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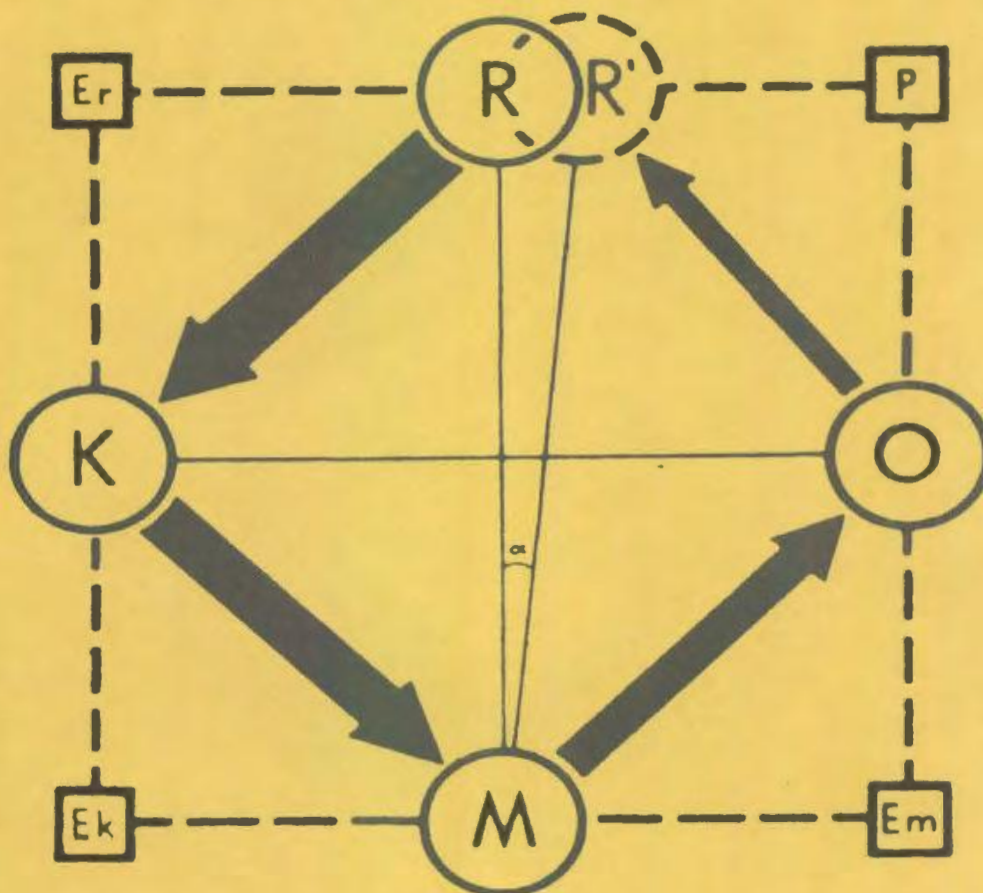
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MAP LIBRARIES

CARTOTHEQUES
CANADIENNES

BULLETIN

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Collation. As the atlas is still in a preparatory stage it is impossible to give any information about the collation apart from the sheet number, 20-B.

Mathematical data area.

Scale. On the map in question the scale has not been included in the title as it was not of the utmost importance to do so. For other maps, such as topographical maps, it should be mandatory to mention the scale in the title where it would immediately alert the user to the kind of map detail to be expected.

Projection. The projection has not been included because firstly, measurements are not meant to be taken from the map and secondly, the scale is so large and the region so small that alteration of the projection would have no influence on the map image. The ANWB tourist map 1:100 000 is acknowledged as the topographical base map, so we can expect to find information concerning the projection on that map.

Co-ordinates. For the benefit of the map user and to ease the work of the cataloguer, the geographical co-ordinates have been given at the corners of one of the small maps, all of which depict the same region. The map we are describing now could be retrieved from a computer data base, such as the one the CCK in Utrecht is trying to establish, in answer to a question like "Can we find maps with information about the traffic between these co-ordinates, at a scale larger than 1:400 000?".

Having given information about the descriptive elements we shall now give a translation of the titles and legends of the four maps. The title of the second provisional edition differs in type and location from that of the previous edition.

The authors of the first and second (and third) editions are not placed close together. They are, respectively, the research students and the authors of this article. The latter have no part in the description of the first edition and the students are of no importance to the later editions of the map.

The overprint also supplies a means of making editorial corrections. These include corrections to the titles of the small maps, indicating the location of the railway station, which is the basis for the travelling-time measurements, and placing the bar scale in a more prominent position. The railway stations on map 20 B-III have been made more distinct by the use of the Dutch Railway symbols. The gradations in the legends of maps 20 B-I and 20 B-III were difficult to read, so we have tried to improve them.

Map 20 B-I

Title (corrected): Forensen: vervoermiddel en richting per gemeente (Commuters: means of conveyance and direction by municipality).

Legend: Bij aantallen groter dan 600 overlappende vlakken (For numbers greater than 600 the figures overlap).
 Aantal woonforensen per gemeente (Outgoing commuters).
 Gemeentegrens (Municipal boundary).
 Vervoermiddel: trein, bus, motor/auto, (Brom) fiets, rest, niet onderverdeeld. (Means of conveyance: train, bus, car, motorcycle, remainder undifferentiated).
 De richting van de pijl geeft de route aan, waarlangs men de woongemeente verlaat (The direction of the arrow indicates the route used when leaving the municipality of residence).

Bron: Volkstelling CBS 1960 (Source: Census CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics) 1960).

Map 20 B-II

Title (corrected): Minimum reistijden met het openbaar bus vervoer vanuit Utrecht (Minimum travelling time by public service bus from Utrecht).

Legend: Interval van de isochronen 5 minuten. Bij het interpoleren is uitgegaan van een loopsnelheid van 5 km/uur (The isolines have intervals of 5 minutes. Interpolation was based on a walking speed of 5 km/hour).
Voortzetting der isochronen buiten het studiegebied (Extension of the isolines beyond the region of study).
Bron: Dienstregeling CN, TP, WABO mei '73 (Source: Timetables of local public transportation services, May '73).

Map 20 B-III

Title (corrected): Frekwentie van het openbaar vervoer per bus en trein (Frequency of public transportation by bus and train).

Legend: Aantal busverbindingen per werkdag (Number of bus connections per working day).
Aantal treinverbindingen per werkdag op de betreffende stations (Number of train connections per working day at the railway stations involved).
Bron: Dienstregelingen CN, TP, WABO en NS / mei 1973 (Source: Timetables of public transportation services / May 1973).

Map 20 B-IV

Title (corrected): Reistijd per bus vanuit Utrecht, vergeleken met afstand, weergegeven als anamorfose (Travelling time by bus from Utrecht compared to distance, as an anamorphic map).

Legend: De circelvormige isochronen hebben een tijdsinterval van 5 minuten (The circular isolines have intervals of 5 minutes of travelling time).
Topographische ligging van de agglomeratie (Topographical situation of the agglomeration).
Veranderde ligging bij tijdschaal als maatstaf (Changed situation with time scale as measuring base).
Reistijd vanaf busstation Utrecht (Travelling time from Utrecht bus terminal)
Bron: kaart 20 B-II (Source: map 20 B-II)

Concluding remarks.

Neither in the preceding paragraphs, nor in the accompanying map, have recommendations been made on the best way to present information on maps. Discussions on these matters have hardly begun in the I.C.A. Also the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Material (ISBD(CM)) is still only provisional.

The ISBDs aim to identify, define and establish at an international level the elements a bibliographic description should contain for each type of material. By

giving a specific citation order to the elements of the bibliographic description and a special meaning to inserted prescribed punctuation between elements, it is made clear what information one is dealing with.

At a meeting in December 1976 organized by the Map Curator working group of the Dutch Cartographic Society, the problems concerning marginal information were discussed. During this meeting very useful contact was made with map makers, who seemed to be unaware of this subject which is also of vital importance to them. Already these contacts have resulted in some practical improvements.

NOTE:

The third provisional edition of the Traffic and Transportation II sheet of the Atlas South-East Utrecht, discussed in this article, has been enclosed in the Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, no. 24, March 1977

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INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS MAP EXHIBITION, MOSCOW, 1976

*Wendy Simpson-Lewis
Resources Mapping Division/Environment Canada*

It is commonly believed that the Chinese water torture is the best way to drive a person insane. Not so. Only after much dangerous research at considerable risk to life, limb and intestinal systems, this reporter is able to announce that a more effective method has been discovered. It is guaranteed to transform the most stable, polite citizen into Attila the Hun. The effect is nearly irreversible. What is this latest assault on human decency? Why, design a map display for an international conference held in the U.S.S.R.! Don't be misled, the beauty of this diabolical scheme is its simplicity. A naive victim is lured into agreeing to prepare such a display, and to accompany the display to Russia...the trap springs shut.

Let me summarize some of the highlights of such a typical plan and you may judge the effectiveness of this nefarious plot. In the summer of 1975 several patriotic souls began the work for a Canadian map exhibition for the 1976 International Geographical Congress scheduled for July-August in Moscow. A national mail strike in October-November of 1975 in the midst of our appeal for maps was our first clue that factors beyond our control were at work ... or rather not at work. Consequently Ma Bell shares jumped on the stock exchange as we took to the air waves to collect exhibition material. Christmas arrived two days early for us that year. On December 23, a letter dated October 31 (trick or treat) announced that after six months of work, including the selection of the Canadian Themes, the designation of selection criteria, the appeal for and receipt of maps from sea to sea, the Russian organizers decided to combine the IGU display with the International Cartographic Association's conference exhibition, change the themes, reduce the space available and generally muck about. I don't remember much of that spring, only my doctor recommending pink pills for hypertension. One date that is particularly memorable is May 5th. On that day the Russian hosts requested us to prepare a catalogue of each Canadian exhibit, edit it, translate it, re-edit it, type it, check it, print it, collate it and ship it to Moscow within 21 days. About this time, the passport photographer managed to blur my passport pictures beyond recognition, my arm had succumbed to a smallpox shot, the External Affairs Department was questioning what it termed my "assumed" name of Simpson-Lewis and was demanding to know my great-grandfather's maiden sister's cat's name before granting me a passport, the R.C.M.P. delivered a tale of the horror, bribery, blackmarketeers and diarrhea which awaited me in Russia, my husband having discovered Aeroflot's accident record was begging me to write a will and my travel agent was assuring me that everything was OK (a sure sign that all is lost).

However, this incredible string of good luck was soon to end. At 5:35 p.m. on the fateful afternoon of Thursday July 15th, I entrusted my life to Air Canada, waved goodbye to my baggage and headed for Mirabel. At the airport, I was entered in the pre-Olympic "passenger survival" event. Can 3,000 people get through on security gate in 5.5 minutes with less than 100 fatalities? The survivors regroup only to be told that their flight has been overbooked, but that their luggage is on its way to Zaire. A mere 33 hours later, at 2:30 a.m. on Saturday I arrived in Yerevan, Armenia, U.S.S.R., only to

find my hotel locked. No key lady ... no voucher, no voucher ... no key, no key ... no room ... Catch 22. Later that morning, the hotel concierge stated that he no longer gave vouchers for meals. Instead, you received barely enough food money to keep you in borscht and bromo seltzer. Having already prepaid for this luxury in Canada, the exchange rate the second time around was decidedly to our disadvantage. Unfortunately, this being 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, he couldn't give me any food money until Monday. Unfortunately, the hotel bank was closed and traveller's cheques could not be cashed. I was asked to return in two days. No money ... no food, no voucher ... no food, Catch 23. Compared to several lucky Canadians who were permitted to discover whether they could spend eight days in Yerevan without luggage, my visit was uneventful. The purpose of this visit to Armenia was to attend an IGU pre-congress symposium on national atlases and environmental mapping. In keeping with the spirit of such a gathering of geographers/cartographers, the host refused to display any evidence that maps existed in Russia.

However, on to the main event ... the map exhibitions in Moscow. The exhibits were divided into five themes: New Geographical Maps and Atlases, Modern Geographical Literature, Geography and Practice, Geographical Education, and Commercial. Theme 1, "New Geographical Maps and Atlases", located in the State Polytechnical Museum, was subdivided into numerous smaller themes, thus destroying the overall unity of national displays. Maps were tacked to wooden sticks and skillfully overlapped to prevent an unobstructed view of most maps. As for the Canadian catalogues for this theme, they were not in sight. The Canadian Embassy phoned to say that the Russians, having previously requested the preparation of the booklets, denied any knowledge of, or desire for such catalogues. They refused to take delivery of the material. Within three minutes of this conversation (communications in the U.S.S.R. being particularly efficient) the Russians immediately phoned the Embassy to request delivery of the catalogues ... (speak into the flowers please). Theme 2 "Modern Geographical Literature" at the Moscow State University was confined to glass cabinets guarded by finger traps for those who dared to try and read a publication. There were many fascinating journals and books in the display, unfortunately the Canadian catalogues and complimentary journals were not among them. They were not in evidence and apparently jumped ship over the mid-Atlantic on route. Theme 3 "Geography and Practice" was located by a small party after only two days of intensive searching. It was tucked away on the 19th or 20th floor of the most interesting building at Moscow State University. Unfortunately, the elevators to these floors failed to do what some Russian food did, go up as well as down. Colleagues say that my expression after riding the elevator and after viewing the display will haunt them forever. Maps were cut into pieces, titles removed and legends dismembered. The sight of Lou Skoda's map "Water Use-Strait of Georgia-Puget Sound" cut into several pieces was enough to reduce the most reserved cartographer to tears. In spite of the host's lucid statement that "linear dimensions of maps are not limited, but they are desired not to be of more than 2.5 metres", maps in the exhibit were in pieces. Although there was ample room for huge enlargements of Russian material displayed over vast hall areas, the rest of the world was conveniently cramped in two small rooms. In a unique show of organizational skills, the display was not ready in time and the Canadian catalogues for this theme were found in still-sealed shipping cartons behind another country's exhibit. They were discovered only after members of the Canadian delegation grovelled on hands and knees looking into garbage cans and dusty corners.

However, the piece de resistance was the formal opening of the exhibits. Attendance was by invitation only. A truly glittering, gala audience waited breathlessly for the red tape to be cut. Unfortunately, a gentleman in blue jeans sauntered forward to announce that in fact the exhibitions would not be opened. No explanation ... no map exhibition. Talk about a non-event!

The major map displays were located all over the city. A Soviet exhibit was in the Lenin Library, Themes 1 and 3 were separated by a 25 minute bus ride. Access to buildings and rooms was poor, frequently rooms were not well identified. The hours during which the presentations were open were confusing and inconsistent. Some were closed on Sundays, some on Mondays. Hours varied from 1:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. or 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.. If all else failed to discourage visitors, an unannounced Sanitary Day or monthly cleaning day closed these international shows.

Despite the difficulties, the exhibitions were pronounced a huge success by our hosts who declared that thousands of fascinated spectators toured the displays (the Red Army on night manoeuvres no doubt).

All things considered, the map exhibits and the trip to Russia were a success. I measure success by the fact that I returned to my homeland in one piece. I take solace in knowing that with proper medical care and therapy there is a chance that the psychological scars, the nervous twitch and my fear of elevators will disappear. The only bad times are in the early morning hours when I awake from a terrifying nightmare, only to discover it isn't a nightmare. The N.C.C. map display is due in four weeks, then the CAG exhibition is due in June, then the next display in Japan

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REVIEWS

LAND USE DYNAMICS ON THE TORONTO URBAN FRINGE. Larry R.G. Martin. Ottawa, Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, 1975. Map Folio No. 3.

