleuets, de l'aluminium, de l'électricité... Le chemin majestueux qui y conduit, un fjord splendide qui est le plus profond (800 pieds) et l'un des plus beaux du monde et qui a fait pendant plus de cent ans la fortune des compagnies de navigation qui y ont promené les visiteurs, pourrait mériter au Saguenay le titre de "royaume du tourisme".

Section du Bouclier Laurentien, le Saguenay est une région haute, semée de montagnes arrondies que dominent quelques massifs, les monts de Sainte-Marguerite et de Valin, qui dépassent 3,000 pieds de hauteur. Sa partie sud est coupée travers par une zone enfoncée au creux de laquelle est logé le lac Saint-Jean, qui reçoit les eaux d'un territoire de 35,000 milles carrés et les déverse par une double décharge dans la vivière Saguenay, par où elles descendent dans la tranchée profonde du fjord. Une conséquence de cette disposition géographique, qui établit une grande différence de niveau entre le plateau élevé où naissent les rivières et le point où elles se déchargent, est de multiplier les chutes et les rapides et de constituer une profusion de pouvoirs hydrauliques qui est une richesse très précieuse pour la région.

Le niveau du Lac Saint-Jean, où viennent les eaux de quinze rivières, est de 325 pieds au-dessus de celui de l'amer; celui du lac Kénogami est à 515 pieds.

Très vieux au point de vue géologique, puisqu'il appartient à cette partie de la croûte terrestre qui est reconnue comme la plus ancienne du monde, le Saguenay est un pays jeune au point de vue de la colonisation, qui a commencé il y a à peine 140 ans.



Carte du Domaine du Roi (établi en 1674), correspondant au Royaume du Saguenay.
 Carte Harléienne, 1537 ou 1542, d'après les connaissances de Jacques Cartier.



Le
est
s.

Pendant plus de trois siècles - exactement de 1535 à 1838 - cette région était demeurée à l'écart du développement du Canada; son territoire, habité par les Indiens désignés sous le nom général de Montagnais, était un pays fermé où seuls pénétraient les missionnaires et les quelques employés des compagnies de traite. C'est en 1838 que fut donné le premier coup de hache pour entamer la forêt sauvage et introduire la civilisation, et c'est seulement en 1842 que fut levée la défense d'y faire des établissements autres que les postes de traite et de mission.

La conquête, commencée dans le bas Saguenay, montait à l'assaut du plateau du lac Saint-Jean en 1849. En 1870 un incendie balaya toute la partie colonisée, n'épargnant que deux villages. Pas une famille ne quitta. La première misère passée, l'agriculture profita des éclaircies élargies par le feu et de la main-d'oeuvre libérée par le ralenti de l'exploitation forestière; ce fut un essor décisif.

En 1881 la fabrication du fromage dotait l'agriculture saguenéenne d'un produit de commerce. En 1888 un chemin de fer allant de Québec au lac Saint-Jean à travers les Laurentides rendait possible l'expédition de tous les produits de la région et ouvrait l'ère de la prospérité; avec le concours de la Société de Rapatriement et de Colonisation, fondée en 1897, on achevait la conquête du domaine agricole.

La production du bois de commerce, expédié par mer, avait été la grande industrie du premier demi-siècle; elle fut ensuite dépassée par la fabrication de la pulpe, qui commença - Chicoutimi en 1898 et presque aussitôt après à Jonquière et au Lac-Saint-Jean; la première usine à papier fut établie à Kénogami en 1911.

Le développement de l'énergie électrique a débuté en 1895; il avait gagné à peu près toutes les parties de la région quand, à partir de 1925, il prit la formule des centrales gigantesques et rendit possible l'établissements d'industries comme celle de l'aluminium, installée en 1926.

Les institutions civiles et religieuses, éducationnelles et sociales, de même que les services publics, se sont développés parallèlement aux progrès matériels. Le système municipal fut établi dès les débuts, en même temps que dans les autres parties de la province. Un pensionnat fut établi à Chicoutimi par les religieuses du Bon-Pasteur dès 1864, un à Roberval par les Ursulines en 1884; le Séminaire de Chicoutimi fut fondé en 1873; le diocèse date de 1878. L'hôpital de 1882, le premier journal de 1882 et son continuateru, "Le Progrès du Saguenay", a commencé en 1886.

Voilà, en raccourci, comment s'est transformé le Saguenay à partir de 1838. C'est en pleine vérité qu'à l'occasion du centenaire, en 1938, on a pu graver au revers de la médaille commémorative: EN UN SIECLE NOTRE LABEUR A FAIT UN PAYS.

Un pays! Le Saguenay est en effet un pays complet: vaste comme une province, doté de ressources immenses et variés, avec une population saine, homogène et active, il possède toutes les organisations que réclament ses besoins;

mieux que d'autres régions plus anciennes, il a son histoire particulière et, ce qui lui vaut la gloire d'être à l'avant par rapport au Canada et à la province, il a son drapeau.

Quelques données concrètes permettront de se faire une idée plus juste de ce qu'il est.

Le Saguenay compte une population établie de 340,000 habitants, 12 cités et villes, 107 municipalités, plus de 6,000 fermes, avec près de 400,000 acres en culture, 8 usines de pulpe et papier, 3 usines de réduction de l'aluminium dont l'une est la plus grande du genre en activité dans l'univers, des manufactures de meubles, de cuir et chaussures, de fer forgé, 3 abattoirs avec les industries connexes, 12 millions d'unités de forces électriques développées; dans le domaine scolaire et éducationnel il compte une université, 5 cégeps, 7 Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnels un séminaire de vocations tardives, un grand-séminaire, un séminaire, qui reçoit 650 étudiants et dirige le cours classique de 300 autres hors de ses murs, un collège classique féminin, 4 écoles normales et 5 pensionnats, une école d'agriculture pour les garçons et une pour les filles, un système d'écoles rurales de création locale, 2 écoles d'arts et métiers, 1400 écoles publiques, 8 journaux, 4 revues mensuelles, 5 postes de radiodiffusion dont 2 de télévision. En fait de services sociaux, il possède un hôpital de première classe de type universitaire et 6 hôpital d'ordre secondaire, un sanatorium, un orphelinat, 10 foyers pour vieillards, un service spécial de l'enfance: soit vingt institutions dont l'ensemble pourvoit à tous les besoins corporels, du berceau à la tombe, organisations syndicales, caisses populaires et coopératives, chemins de fer et routes, service de transport et de distribution, aqueduc, électricité, téléphone et tout ce qui s'appelle utilités publiques couvrent toutes les localités. Dans le domaine religieux la région compte 2 diocèses, 117 paroisses, 560 prêtres (séculiers et religieux), un grand-séminaire ecclésiastique, 14 communautés d'hommes, 10 communautés de femmes dont trois de fondation locale, et tout ce que comporte une organisation religieuse complète.

Du côté pittoresque, le pays du Saguenay présente des aspects bien caractéristiques, riches de contrastes et de beauté: monts et plaines, mer et plateau, activité et solitude, fjord uniques, ciel aux variations infinies... On peut ramener à quatre les traits essentiels de la physionomie: une forêt immense, un riche domaine agricole, une activité industrielle et commerciale vigoureuse, une population typiquement jeune et personnelle. Ces traits sont figurés par les quatre couleurs de son drapeau: vert feuille, jaune doré, gris argent et rouge vif.