*Reviewed by Mary Armstrong
Maps and Government Documents Librarian
Robarts Library
University of Toronto*

Many Canadian cities have experienced very rapid urban growth in the last thirty years. The urban fringe, or the band of transitional land, encircling an agglomeration, is being continually pushed outward as cities grow. This area is a zone of complex and often conflicting land ownership and land use patterns, with the diverse interests of cottagers, farmers, developers, commuters, local people, speculators and government agencies being expressed.

This map folio examines the process of land conversion from rural to urban uses by discussing the three main elements of the process: i) land market activity; ii) patterns of land use and changes in land use, and iii) the impact upon agriculture of trends toward urbanization. The collective term "land use dynamics" is applied to the process. The study area is a section of the urban fringe, northeast of Metro Toronto. It includes the Toronto II proposed sites for the airport and for a new town in Pickering Township. Both projects would apply additional pressures for change on the urban fringe. Map number one outlines the boundaries of the study area and the two development sites, on a monochrome 1:250,000 topographic map. It does not include Metro Toronto. A slightly larger map which included the city would give the user who is not familiar with the region, a clearer concept of the study area as part of an 'urban fringe'.

The objectives of the study "are:

1. to examine the ownership and market characteristics of land parcels in the study area between 1968 and 1972 in order to shed light on the rural to urban land conversion process,
2. to examine land use patterns and land use changes through air photo analysis at three points in time 1961, 1966 and 1971 - using a land use classification designed specifically to highlight those uses which indicate the transitional nature of the fringe.
3. to examine the impact of urbanization on farming in the fringe by an analysis of small census area data from the Census of Agriculture for 1961, 1966 and 1971 and by a limited investigation of census rolls.
4. to evaluate, based on the findings that emerged from the pursuit of the first three objectives, the hypothesis that the viability of agriculture within the airport site and environs has declined over the past decade".¹

¹Larry R.G. Martin. Land use dynamics on the Toronto urban fringe. Ottawa, Environment Canada. Lands Directorate, 1975. p.8.

In order to achieve each objective, the author first outlines his methodology and sources of data. He then analyzes a series of variables, such as frequency of land sale transactions over time, changes in land use, or the number of farm operators under thirty-five years of age. The data is presented on tables and maps and each set of variables is analyzed. However, general conclusions which can be drawn, are not stated until Part IV of the study.

In studying land ownership and market patterns, Martin established 4 parcel size classes, and specific land uses require varying acreages of land. Data on land sale transactions from 1968-1972 is presented by means of tables and maps. Sales prices, price changes, the number of sales, and ownership patterns of land parcels are considered. A series of five monochrome maps at a scale of approximately one inch equals one mile and two thirds, illustrate the spatial variation of the above data. Graduated circles symbolize parcel size classes, the smallest circles represent parcels of land with 0 to 4.9 acres. A pattern is overlaid on each circle to depict the second variable. The author has used the densest patterns or darkest circles to indicate, in general, the most dynamic situations, i.e., highest prices paid for land or the largest number of transactions in a time period, and the resultant maps show quite clearly the spatial distribution and magnitude of land ownership or land market activity. Martin discusses the reason for these distributions, considering the overall patterns and anomalies.

The second part of this section describes some representative land transactions and the decisions made by farmers, speculators and developers. The actions of four holding companies in land assembly over an eight year period are also mapped.

The second objective of the study was to illustrate land use changes in the study area over a ten year period. Aerial photos were used as a database as they provided the most consistent data over time and space. As in the rest of this study, the author is very careful to define his terms of reference and to detail the limitations of his data and his methodology. To highlight the urban, rural and transitional activities, on the fringe, the author develops a land use classification scheme for a series of tables and coloured maps, based on the Canada Land Inventory Land Use Classification. This land use classification was used to produce a number of 1:50,000 monochrome map sheets of southern Ontario in the 1960's. But the use of colour coding for this classification is very recent. Only a few sheets in a new 1:250,000 coloured land use series have been issued to date. Thus it is worthwhile to study the effectiveness of the author's coloured land use maps, which are more detailed than the new 1:250,000 series. The most important modification that the author made specific to this study, was to expand the Canada Land Use single residential land use category into four categories ranging from small scattered residences to medium and high density residential areas.

The tables compare land use and changes in land use for 1961, 1966 and 1971 for the towns, townships, proposed development sites and the whole study area. The same information is presented on four maps. Land use is colour coded,

reds and purples are predominantly urban associated land uses, and brown and greens are rural. The three maps for 1961, 1966 and 1971 show very clearly the encroachment of urban land use on previously rural regions, with for example, losses in crop and pasture land and the transition from small scattered residences to medium and high density residential development.

Map 11 shows land use change from 1961-1971. Thus only areas which have undergone land use change in this time period are mapped. Letters, symbolizing the 1961 land use classes are overlaid, on the colour coded 1971 land uses. Because the letters symbolizing 1961 land use are small, tend to be marked by the intense colours, and the legend must be continuously consulted to determine their meaning, this map is not as effective as the maps depicting land use at one point in time. Map 11 highlights extremely well, the types of land use which have increased over time, but it is more difficult to visualize which land uses have been replaced or lost acreage. Although the maps presenting Land Use - 1966 and Land Use - 1971 are side by side, the other two maps, Land Use - 1961 and Land Use Change - 1961-1971 are separate. The best visual image of land dynamics on the urban fringe would be presented if all the land use maps could be viewed side by side. Two pages with flyleaves opening in opposite directions would fulfill this requirement.

The third objective was to analyze the impact of urbanization on the agricultural base of the study area. The data was tabulated by enumeration areas from the 1961, 1966 and 1971 Censuses of Agriculture of Canada. Martin discusses the distance - decay function for land values around cities and the relationship of land use intensity to distance from the city.

Tables on the number, size, tenure and type of farm, as well as farm investment, labour and sales are given for regions of the study area and the province. One monochrome map shows the distribution of farms by type of farmer (tenant, owner or corporation) and arrows are used to link the properties of each farmer. Greater contrast in the symbols used for the three classes would make dominant land holding relationships easier to discern.

Part IV of this study presents the overall conclusions drawn from each section and the paper as a whole. Part I showed that the area is experiencing rapid rural to urban land conversion, as evidenced for example by increasing frequency and price of land parcel sales. Speculative activities are influencing this conversion.

The conclusions of Part II, supported those of Part I, but Martin also found that "only one-third of the total area of change between 1961 and 1971 represented a net loss of users. Thus the land use 'exchange' rather than 'change' phenomena on the urban fringe appears significant".² There is a stability in land use patterns over time.

In part III, the author demonstrated that proximity to cities influenced agricultural land use on the urban fringe. For example, although the rate of decline in farm ownership is much greater in this region than for the

² Ibid. p.44.

province as a whole, the proportion of young farmers is similar to the provincial figure. Martin suggests that it is becoming increasingly more expensive to purchase and run a farm, and at least part of the costs are urban-generated.

The last section of the study considers present conditions and future probabilities if land use dynamics on the Toronto urban fringe continue unchecked. The author states that Metropolitan Toronto will continue to encroach on the urban fringe and public planning policies will become increasingly restrictive. Problems such as land speculation, delays in receiving approval for planning applications, and delays due to public controversies will continue to create inefficiencies in the land conversion process. The author reiterates that the conversion process cannot be turned back and states that viable commercial agriculture has a limited future.

Land Use Dynamics on the Toronto Urban Fringe is a well researched and documented study. The data is concisely presented in maps and tables. Martin recommends that this study be used as a basis for future research, and as such should be of interest to planners, urban and rural geographers, economists and to anyone concerned with land conversion on urban fringes.

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ONTARIO ARCTIC WATERSHED. C.L.A. Hutton and W.A. Black. Ottawa, Environment Canada, Mutual Press Ltd., 1975. Map Folio No. 2.

*Reviewed by Bob Irving
Department of Geography
University of Waterloo*

Ontario Arctic Watershed is a cartographic inventory of some of the basic physical, social and economic characteristics of that part of Ontario comprising the watersheds of the Moose, Albany, Attawapiskat, Winisk, and Severn Rivers, as well as smaller streams flowing into James and Hudson Bay. In addition, the area between Lake Superior, approximately 47 degrees N. latitude, and the southern boundary of the study area is included on most maps. The monograph is an outgrowth of an unpublished background paper, "Northern Ontario Resources," prepared in 1968 for a federal-provincial study of environmental resources in this portion of Ontario. Most of the statistical data dealing with the socio-economic characteristics of the population are based on the 1961 Census whereas the maps portraying resource use and development are compiled chiefly from data collected in 1967-68.

The monograph deals with three themes: Physical Environment, Northern Residents, and Resources and Economic Activities. Each theme is further divided into sub-sections and, where appropriate, each is accompanied by

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 Henry Marshall Tory Building
 University of Alberta
 Edmonton, Alberta 403-432-4760

Maureen Wilson BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Map Division, Library
 University of British Columbia
 Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 604-228-2231

one or more maps and a brief explanatory note dealing with development, trends and problems. In total there are twenty-three maps and in most cases supporting tabular data are portrayed on a watershed basis.

The Resource and Economic Activities theme comprises almost two-thirds of the monograph. The topics covered include mining, forestry, fur trapping, commercial fishing, agriculture, recreation and tourism, and transportation and communications. Each is treated with one or more appropriate distribution maps and supplementary text.

As a map user I can observe that despite the scale of the maps (one inch to seventy-five miles), the detail and clarity of presentation are surprisingly good -- bearing in mind that this is an over-view portraying the broad patterns and not the fine details. Undoubtedly a few of the maps have suffered by reduction from the original scale of one inch to 32 miles. For example, the legend on the map showing population for 1966 is not easy to read, and the symbols used on the mineral exploration map are not promptly distinguished.

In general, I find this map folio, as far as it goes, to be a useful reference document and starting point for those with a curiosity about this portion of Ontario. As a teaching document it does have utility for me. It could serve as a vehicle for a term seminar for a group of mature undergraduates. The one frustrating drawback is the fact that the data are almost a decade out-of-date. However, with a few exceptions, noted by the authors, I wonder how much difference it makes to the evolution of the general patterns of human occupancy and economic activities.

In addition to the material included in this text, it would be useful to have some idea of the large private and leased land holdings in terms of forestry and mining resources. Another useful addition, providing reliable data were available, would be a cartographic statement on the input output relationship of this region with the remainder of Ontario and Canada.

On balance I think it is a useful contribution. This study, as the authors point out, does provide a survey of the socio-economic situation in resource development before the onset of changes that were initiated in the early 1970's.

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ECOSYSTEM UNITS - UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Research Forest, Maple Ridge, B.C. 1:10,000. Vancouver. Faculty of Forestry, U.B.C., 1976. 3 sheets, \$30.00.

*Reviewed by Ian Hutchinson
Department of Geography
Simon Fraser University*

The recent growth in concern for the "quality of the environment", and recognition that inappropriate use of the land is the most significant cause of environmental degradation, have led to efforts to codify and communicate information on land resources and their development potential.

This series of maps of 'ecosystem units' of a small (50 sq. mi.; scale = 1:10,000), area of forest in coastal B.C. represents one such avenue of codification. The series deserves some attention, not only because it has entailed considerable fieldwork by Dr. K. Klinka, and has been beautifully produced by L. Skoda, Canadian Cartographics, but also because it is the forerunner of a more extensive series for the province.

The land-classification scheme used is based on the plant association/bio-geoclimatic zone concept of Krajina. Each mapping unit is classified on the basis of soil parent materials (12 categories), soil moisture-nutrient regimes (40 categories), and plant associations and sub-associations (25 categories recognised in the map area). Fortunately most of the combinations appear to be mutually exclusive, and a total of 44 ecosystem units are identified. Although debate over the legitimacy of individual classificatory schemes is probably futile, any system such as this, based on all relevant traits, is a bottomless pit. As Major (1958) pointed out: "A classification should be a summary as well as an organization. As a summary it permits advance of a science; as an organization it ossifies it". To conceive, for instance, of soil moisture and nutrient regimes as simple linear gradients is a gross, though perhaps justifiable ossification of our knowledge of soil-plant relationships. The close correspondence between soil moisture-nutrient regimes and subjective vegetation groupings is, however, a device that obscures our ignorance of the complexities of the biology of these coastal forests.

Doubtless there is much of value for forest ecologists and foresters in this map series, but the substance could be conveyed with a less elaborate classificatory structure. On a more banal level, the series is virtually error-free, apart from the labelling of unconsolidated rocks as "surficial" material. I await with interest the publication of the companion volume to discover whether the management directives it contains are really as diverse as the ecosystem units that have been recognised.

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DENT'S CANADIAN METRIC ATLAS. rev. ed. Toronto, J.M. Dent, 1975.
84pp., 22cm. x 28 cm., \$2.50.

*Reviewed by Ralph R. Krueger
Dept. of Geography
University of Waterloo*

Dent's Canadian Metric Atlas is one of several school atlases that are coming out with new editions that incorporate metric measurements. In the Dent case, unfortunately, the publishers did not take advantage of the metric revision to improve the general quality of the atlas. The need for improvement in a number of school atlases is convincingly detailed in a recent review article by two University of Waterloo geographers (F.M. Cowels and L. Guelke, "Educational Atlases in Canada", The Monograph, OAGEE, No. 4, 1976)

Dent's Canadian Metric Atlas is divided into two parts: "The Supplement in Two Colors" and "The Atlas in Full Color". The first part suffers greatly because of the use of only two colours, red and black. The seven patterns of red lines and stipples in the "World Economic Activities" map discourages all except the keenest students from trying to read it. The maps of economic activities of the major regions of Canada are a cluttered mess. The vertical, horizontal and diagonal black lines on the map of "World Political and Military Groupings in December, 1968" makes one's eyes swim.

The date on the last-mentioned map indicates that the atlas has not really been updated. If political groupings have not changed since 1968, then the map should be dated 1975; if changes have occurred, the map should be revised. Likewise, the map "Land Use in Southern Ontario" that is found in the second part is out of date. For example, all the county boundaries are shown, but the new regional governments instituted since the late 1960's are ignored.

There are some good things about the two-color supplement. The maps of "World Distribution of Main Primary Products", although not particularly attractive, are quite effective. Also the maps of world and Canadian exploration and the historical maps of the British Isles will be useful to classes in history and social studies.

The second part of the atlas looks like a number of other atlases, with maps by John Bartholemew & Sons and the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. The hypsometric relief colouring of the physical maps is neither very effective nor attractive, and the type of the place-names is so small that it would strain the eyes of the youngest reader. The multiple-coloured political maps of the United States and South America are both attractive and useful. Political patterns are very significant but in most atlases the political boundaries are lost in the clutter of other lines. In this atlas, one is left wondering why political maps of the rest of the continents are not given the same treatment as that of South America.

For an atlas touted as "Canadian", the Canadian coverage and special Canadian features are not very impressive. A map of the Yukon and North-west Territories can be found only on the physical map of Canada at a scale of 1:17,000,000. Even on that map, the northern part of Ellesmere Island is cut off.

The greatest value of this atlas is as a reference for place-names. Even a town as small as Elora, Ontario, is found both on a map and in the index. Tuktoyaktuk is found on the map of Canada but for some reason is not included in the index.

To sum up, Dent's Canadian Metric Atlas is a useful and conveniently sized school atlas (it will fit into most school bags) for reference purposes but it will never help to excite students about maps.