Par son étendue et sa position géographiques, par ses ressources et ses attraits, par son histoire, par son développement et par ses perspectives d'avenir, le Saguenay est mieux qu'un royaume légendaire, il est une vivante et splendide réalité.

Victor Tremblay. P.D.
Archivist. La Société Historique du
Saguenay. Chicoutimi, P.Q.

INFORMATION CENTRE, MARITIME RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Maritime Resource Management Service (MRMS) is one of three agencies established under the Council of Maritime Premiers. Its primary responsibility, as implied in its title, is the management of the resources of the three Maritime Provinces. This includes specific land use planning, engineering, and community development projects within the area. For example, an environmental impact study of the Strait of Canso area is presently under study and is expected to be completed in 1975. This study in its final form will result in a series of maps and overlays of the area.

M.R.M.S. comprises five sections offering the following services: Administrative, Planning, Drafting and Photo Mechanical, Engineering, and Information. It is the latter section which will be briefly described here.

The Information Centre at present includes collections of air photos, books and maps. This information is collected primarily in support of M.R.M.S. projects, but it is the intention of the centre to make this information available to all interested users. Inquiries are welcomed and should be directed to the centre at P.O. Box 310, Amherst, N.S.(telephone 902-667-7231).

A comprehensive collection of over 100,000 air photos of the Maritime Provinces and selected areas of Newfoundland is completely indexed and filed. This includes "one time" coverage for the entire area; however, a complete collection of all current and archival photography has not yet been realized. In addition, some of the ERTS-1 satellite imagery for the area, as well as other airborne remotely sensed imagery, is available. Air photo mosaics are constructed and photographed by the photo mechanical unit. By special agreement with the provincial governments some supplementary air photography is flown by M.R.M.S. for small areas.

At present the centre is collecting a library of resource related books, reports and periodicals. This collection has just been established and is not yet a comprehensive one.

The basic map collection comprises a series of approximately 20,000 engineering drawings and maps of marshland areas in the Maritime Provinces. These were transferred to the agency from the former Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration. To this basic collection have been added maps compiled and drawn in support of projects undertaken by the present agency and its immediate predecessor, the regional office of the Department of Regional & Economic Expansion. We are now busy microfilming these older engineering drawings with the hope of simplifying the massive undertaking of cataloguing and classifying them. At the same time every effort is being made to collect all current maps to ensure that the collection is as complete as possible.

Brad Fay manages the Information Centre and Roger Melanson the Map Collection. Either of them may be reached at the address or telephone number noted previously.

Brad Fay

LA CARTOTHECONOMIE UNIVERSITAIRE AU QUEBEC S'ORGANISE!

Elle s'organise tardivement, certes, mais avec conviction! Les développements sont autant plus marquants qu'ils sont récents!

DEVELOPPEMENT DES CARTOTHEQUES

Deux vagues successives ont laissé sur une plage jusqu'alors pratiquement déserte une sédimentation cartothonomique des plus bénéfiques. Une première vague, de 1950 à 1969, a déposé "officiellement" des cartothonèques aux endroits suivants: Université de Montréal, 1950; Université McGill, 1961; Université Laval, 1964.

La deuxième vague, depuis 1969, a déferlé avec plus d'ampleur: Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 1969; à Montréal, 1970; à Chicoutimi et à Rimouski, 1971; Université de Sherbrooke, 1971; Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 1973.

D'autres collections de cartes existent depuis déjà plusieurs années dans certaines grandes bibliothèques ou dépôts d'archives. L'une d'entre elles, le Département des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, se prépare à prendre un nouveau départ.

En 1974, une dizaine de cartothonécaires universitaires (voir la liste en annexe) doivent s'occuper d'environ 300,000 cartes, 2,500 atlas, 175,000 photos aériennes ... et aussi de 80,000 étudiants à temps complet, sans compter les étudiants à temps partiel, les professeurs et les chercheurs.

RENCONTRES PROFESSIONNELLES

Ce n'est qu'en octobre 1972 que les cartothonécaires universitaires se sont réunis pour la première fois, à la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval à Québec, dans le but d'abord de se connaître, bien sûr, mais aussi d'échanger des points de vue sur des sujets ou des problèmes communs.

Cette rencontre a montré la nécessité de faire le point sur la situation des cartothonèques universitaires au Québec. Chaque cartothonécaire a été invité à présenter la situation de la cartothononomie dans son université et à répondre à un questionnaire en vue de la compilation d'un répertoire descriptif des cartothonèques universitaires. Les réponses à cette invitation ont permis de publier un document d'une cinquantaine de pages donnant une excellente vue d'ensemble sur l'état de la cartothononomie universitaire au Québec.¹

Ayant convenu de se réunir régulièrement à tous les six mois, les cartothonécaires se sont rencontrés de nouveau en mai 1973, à Chicoutimi, et ont alors décidé d'entreprendre une action concertée en vue de rendre plus facilement accessible la documentation cartographique produite au Québec, notamment celle des organismes gouvernementaux.

LES CARTOTHEQUES UNIVERSITAIRES DU QUEBEC

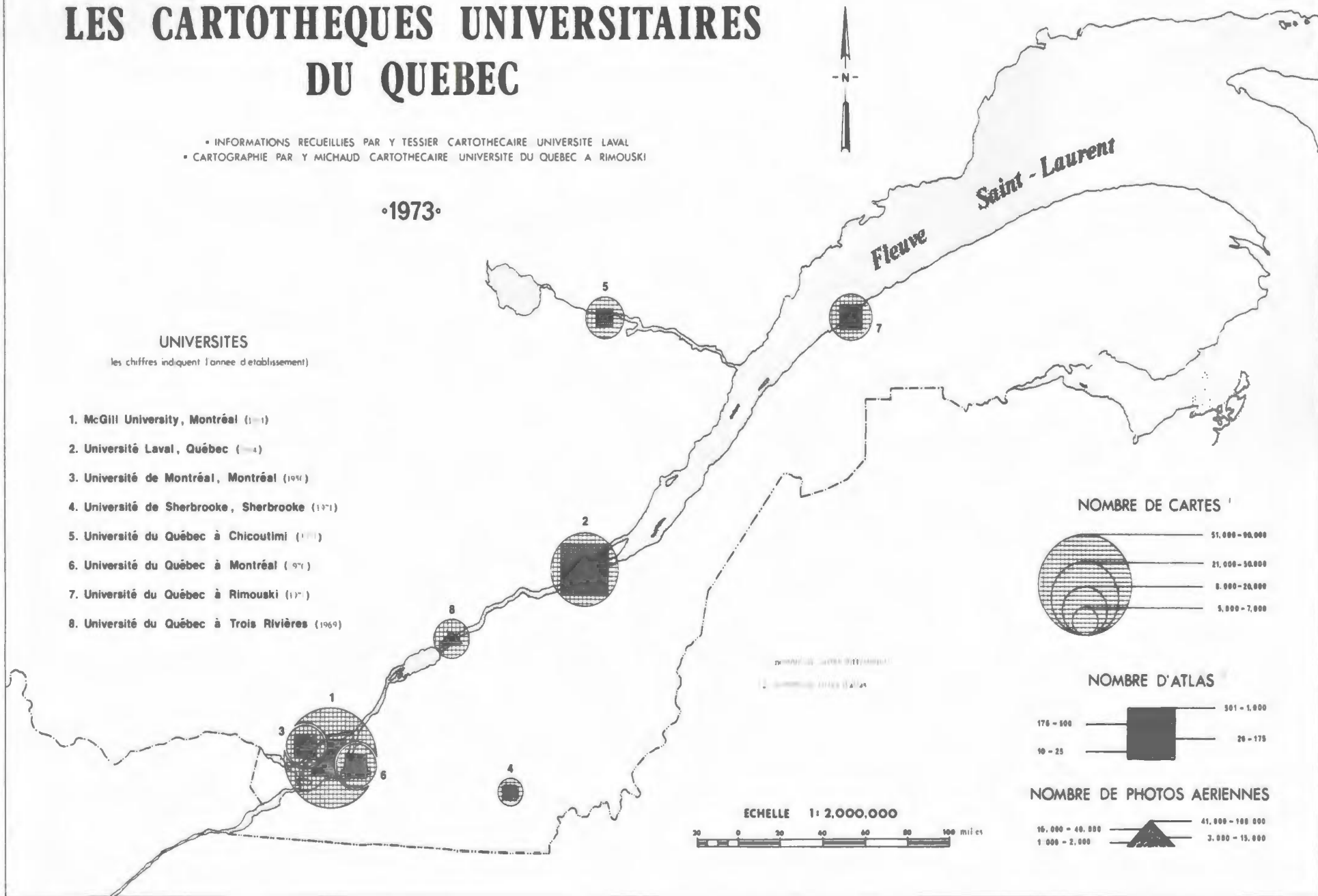
• INFORMATIONS RECUEILLIES PAR Y TESSIER CARTOTHECAIRE UNIVERSITE LAVAL
• CARTOGRAPHIE PAR Y MICHAUD CARTOTHECAIRE UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A RIMOUSKI