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INTERNATIONAL MAPS AND ATLASES IN PRINT. 2nd ed., edited by Kenneth Winch. London: New York, Bowker, 1976. XVI, 866 pp., \$55.00

*Reviewed by Maureen Wilson
Map Division
University of British Columbia*

International maps and atlases in print is a reference work "designed as a practical users' guide to currently available world mapping". The arrangement is by the world, region and country notation of the Universal Decimal classification - auxiliaries of place and key maps are provided to illustrate the system. The arrangement within each area and the format of the bibliographical entries are shown in the introduction with some information on how to obtain maps. At the back of the book nearly 400 index maps for map series are provided.

It was a pleasant surprise to open the second edition and find it had been completely reset. No longer is it an eyestrain to use the work. A variety of different types have been used to distinguish between headings and titles and between headings and sub-headings. The spacing is beautiful. The placing of the class number before the area heading and the removal of the index maps to the end of the book are also improvements. The book is now very well laid out and probably is as easy to use as any book of its kind can be.

How accurate is the work? In a two-hour period of map selection, cross-checking International maps with items in accessions lists, I found the following errors and omissions:

1. CETENAL series of 1:50,000 maps of Mexico were omitted although the Mexican Government has been producing them for some time. I believe the first maps were printed in 1971.
2. A minor omission was the 1973 map of Sulawesi, published by P.T. Pembina which we had recently bought (early 1976) from Geo Centre.
3. Sulawesi was only listed in the index under the name of Celebes although it is the preferred Indonesian name and is marked on a 1974 Stanford's world map as such. No cross reference was given.

4. Two Western Australian land use maps were listed under 'Biogeography' although they showed mainly agricultural land use. One of them was described as 'Vegetation', which it isn't. Both were attributed to DCLS, Dept. of Crown Lands and Survey, which is wrongly applied to all Australian states. The 'Abbreviations' list is, therefore, incorrect because there is only one DCLS in the state of Victoria. The title in the listing of both said Land Usage while the title on the actual maps is Land Use.

Perhaps the above comments are not serious in a work of such large scope (though I think the omission of the Mexican maps is serious), but they do indicate that care should be taken when using the work.

The arrangement of the subject headings for maps seemed to work well, but I found the heading 'National' under atlases strangely placed and used. A heading 'General - National' near the beginning of the atlas section would surely have been a useful division as the atlases in the other subject divisions were usually also national.

The other adverse criticism I want to make is the implication that most of the maps listed can be obtained from Stanfords. This is probably true of most of the European maps but is almost certainly not true of most maps of the other countries, except in a very limited sense.

The task of collecting information on maps and atlases, as any librarian or map curator knows, is difficult and Ken Winch is to be congratulated on the fine job that he has done. Even well established and comprehensive map collections can benefit from it for retroactive map selection and to satisfy the user who wants to know that maps of a particular area are available to buy. To those who are setting up a collection the detailed bibliographic information should be invaluable. It must be said however that unless supplements are provided at regular intervals, Geo Center's Kartenbriefs will still be the only comprehensive commercial tool for selecting new maps.

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CANADA-ONTARIO GREAT LAKES SHORE DAMAGE SURVEY. COASTAL ZONE ATLAS
Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ottawa,
Printing and Publishing Supply and Services, 1976. 637 pp., 42 cm. x
61 cm., \$135.00 in Canada.

*Reviewed by D.I. McKenzie
Department of Geography, Faculty of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo*

Record and near record high lake levels and severe storm action during 1972-1973 caused extensive damage to riparian property along the Great Lakes. A total of 8,439 damaged properties were identified during the period November 1972 to November 1973 by a joint effort of Environment Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The results of this survey have been published in an atlas that provides easy to read base maps and includes photo-mosaics of the shoreline, information on the shoreline damage, ownership,

value, land use, physical characteristics and existing protective works in damaged areas. Presumably it should be of most use for shoreline management purposes. It is the intent of this review to assess the value of the atlas for such purposes.

The atlas comprises 637 map sheets with a sheet size of 38.2 cm. by 53.5 cm. The atlas size and weight (8.5 kg.) does not allow for easy portability. However, the binding (six-ring looseleaf) overcomes this by allowing easy removal of individual sheets for study. The looseleaf binding may compensate for the size problem, however, the reviewers copy after a few months of use, required reinforcing of the first few pages. Institutional libraries may find that the easy removal of sheets results in a 'permanent loss' of some pages. The format could ideally allow for purchase of individual sheets of sections of the atlas, but it is not indicated in the atlas whether they are available on this basis. At 135.00 dollars per atlas, ownership may otherwise be restricted to major institutions.

The atlas is divided into four parts. Part I Lake Huron, Part II St. Clair River/Lake St. Clair/Detroit River, Part III Lake Erie and Part IV Lake Ontario. This four part division aids in easily finding the general location of one's desired study area. A key index map giving the sheet reference number is included at the beginning of each part. The sheet in question can be quickly identified at the bottom corners of each sheet. However, this author did experience some problem 'on first glance' at the atlas. The numbering of the sheets on the key index all face the water's edge. In an atlas this size, turning to read the numbers may prove awkward. Also, a first time user may end up looking for map sheet 68 instead of 89 or map sheet 98 instead of sheet 86.

Each part is divided into map units which cover approximately 9 kilometers of coastline each and which contain at least two map sheets. The first map unit includes two sheets, Sheet 1 consists of 3 strips: a photomosaic, township lot lines and edge of bluff over a 20 year period, and a histogram of recession and accession rates of the shoreline. The photomosaic strip of sheet 1 was produced from 1973 black and white infrared photographs and shows approximately 1.6 kilometers of land perpendicular to the shoreline. Three meter contours, photo-grammetrically extracted, extend at least 200 metres inland to show the topography of the shoreline.

Sheet 2, with 5 strips, (1) shoreline damage (2) shoreline ownership, (3) shoreline value (4) shoreline land use (5A) shoreline physical characteristics (5B) existing protective works in damaged areas, utilizes a variety of colours (black, red, brown, green, and blue) "to enhance the presentation of information in a legible and aesthetically pleasing format." (p. vi) The information in 1 and 5B was compiled from a damage survey covering the 'entire erodible shoreline'. Since this latter term is used often it needs to be defined in the glossary. Strips 2, 3, and 4 were derived from the survey's shore property inventory and strip 5A from the International Great Lakes Level Board maps prepared by Public Works Canada and updated by field observations and air photo slides. The presentation of this map unit (Sheet 1 on the left and Sheet 2 on the right when the atlas is open) allows the user to simultaneously examine the air photomosaic and the data strips. The map sheets are oriented with the body of water at the bottom of the sheet and

co-ordinates around the mosaic give the user the north direction. It is suggested that a simple north point on each sheet may give the user a quick orientation.

In general, the format of the atlas is clear, easy to read and fairly well produced cartographically. However, the usefulness of the atlas for further studies on shoreline damage and management is considerably limited by the numerous inaccuracies in the information. The incorrect inventory information could wrongly influence decisions and seriously damage the credibility of subsequent studies if used as a primary information base by institutions, private companies or government agencies. For example, two areas familiar to this author were examined in depth: (1) Part I Lake Huron, Hope Bay, Bruce Peninsula, comprising sheets 1-40, 2-40, 2A-40, 2B-40 and (2) Part II St. Clair River/Lake St. Clair/ Detroit River, Sarnia, comprising sheets 1-1 and 2-1.

In the first example contours on the air photomosaics were omitted from the Lake Huron sheet 1-40 and 33 other sheets on the Bruce Peninsula, because the editors felt that the areas were "either not susceptible to erosion or inundation or are subject to comparatively minor effects due to their physical characteristics and geographical orientation." (not explained, p vii) If high lake levels had only minor effects then perhaps the logic should be questioned of including approximately 250-300 kilometers of coast line in the atlas at considerable expense. No shoreline damage was reported along any of the shoreline on Lake Huron sheet 2-40. In fact, for the entire Bruce Peninsula the atlas reports that only 75 meters of shoreline was damaged. (sheets 2-37 and 2-60) This reviewer's work revealed that both private and municipal money was spent to repair minor inundation damage caused by high lake levels to roughly 600 meters of shoreline road around Hope Bay alone.

The strip of shoreline ownership, in contrast, appears correct with only minor errors of ownership boundaries. A large portion of the shoreline had no information available for shoreline value. This may be the result of the shoreline being classified as public.

The shoreline land use strip classifies the entire Albemarle Township side of Hope Bay as 'other'. As defined in the glossary of terms 'other' refers to transportation, educational and institutional uses. The land use of this area actually includes a road allowance along the water's edge on the municipal section of the shoreline with seasonal residential land use on an Indian Reserve making up the remainder. Since the road runs along the shoreline and the study is of riparian property only, the classification of 'other' is correct. However, on the other side of the municipal road are several seasonal, commercial and permanent uses. As a result, there are no less than sixty seasonal residential, two commercial and two recreational land uses in the coastal zone not accounted for on this sheet.

The reviewer thus finds it necessary to caution the atlas users of this limitation of the atlas. The general classifications only apply to the land uses immediately adjacent to the shoreline. For instance, in the example cited, 'other' indicates the riparian property land use but does not give a fair indication of the land use of the coastal zone (defined in the glossary as the area between 20 metres offshore depth and 1.6 kilometers inland from

the shoreline) and therefore is withholding potentially valuable information from the user. (p. ix) This then, limits the use of the atlas to 'physical' management of the shoreline only and does not provide a valid source of information for various other planning management decisions for the coastal zone.

On the Eastnor Township side of Hope Bay, the majority of the land use is classified as 'underdeveloped' which is unexplained in the glossary and is therefore a frustrating classification. Strict development controls exist in the Bruce and these controls may leave the majority of the coast line 'underdeveloped' but, the majority of this 'underdeveloped' shoreline would be more suitably classified as either forest or wildlife habitat since the atlas includes these potential classifications. It should be noted that although 'forest' was one of the ten potential land use classifications included in the legend on each sheet, this reviewer could not find it used even once in the entire atlas.

On Lake Huron sheet 2B-40, physical characteristics of the shoreline have incorrectly indicated as low bedrock plain in some places where bluffs greater than three meters exist. Under a sub-heading entitled 'beach' is a classification for bars and spits. On this sheet there are no less than nine spits; the largest of which measures seven hundred meters in length, incorrectly classified as low bedrock plain. Also, some areas listed as low bedrock plain contain unconsolidated shingle beach material. There are no existing classifications in the atlas to accurately represent this material.

A more refined or detailed classification system of physical characteristics is important since the type of materials may be directly related to the erosion problems. Therefore, full knowledge of the materials is important to fully understand erosion, particularly in areas where extensive damage occurred.

The second example is the St. Clair River/Lake St. Clair/Detroit River sheets 1-1 and 2-1, or, Lake Huron sheet 1-89, 2-89, since they cover the same length of shoreline! No reason is given as to why this shoreline area was duplicated, appearing once at the end of Part I and once at the beginning of Part II. This does not occur at the starts of Parts III or IV. If the atlas were available in 'parts', then the geographical location of St. Clair sheet 1-1 would permit this sheet to be in both parts. Nevertheless, it is inexcusable for the editors to allow Lake Huron sheet 1-89, 2-89 and St. Clair sheets 1-1, 2-1 to be produced with different data.

A few examples from these two sheets illustrate the inconsistency of the data. St. Clair sheet 1-1 does not include the contours on the mosaic, already produced on the preceding Lake Huron sheet 1-89. The St. Clair sheet 1-1 does not include the United States side of the St. Clair river leaving strip 2 all blue, incorrectly indicating water. St. Clair sheet 1-1 does not have the 'edge of bluff' reported for the 1955 and 1973 survey which appears on the Lake Huron sheet 1-89. Sheet 2-1 of the St. Clair River, strip 1 (shoreline damage) indicates the "remainder of shoreline has no information", while the Lake Huron sheet of the same shoreline 2-89 reports the "remainder of shoreline has no damage". Lake Huron sheet 2-89,

strip 5B has 450 meters of shoreline with 'groynes' shown in the damaged area. The 'groynes' have been omitted from the St. Clair sheet 2-1. The yacht basin on St. Clair sheet 2-1, strip 5B, 'existing protective works in damaged areas' is classified as 'groynes and jetty' while the Lake Huron sheet 2-89 classifies this same yacht basin as 'seawall, bulkhead, gabion or retaining wall'!

Not one of the five strips of shoreline data examined on sheet 2 is without error. To name a few: 1) several areas where shoreline damage had occurred but was subsequently repaired, was not recorded. It appears that the local municipal planning and engineering officials were not contacted during the period their area was surveyed. 2) Municipal, provincial and federal land is frequently incorrectly classified as 'private'. 3) Shoreline value appears underestimated in some portions of the shoreline. 4) Some areas of shoreline land use, classified as 'permanent residential' are in fact public recreational. The atlas also classifies some areas of recreational and permanent residential as 'commercial' and 'industrial'. Further, areas with industrial and commercial activities have simply been classified as 'other'. 5) Large sections of 'exterior' physical characteristics of the shoreline have been incorrectly classified as 'glacial drift' where they should have been designated beach sands and gravels, spits, or artificial fill.

First of all, publishing identical sheets covering the same shoreline area in one volume is a waste of space and resources. Second, sheets covering the same shoreline but with different sheet reference numbers can be misleading and confusing to the user. Third, reporting different data for the same section of shoreline is simply careless. No less than thirty-four errors are evident on St. Clair sheet 2-1 as a result of this reviewer's limited field checking. It appears that very little field checking had been done on these map sheets prior to publishing. Errors occur on other sheets as well.

A project of this nature, with the resources available, does not warrant a final product of such limited usefulness. It is recommended that a conscientious program of field checking of all the sheets in the atlas is necessary in order for the atlas to re-establish its credibility. Users are cautioned in using this atlas as a primary information source.

[Reviewer's note: Individual sets of Ozalid blue prints are now available from the Marine Information Centre, Canada Center for Inland Waters, P.O. Box 5050, Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6 at a cost of \$5.00 per set plus 7% Provincial Sales Tax.]

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This large and complex work has also been reviewed in the ACML Bulletin, No. 22, October 1976, p 21 - Ed.