•1973•

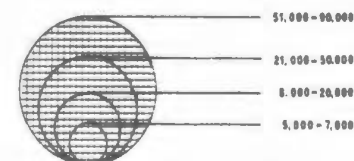
UNIVERSITES

les chiffres indiquent l'année d'établissement

1. McGill University, Montréal (1828)
2. Université Laval, Québec (1664)
3. Université de Montréal, Montréal (1827)
4. Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (1977)
5. Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (1961)
6. Université du Québec à Montréal (1974)
7. Université du Québec à Rimouski (1971)
8. Université du Québec à Trois Rivières (1969)



NOMBRE DE CARTES



NOMBRE D'ATLAS



NOMBRE DE PHOTOS AERIENNES



ECHELLE 1: 2,000,000



Cette action devait prendre deux formes: d'abord, une sensibilisation des grands producteurs cartographiques à la nécessité de diffuser le plus largement possible la documentation produite et de reconnaître davantage le rôle des bibliothèques dans ce processus de diffusion; et ensuite, une plus grande information des bibliothécaires sur la documentation existante, sous la forme de visites et de rencontres avec des producteurs cartographiques.

LA DIFFUSION CARTOGRAPHIQUE AU QUEBEC

La première forme d'action a vu le jour à l'automne 1973 alors qu'un document de travail intitulé Pour une plus grande diffusion de la documentation cartographique au Québec ² a été officiellement présenté aux autorités du Ministère des terres et forêts du Québec, le plus important producteur de cartes au Québec. Que dit ce mémoire?

Prenant pour acquis que la cartographie est une opération destinée à communiquer des informations à des utilisateurs par l'intermédiaire d'un médium graphique, la carte, les auteurs du document de travail démontrent que cette communication intellectuelle n'est possible que par la mise en présence physique de la carte et de l'utilisateur. A l'"opération cartographique" se superpose donc une "opération documentaire" où le document produit est conservé et mis à la disposition des utilisateurs, les bibliothèques étant responsables de cette opération documentaire.

Le document fait également état de l'existence au Québec d'un réseau de bibliothèques bien organisées et réparties régionalement, et aussi, du désir vivement ressenti par les bibliothécaires de collaborer avec les éditeurs cartographiques en vue d'assurer auprès des utilisateurs le meilleur service documentaire possible.

Le document de travail suggère l'étude plus approfondie de certaines solutions susceptibles d'améliorer la situation de la diffusion cartographique, comme par exemple, la définition d'une politique gouvernementale en matière de distribution de documents cartographiques, la mise sur pied d'une bibliothèque nationale, la publication d'une bibliographie cartographique officielle et régulière, etc.

La rencontre du 7 décembre 1973 où le document de travail a été transmis officiellement a permis de poser dans ses grandes lignes le problème de la diffusion cartographique au Québec et les autorités du Ministère des terres et forêts ont manifesté un très vif intérêt devant les questions soulevées.

QUELQUES RESULTATS CONCRETS

Cette rencontre a également permis d'étudier les problèmes plus concrets que les bibliothécaires ressentaient dans l'obtention de cartes produites par ce ministère. Suite à cette rencontre, les autorités de ce ministère ont pris des décisions fort heureuses à l'endroit des bibliothèques qu'elles reconnaissent officiellement de la manière suivante:

- envoi régulier de toutes les cartes lithographiées dès leur publication ainsi que les cartes déjà publiées
- jeu complet et tenue à jour de toutes les cartes-index

pour plans, cartes et photos aériennes

- publications diverses: cahiers de normes photogrammétriques, spécifications cartographiques, etc.
- envoi annuel de 50 copies "ozalid" de plans et cartes photogrammétriques au choix des cartothèques, selon les besoins respectifs.

Toutes ces dispositions sont offertes à titre gracieux. Les cartothécaires ne pouvaient pas en espérer davantage pour une première rencontre!

VISITES D'INFORMATION

En mai 1974, les cartothécaires universitaires se sont de nouveau réunis dans le but de s'informer sur la production cartographique de deux organismes gouvernementaux. Ils ont d'abord visité le Service de la géographie du Ministère des transports du Québec qui publie de nombreuses cartes de voies de communication. Ils se sont rendus également à l'Office de planification et de développement du Québec (OPDQ) où ils ont pu prendre connaissance de l'existence de nombreuses cartes d'aménagement, d'utilisation du sol, etc.

Ces réalisations récentes démontrent bien que la cartoéconomie universitaire au Québec a l'activité débordante de sa jeunesse, et cela sans cadres formels d'organisation. Souhaitons que cette jeunesse se prolonge au-delà de l'espace d'un matin...

Jusqu'à tout récemment, les cartographes et les cartothécaires au Québec ressemblaient un peu à une certaine image du Canada: les deux solitudes. Cette image ne vaut plus désormais (... du moins pour la gent cartologique du Québec!)

Yves Tessier, Directeur
Cartothèque
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

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1. Les cartothèques universitaires du Québec; textes édités et présentés par Yves Tessier. Québec, mars 1973. 51 p. Ronéotypé (Epuisé)
 2. Document de travail préparé par les responsables des cartothèques universitaires du Québec, septembre 1973. 4 p. Photocopie.

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BOOK REVIEWS

REVIEWER: R. Bullock, Professor of Geography, University of Waterloo.

Regine van Chi-Bonardel (Director), The Atlas of Africa. New York: The Free Press, Editions Jeune Afrique, 1973.*

The publication of the first major African Atlas since so much of the continent achieved independence has to be a major event, though the claim made by its publishers that it is "the first African atlas of any kind to be published in 20 years" hardly bears examination. Printed on the finest quality paper, and with a high level of technical competence, Atlas Jeune Afrique is indeed a handsome volume.

All familiar with Africa will admire the courage of the editors in embarking on this ambitious project which must be so heavily dependent on the integration of data as widely diversified in quantity and quality as is that in Africa; they will sympathise with the difficulties to which Regine van Chi-Bonardel makes such modest reference.

The editors consulted agencies, both national and international, who could be expected to contribute to the accuracy of the information presented and they are to be congratulated on incorporating some very recent data (in some cases as recent as 1973). However it is unfortunate that of the National Atlases consulted, only one was of a non-Francophone country. (Ethiopia).

The Atlas is available in English and French and will later be translated into other languages. It is organised in two parts. First is a general part dealing with the essential characteristics of the continent, the first three sections of which deal with Africa and the world. Each section carries two pages of text and usually one map. In the second part, the continent is divided into seven regions, for each of which there are two pages of text and a general physical-economic map, followed by sections for each country, with usually three pages of text and two maps, topographical and physical-economic. This presentation is followed by a cartogram of world population, and a series of histograms showing Africa's place in world production of the principal agricultural and mineral commodities. An index and international glossary of terms used in geography complete each volume.

This review aims to assess how nearly the editors have achieved their objective as identified by the claims which they have made for the Atlas. The first claim made is that the atlas traces development over the past twenty years. In a sense it does far more than this, for it is at all times conscious of the temporal dimensions of the development of Africa and its peoples. Yet in the more strict sense, one is hard pressed to find any detailed analysis of change over the twenty years; certainly there is no systematic attempt to meet this charge in terms of comparative analyses of economic change over the period. Rather what emerges from a reading of the text, is a clear but only general

* This is a contracted version of a review originally published in The Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol.VIII, No.2,1974, whose co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

feeling that there have been changes, that African economies have diversified, that their trade patterns have changed, and that in specific countries, certain resources have been newly developed; in short, that there is a renaissance going on in Africa. The atlas does not present information found nowhere else, as is its aim, though it is true that it assembles information in a greater variety than will be found elsewhere. Too often, however, the text, particularly in the regional part, follows a traditional pattern of geographical description, all of which and more, can be found in any competent regional text book. This is not to say that a degree of regional description is undesirable, but we get it three times over at the various scales of treatment - continental, regional, and by country. This regional descriptive material often occupies two thirds of the sectional texts and one wonders if the editors could not have found better use for some of this space; for instance in better developing their avowed desire to present the changes that have occurred over the last twenty years, and in providing more analysis of the contemporary data, perhaps by means of tables or diagrams. On the other hand, there is often adequate space for this without textual modification, for most sections have a half-page or more unused. Another use for this unused space would have been to provide a brief bibliography.

The foreword asks what will tomorrow bring Africa? It is a question left unanswered. That a renaissance is beginning is evident, but the sense of the directions which that renaissance will take is not provided and the advance publicity's claim that the atlas assembles "all the facts of Africa's past, present and future" is at best exaggerated. Moreover, at no place in the text will the reader find any attempt to analyse these "facts" in terms of the future. There is no sense of direction, not even a presentation of population projections, or, at the national level, presentation and discussion of development plans. In terms of its avowed aims, it is in its lack of treatment of the future that the atlas fails most spectacularly.

The final declared major aim is "to seize and fix this moment in time." In this respect the atlas must be judged much more successful. Of course, this has been a traditional aim of atlases, but whereas the traditional atlas concentrated on physical and political characteristics, this one has followed the trend of the more modern national atlases in attempting, fairly successfully, the integration of physical, human and economic factors. Within the limits of the data, the maps do fix this point in time, and the text elaborates its genesis. Most to be regretted here is that the discussion of the modern period lacks the depth which the format could have embraced.

A serious limitation on the utility of the atlas is that much of the vast amount of data which has gone into its compilation is not accessible to the reader. For instance, much of the economic data is presented cartographically by means of what appear to be proportional circles, yet there is no assurance that this is what they are. Moreover, there is no indication of the units of measurement, and there is no scale. Thus a major part of the exercise is rendered almost worthless by its ambiguity. Are the various sizes of circle used to indicate oil and ores on p. 69, for example, proportional to reserves, or to some measure of volume extracted, or to value extracted, or to what? This ambiguity extends to the mapping of mineral resources for every country, and not only to exploited but also unexploited deposits. (And could the text not explain the reasons for non-exploitation and indicate the likelihood

of future development?) The same criticisms apply to the representation of industrial activity. If these circles are indeed proportional, it is incredible that the editors, having taken such trouble to compute the data, would not have ensured that the legends clarified their utility. This is particularly so when the country maps are all at varying scales so that it is difficult even to make relative comparisons between countries or regions.

Difficulties also arise when attempting to make comparisons using the regional and country maps. As an example, the circles depicting industry are divided according to various categories of industry. Circles on the regional maps are divided into three categories: basic and processing industries, textile and leather industry, food industry. On the country maps, these categories are further sub-divided, but the category "food" is retained. There is no indication whether its definition remains unchanged, but one wonders what is to be made, for instance, of the fact that on the North African map (p.77), both Algiers and Annaba appear to have 25% of their industry in food, whereas on the Algeria map (p.89), Algiers has maybe 45% in this category, Annaba only about 20%. There are many examples of similar apparent discrepancies. An explanation of how they arise would be more than welcome. Further, one normally expects that as the scale of maps increases, so the quantity and quality of information will also increase. Yet there are a disturbingly large number of instances in which information on smaller scale maps is not replicated on those of larger scale.

These inconsistencies do not necessarily typify all information in the atlas. The point is that the atlas contains sufficient internal inadequacy and inconsistency as to call into question its utility and reliability. Admittedly there are data problems involved in the project, but their inconsistencies should not have been projected into the atlas, if this is what has happened.

The question of absolute accuracy cannot really be raised in view of the editor's legitimate comment in the Foreword (p.12), on the availability of conflicting data. However some plainly false information is presented. For instance, Mali was not "Founded on the upper Nile" (p.45); Rebmann and Krapf did not explore "the sources of the White Nile" (p.48), and the Kenya Coast was never occupied or annexed by Germany (p.49). There are some discrepancies between maps and text, and there are more examples of statements which are at least contentious and in need of some qualification. These are perhaps minor blemishes, but they compound the overall reservation with which the atlas must be approached. In the section on Central East Africa, with which area the reviewer is most familiar, a number of mis-spellings have evaded the proof readers of the maps (it is also surprising that they did not pick up the migration of Kilwa Kivinge to Western Kenya, p.247), and there is a startling lack of correspondence in the identification of the terminus of the Northern Uganda railway extension, and of the Albert Nile (pp.237, 245). The text for Kenya displays a confusion between east and west, a mis-statement of the seasonality of rainfall in the country, of the amount of rainfall for the coast, and of the main dry season; the Masai are not mentioned along with the Teso and Nandi as Nilo-hamites, but are identified on the same page (p.239) as Hamitic, while on p.236 they are grouped with the Nilotics; one is also somewhat surprised by the statement that the heaviest population density is "in the northern Kikuyu country east and west of Nairobi"; there is surprisingly little comment on the various aspects of the agricultural transformation which has occurred since 1959, and the industrial sector is most inadequately treated.