SELECTED NEW MAPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Compiled by Map Division
University of British Columbia

- Location map of mining properties in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (including part of the Northwest Territories). Revised to 1976. ca 1:3,168,000. Vancouver, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines. 1976. FREE
- Map showing the location of earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5 on the West Coast in the time interval 1899-1970. No scale given. Victoria Geophysical Observatory, 1976. This is a reprint of the original map published in Geos, Summer, 1976. It is roughly 1.5 times larger than the Geos map. FREE
- Strong motion network of the West Coast. ca 1:370,000. Victoria, Geophysical Observatory, 1970. This is a print of the original map published in Geos, Summer, 1976. FREE
- Cypress Provincial Park, alpine ski area. ca 1:6,000. Victoria, Dept. of Recreation and Travel Industry, Provincial Parks Branch, 1976. FREE
- Agricultural Land Reserve Plan, Regional District of Mount Waddington. 1:50,000. Port McNeill, Regional District of Mount Waddington, 1976. 4 sheets received, @ \$2.00 \$8.00
- Regional District boundaries. 1:500,000. Port McNeill, Regional District of Mount Waddington, [1976].
- The Queen Charlotte Islands. ca 1:57,000. Anchorage, Alaska, Northwest Publishing Co., 1975. From Cary, Neil G.: A Guide to the Queen Charlotte Island.
- Composite road map of north Vancouver Island, prepared for Northern Vancouver Island Forest Protection organization. 1:125,000. Port McNeill, Regional District of Mount Waddington, 1976. \$3.00
- Provincial parks of Vancouver Island (P.E.2) ca 1:633,600. Victoria, Dept. of Recreation and Travel, Provincial Parks Branch. FREE
- District of Coquitlam [contour maps]. 1:2,400. Coquitlam, District of Coquitlam, 1976. 36 maps bound together, @ \$2.50. \$90.00
- District of Port Hardy. 1:4,800. Port McNeill, Regional District of Mount Waddington, 1976. 3 sheets, @ \$1.00. \$3.00
- District of Port Hardy. ca 1:18,480. Victoria, Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Planning Services Division, 1976. FREE
- Downtown Vancouver, British Columbia. No scale given. Vancouver, Alcomaps, 1976. Cover title: Worlds of downtown Vancouver and Stanley Park. .59
- Street map of Greater Vancouver, B.C. (rev.) ca 1:38,000. Vancouver, Agency Pr., 1976. On verso: street maps of Victoria and other Vancouver Island localities. .75
- Orthophoto of University Endowment Lands. (Project No.76-74T-0) 1:10,000. Victoria, Land Service, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. \$1.00

LES COMMENTAIRES DE LA REDACTION / EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NOUS AVONS UN ROLE PEDAGOGIQUE.
EN SOMMES-NOUS SUFFISAMMENT CONVAINCUS?

Nous disons tous que nous travaillons en fonction des usagers. Doit-on se contenter de travailler pour eux. Devrait-on davantage travailler avec eux? Distinctions subtiles, mais utiles à rappeler.

Bien sûr, pour offrir un service documentaire de qualité, il faut compter sur une organisation efficace: acquérir les documents jugés utiles ou nécessaires, les conserver rationnellement, les repérer rapidement et rendre leur consultation facile. Et après? Se croiser les bras et attendre?

La finalité véritable de la consultation documentaire ne réside pas dans la mise en présence physique du document et de l'utilisateur. Elle réside plutôt dans la communication effective de l'information jugée nécessaire pour répondre à un besoin bien ressenti (mais pas toujours facilement identifié) d'obtenir cette information. Elle concerne la réponse à apporter à un besoin d'apprendre par l'information/

Certes la mise en présence physique du document et de l'utilisateur est une étape nécessaire et déterminante. En effet, le choix inapproprié du support d'information altère forcément la qualité de la communication à être établie. Mais cette étape n'est pas toujours suffisante en raison de certaines conditions adverses de réception de l'information, comme le caractère inaccessible du document (trop spécialisé), ou la préparation insuffisante de l'utilisateur à la lecture du document. Il nous faut donc prolonger notre rôle documentaire traditionnel jusqu'à inclure le stade de la réception de l'information. Il ne faut pas tenter de se substituer à l'utilisateur, en voulant interpréter pour-même le contenu du document, mais plutôt l'aider dans cette interprétation, et se soucier de la satisfaction optimale qu'il peut retirer de son travail documentaire. Là réside notre rôle pédagogique qui peut se manifester doublement, auprès de l'apprenant (learner) et auprès de l'enseignant (teacher).

Au niveau de l'apprenant, il est primordial de connaître ses besoins réels d'information. L'interview de référence prend ici toute sa dimension. L'utilisateur ne révèle pas toujours toute l'ampleur de ses besoins, par gêne ou par méconnaissance des réponses qui peuvent déjà exister à ses besoins effectifs d'information. Lui faire révéler ces besoins réels, c'est déjà l'aider grandement à cerner son problème d'information et à juger des sources les plus pertinentes pour y répondre. Il faut également essayer d'établir son degré de connaissances préalables sur le sujet, afin de raccrocher plus facilement les nouvelles connaissances proposées par le document à celles qu'il possède déjà. Cela sous-entend que nous possédions déjà nous-même un certain minimum de connaissances sur le sujet en cause pour justement établir ce raccrochement. Bref, pouvoir bien cerner les besoins à satisfaire, "maîtriser à fond" ses documents et connaître un peu le sujet concerné, voilà où doivent résider nos meilleurs atouts.

Au niveau de l'enseignant, il est des plus utiles de connaître les objectifs pédagogiques que le professeur veut faire atteindre à ses étudiants, pour mieux situer le sens de la démarche documentaire. Des contacts étroits et continus doivent être entretenus avec le personnel enseignant, en vue d'orienter le service documentaire dans le même sens que celui des activités d'apprentissage poursuivies. De plus, ce personnel doit être

REPORTS/RAPPORTS

IFLA JOINT WORKING GROUP ON THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, ISBD (CM). UTRECHT, NOVEMBER 8 - 12, 1976

Hugo L.P. Stibbe
Chairman ISBD (CM) Joint Working Group/
Member ISBD (G) Working Group

A meeting of the IFLA Joint Working Group on the ISBD (CM) was held in Utrecht, November 8 - 12 in order to formulate the final recommendations for an ISBD (CM), taking into account all comments received on the widely distributed draft which was discussed at the open meeting held during the 49th IFLA General Council in Lausanne in August 1976. The ISBD (CM) working meeting was called at this particular time in order to have a draft of the final recommendations ready for presentation at the meeting of the working group ISBD (G) in London, December 9 - 11, 1976 and the ISBD "harmonization" meeting also in London, December 12 - 13, 1976.

Although the meeting was to take only three days, the group worked four full days. The Chairman and one other member spent another three days on editorial work in order to get the document ready for typing. The work of the group resulted in the "First Draft of the Final Recommendations on the ISBD (CM)". The ISBD (CM) has now reached the stage where only editorial changes may be expected.

A number of documents had to be considered in the drafting of the final recommendations. The two major working documents were the "Lausanne draft" of August, 1976 and a compendium of comments received on the ISBD (CM), compiled by the chairman of the working group. Other working documents included copies of the latest drafts of the ISBD (G), ISBD (S) and ISBD (NBM) as well as the compendium of comments on the ISBD (G) compiled by the chairman of that working group, Dr. Eva Verona.

For those readers of this report who are familiar with the "Lausanne draft" of the ISBD (CM), it may be of interest to enumerate a few of the changes, additions and deletions which have taken place.

A number of definitions in the Introductory Notes have been deleted. All those definitions which deal with the technical aspects of the medium itself and those definitions which define what the medium is, were deemed irrelevant.¹ Definitions for titles of areas and for elements of the ISBD (CM) have been retained, even when they represent technical terms.

¹ It seems hard to shed our sense of inferiority. We always seem to have to include justification for treating cartographic material different from other types of material and it seems we always want to include some explanation for the things we do and do not do. After all, the ISBD (M) does not define "book", "page", "colophon", etc. In the ISBD (CM) there is no justification for including definitions of "map", "chart", "globe", etc.

The definitions for Map series/set, Map series/set title, Map serial and Series have all been eliminated. In their place one definition for Series has been formulated as follows: "A group of publications related to one another by the fact that each bears a title applying to the group as a whole as well as its own title proper. A series may or may not be numbered".

The definition for Sheet has been reformulated to read: "An individual member of a map series". "Map series", therefore, has become the inclusive term and should no longer be considered a term which only signifies a particular kind of serial or series or a set, but encompasses all of these.

Because International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN's) now do appear on maps, the provision for ISSN's and Key title have been re-introduced in the ISBD (CM) in Area 6 (Series Area) and in Area 8 (Standard Number (or Alternative) and Terms of Availability Area). In the ISBD (CM) Area 8 has been renamed: "SBN, ISBN, and ISSN Number and Terms of Availability Area", making the use of this area more restrictive. The reason for making Area 8 more restrictive is that numerous comments pointed out that map series numbers should not be recorded in Area 8; such numbers should be an integral part of a map series title. The numbers are required in Area 6 as part of the series statement.

eg. (Faeroe Islands 1:20,000, Series Geographical Section,
General Staff GSGS 4367 ...
(Korea 1:25,000, Series L851 ...

An additional technique for recording series maps (series in the new sense of the word) has been introduced. This is the one level description, without a series statement. With this technique the title proper consists of two parts: the first is the title of the whole publication, the second is the title of the sheet.

The sheet number is part of the sheet title and if there is no sheet title, the sheet number is the sheet title.

eg. Canada National Topographic Series 1:50,000
Mount Revelstoke, 82 M/1E ...
[No series statement]

This technique, although not used in North America, is quite common in Europe. It is a useful technique when a series consists of only a few sheets and are to be catalogued monographically.

The general material designation is back to what it was in the draft prior to the Lausanne draft. For all materials described with the ISBD (CM) it is to be "Cartographic Material". Appendix I is now merely an alphabetical list (open to expansion) of suggested specific material designation terms in English, and definitions are purposely not included. The terms may be combined if this leads to a more specific and meaningful term. All terms which occur already in other ISBD's have been eliminated because such terms may also be used with the ISBD (CM), either singly or in combination with other terms in any other ISBD.

A great deal of re-formulation of rules was done as well as pure editorial cleaning up of text. For instance, you may be glad to know that the term "full stop" for "point" or "period" (.) has been dropped throughout all ISBD's and replaced with the term "point".

From the comments received from all over the world the ISBD (CM) working group has the impression that the purpose, scope and use of the ISBD's have been widely misinterpreted. It will be useful, therefore, to emphasize strongly what the ISBD's are not. They are not cataloguing codes; they are standards, for description only, from which cataloguing codes are to be derived.

It is not intended, therefore, that you catalogue a map with the ISBD (CM) for it does not deal with main and added entries (i.e., it does not give the rules for what is to be the main entry nor what added entries are to be made, nor how to construct headings). It purposely does not go into great detail on description because in creating the standard, the members of the working group preferred that certain matters be specified in a national or intra-national cataloguing code, such as the AACR, the German (RAK), the French or the Russian national cataloguing rules. You can, therefore, safely assume that the lack of detail and of provisions in the ISBD (CM) for certain problems is intentional, since the members of the working group did not wish to force such provisions and detail on a national cataloguing code. At times, also, the differences in existing national cataloguing codes could not be reconciled.

The other misunderstanding relates to the scope and use of the ISBD's. When ISBD specifications are followed, the resulting record is internationally acceptable. Such a record generally is too elaborate; for example, it gives more than would be required for a catalogue in a particular map collection. Hence, a particular map collection does not necessarily have to follow the full ISBD specifications for the records in its own catalogues. If such a map collection wishes to adhere to a particular set of cataloguing rules, it should be the national cataloguing code. A national cataloguing code and the ISBD's are not necessarily synonymous, although in the case of the AACR 2d ed. and the Canadian Cataloguing Rules for Maps, they are compatible.

For example, the ISBD (CM) specifies that all parallel titles² have to be recorded. The CCRM specifies that only three need to be recorded or more if they are very short ones.

The ISBD's make three techniques available for the cataloguing of map series, but a national cataloguing code need not adopt all three. Such a code may specify only one or two of the techniques made available in the ISBD (CM).

ISBD's are mainly directed to the national agency responsible for maintaining the national bibliographic data base. Any one who contributes to the national bibliographic data base which contains "the national record" of all what is published in the country has to be prepared to submit such records according to ISBD specifications, because it is from this data base that the national bibliography for that country is produced and it is from this data base that records are exchanged. Such records must, therefore adhere to ISBD specifications.

² A parallel title is the title proper in another language or in another script

FID/CCC CLASSIFICATIONS SYMPOSIUM "GENERAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD". BRUSSELS, NOVEMBER 25-26, 1976

Hugo L.P. Stibbe
Chairman ISBD (CM) Joint Working Group/
Member ISBD (G) Working Group

The symposium held in Brussels called by the Fédération Internationale de Documentation (FID) on the occasion of the UDC and Dewey Centenary carried as its theme "General Classification Systems in a Changing World". There was good worldwide representation with participants from 18 countries. The entire FID Central Classification Committee³ as well as the President of FID, Dr. H. Arntz, was present. Richard B. Sealock, the Executive Director of Forest Press, the publisher of the Dewey Decimal Classification and permanent observer FID/CCC were also present. The following papers were presented at the symposium:

1. "International Responsibilities of the Dewey DC" (Richard B. SEALOCK, Executive Director, Forest Press, U.S.S.)
2. "The Responsiveness of Recent Editions of the Dewey DC to the Needs of its Users" (Benjamin A. CUSTER, Editor D.D.C., U.S.A.)
3. "Dewey's Decimalism and the Value of Adequate Concept Notations for Science Organization and Communication" (Dr. Inge DAHLBERG, Editor-in-chief of International Classification.)
4. "A Critique of the Treatment of 'Time' in DDC 18th ed." (P. Gangadhara RAO, Reader in Library Science, University of Madras, India.)
5. "Systems Approach to Classification" (Dr. S. Sirajul HUSAIN, Regional Research Laboratory, Haiderabad, India)
6. "The International Patent Classification and its World Wide Application" (A. WITTMANN, German Patent Office.)
7. "The Special Needs of a Classification for Books and Journals" (A. SANDISON, British Library, Science Reference Library.)
8. "Need, Functions and Foundations of a Present-day General Classification" (B.R. PRAAL, Netherlands University Library, Eindhoven)
9. "Alphabetic Indexes to Chinese Classification Systems" (E. ÖHMAN, Honorary member FID/CCC, Sweden)
10. "ALIS-Automated Library Information System of the Danish Technical Library with UDC Retrieval Facilities" (B. BARNHOLDT, Danish Technical Library, Denmark.)
11. "Use of the UDC in Automated Diversified Systems of Information Service" (D.M. MEKHTIEV, U.S.S.R.)
12. "One Century Decimal Classification" (J.H. DE WIJN, The Hague, Holland, FID/CCC member.)
13. "Central Classification by Means of the UDC of Scientific & Technical Information in the U.S.S.R." (L.V. LOBOVA, VINITI, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)
14. "Problems of Universal Classifications. A Comparative Study of the UDC and Soviet Library Bibliographic Classification (LBC)" (L. KOFNOVEC, Vice-Chairman FID/CCC, Czechoslovakia.)
15. "A Century Mutation of the Decimal Classification" (M. RIGBY, FID/CCC member, U.S.A.)
16. "Future Development of the UDC" (A.F. SCHMIDT, Vice-Chairman FID/CCC, Germany.)

³ The FID/CCC is the body responsible for the Universal Decimal Classification's maintenance.

speakers are: C.P. Snow (The Book World), Angus Wilson (Reading for Pleasure), A. M'Bow (Education and Learning), Roger Caillois (The Challenge of the Future). Before and during the congress *meetings of professional groups* will take place. These meetings are scheduled for September 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8. The provisional program will be published in *IFLA JOURNAL*, vol. 2, no. 2. As an example some subjects for professional sessions are given below:

-Administrative Libraries

- (1) Preparation of new editions of the World Guide
- (2) Function analysis of administrative libraries
- (3) Regional and international cooperation of administrative libraries
- (4) National models for administrative libraries networking.

-Bibliography

Meetings in the context of the Unesco Conference for National Bibliographies

-Cataloguing

- (1) The form and structure of corporate headings
- (2) The use of ISO/DIS 9-1975 (transliteration of Slavic Cyrillic Characters into Latin characters) in library catalogues

-Exchange

- (1) The Unesco Exchange Conventions
- (2) Presentation of a Correspondence Guide to the practice of the exchange of publications.