Now all these are criticisms which bring into question the confidence which can be placed in the reliability with which the editors have seized and fixed this moment and time. But they are all the kinds of problems whose resolution lies in relatively minor cosmetics. It is to be hoped that the publishers and editors will take the trouble to make the necessary amendments in the not-too-distant future. There is here much that is useful and the makings of a really fine reference work. If they are going to revise this edition, we might also hope that they will at the same time consider some additional changes. While the first section on Africa and the world could stand some expansion beyond the religious theme, the text could be strengthened in a number of other respects. The major need is to give that sense of the future directions of the continent which is so conspicuously absent in the first edition. This could be achieved most simply by the addition of charts of economic growth (with projections if possible), and the addition of some commentary on policy and development plans. Another issue which could bear expansion is that of international relations. An extended discussion of the diversification of contacts away from the former metropolitan powers since independence would be useful, as would a more sustained commentary on the role, consequences and implications of foreign investment, both private and public. This might be taken care of in sections one and three of part one. More direct attention could also be given to the question of regional cooperation in all its diverse aspects. This issue might in fact justify a new section, identifying the attempts which have been made, and assessing their problems and degrees of success. Finally, the almost universal African concern with "poverty, ignorance and disease" is surely deserving of consideration in a section on social affairs. However, the mere addition of keys and explanations for the economic data will add immeasurably to the utility of The African Continent.

REVIEWER: Hugo Stibbe, Registrar of Canadian Map Resources.

A regional system of maps. [A] report respectfully submitted to the Advisory System Committee of the Ontario Universities' Library Cooperative System by Ralph M. Daehn. McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph, c1974. [98 1] variously paged. \$5.00.

"This report was prepared at the request of the Advisory Systems Committee of the Ontario Universities' Library Cooperative System to study the feasibility of a bilingual regional [bibliographical documentation] system for maps, or, alternatively, the possibility of adapting the Guelph system to CARTESS." This quote from the "foreword" of the report explains accurately for whom the report was prepared and why it was prepared. "CARTESS" is the map indexing system of the Documentation Centre of the Library of Laval University.

The Report is divided into three parts: I Description; II Analysis, and III Recommendations. The first part briefly outlines the CARTESS and Guelph systems, progressing through a sequence of subjects, such as the format outline, classification, reference tables, listing and entry, processing and cost factors. The second part: Analysis, discusses the compatibility of CARTESS and the Guelph systems with the emphasis on the formats utilized in each, and a comparison of both formats to Canadian MARC (monographs) and L.C. MARC (Maps). The third part gives recommendations concerning the development of a regional system for maps.

All formats discussed in this Report are readily available and part I of the Report, summarizing the features of each need therefore not be discussed in this review.

In the part dealing with the analysis, the question of compatibility of CARTESS and the Guelph systems are dealt with. This is indeed a critical question, because it determines

- i. Whether the data recorded in the one system can be identified and equivalated with the same data in the other system.
- ii. Whether such identified and equivalated data need to be re-worked (re-processed) to be directly useable as input for either system.
- iii. Whether the re-processing can be done by the machine without human interference or whether the re-processing has to be done manually.
- iv. All above factors (i to iii) critically affect cost, and thus useability of data from either system to be used for a "regional" system.

There are, in other words, degrees of compatibility. Each of the above four aspects have to be examined to determine whether either system can be used for a "regional" system or whether a new system has to be designed which includes the best features of both. The author states that both CARTESS and the Guelph system developed independently and that each system is based on its own cataloguing rules. Consequently, unless the cataloguing rules are the same in spite of their independent development, the answers to (ii) and (iii) above are bound to be negative. That is, data need to be re-processed and this can not be done by the machine without human interference.

These conditions are quite apart from (i) where data have to be first identified and equivalated. It is this aspect (i) only which is analysed in the analysis part of the Report. CARTESS and the Guelph system have 15 of a total of 31 data elements analysed which can be identified across the systems and can be equivalated in concept. ¹ This is a "compatibility" of about 50 per cent for the only aspect considered in the Report. The manner in which these 15 elements are recorded vary, due to differences in format structure, coding of elements and cataloguing rules.

The author states in the summary of this part of the Report that "The formats are compatible in that all fields to which access is necessary under normal requirements are in fact accessible and searchable. Further, all data elements which are considered essential in map cataloguing, are found in both formats." "... that all fields to which access is necessary under normal requirements are in fact accessible and searchable [in each system]" is as it should be, otherwise the systems would not be worth their efforts. The systems, after all, have been designed with the same purposes in mind. This does not say much about "compatibility." One cannot, in other words, apply the same search criteria to both systems and come up with the same answers. This *would* be a measure of compatibility. Nor can one apply the same *input* standards to both systems and expect both systems to be able to accommodate such standardized data for input. This would also be a measure of compatibility.

Apart from the pure electronic hardware aspects, which the Report does not touch and which are also not compatible, ² this reviewer questions the Conclusion of the analysis part of the Report that the two systems are reasonably compatible. The two systems are, in fact, very incompatible.

The second part, analysis, also contains a section which compares the two map formats CARTESS and Guelph with the Canadian MARC format (monographs) and the L.C. MARC format-Maps. The Comparison consists of two tables which list the fields used in all formats, their tag designations, field names and whether they are used or present in each format. Such a tabulation is very useful if it supports a discussion for each field, what the fields contain, what the function of each field is and how each field relates to others in each of the formats. Without such a discussion a tabulation of this kind does not reveal much. Such a tabulation by itself cannot determine "compatibility" of formats. The author, however, states that "This [i.e. the two tables] should present a relatively clear picture and eliminate the need for elaborate, verbal discussion in this report."

The validity of comparing map formats with a format for monographs is questionable since the two types of formats are designed to handle different kinds of materials. There now exists complete agreement among map librarians that bibliographic treatment for books are not the same as that for maps. The value of the comparison of the Canadian MARC format for monographs with the map formats discussed in the Report is, therefore, minimal.

1. Table: Comparison of data elements in record structure (CARTESS, Guelph) on p. II.1. (ii) 1

2. CARTESS uses the IBM 360 Computer and the Ontario Universities' Library Co-operative System uses an RCA 1000 Computer. Machine-readable data from the one system cannot necessarily be used in the other system without very expensive conversion programs.

Perhaps the most curious thing, to say the least, about the entire Report is that nowhere is there any mention made of the development of a Canadian MARC format for Maps, of which the author if the Report is well aware. One would expect a Report submitted to the Advisory Systems Committee of the Ontario Universities' Library Cooperative System to contain information of this kind, which *may* affect the Ontario Universities' Library Cooperative System in a critical manner. Critical to the OULCS Maps are the effects which certainly must be felt eventually, when the Canadian MARC-Format-Maps will be implemented at the Public Archives of Canada, because the format and its auxiliary systems are developed in close cooperation with the National Union Catalogue Committee of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. Some of the major map collections of Ontario Universities are actively participating and cooperating in this national project. The omission of information regarding the Canadian MARC format-Maps in the Report is, perhaps, the reason for the curious statement made by Ralph E. Stierwalt, the Director, Office of Library Coordination, in the preface to the Report:

".. It [i.e., the Report] will hopefully also be of use to the National Library in making map format decision...."

Such a statement shows that Mr. Stierwalt has been misinformed, because the MARC-Map format is developing in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, in cooperation with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, and not the National Library of Canada.

In spite of the vague, and in some cases faulty analysis, which precedes the "Recommendations" part, the author of the Report, on the whole, comes up with the right conclusions,* as revealed in the recommendations. The Report recommends that two regional systems be developed, one for the French language sphere and one for the English language sphere, and that in the light of this recommendation, the objectives of the OULCS-Map Project be re-evaluated. Flowing from these two major recommendations are six other recommendations which deal with standardization, which in turn affect "compatibility" of systems. Needless to say that the recommendations necessitate major decisions to be made by each individual University Map Collection wishing to participate in the regional system, as well as by the group as a whole.

Every map collection in an Ontario or Quebec University Map Collection should obtain a copy of the Report, if only to study its recommendations.

* In the opinion of the reviewer.

REVIEWER: Betty Kidd, Head, National Map Collection

Stephenson, Richard W., ed. Federal Government Map Collecting: A Brief History. Washington, Special Libraries Association, 1969. Price \$2.00.

This interesting history of the three major governmental map collections in the United States consists of the papers delivered at a meeting of the Washington Chapter, S.L.A. Geography and Map Division in 1968. To quote from David Carrington's Preface:

In her paper, Miss [Mary] Murphy traced the origin of the Army Map Service collection to the old War Department Map files. Mr. [Richard W.] Stephenson examined in detail the early collecting efforts of Congress. Mrs. [Clara E.] LeGear picked up the story and carried us forward in time to the twentieth century, and the creation of the Hall of Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress. Mr. [Herman R.] Friis' discussion centred on the development of the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives and the origin of some of the map collections now in its custody.

Miss Murphy's paper, which is much shorter than the others included, concentrates on the period of the Second World War, which was a critical period since "For the first time in its history the United States was committed to action in all corners of the globe." The growth of the Army Map Service Map Collection reflects the needs of that period in history.

The articles by Richard Stephenson and Clara LeGear trace the history of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress from the days of the American Revolution to 1924, the death of P.L. Phillips, the first superintendent of the Hall of Maps and Charts.

Although the National Archives of the United States is a relatively recent organization (founded 1934), Mr. Friis has traced the history of mapping and map collecting in the federal government from 1775, in addition to briefly describing the Cartographic Branch, which he refers to as a "collection of map collections".

Although the papers unfortunately could not include the illustrations used by the speakers, a list of their slides is printed which to those familiar with a number of the maps employed is a very meaningful addition.

Unexpected but also welcome in the publication is an index to names of cartographers and other persons, to subjects and to places mentioned in the text.

As members of a relatively small and obscure profession we need an appreciation of its heritage and history in order to better understand the present situation. This book, will be a good addition to your library on the history of map collecting and custodianship.

Available from Mr. Ralph Ehrenberg, Director, Cartographic Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408
or from Miss Mary Murphy, 8102 Birnam Wood Drive, McLean, Virginia.

REVIEWER: Gilles Langelier

Cartologica, no 27, janvier 1974. Numéro spécial: La Collection Joseph Bouchette

Dans le numéro de janvier 1974 de Cartologica, la cartotheque de l'Université Laval présente la liste des cartes et plans de Joseph Bouchette dont elle possède des copies. "Afin de faciliter, voire même de susciter des études de géographie historique, note le directeur Yves Tessier, la cartotheque a constitué une Collection Joseph Bouchette réunissant le plus grand nombre possible de cartes produites par ce cartographe officiel du Bas-Canada." Cette liste des cartes de Joseph Bouchette est accompagnée d'extraits d'un texte sur son oeuvre littéraire par Louis-Edmond Hamelin qui a également compilé la bibliographie.

Dans sa présentation de l'oeuvre de Joseph Bouchette, Louis-Edmond Hamelin rappelle les principaux faits marquants de sa carrière: ce bureaucrate de descendance francophone mais dont la carrière est liée à "L'anglogénie" aura une carrière brillante sur le plan scientifique mais ne recevra que très peu crédit pour son oeuvre à cause de ses idées politiques. Louis-Edmond Hamelin le présente comme "le Blanchard du 19^e siècle" à cause de ses principales oeuvres: Description topographique du Bas-Canada (1815); The British Dominions in North America (2 vol., 1832) et A Topographical Dictionary of the Province of Lower Canada (1832).

La liste des cartes (une centaine environ) couvre probablement la majeure partie de l'oeuvre cartographique de Joseph Bouchette peut-être pas quant au nombre mais du moins quant à la valeur historique. Cependant le chercheur désireux d'entreprendre une étude de cette oeuvre devra élargir son champ de recherche à d'autres dépôts que la Collection nationale de cartes et plans qui même si elle possède un très grand nombre de cartes et plans de Joseph Bouchette ne les a pas tous. De même, un examen de certains fonds manuscrits permettraient de relever plusieurs autres cartes. Ainsi une recherche sur les cartes de la ville de Québec a permis de dénombrer une quarantaine de plans de Joseph Bouchette dans un groupe de documents concernant les demandes de terres (APC, RG1, L, 3L). De plus, une étude des cartes de Bouchette ne peut se faire que difficilement sans une recherche du côté du Bureau de l'arpenteur-général, les Bouchette ayant dominé trop longtemps ce bureau pour ne pas y avoir laissé une documentation abondante. Il faudrait aussi éventuellement faire la distinction entre les cartes signées par Joseph Bouchette père et Joseph Bouchette fils, les deux ayant travaillé ensemble pendant plusieurs années. Dans la même veine, il faudrait établir si les cartes sont véritablement de la main de Bouchette ou s'il n'a pas agi tout simplement en tant que chef et signé tous les plans sortant du Bureau de l'arpenteur-général, laissant dans l'ombre de nombreux assistants.

Enfin signalons quelques problèmes mineurs: à la page 11, on aurait du mentionner qu'un plan du Canal Rideau [1905] était basé sur une carte de Bouchette mais dont Bouchette n'est pas l'auteur. De même à la page 15, il aurait été préférable d'indiquer que le plan de Québec de 1765 est une copie signée par Joseph Bouchette en 1825.

Nonobstant ces quelques remarques, ce numéro spécial de la revue Cartologica est un encouragement à chercher à connaître plus à fond le rôle de Joseph Bouchette en tant qu'arpenteur-général du Bas-Canada et à étudier son oeuvre cartographique, ce qui n'a pas encore été fait véritablement.

REVIEWER: Robert J. Hayward, National Map Collection

"On Maps and Mapping" Artscanada, Number 188/189, Spring 1974. Available from artscanada, 3 Church Street, Toronto. M5E 1M2. Price \$3.00

My immediate reaction to this special issue of artscanada dealing with maps, gained after a quick flip of the pages and a scanning of some of the notes, was 'this isn't mapping and these aren't maps'. My reaction was, I will admit, based on my own professional and academic interests in maps. Then one evening I decided to relax, sit back and enjoy the six articles on maps; and enjoy then I did! With the exception of Professor John Warkentin's well presented and well illustrated survey article on the evolution of Canada in maps, the articles deal with the current work of artists who have found "inspiration" in either scientifically produced maps or the very personal 'mental map' or image of space each of us carries in our head. I found these latter five articles at times trying because of their jargon and their definition of art. Robin Mackenzie's rope tying exploits, in which he took photographs of rocks he had encircled with a length of rope were, for me, a bit much. However, the articles taken together forced me to re-examine my idea of what a map is; this, the result of being confronted with the artists' more philosophical and imaginative viewpoint.