-Hospital Libraries

- (1) Program on libraries for the blind
- (2) Program on reading aids
- (3) Program on the view of a clinical psychologist on Bibliotherapy

-International Lending

Universal Availability of Publications (and its implications for international lending)

-Official Publications

- (1) Meeting on the form and structure of corporate headings (joint with Committee on Cataloguing)
- (2) Availability of official publications

-Round Table of Editors of Library Journals

The exchange of articles for journals and problems of translation

-School Library Work

Programs in school libraries

-Serial Publications

- (1) Le contrôle bibliographique universel des publications en série
- (2) Le registre international des publications en série (SDS/ISSN)

sensibilisé au rôle très pédagogique que peut jouer la documentation lorsqu'elle est intégrée à bon escient dans le processus d'apprentissage. Pour être harmonieuse et efficace, cette intégration nécessite une planification soignée de l'utilisation de la documentation et une collaboration étroite entre les personnes concernées. Mieux encore, les instances pédagogiques de notre institution devraient être elles aussi sensibilisées à l'idée d'inclure la formation documentaire (library instruction) comme partie intégrante de toute formation. Nous vivons dans un monde saturé d'information. Ne serait-il pas justifié de fournir aux étudiants l'occasion d'apprendre à s'informer?

En tant que responsables de la documentation, de quelque nature qu'elle soit, nous avons un rôle pédagogique à jouer. Nous avons aussi un rôle d'animation auprès des enseignants pour faire connaître davantage cette dimension pédagogique de la documentation. Sommes-nous suffisamment convaincus de cette facette essentielle de notre fonction?

*Yves Tessier
Cartothèque/Université Laval*

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COVER There are many models of communication. This example is of cartographic transmission by L. Ratajski (Kartologia "Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny", volume 2, number 3, 1970. pp 97-110). The model symbolizes the route of information from reality (R) or the source of information, through the cartographer (K) into the map (M) or message channel, to the receiver (O) or map user and finally through the mental transformation (P) into the new imagination of reality (R').

With this model in mind the map librarian can be viewed from two positions. On the one hand, he or she can play a minor role, a passive attitude, by providing the documents for users to look at and study. On the other hand, the map librarian can play a more significant or active part in information transmission by teaching the user how to best read the document. As Yves Tessier suggests, the map librarian should broaden his perspective past the collection and storing of the map (M) to encompass an understanding not only of the cartographer's techniques and goals but also of the users' abilities and needs. In this way the map librarian acts to facilitate a more efficient transmission of data so that the realities of cartographer and user draw closer to each other.

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-Statistics and Standards

- (1) IFLA's role in developing library statistics and standards
- (2) Audiovisual and computer statistics
- (3) User statistics
- (4) Statistics and information indicators

-University Libraries

- (1) Role of University Libraries in NATIS
- (2) Problems of University Libraries in developing countries
- (3) Efficiency of University Libraries
- (4) Automation in University Libraries
- (5) Solutions for University Library space problems

Prospective participants may take it for granted that there will be meetings for everyone, whatever his or her interest in the profession.

Registration fee: BF 3,000 (\pm \$80). *Colleagues under 30 and over 65 pay only half.* The fee includes the right to participate in all sessions and in the full social program. This *social program* will be most engaging with a Breughelian night at one of the oldes squares of Brussels, a ballet performance; vernissages; and "open poetry" evening, where artists will perform and discuss with participants at different places in town, etc. The Belgian hospitality is proverbial, and guarantees highly enjoyable and informal entertainment. A *pre-session* seminar for colleagues from developing countries will be organized at Antwerp.

The IFLA Executive Board extends an urgent plea to all members of IFLA to enable representatives of the associations and institutions in all age groups to attend this Anniversary meeting of IFLA. Please, apply in time for the necessary budget-allowances.

Submitted by H.L.P. STIBBE.

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Miss Helen Wallis
Secretary, Geography & Map Libraries Section

Report on the Lausanne Meeting, 1976

The 42nd Meeting of IFLA at Lausanne was notable for two events which may be seen as landmarks in the history of the Geography and Map Libraries Section. The Subsection achieved the completion of its first project with the publication of the World Directory of Map Collections. Compiled by the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection. Edited by Walter W. Ristow, München, Verlag Dokumentation, Publishers, 1976. 326pp. IFLA Publications 8. ISBN 3-7940-448-2. To W.W. Ristow (USA), organiser of the project and editor of the volume, congratulations are due for the very satisfactory outcome of this project.

Secondly, at the first meeting of the Professional Board held on 28 August 1976, the proposal was approved that a Geography and Map Libraries Section be constituted within the Special Libraries Division as a successor to the previous Subsection. Helen Wallis, Secretary-Treasurer, attended this meeting as representative of the Subsection.

The following members of the Standing Advisory Committee (indicated thus*) and other participants attended the Subsection's meetings at Lausanne:-

H.J. Aschenborn (S.Africa), H. Bansa (GFR), U. Ehrensvärd (Sweden), I.F. Grigorieva (USSR), Marie-Claire Mangin (France), Ann-Mari Mickwitz (Finland), Leena Miekkaavaara (Finland), Frieda Otto (GFR), Klara Patay* (Hungary), Mireille Pastoureau (France)(representing E. Pognon*), Jean M. Ray (USA), W.W. Ristow* (USA), H.L.P. Stibbe* (Canada), E.H. Van de Waal* (Netherlands), Helen Wallis* (GB)(Secretary-Treasurer), Gudrun Zögner (GFR), Lothar Zögner* (GFR).

In the absence of the Chairman, I.R. Kejlbo, who was prevented from attending on account of illness, Walter W. Ristow was elected Acting Chairman. The professional paper due to have been presented by I R Kejlbo was replaced by an open meeting to discuss the Subsection's Report of activities, 1972-76 and the Implementation of the Medium-Term Programme. It was proposed that the following projects should be taken up or completed by the Section:-

- 1) Preparation of the 2nd edition of the World Directory of Map Collections. Publication date was provisionally fixed for 1980-81.
- 2) The training of map librarians. In a progress report on this project, begun in 1974, the Chairman of the Working Group, Lothar Zögner (GFR) stated that he was preparing a questionnaire for distribution to map librarians in 1976-77, and would present the results at Brussels in 1977. The preparation of a practical manual for map librarians was also under consideration. Plans for holding, probably in 1978, a workshop for map librarians in developing countries, organized if possible with the assistance of UNESCO, were to be investigated.
- 3) The preparation of an International Glossary of terms for cartographic documentation in map libraries. It was agreed that David Carrington (Library of Congress, USA) should be invited to accept appointment as

joint Chairman with Anna Kozlova (USSR).

3. It was decided that the Section's professional session at the Brussels Anniversary Meeting in 1977 should be on the theme 'Map Librarians and their Public', which fitted in with the theme of the Congress 'Libraries for all: One World of Information, Culture and Learning'.
4. In addition to the Subsection's own programme, a joint meeting was held with ISBD(CM), with Helen Wallis in the Chair. The draft ISBD(CM) was presented by Hugo Stibbe, Chairman of ISBD(CM). On 31 August a very successful one-day visit to Berne, which had been arranged by I.R.Kejlbo, completed the Subsection's programme. With Professor G. Grosjean of the University of Berne acting as host, in co-operation with Dr. Arthur Dürst of the University of Zürich, the party visited and saw some fine exhibitions of early maps at the Schweizerisches Alpines Museum, the cartographic firm Kümmerley & Frey, the Geographisches Institut of the University of Berne, and the Staatsarchiv of the city.

Forthcoming Programme:

5. Professional Board: London, April 1977

A meeting of the Professional Board is arranged for the 4-6th April in London and will be attended by I.R. Kejlbo as Chairman, with Helen Wallis in reserve. The following provisional terms of reference were submitted to the Professional Board in January 1977 for discussion at the April meeting:-

'The Geography and Map Libraries Section is concerned with all matters relating to the management of geography and map libraries. These matters include:

- a) accessioning and cataloguing of collections. In cataloguing matters the Section collaborates with ISBD(CM);
- b) the preparation of bibliographies, directories, and glossaries;
- c) public service and reference work;
- d) care and conservation of geography and map collections;
- e) staffing; training of geography and map librarians.

In correspondence with the Secretary of the Professional Board, the officers of the Standing Committee agreed that the title of the Section should not be changed to Map Libraries Section, but should remain Geography and Map Libraries Section.

6. Brussels Meeting, September 1977

The 50th Anniversary meeting of IFLA will take place at Brussels from 3-10 September 1977, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty King Baudoin of Belgium. The draft programme for the Geography and Map Libraries Section is as follows:-

Sunday, September 4

	<u>No. of Meeting</u>	
11.00 - 12.30	14	Geography & Map Libraries SC I
16.00 - 17.30	28	Special Libraries (Division) I Open House

Tuesday, September 6

39

	<u>No. of Meeting</u>	
16.00 - 17.30	58	Geography & Map Libraries I

Wednesday, September 7

14.00 - 15.30 Open Meeting	68	Geography & Map Libraries II
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16.00 - 17.30 Open Meeting	76	Geography & Map Libraries III
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Thursday, September 8

14.00 - 15.30 Open Meeting	87	Special Libraries II - International & Interdisciplinary (A session on Map Libraries to be included)
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16.00 - 17.30 Open Meeting	97	Special Libraries III - Division Business Meeting
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17.30 - 18.30	107	Geography & Map Libraries SC II
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The Geography and Map Libraries Section Open Meetings will comprise -

- 1) Report on Medium-Term Programme
- 2) Discussion on training of map librarians
- 3) Professional Session: Map Librarians and their Public.

Short papers are invited for theme 3.

A local visit will also be arranged for Friday, September 9.

N.B. Booking forms for the Brussels meeting are now being distributed by the Secretariat.

7. Restructuring of IFLA

I Membership:

- a) Article 3 of the Statutes states that the Federation shall consist of
 - (1) Members
 - (2) Affiliates.
- b) Membership of IFLA will comprise the following categories, to be registered by 6 January 1977:
 - (i) Association members, e.g. associations of libraries;
 - (ii) Institutional members, e.g. libraries;
 - (iii) Honorary members.
- c) Affiliation is open to the following categories
 - (i) Institutional Affiliates
 - (ii) Personal affiliates, e.g. individuals wishing to mark their interest and support for the purposes of the Federation.

II Standing Committees:

The Transitional Measures required Members to submit nominations in writing for members of the Standing Committee of a Section for

which the said Member had registered by the deadline of 6 January 1977. These nominations had to reach the IFLA Secretariat not later than 3 March 1977. This date was extended to 15 March 1977. Each candidate has to be nominated by not less than three Members. Candidates will then be placed on the ballot.

I hope those who have contributed in the past to the work of the Subsection and others who wish to contribute to the future of the Section have secured their nominations so that we have a good and active Standing Committee to carry on the professional work of the Section.

8. Published Reports of Meetings

- 1) The professional papers presented at the Oslo meeting 1975 and the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection Report were published in Inspel, vol.II, no.3 (1976).
- 2) The Secretary's Report for the period 1975-76 has been submitted to F. Otto for publication in Inspel (1977-78).
- 3) A shorter version has been sent to Miss M. Wijnstroom for publication in the IFLA Journal.
- 4) Hugo L.P. Stibbe "Report on the IFLA General Council and the UNIMARC meetings held respectively in Lausanne, August . . . and in Utrecht . . . September, 1976: In Assn. of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin, no.23, January 1977.
- 5) Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Oct. 15 1976, reported on Geography & Map Libraries Section. This was reprinted in Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, Bulletin No. 106, December, 1976.

PLEASE NOTE

The undernoted list is proposed as the Standing Committee, being the nominations submitted by the deadling:

Mrs. Ul Ehrens^Uvård, Stockholm
 I. Rønne Kejlbo, Copenhagen
 Ms. A.V. Kozlova, Moscow
 Mrs. L. Miekka^Uvaara, Helsinki
 W.W. Ristow, Washington
 H.L.P. Stibbe, Ottawa
 E.H. van de Waal, Utrecht
 Miss Helen Wallis, London
 L. Zögner, Berlin

IFLA HEADQUARTERS
 17.3.1977

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NOTICE BOARD / AVIS

ANOTHER USE OF MAPS I have recently come across two series of "detective" novels which bring to life the days of the Bow Street Runners and life in Britain in the early 1800's. One series, by Richard Falkirk, involved the hero, Edmund Blackstone, in historic events, but uses modern language. The other series, by J.G. Jeffreys, has the hero, Jeremy Sturrock, write the books. They are in the style of the period, and the copyright is in the name of Jeremy Sturrock!

In one book, A Wicked Way to Die, Jeremy solves his case with the aid of "That most excellent Plan or Map of London recently engraved for the Phoenix Fire Office by Mr. Robert Horwood." He comments that: "this, I believe, the first occasion a map of London was ever used for putting down a crime. If the time comes when every borough has its own police office and force--whether the public will put up with it or not--some such plan or map should be a part of every equipment".

The map referred to is probably the first fire insurance plan. It is Richard Horwood's Map of London, 1792-99, which he dedicated "to the Trustees and Directors of the Phoenix Fire Office". The map, at a scale of 26 inches to one mile, is on 32 sheets, and identifies by street number every house and building standing.

I wonder if there are many novels which make use of real and identifiable maps?

Submitted by Frances Woodward

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NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION PHONE CHANGES. For those of you who wish to contact the NMC in Ottawa please note the following changes:

Betty Kidd, Head, NMC	(613) 992-0468
All other phones	(613) 995-1077

Submitted by Ed Dahl

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ATLAS OF THE OCEANS - PACIFIC OCEAN. Serge Sauer has translated the foreward of this volume. The six page translation is a valuable item to insert in the atlas. Other translations of introductions and also legends need to be done for many foreign language atlases. Once again we must thank Serge for leading the way with this useful work.

You can obtain a copy of this translation by writing to:

Serge Sauer,
Map Library,
Department of Geography,
Social Science Centre,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario M6A 5C2

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BRIEF THOUGHTS ON MAPS/Miroslav Holub

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, who know a lot about maps
 according to which life is on its way somewhere or other,
 told us this story from the way
 due to which history is on its way somewhere or other:

The young lieutenant of a small Hungarian detachment in the Alps
 sent a reconnaissance unit out into the icy wasteland.

It began to snow
 immediately, snowed for two days and the unit
 did not return. The lieutenant suffered: he had despatched
 his own people to death.

But the third day the unit came back.

Where had they been? How had they mad their way?

Yes, they said, we considered ourselves
 lost and waited for the end. And then one of us
 found a map in his pocket. That calmed us down.

We pitched camp, lasted out the snowstorm and then with the map
 we discovered our bearings.

And here we are.

The lieutenant borrowed this remarkable map
 and had a good look at it. It was not a map of the Alps
 but of the Pyrenees.

Goodbye now.

Source: Time's Literary Supplement. February 4th, 1977. p 118

Submitted by Betty Kidd

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ATLAS RECEIVES GRANT. Victoria - Dr. A.L. Farley of the University of
 B.C.'s geography department has been awarded a \$25,000 provincial grant
 to update the B.C. Resource Atlas.

The new atlas will replace the 1952 edition, now long out of print.

Source: Vancouver Sun. March 24th, 1977. p 8

Submitted by Nora Williams

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"STATUS MAPPING" The new 'STATUS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING' and the
 'STATUS OF PHOTOMAPPING' 1:6,336,000 have been published and are available
 from L.M. Sebert, Head of Mapping Program Section, Topographical Survey,
 Surveys and Mapping, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa. These are up-to-date
 (January 1, 1977) and illustrate the present extent of mapping by E.M.R.