Here are but a few comments by artists or their reviewers concerning maps:

My absorption with patterns and randomness and control ... makes it possible for me to enter the process and rediscover its elusiveness and balance.

Maps are unique in that they so obviously are both figurative and non-figurative representations, but, equally, abstractions designed to emphasize certain classes of information.

A map is an attempt to order the apparently tangible stuff of our perceptions by catching it in a net of co-ordinates - framing and containing it - making it knowable and finite and making making us feel we know where we are.

My major criticism of the contents of the issue was the apparent ignorance of some of the artists (eg. William Wileg) and reviewers (eg. Joe Bodalai) of the work of social psychologists and others in the area of perception. Advances have been made in the understanding of the construction of 'mental maps' and behavior in space of which artists should become themselves aware. Ignoring this flaw, I would recommend this volume of artscanada to all those interested in a different perspective 'on maps and mapping'.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND MAPS OF INTEREST

[Inclusion in this list does not preclude the possibility of a review at a later date].

A Directory of Map Collections in Australia compiled by N.M. Rauchle and P.A.G. Alonso is now available from the State Library of Victoria, Swanston Street, Melbourne 3000. One hundred fifty-eight map collections are described in coded entries giving name, postal and street address of collection; total numbers of printed single and series sheets, manuscript maps, aerial photographs, atlas volumes and ancillary reference volumes; type of staff (librarian, geographer, cartographer, professional librarian with qualifications in geography, full or part time, etc.); area and subject specialties, types of maps held; and whether collection is open to the general public or requires special application for use. The Directory constitutes the first product of a voluntary private survey of map collections in Australia which Mrs. Rauchle began early in 1973; during her absence abroad, Mrs. Alonso continued and edited the survey so that this first version could be made available as working papers to the second annual seminar of the Australian Map Curators' Circle on 27 and 28 February 1974. Such strong need and hearty welcome were expressed by many outside the Circle upon appearance of the working papers version that the authors decided to publish the present compilation as soon as possible; it is hoped that an amplified and corrected second edition will appear in 1975. Additions, amendments, comments on this edition and inquiries about the second should be addressed to the authors: Mrs. Alonso, 3 Macfarlan Street, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, and Mrs. Rauchle, 49 Holmes Crescent, Campbell, Canberra 2601.

Directory of Library Associations in Canada, 1974, prepared by the Library Documentation Centre of the National Library of Canada, Ottawa. This directory provides an up-to-date listing of one hundred and sixteen library associations in Canada. Membership details, interests and scope of the organizations are included.

Gazetteer of Canada. The following note has been received from Alan Rayburn concerning recent progress at the Secretariat for Geographical Names:

Shortly the new cumulative supplements of the Gazetteer of Canada Series will be published, and holders of the 20 supplements published since 1964 can discard them. Persons looking for approved names will only have to consult two volumes: the gazetteer and the cumulative supplement.

During the past year the new Alberta gazetteer was published. We expect to go to press with the new Ontario gazetteer this fall.

Toponymic field work will be completed in Nova Scotia this fall. It is expected that the volume of new names will expand the Nova Scotia gazetteer from 16,000 names to over 30,000 names. A manuscript on the origin of names will be written to accompany one published on Prince Edward Island in 1973 and on New Brunswick, soon to go to press.

In addition Alan asks that if any readers have views for or against the value of using names for sheet titles or topographic maps, would they please write to him at the Secretariat Geographical Names, Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E9

National Atlas of Canada. The 4th edition of the National Atlas of Canada is now complete in the boxed (loose-leaf) version. Sets may be purchased from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E4, price \$36.00 post-paid.

Macmillan of Canada announce that the hard bound edition of the Atlas will be printed in November. 16,000 copies will be printed of which 10,000 will be available to the general public. Macmillan will guarantee a copy to anyone ordering prior to November 1st. Price \$56.00.

In addition a special collectors edition of 350 copies will be available. These will be bound in a fine padded morocco leather cover with gold stamped title and gilt-edged pages and will include a page marker and white buckram case. The publisher will individually number and register the ownership of each copy of the Collectors Edition. Price \$160.00.

Orders for the atlas should be directed to: Macmillan of Canada, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario. Attention: Special Projects Division.

Paullin Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. The August-September Newsletter of the Association of American Geographers notes the availability of original, unbound map sheets from this classic atlas (published 1932). The sections noted below are available from the American Geographical Society, Historical Atlas Offer, Broadway at 156th Street, New York N.Y. 10032. \$5.00 minimum for all orders.

Sections available are:

INDIANS (1567-1930) - complete; 2 sheets, \$2
PLANS OF CITIES (1775-1803) - incomplete; includes: Plan of the City of New York..., 1776; Warner and Hanna's Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore..., 1801; 1 sheet, \$1
MILITARY HISTORY (1689-1919) - complete; 3 sheets, \$3
LANDS (1603-1930) - incomplete; 1 sheet, \$1
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND CHURCHES (1775-1890) - incomplete; 2 sheets, \$2
INDUSTRIES AND TRANSPORTATION (1630-1931) - complete; 5 sheets, \$5
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT - complete; 3 sheets, \$3
CARTOGRAPHY (1492-1867) - incomplete; 5 sheets, \$5
BOUNDARIES (1607-1927) - incomplete; 3 sheets, \$3
POLITICAL PARTIES AND OPINION (1788-1930) - incomplete; 4 sheets, \$4
FOREIGN COMMERCE (1701-1929) - complete; 1 sheet, \$1
DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH (1799-1928) - incomplete; 1 sheet, \$1
POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES; ALSO CERTAIN MILITARY OPERATIONS AND GROUNDS FORMERLY FREQUENTED (ca. 1815-1860) BY AMERICAN WHALERS - complete; 1 sheet, \$1
POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS (1775-1931) - incomplete; 3 sheets, \$3
STATES, TERRITORIES, AND CITIES [POPULATION] (1790-1930) - incomplete; 1 sheet, \$1.

The Palliser Map of Western Canada published in 1865 to accompany his final report is available from the Champlain Society, Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 1E3. Price \$4.00.

Recent Place Name Literature for Alberta:-

Community Names of Alberta, by Ernest G. Mardon. (Lethbridge, University of Lethbridge, English Department, 1973) 223p. Price \$4.00.

Gazetteer of Alberta. (Ottawa, Permanent Committee of Geographical Names, 1974) 153p. 2nd ed. Price \$5.00.

2000 place names of Alberta, Eric J. Holmgren and Patricia M. Holmgren. (Saskatoon, Prairie Books, 1973) 2nd ed. 210p. Price \$6.95.

Cartographica Monograph No. 10/1974. Cartographic Generalisation. Some Concepts and Explanation. H. J. Steward. Obtainable from General Editor, Department of Geography, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario. Price \$4.00.