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NOW BUMP-MAPS HELP THE BLIND TO 'SEE'. Victoria - Blind people here can now get custom-made maps to help them get around.

The maps consist of plastic sheets which use bumps, rather than lines, to outline an area and braille markings with a special key to help a blind person read them.

The maps are financed through a federal Local Initiatives Program grant. They are made by Hugh McLeod, who is blind, and Linda Powell, a sighted person, at the Handicapped Action Centre.

A map or drawing of an area is traced, using carbon paper, on a used aluminum offset printing plate. Powell takes a pin vise and pokes holes through the plate along the lines.

The plate is then sent to Vancouver where plastic sheeting is thermally molded over the holes. One plate can produce a number of identical maps.

The braille key accompanying the map gives essential information about the neighborhood involved, warning of the number of steps at a certain place or the presence of benches or other obstacles.

Maps have been made of a shopping centre in the city, a local recreation area and downtown business streets.

They also can be custom-made for each blind person's neighborhood and for special excursions. One person left for Caribbean cruise -- her braille maps with her.

Because braille maps and lettering must be fairly large to permit identification of a symbol or line by touch, fine detail is impossible. As a result, many areas are covered in several maps. University of Victoria and the Caribbean are both four-map sets.

"As far as I know, this is the first time that maps of this kind have been made easily available to the blind," McLeod said.

Powell, though sighted, knows braille, which makes the job easier for her. She learned how to make the maps from a Seattle man, Roger Craven, who is working on a more ambitious project -- a world atlas for the blind.

Source: *The Province*, Monday, February 28, 1977. p 21

Submitted by Nora Williams

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DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN RECORDS AND MANUSCRIPTS REPOSITORIES.

The directory, published by the Association of Canadian Archivists, lists Canadian Archives, Libraries, Historical Societies and Museums holding records and manuscripts. It includes addresses, telephone numbers, names of heads of repositories, time of operation and a brief description of the nature of holdings.

COST

ACA Members: \$3.00

Non-Members: \$4.00

SEND PREPAID ORDERS TO:

Valerie Cowan

ACA Treasurer

24 Edward Laurie Dr.

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2C7

Submitted by L. Dahl

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MAP CONSERVATION

Documents and works of art on paper are especially vulnerable [to fluctuations of temperature and humidity, improper storage, etc]. Of these, maps are perhaps most exposed to elements which cause deterioration, for they are meant to be used and are subject to much abuse. They are folded and unfolded (or rolled and unrolled), smudged with dirt, and written on with everything from pencils to marking pens. However, as with other works on paper, the ravages to time and wear on maps are nothing compared to what past owners have done to try to preserve or restore them. Correction of these former remedies comprises about 80 per cent of the modern paper conservator's labours.

A large 1886 map of Vancouver, treated at the PCC, is an example in the extreme. Published by the Canadian Pacific Railway, only a few other copies of this map exist. All are in even worse condition.

To strengthen it against hundreds of rollings and unrollings, the map had been glued to linen, probably when it was new. To protect it from the pokes and rubs of thousands of fingers, it had been varnished. Several insets had been glued to the original to show changes in boundaries or property divisions. Add years of use, countless flexing of the support, exposure to water (vapour and liquid), and many blows and scrapes, and the result is a conservator's nightmare -- or dream, if one hungers for challenges.

As the PCC [Pacific Conservation Centre] had no working surface large enough for the map (5 feet by 7 feet), a special folding-leg table first had to be built. Then, after extensive experiments with various solvents, the varnish was removed with a combination of acetone and methanol. This was done in a wooden and cardboard tray lined with mylar, large enough to bathe one vertical quarter of the map at a time. Dozens of loose fragments of the varnished top paper layer then had to be fixed down in preparation for several aqueous treatments which would remove the yellowed and brownish stains. These treatments included a gentle wash with water, overall bleaching, local bleaching of more tenacious stains, and rinsing by spraying and blotting repeatedly. During this time, the insets were removed to be treated separately.

Next, a facing was prepared by impregnating a sheet of terylene with acrylic resin dissolved in xylene, and was heat-set to the map on the vacuum hot table. This held the map together while the old linen backing and glue were removed, the major losses filled, and two layers of strong Japanese paper applied. The facing was then removed, and losses on the front of the map were carefully inpainted. Finally, the support poles were refinished and reattached, and a storage tube of large diameter was made.

From start to finish, these treatment steps involved a long and tedious process. The map, now owned by the University of British Columbia, dominated the work of the PCC Paper laboratory for several months. Many other objects treated at the PCC during the past three years were as time-consuming, although some required only brief attention. A greater output from the PCC can be expected in the future, since our initial period of setting up workshops and establishing our operations is over. In spite of a few temporary setbacks, the future of artifact conservation in British Columbia appears far brighter than it did three years ago.

Source: CCI: *The Journal of the Canadian Conservation Institute*, Vol. 1, 1976. pp 27-28

Submitted by Betty Kidd

CHANGE ON THE WAY? A.L. Smyth, Commercial Librarian and Information Officer, Manchester

It has been said that maps are librarians' problem children, and recent large increases in the costs of both Ordnance Survey publications and plan cabinets cannot have altered this opinion. The more intensive the use of maps, the greater the problems, and Manchester Commercial Library has found that larger scale plans show acute signs of wear and tear after only a few years' exposure to the public. Moreover, these maps were intended for permanent preservation and were passed to the Local History Library when superseded by later editions. It was also obvious that the new SUSI (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) sheets were not of a high standard photographically and the paper used was not very suitable for preservation. (The SUSI plans provide a much more precise chronological record of local development than the ordinary editions).

For some time, the Ordnance Survey has been making large scale plans available in microform and, when costs were compared, it was found that the paper sheet price was £4.10 plus £2.10 mounting charge whilst the corresponding aperture card cost £2.10. Other advantages of microform included the obvious economy in storage space (2000 aperture cards occupy 0.3 cubic feet in comparison with ten cubic feet for the same number of map sheets), visual reproduction of SUSI sheets improved, costly packaging and dispatch costs reduced and the laborious filing of large map sheets after use cut out with much saving of staff time. On a longer term basis, interlibrary loans both within a system and externally, could now become a cheap and practical possibility.

Having decided on microform, the next step was to find a suitable reader. What was required was a free standing machine so that maps in microform could be used in conjunction with hand copy sheets on a map table. The viewing surface needed to be at a slight angle to the horizontal with a suitably reinforced screen to take the weight of anyone wishing to make tracings or who leant their weight on it. The screen also had to be large enough to take the map areas of 1:10,000, 1:2500 or 1:1250 sheets. Nothing suitable appeared to be on the market so a local firm (Microfilm Engineering Co, Turnock Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire) was approached and they agreed to build three machines to the library's specifications. Basically, this consisted of altering one of their existing models so that the screen was rotated 90° in a vertical plane. Two machines have now been in continuous use for over three months and there have been no mechanical faults, nor have any users complained about the system. The screen size is 58x43 cm and the distortion, measured by the grid squares, is within 1:80.

At present, the 1:1250 plans of the City of Manchester on 600 sheets are in microform and there are plans for extending the collection to a wider area covered by 1:2500 sheets. Most of the aperture cards were made by the library's photographic department from existing paper sheets which have now gone into store (the Ordnance Survey requires a royalty fee for microfilming the original sheets even if the latter are then withdrawn from use). A programme is also under way for microfilming many older and more fragile local maps. There is no Ordnance Survey policy yet for publishing

1:10 000 maps in microform which would, of course, involve a contour colour. It would seem that they have never seriously considered libraries as a market for their aperture cards but perhaps change is on the way.

Source: *Library Association Record*, Vol. 79, Number 2, February, 1977, p 77.

Submitted by Grace Welch

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OULCS MAP PROJECT. The members of the Ontario Universities' Library Co-operative Systems Map Project are an active group, having produced a union list of atlases (see review in *ACML Bulletin*, No. 22, October, 1976) and presently discussing interlibrary loans of maps, map exchange agreements and the compilation of a list of topographic series. All of us look forward to seeing the products of the Map Project in these important fields.

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CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH. Professor Henry Castner, Department of Geography, Queen's University has received a grant from the Humanities and Social Science Division of Canada Council. The grant of \$4,859 is to aid in the study of eye movement parameters and map perception.

Source: *Social Sciences in Canada*, volume 5, number 1, 1977, p 26

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GEO This is the title of a publication produced by the Department of
C Geography of the Université Laval. In issue number three, June 1976, there are a number of brief informative items of use to other geography departments and map libraries, e.g. a list of publications of the Department; a report on GECET, a group that studies place-names and geography terminology; a note on COLIQUE, a project to gather information on urban Quebec. A very interesting article is by Yves Tessier on "Une expérience de formation documentaire en géographie à l'Université Laval" (pp 2 - 7). This article details the need for a course in library research for geography, contents of such a course and some of the practical organizational aspects of developing such a course.

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EMR DISCOUNT. A new policy on discounts has been instituted at Energy Mines and Resources, Map Distribution Office. In a letter from R.G. Moore, Director General, to Barbara Farrell the new procedure is described in the following terms:

The new policy provides for a 50% discount on all orders from educational institutions where the order includes at least one item in ten or more copies. This will allow the procurement of selected individual maps in single copy when combined with a ten or more copy requirement.

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COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA - RESEARCH GUIDE SERIES. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), a specialized Institute within the Organization of American States (OAS), is producing a series of Research Guides on the countries of Latin America. A Research Guide to Colombia, 1975, is 8 1/2 x 11", contains 58 pages and is presently available. Other guides for Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru are under preparation and should be published in 1977.

The Guides represent an up-dating and expansion of similar works produced by the Pan American Union in 1966. The first part of each guide contains index maps on earth satellite photography, radar imagery, aerial photography, topographic and planimetric mapping, geologic mapping, and several areas of special subject mapping, and addresses where they may be obtained. A geographic bibliography is contained at the end of each guide.

The first volume, Research Guide to Colombia, may be purchased by sending a request to the address noted below. The cost is \$5.00 U.S. and is available in either English or Spanish.

Servicios Bibliográficos
Secretaría General del IPGH
Ex-Arzobispado 29
México 18, D.F.
México

Submitted by Arthur L. Burt / Vice-President, PAIGH

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MEAN SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE PATTERNS. M.K. Thomas, Atmospheric Environment Service has prepared a series of 12 maps entitled "Mean monthly sea-level pressure maps for North and Central America". (CDS No. 4-77) Although these maps were prepared as part of the World Meteorological Organization's Climatic Atlas Project 1966-67 this issue allows the maps to be distributed widely. To obtain a copy of this seven page, 8 1/2" x 11" publication contact:

Meteorological Applications Branch
Central Services Directorate
Atmospheric Environment Service
Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T4

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CARTOGRAPHIC EDUCATION INTEREST GROUP, CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION. NEWSLETTER. In this first issue, January, 1977, there are three parts i.e., an introductory statement by the Chairman, D.R.F. Taylor, minutes of the inaugural meeting of the group and a report of the ICA Commission on Education in cartography. This latter report outlines the work done on the Multilingual Basic Manual on Cartography as well as some of the future publication to be considered in the future (1976-1980).

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ACML/ACC BULLETIN INDEX No. 1 1968 - No. 22 1976

Compiled by Frances M. Woodward
 Special Collection Division
 Library
 University of British Columbia

In order to shorten this index into a more manageable and useable form, some entries have been deleted or re-arranged. Title entries have not been made for items if the title is the same as, or similar to a subject heading used. All entries, subjects, authors and titles, are alphabetically arranged. Entries under some subject headings have been arranged chronologically rather than alphabetically if such an arrangement seemed more logical for that subject heading. Unless otherwise stated, Committees, Conferences, etc., are those of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries/ Association des Carthothèques Canadiennes.

The Bulletin was called Newsletter or Bulletin (English and French titles) until No. 16, after which the name Newsletter was dropped in favour of Bulletin for both languages. Until the Spring of 1974, each issue bore a volume and issue number, but after several errors in numbers it was decided to use only an issue number, counting from the first issue. For this Index, all volume and issue numbers have been translated into the consecutive issue number. Illustrated articles have been shown with an asterisk (*).

<u>Old Number</u>	<u>New No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Old Number</u>	<u>New No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
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- Report on Executive meeting. 4:8 M '70

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- CARDINAL, Louis. *Une rivière perdue et retrouvée.* 14:22-23 M '74
 WINEARLS, Joan. *A national union catalogue of air photos.* 4:4-5 M '70

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- WHISTANCE-SMITH, Ron. *Selected maps.* 22:30-34 O '76

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- AACR Revision policy statements. 18:51 My '75
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 18:59-60 My '75
 Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. 17:41-43 F '75

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- Archivist - A.C.M.L. 7:10 M '71
 Minutes of the Ninth Annual business meeting. 19:56 S '75
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 Frances Woodward. 19:24-25 S '75

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- Editorial comments: *Union List of Atlases in Ontario Universities.*
 22:2 O '76
 NICHOLSON, N.L. *Yerevan symposium on national and regional atlases
 and thematic mapping.* 22:4-5 O '76
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MARGINAL INFORMATION ON MAPS

*Dr. F.J. Ormeling and Dr. E.H. van de Waal/
Cartographic Department/ Geographical Institute/
State University at Utrecht.*

The information in the margins of a map, besides the map image, is termed marginal information. Marginal information is of prime importance since without it the contents of the map cannot be fully understood. To be of optimal value, marginal information must meet certain standards. First and foremost such standards are for the benefit of the map user but they are also important to the map curator who has the responsibility of storing and retrieving maps. The needs of both these groups are presented in this article and a practical example is used to demonstrate how the standards can be met.

The need for, and the requirements of, marginal information from the cartographic point of view.

In order to decide what information is required in the several phases of map-reading, we used Bertin's model (in his *Sémiologie graphique*, Paris/The Hague 1967, p. 140) which distinguishes between external and internal identification and actual map-reading. In the first phase - external identification - the map reader gains an impression of the subject of the map. The map image is almost meaningless without a clear indication of the contents. Symbols, or the use of colour, for example, have significance only if the map reader understands what phenomena they represent. In the second phase - internal identification - the legend provides the key to understanding the way in which certain phenomena are represented graphically.

These two phases precede the phase of reading the map itself, which, according to Bertin, is the result of comprehending the "correspondances originales" - a comprehension of the relationship amongst the elements of a phenomenon or of the characteristics of a phenomenon.

Another need for marginal information from a cartographic point of view is that it provides a means of tracing the nature and value of the information the map presents. Based on ideas which the map reader has formed through reading the map, he draws certain conclusions about it. For example, is it a map of an historical event made at the time or is it a recent compilation relating to that event? Is it a map showing actual phenomena, or planned phenomena? The conclusions reached will form the basis for certain decisions and actions, the validity of which is dependent upon the accuracy and completeness of the map information. For example, a topographic map of part of New Guinea in 1938 interpreted as an historical map depicts the contemporaneous knowledge of the region. Used for present day orientation, however, a reliability diagram is needed, which would indicate the accuracy of the information and how it had been obtained. Was it obtained from aerial photography, or detailed surveys, or mere sketching? Also, at what dates were the data collected, when was the compilation done and what other sources (with their dates) were used, and to what extent were revisions carried out? When these sources are copyrighted it is a legal requirement that they be mentioned.

For cartometric purposes there are several additional requirements: the projection (which may be copyrighted), the scale, the variation in magnetic declination, the grid system used and the system of latitude and longitude. Dutch topographical maps are good examples of how such information should be given. What is lacking is an indication of the groups of users for whom the maps are intended. For instance, a map of bicycle paths omits certain data of value to motorists. With the rapidly increasing knowledge of the special requirements of groups of map users according

AUSTRALIAN MAP CURATORS' CIRCLE

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BLIGHT, Betty. *Provincial Archives of Manitoba Map Collection.*
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The Boggs and Lewis map classification. J.F. Preseett [SIC: D.F. Prescott] 14:38 M '74

BOOK REVIEWS

ARTIBISE, Alan F.J. and Edward H. Dahl. *Winnipeg in maps 1816-1972.* (1975) Reviewed by John Warkentin. 19:58-59 S '75

Artscanada, no. 188/189. *On maps and mapping.* (1974) Reviewed by Robert J. Hayward. 16:33 N '74

BERTIN, Jacques. *Semiologie graphique.* (2d ed., 1973) Reviewed by D.R.F. Taylor. 18:42 My '75

British Library. *The American War of Independence 1775-83: a commemorative exhibition.* (1975) Reviewed by Betty Kidd. 22:27 O '76

CANADA, DEPT. of ENERGY, MINES and RESOURCES. *Facts from Canadian maps: a geographical handbook, 1972.* (1974) Anonymous review, 15:32 My '74

CANADA, ENVIRONMENT CANADA. *Canada - Ontario Great Lakes shore damage survey, coastal zone atlas.* (1976) Reviewed by R.W. Packer. 22:21-23 O '76

CHI-BONARDEL, R. van. *The atlas of Africa.* (1973) Reviewed by R. Bullock. 16:24-27 N '74

- DAEHN, Ralph M. *A regional system of maps.* (1974) Reviewed by Hugo Stibbe. 16:28-30 N '74
- DONKIN, K. and Rita Finch. *Union list of atlases in Ontario Universities.* (1976) Reviewed by Richard Malinski. 22:25-26 O '76
- FERUGI, Isma'il Ragial and David E. Sopher. *Historial atlas of the religions of the world.* (1974) Reviewed by David B. Knight. 21:23-25 My '76
- Geos.* (Fall 1973) Anonymous review. 15:31-32 My '74
- HERBERT, John R. *Panoramic maps of Anglo-American cities.* (1974) Reviewed by Ed. Dahl. 21:25-26 My '76
- JOHNSON, Adrien. *America explored: a cartographical history of the exploration of North America.* (1974) Reviewed by John Clarke. 18-40-42 My '75
- KERR, D.G.G. *Historical atlas of Canada.* (3d ed., 1975) Reviewed by Serge Sauer. 22:24 O '76
- MADDICK, Heather. *County maps, land ownership maps of Canada in the 19th Century.* (1976) Reviewed by Garry D. Shutlak. 22:23 O '76
- NAGY, Thomas L. *Ottawa in maps.* (1974) Reviewed by Richard I. Ruggles. 17:27-29 F '75
- National Atlas of Canada.* (4th ed., 1974) Reviewed by Joan Winearls; reprinted from *The Globe and Mail*, Nov. 9, 1974. 17:29-32 F '75
- POST, Jeremiah, ed. *Map librarianship.* (Drexel Library Quarterly, 1973) Reviewed by Bill Oppen. 15:31 My '74
- REES, Gary W. and Mary Hoeber. *Catalogue of Sanborn atlases at California State University, Northridge.* (W.A.M.L., 1973) Reviewed by Betty Kidd. 14:33-34 M '74
- SKELTON, R.A. *Maps: a historical survey of their study and collecting.* (2d ed., 1975) Reviewed by John Derry Spittle. 20:20-31 J '76
- STEPHENSON, Richard. W., ed. *Federal government map collecting: a brief history.* (1969) Reviewed by Betty Kidd. 16:31 N '74
- TESSIER, Yves, ed. *Les cartotheques universitaires du Québec.* (1973) Reviewed by Louis Cardinal. 14:38-39 O '73
- La collection Joseph Bouchette* (Cartologica, 27, 1974) Reviewed by Gilles Langelier. 16:32-33 N '74
- Urban History Review.* (1972-) Reviewed by Robert J. Hayward. 14:34-35 O '73
- WARKENTIN, John and Richard I. Ruggles, ed. *Historical atlas of Manitoba, a selection of facsimile maps...1612 to 1969.* (1970) Reviewed by William Oppen. 14:35-38 O '73
- BRADY, Jim see OBITUARIES
- BRITISH-CANADIAN SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY. *The settlement of Canada: origin and transfer.* 21:31 My '76
- BRITISH CARTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, MAP CURATORS' GROUP
- Course-work with older maps.* 15:27-28 My '74
- News notes.* 15:34 My '74

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- MALINSKI, Richard. *Error types and examples on 'Beautiful British Columbia: road map, campground & angling guide, 1975-1976'*. [Letter to Ernest Hall, Minister to Travel Industry] 14:4-5, map enclosed.
- PEARSON, Don. *Provincial government mapping resources.* 14:10-13 M '74
- Regional meetings: Vancouver.* 14:4-13 M '74
- TEECE, Wendy. *The British Columbia Provincial Archives map collection.* 14:6-8 M '74
- _____. *Land records and maps for the genealogists in British Columbia.* 19:16-19 S '75
- UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, MAP DIVISION. *Selected new maps: British Columbia.* 21:21-22 My '76; 22:28-29 O '76
- WOODWARD, Frances. *Historical cartography meetings.* 21:18-20 My '76
- _____. *Historical map collections, Special Collections Division, University of British Columbia.* 17:2-3 F '75
- _____. *Insurance plans.* 14:8-10 M '74
- _____. *Recent facsimiles of British Columbia maps - recent historical maps.* 13:40 O '73
- _____. *A superport at Port of South Vancouver.* 15:4 My '74
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WINERALS, Joan. *Report on the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association.* 20:12-13 J '76

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CARTMELL, Vivien. *The geographical area name authority list.* 17:4-9 F '75

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- TESSIER, Yves. *Les cartographes canadiens à la recherche de leur identité*. 16:7-10 N '74
- _____. *Map libraries, map librarians and cartographers*. 16:11-13 N '74

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- City of Calgary*. 19:63 S '75
- KNIGHT, David B. *Maps as constraints or springboards to imaginative thought: future maps of Canada*. 18:1-9* My '75
- MONAHAN, David. *Mapping the oceans: some basic problems in marine cartography*. 18:18-29* My '75
- NICHOLOSON, N.L. *Yerevan symposium on national and regional atlases and thematic mapping*. 22:4-5 O '76
- SEBERT, Lou. *Experiments with skylab satellite photography*. 19:10 S '75
- _____. *Manitoba project*.
- THORNTON, J.M. *Cartography with a difference: Open Trails Industries Ltd*. 19:14-15 S '75
- TUGLAS, F. *Journey to Spain, F. Tuglas, Tartu, 1918*. 20:13-15 J '76

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- General notes*. 5:8 Ju '70
- News notes*. 15:34 My '74
- Cartomatique and the Canadian map user*, by Yves Tessier. 13:41-42 O '73
- La cartoéconomie universitaire au Québec s'organise!*, by Yves Tessier. 16:19-23* N '74
- CASTNER, Henry W. *ICA Working Group on the History of Cartography*. 14:37-38 M '74
- A catalogue of maps and atlases of the middle west printed before 1900*. 18:53 My '75

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- Cataloguing notes*. 18:50-51 My '75

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- Statistics Canada - Census Division*. 12:7 & suppl's Sp '73
(Supp. A, Availability of reference maps, 1971 census;
Supp. B, Census data news, v.1 no.3)
- CHEN, Bev. *Tour of the Banff area Thursday June 28th '73 conducted by Dr. Robert Seace, Geographer-lecturer, University of Calgary and Margaliace Stewart, Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Banff*. 13:11-13* O '73

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- HEISSLER, Ivar. *The classification and retrieval of city plans.*
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- PRESCOTT, Dorothy F. *The Boggs and Lewis map classification.* 14-38
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- COBB, David. *Early Canadian cartography in the University of Illinois
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- COMMISSION ON CANADIAN STUDIES see SYMONS, T.H.B.
- Committee on Canadian Map Sources.* 2:2-3 M '69
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- News and reports from members: McMaster University.* 4:3 M '70
- Report on the Salary Survey.* 10:1 Ju '72
- Salary Survey Committee report.* 7:1-2, 11-12 M '71
- Salary Survey 1972.* 11:15-16 W '72-73
- COMMITTEE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF PLACEMENT AND CONTENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC
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- 6:3 N '70; 13:19-22 O '73 final report
- COMMITTEES (see also: CONFERENCES - REPORTS; EXECUTIVE MEETINGS-REPORTS;
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to age and interest, it is consequently increasingly important to indicate for whom the map is intended. This might be done, for instance, in the title. On the accompanying map, taken from the Atlas Zuid-Oost Utrecht, this has not been done as the authors presumed that the group of intended users had been clearly indicated in the preface to the atlas.

The need for, and the requirement of, marginal information from the bibliographic point of view.

Marginal information not only enables us to read the map but also supplies us with data for compilations such as acquisition lists, catalogues and bibliographies. Bibliographical information supplied in these forms should give an impression of the map without the need to consult the map.

A map dealer informs his clients of his maps by sending his sales catalogues rather than the actual items. A collection without a catalogue would require three copies of each map if users wanted to search for them by region, subject and title. Moreover, it is easier to search in a catalogue than through piles of maps. Often potential map users will first consult the collection's card catalogue, its printed catalogue, or an acquisition list. To search for maps in their drawers is only advisable when they are arranged according to the interest of the map user and when the collection is not too large. As a rule, it is only when proper documentation exists that searches can be done efficiently.

Cataloguing of books and periodicals has been made easier by the provision of a title page on which not only the title is given, but also other important elements necessary for the compilation of a bibliographical description. For maps, however, a title page would be a waste of paper, except for map series where the title page would serve for the entire series. On autonomous maps the bibliographical elements could be placed together, but this is not aesthetically pleasing and makes the reading of the map more difficult. Since no tradition of supplying a title page exists, bibliographical elements are often neglected. Everyone engaged in the documentation of maps will surely attest to this.

There is another reason for the cursory treatment of marginal information by map-makers. Some cartographers have as their credo "the less text, the better the map". They specialize in graphic symbolization and feel that the text detracts from the aesthetic beauty. The lack of text, however, can gravely undermine the value of the information the map could portray. Furthermore, the essential data for bibliographical purposes should be mentioned on the map in such a way as to allow only one possible interpretation. In practice, little information is given, and thus the nature and the meaning of the contents become conjectural. Names are given, but who has the primary responsibility for the map and who is the publisher? Is the given title the main title, a secondary title or a series title? Titles such as "British Columbia, Land Use" and "Land Use, British Columbia" are found in very different places in a catalogue.

In this article the descriptive elements of maps are given according to the "International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Material), first draft 1975". Though this ISBD is not yet definitive, alterations of the basic elements discussed here are not expected.

The descriptive elements which books and maps have in common are the title, the statement(s) of responsibility, edition, imprint, physical description (collation), the series statement, and notes. For maps the mathematical elements like scale, coordinates and projection have to be added. The above order does not indicate the importance of the elements, which may differ between books and maps.

- WOODWARD, Frances. *Insurance Plans*. 14:8-10 M '74
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WINEARLS, Joan. *In preparation: a bibliography of printed and manu-
script maps of Upper Canada, 1774-1867 -- letters.* 21:29 My '76

OPPEN, William A. *Acquisition of important maps and plans is announced.*
14:19-20 M '74

_____. [Historical Atlas of Manitoba: review article (reprinted from The
Newsletter, P.A.C., Sept. 1972)] 13:35-38 O '73

_____. *Tour of the Archives of the Rocky Mountains.* 13:8-9 O '73

PEARSON, Donald F. *Provincial government mapping resources.*
14:10-13 M '74

PETITOT, EMILE

CARDINAL, Louis. *Une rivière perdue et retrouvée.* 14:22-23 M '74

PITERNICK, Anne. *Training a map library assistant.* 14:24-26 M '74

POETRY

DANIELLS, Roy. *Come one and all who show with pride.* 13:7-8 O '73

Terra poetica. 15:33 My '74

Polite request for Canadian maps. Edward H. Dahl. 20:31-32 J '76

Practical course in map curatorship. Jack McIntyre. 21:11-12 My '76

PRESCOTT, Dorothy F. *Australian Map Curators' Circle.* 18:29 My '75

_____. *The Boggs and Lewis Map classification.* 14:38 M '74

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Message from the incoming president. 13:4-5 O '73

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

HOLMAN, Harry. *It happened in P.E.I.!!* letter to Ed Dahl. 21:30 My '76

PROCEEDINGS (see also PUBLICATIONS)

1:1 N '68; 3:1, 5 N '69; 4:8 M '70; 5:9 Ju '70; 8:3 My '71

Provincial Archives of Manitoba map collection. Betty Blight. 15:3 My '74

Provincial government mapping resources. Don Pearson. 14:10-13 M '74

PUBLICATIONS (see also BULLETIN; COMMITTEES; DIRECTORY; EXECUTIVE MEETINGS-
REPORTS; FINANCIAL REPORT; MINUTES; PROCEEDINGS)

DAHL, Edward H. *The Publications Committee.* 13:40-41 O '73

FARRELL B.E. *A letter to members.* 21:1-2 My '76

[MINUTES] *Publications Committee.* 15:7, 12-13 My '74; 19:47-48 S '75

News from the Treasurer. 3:5 N '69

News Notes. 13:44 O '73

Price increase of publications. 4:8 M '70

Publications. 9:3-4 M '72; 17:44 F '75

Report on Executive meeting. 4:8 M '70

University map libraries in Canada. 19:61 S '75

QUEBEC

DAHL, Edward H. *Quebec City maps exposed.* 20:19-20 J '76

TESSIER, Yves. *La cartoéconomie universitaire au Québec s'organise!*
16:19-23* N '74

_____. *Colloque sur la cartographie du Québec.* 5:3-4 Ju '70

RAYBURN, Alan. *Gordon Delaney honoured on retirement.* 14:17-18 M '74

REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME

Indexes to topographic map series. 6:11 N '70

MacDONALD, Ronald. *Co-operation among the TRIUL libraries: collections, interlibrary loans, projects.* 14:4-6 M '74

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Coming events. 16:39 N '74

DAHL, Edward H. *Quebec City maps exposed.* 20:19-20 J '76

KIDD, Betty. *Regional meetings.* 14:3 M '74

Local meetings. 12:2 Sp '73

Nagy, Tom. *Map libraries and the map user: the map users comment.*
17:26 F '75

News notes. 13:43-44 O '73; 18:54 My '75

Ottawa Chapter meeting. 6:2 Sp '72

Regional meeting, A.C.M.L., Ottawa, May, 1973. 13:31-32 O '73

Regional meeting at the University of Western Ontario. 2:4-5 M '69

Regional meeting [Trent University]. 6:4-5 N '70

Regional meetings: Ottawa. 14:14 M '74

Regional meetings: Vancouver. 14:4-13 M '74

TESSIER, Yves. *Colloque sur la cartographie du Québec.* 5:3-4 Ju '70

WAML/ACML meeting. 19:64 S '75

RETIREMENTS

DELANEY, Gordon. 14:17-18 M '74

LAYNG, Theodore E. 14:15-17 M '74

LOCHHEAD, Karen (Edwards). 15:25 My '74

SCHONFELD, Josef. 19:60 S '75

RHIND, David. *Cartographic sex.* 17:35 F '75

SAGUENAY

TREMBLAY, Victor. *Le royaume du saguenay.* 16:14-17* N '74

SALARY SURVEY see COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF PAY FOR MAP LIBRARIANS