Une Décennie de Cartographie Thematique au Québec par Jean Raveneau et Yves Tessier in Géographie Canadien, XVIII, 1, 1974. The paper begins with a review of the definition and objectives of modern thematic cartography. The most noteworthy cartographic documents published in Québec during the past decade are then surveyed under the following headings: biophysical environment, socio-economic features, thematic atlases, and cartography in education. The materials surveyed were chosen either for their interesting cartographic design or for the original or fundamental nature of the information mapped. The organization of cartographic documentation (map librarianship) is also discussed. The paper ends with a discussion of the future of thematic cartography in Québec, attention being given to the teaching of cartography and to the consequences of automation in cartographic technology.

The Information and Documentation Centre for the Geography of the Netherlands has recently published Bulletin No.1 and a bibliography of Literature on Geographical Aspects of the Netherlands. The intention of the bulletin is to provide regular information for educational establishments concerning current developments and statistics relating to the Geography of the Netherlands. No charge. Write to I.D.C. Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Netherlands.

L. Seboek, French Atlases in the rare atlas collection/Atlas Français de la collection d'atlas rares Vol. 1. Ottawa, Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection, 1974.

Adrian Johnson. America Explored: A cartographical history of the exploration of North America. New York, The Viking Press, Inc., 1974. \$25.00

MAP EXCHANGE

The University of Alberta has a list of duplicates and wants for the SECTIONAL MAP (3 mile edn) of western Canada. Write to: University Map Collection, Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

McGill University wishes to complete its collection of Geological Survey of Canada 'A' Series maps.

Duplicates of the following maps are available for exchange: 7A, 18A, 19A, 27A, 30A, 32A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 42A, 44A, 53A, 55A, 58A, 60A, 62A, 64A, 65A, 66A, 67A, 68A, 91A, 92A, 93A, 95A, 97A, 108A, 109A, 113A, 116A, 117A, 118A, 119A, 124A, 126A to 133A incl., 135A, 145A, 147A, 148A, 150A to 155A incl., 158A, 167A, 168A, 170A, 171A, 172A, 173A, 179A to 184A incl., 186A to 190A, 192A, 195A to 199A inclusive.

In return McGill wishes to acquire sheets: 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 8A, 10A, 11A, 15A, 20A, 21A, 22A, 25A, 33A, 40A, 48A, 51A, 56A, 57A, 68A, 74A to 89A incl., 96A, 101A, 102A, 103A, 114A, 120A, 121A, 134A, 142A, 144A, 146A, 148A, 156A, 159A, 174A, 178A. Please contact Lorraine Dubreuil, University Map Collection, Dept. of Geography, McGill University, Box 6070, Station A, Montreal, Quebec.

NEWS NOTES

Professors Henry Castner and Gerald McGrath of Queen's University are conducting a critique of the 1:250,000 maps of the National Topographic System. This work is the result of a contract arranged by the Surveys and Mapping Branch with Queen's University. Both researchers have requested that users of this map series send them comments on their experiences with these maps, or suggestions on how the presentation of topographic data at this scale could be improved.

The A.C.M.L. would like to thank Wendy Teece who prepared the article on the Provincial Archives of British Columbia and Betty Blight, for her article on the Provincial Archives of Manitoba which appeared in recent issues of the Newsletter.

Joan Winearls, University of Toronto, has been appointed member of the Ontario Geographical Names Board.

Richard Malinski is the new map librarian at Simon Fraser University.

Dave Dairon and Ronald Macdonald are taking special courses in education at Simon Fraser University this year.

Carl Harvey, former map librarian at the University of Waterloo, is enrolled this year at the University of Toronto Library School.

Maureen Wilson, on sabbatical leave from the University of British Columbia, has been working at Stanfords in London. She will also work for the Royal Geographical Society and in the British Library (British Museum) Map Room with Helen Wallis. Her address in London is:-

William Goodenough House,
Mecklenburgh Square, London
WC1 N2 AN
ENGLAND

The metrication of Canadian topographic maps has now started. From now on all new 1:50,000 sheets north of 60°N latitude will have contours in metres above sea level. The contour interval will be 10 metres for flat and gently rolling country, 20 metres for foot-hills and areas of sharp relief and 50 metres for mountainous areas. New sheets of southern Canadian areas will appear with metric contours in about two years time.

The overall policy of the Surveys and Mapping Branch is to convert all existing topographic maps into metric, but it is realized that this will take quite a few years. At present there are about 6,000 full sheets (i.e. counting east and west halves, where they exist, as one sheet) in the 1:50,000 series.

The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada is pleased to announce that the contract has been signed with the G.K. Hall Co. to reproduce the card catalogue of the Canadian Section. The catalogue will be printed, probably in 1975 or 1976.

Bill Oppen, an archivist with the Canadian Section, National Map Collection has transferred to the Public Records Division of the Public Archives.

Those in the Ottawa area will be interested in the display of reproductions of historical maps of Ottawa, to be displayed in the foyer of Ottawa City Hall later this year. This display will be a co-operative venture of the Public Archives of Canada and the City of Ottawa.

By the time this Bulletin is distributed to A.C.M.L. members, two new National Map Collection publications should be available - Ottawa in Maps by Thomas Nagy and Telecommunications: The Canadian Experience: An Annotated List of Maps by James Knight.

An exhibit of interest to map custodians to be held in the Public Archives beginning October 7, 1974 is entitled Telecommunications: The Canadian Experience. The exhibit features 30 maps, in addition to several hundred other articles.

COMING EVENTS

A local A.C.M.L. meeting to be held on October 7, 1974 in Ottawa will feature map users comments on the question "Can map librarians and map producers improve their services to the public?"

The Fourth Series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at the Newberry Library, Thursday, November 14 to Saturday November 16. The theme of the lectures is Mapping the American Revolutionary War and the featured speakers will be Dr. J. Brian Harley, Dr. Lawrence W. Towner, and Dr. Barbara Bartz Petchenik. Applications and enquiries should be sent to the Director's Office, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610. Telephone (312) 943-9090.

Society for the History of Discoveries Conference: - The New Worlds and the Old: Reciprocal Influences in the Age of Discoveries, will be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, October 31 and November 1, 1974. Program and registration materials may be obtained from Douglas Marshall, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104.

The fall meeting Western Association of Map Libraries will take place October 24-25, 1974, at the San Francisco Public Library - Laurie Room, Larkin and McAllister Streets, Civic Centre, San Francisco, California 94102. (Are any of our western members attending this meeting? If so, please let me know. Editor.)

Programme for the 40th General Council Meeting IFLA, Washington D.C., November 16-23, 1974. Dr. Walter Ristow has arranged a very interesting programme for the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection, which will be holding its third official meeting at Washington in November. The timetable is briefly as follows:-

Monday, November 18 - Washington - Hilton Hotel
14.00 - 15.30 Special Libraries Section
16.00 - 18.00 Professional Papers, Geography and
Map Libraries Subsection

Tuesday, November 19 - Tours and visits
9.30 - 11.30 U.S. National Archives
14.00 - 16.30 National Geographic Society

Wednesday, November 20 -
9.00 - 10.30 a.m. G.& M.L.S. Business Meeting
11.00 - 12.30

Thursday, November 21 - Tours and visits
9.00 - 12.00 Library of Congress, Geography and
Map Division
14.30 - 16.30 U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Va.