SASKATCHEWAN

QURESHI, Anwar Saddozai. *Selected Maps.* 22:35-36 O '76

SAUER, Serge. *News and reports from members: the University of Western Ontario.* 4:2-3 M '70

SCHONFELD, Josef. 19:60 S '75

SCHROEDER, John R. *Local area tour.* 19:38-39 S '75

SEBERT, Lou. *Experiments with Skylab satellite photography.* 19:10 S '75

_____. *Manitoba project.* 19:15 S '75

SELECTED NEW MAPS (see also: MAP LISTS; NEW PUBLICATIONS)

Alberta. compiled by Ron Whistance-Smith. 22:30-34 O '76

British Columbia. compiled by Map Division, University of British Columbia. 21:21-22 My '76; 22:28-29 O '76

Saskatchewan. compiled by A. Saddozai Qureshi. 22:35-36 O '76

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

21:28 My '76; 22:42 O '76

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE IN CANADA

Notes. 17: 40-41 F '75

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

1:2 N '68; 2:1 M '69

Conference programme. 15:5-6 My '74

Invitation from the Chairman, Geography & Map Division, S.L.A. (Miss Nora Corley). 4:5-6 M '70

News notes. 18:54-55 My '75

Press release. 19:62 S '75

SLA Geography and Map Division Conference [Programme]. 18:47-48 My '75

Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division awards.
22:37 O '76

Third annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.
3:2-3 N '69

WINEARLS, Joan. *Report on the Special Libraries Association conference at Boston June 4-8.* 10:5-6 Ju '72

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR MAP LIBRARIES (MANUAL) COMMITTEE (see also: COMMITTEES; EXECUTIVE MEETINGS-REPORTS; MINUTES)

Fourth annual conference A.C.M.L., Committee activities. 6:2 N '70

Handbook for Small Map Libraries. 18:2 S '75

Manual. 9:9-22 M '72; 10:7-11 Ju '72; 12:8-16 Sp '73

Manual Committee [final report]. 13:18 O '73

_____. CHAPTERS OF PROPOSED MANUAL

Basic public relations for the map library. 9:11-13 M '73

Map types (for 'current' maps only). 10:7-11 Ju '72

The primary responsibility for maps relates to the person or corporate body who has had the greatest influence on the contents or composition of the map. For the map bibliographer it is often very difficult to decide who played the most important role in creating the map. Was it the person who took the initiative, the person or institution who took the financial responsibility, the cartographer or the printer? The decision concerning primary responsibility is made according to tradition or in accordance with the rules that govern the description. The map producer, however, should clearly state the functional roles performed by the people or institutions appearing on the map.

The title is actually a brief definition of the map and should contain subject and region. If there is a considerable period between the dates of compilation of the map and its publication, this should be expressed in the title. In the description the title is copied exactly, if it is on the map in a recognizable form. It is the most important part of a description: the majority of people looking for a map decide from the title alone whether or not it is worth consideration. An appropriate title enhances the potential usage of a map.

Often a map is published in connection with other maps, for instance in a map series or in an atlas published in sheets. Frequently maps are published as enclosures to books or periodicals, in which case it is of utmost importance to mention the series or atlas title on every sheet. Without its series title or a reference to the reports or periodicals to which it belongs, a map loses its identity. If the title consists of more than one element these should be kept together. For aesthetical reasons the elements of a title are often separated and put in different places on the map, which may lead cataloguers to despair. There is nothing against leaving some space between the title elements, but the title should remain recognizable as a unit. In addition, it is useful to bear in mind that European languages are read from left to right and from top to bottom. A re-arrangement of this order may result in a more beautiful map but it is bound to be confusing.

The various editions of a map are often printed from the same printing plate with additions and/or deletions for a particular edition. When an overprint is made on a previous edition it is often impossible to distinguish between the original text and that of the overprint. A relatively common printing practice results in other problems associated with an "edition". The publisher, while printing a later edition, retains an earlier date in the imprint but states the actual printing date elsewhere on the map. Thus it can be seen that it is essential to state very clearly what information belongs to a particular edition, including any persons or corporate bodies relating only to the edition in hand. Furthermore, it is advisable to comment briefly on other editions whose dates are of importance.

The cartometric qualities of a map are of major importance, yet information about scale, projection and co-ordinates is often omitted. The prime meridian, if different from the Greenwich meridian, should be mentioned and the grids should be defined.

There is as yet no universally agreed definition for map publisher. Let us assume that it means the person or institution that has the financial responsibility for the production of the map and takes care of its distribution. The publisher of the map should be included in the imprint statement which consists of the place of publication, the official name of the publisher and the year of publication. If there is information on the printer as well, this should be mentioned.

It is advantageous to place this information together on the map, separated only by commas. No mistakes about the publishing business can then be made. If the map is not for sale in the normal way, and if the publisher does not sell it himself, it is

- Physical requirements: planning the map area.* 9:14-22 M '72
- Technical auxiliary equipment for the map library.* 12:8-16 Sp '73
- STIBBE, Hugo, L.P. *Report on the 40th IFLA general council meeting, Washington, 16-23 November, 1974.* 17:20-25 F '74
- _____. *Report on the ACML-NUC Committee meeting, Toronto, February 26-28, 1973.* 12:3-5 Sp '73
- _____. *Resume of the fourth annual meeting of A.C.M.L. (Vancouver).* 7:4-10 M
- A superport at Port of South Vancouver!* Frances Woodward. 15:4 My '75
- SYMONS, T. H. B. *To know ourselves: the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies - Geography.* 21:5-10 My '76
- TEECE, Wendy. *The British Columbia Provincial Archives map collection.* 14:6-8 M '74
- _____. *Land records and maps for the genealogists in British Columbia.* 19:16-19 S '75
- TESSIER, Yves. *Les cartographes canadiens a la recherche de leur identite.* 16:7-10 N '74
- _____. *Cartomatique and the Canadian map user.* 13:41-42 O '73
- _____. *La carthothèconomie universitaire au Québec s'organise!* 16:19-23* N '74
- _____. *Colloque sur la cartographie du Québec.* 5:3-4 Ju '70
- _____. *Map libraries, map librarians and cartographers.* 16:11-13 N '74
- _____. *[Repertoire des Atlas de la Carthothèque].* 12:6 Sp '73
- _____. *Table ronde sur la cartobibliographie.* 19:41-42 S '75
- _____. *Visite a l'Institut Glenbow-Alberta.* 13:9 O '73
- THORNTON, J.M. *Cartography with a difference: Open Trails Industries Ltd.* 19:14-15 S ;75
- Time off at Stanfords.* Maureen Wilson. 19:6-7 S '75
- To know ourselves: the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies -- Geography.* T.H.B. Symons. 21:5-10 My '76
- TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES
- News from the National Map Collection.* 3:5 N '69
- Union list of topographic series.* 2:4 M '69
- TREMBLAY, Victor. *Le royaume du saguenay.* 16:14-17* N '74
- TRIUL [Tri Universities Libraries]
- Regional meetings: Vancouver.* 14:4-13 M '74
- TUGLAS, F. *Journey to Spain, F. Tuglas, Tartu, 1918.* 20:13-15 J '76
- Union list of topographic series.* 2:4 M '69
- U.S.S.R.
- Some notes on map collections in the U.S.S.R.* Joan Winearls
6:9-10 N '70

- U.S. Historical Country Boundary Data File. John H. Long. 21:17 My '76
- U.S. Library of Congress, Preservation Office. *Deacidification, lamination and the use of polyester film encapsulation.* 19:11-13 S '75
- UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
- MALINSKI, Richard. *Map collection publicity.* 22:42 O '76
- WHISTANCE-SMITH, Ron. *New quarters for the University Map Collection.* 21:13-15* My '76
- UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
- WOODWARD, Frances. *Historical mpa collections, Special Collections Division, University of British Columbia.* 17:2-3 F '75
- UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
- COBB, David. *Early Canadian cartography in the University of Illinois Map and Geography Library.* 18:10-17 My '75
- UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
- WINEARLS, Joan. *News and reports from members: University of Toronto.* 4:3-4 M '70
- _____. *Report on map librarianship course at Toronto.* 9:2-3 M '72
- _____. *Union list of topographic series.* 2:4 M '69
- UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
- News and reports from members.* 4:2-3 M '70
- Visit to John Abbott College, Montreal.* Vivien Cartmell. 21:16 My '76
- Visit to Reise- und Verkehrsverlag.* Joan Winearls. 4:4 M '70
- Visits to several map collections in the United Kingdom: a report.* Vivien Cartmell. 19:8-10 S '75
- WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
- Coming events.* 16:39 N '74
- WAML/ACML meeting of May 8-10, 1975, at the U.B.C. library.* 19:64 S '75
- Western Association of Map Libraries / Association of Canadian Map Libraries, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., May 8-10, 1975: tentative programme.* 18:46 My '75
- WILSON, Maureen F. *Report on the spring conference of the Western Association of Map Libraries, April 24-25, 1970.* 5:5-6 Ju '70
- WOODWARD, Frances. *Report on Western Association of Map Libraries conference, March 1973.* 13:30 O '73
- WHISTANCE-SMITH, Ronald. *New quarters for the University Map Collection.* 21:13-15* My '76
- WILSON, Maureen F. *Report on the spring conference of the Western Association of Map Libraries, April 24-25, 1970.* 5:5-6 Ju '70
- _____. *Time off at Stanfords.* 19:6-7 S '76

- WINEARLS, Joan. In preparation: a bibliography of printed and manuscript maps of Upper Canada, 1774-1867 -- letter. 21:29 My '76
- _____. International Federation of Library Associations. 6:6-8 N '70
- _____. News and reports from members: University of Toronto. 4:3-4 M '70
- _____. News from the National Map Collection. 3:5 N '69
- _____. Public relations for map libraries. 8:3-4 My '71
- _____. Report on map librarianship course at Toronto. 9:2-3 M '72
- _____. Report on the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association. 20:12-13 J '76
- _____. Report on the Special Libraries Association conference at Boston, June 4-8. 10:5-6 Ju '72
- _____. Some notes on map collections in the U.S.S.R. 6:9-10 N '70
- _____. Union list of topographic series. 2:4 M '69
- _____. Visit to Reise- und Verkerhrverlag. 4:4 M '70

WOMEN

- RHIND, David. Cartographic sex. 17:35 F '75
- WOODWARD, Frances M. Association of Canadian Map Libraries: a summary of activities. 19:24-25 S '75
- _____. Historical cartography meetings. 21:18-20 My '76
- _____. Historical map collections, Special Collections Division, University of British Columbia. 17:2-3 F '75
- _____. Insurance plans. 14:8-10 M '74
- _____. Recent facsimiles of British Columbia maps -- recent historical maps. 13:40 O '73
- _____. Report on the Western Association of Map Libraries conference, March, 1973. 13:30 O '73
- _____. Reports on the seventh annual conference, Banff, Alberta, June 25-30, 1973 [part a]). 13:5-8 O '73
- _____. Sixth International Conference on the History of Cartography. 20:3-7 J '76
- _____. A superport at Port of South Vancouver! 15:4 My '74
- Yerevan symposium on national and regional atlases and thematic mapping. N.L. Nicholson. 22:4-5 O '76

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Balance from December 31, 1975 \$2,246.54

Revenues

Membership fees, 1974	\$ 15.00	
Membership fees, 1975	82.50	
Membership fees, 1976	1,577.39	
Membership fees, 1977	501.50	
Canadian Cartographer subscription 1975	4.00	
Canadian Cartographer subscription 1976	189.00	
Conference, 1976	366.47	
Publication revenues, transferred		
April 900.00		
October 625.00		
November 300.00	1,825.00	
Tax rebate from provincial government for 1975 & 1976 <u>Proceedings</u>	136.86	
Interest from bank	.70	
U.S. exchange on cheques	1.12	
Readjustment cheque (Aug. 9)	10.00	4,709.54
		\$6,956.08

Expenditures

Canadian Cartographer subscription, 1975	40.00	
Canadian Cartographer subscription, 1976	160.00	
IFLA membership fees, 1976	74.76	
<u>Bulletin</u> , September 1975, No. 19		
Printing	348.70	
<u>Bulletin</u> , January 1976, No. 20		
Typing (\$ 40.00)		
Printing (\$332.50)	372.50	
<u>Bulletin</u> , May 1976, No. 21		
Typing (\$ 65.69)		
Printing (\$165.00)	230.69	
<u>Bulletin</u> , October 1976, No. 22		
Typing (\$ 30.00)		
Printing (\$358.40)	388.40	
<u>Bulletin</u> , back issues 1 - 12	150.00	
<u>Proceedings</u> , 1975, No. 9		
Typing (\$ 150.00)		
Printing (\$1,486.00)	1,636.00	
<u>Proceedings</u> , 1976, No. 10		
Typing (\$246.50)		
Printing (\$782.00)	1,028.50	
Directory of Canadian Map Collections in Canada, 1975		
Printing (\$1,050.20)		
Shipping (\$ 25.35)	1,075.55	
Directory... (revised edition)		
Typing	36.00	
Conference, 1975 (Travel expense Mr. Bates)	20.00	
Conference, 1976	100.00	
ACML representatives sponsored:		
N.C.C. Conference, May 1976	(\$137.20)	
N.U.C. Committee meeting	(\$185.05)	
Executive meeting April, 1976	(\$ 36.00)	\$ 358.25
Membership invoices, 1976		
Typing (\$21.00)		
Printing (\$13.00)	34.00	
Membership invoices, 1977		
Typing	39.00	
Cataloguing rules		
Typing (\$224.63)	269.56	
Photocopying		
Membership list, 1976	(\$25.60)	
N.U.C. Committee	(\$39.20)	
Treasurer's office	(\$41.95)	106.75
Office supplies, stamps	46.78	
Telephone bills	3.51	
U.S. exchange	11.43	
Bank Service charge	1.00	
Retirement gift L. Leafloor	14.00	
Refund on ACML Directory, 1975	4.00	
N.S.P. Cheque	6.10	
Refund cheque (Oct. 25)	10.00	6,565.48
		\$ 390.60

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW IN FUTURE ISSUES:

Agriculture land capability in British Columbia. Victoria, B.C. Environment and Land Use Committee Secretariat, 1976. ii, 44p. A document detailing agriculture land capability through the use of maps and statistical data.

British Columbia trails, rivers and shorelines: A status report. Vancouver, Outdoor Recreation Council of British Columbia, 1977. iv, 159 p. \$5.00. This is a report to the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Conservation by the ORCBC (1606 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1X7). The report outlines the survey done of significant trails, rivers and scenic shorelines with a view to conservation and recreational development.

Catalogue Collectif des Atlas des cartothèques universitaires du Québec. Yves Tessier. Québec, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, 1976. 134, 27, 76 p. \$15.00. This listing of the atlas holdings of 10 Québec universities consists of 3 parts, the main list and two additions. The entries are complete bibliographic entries which also include item number, Library of Congress classification number and location symbols. The index is by author, title and region. To obtain a copy of this most valuable listing send a cheque or postal order in the name of l'Université Laval to:

La Direction
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Québec, Québec G1K 7P4

Ecotour of the Trans-Canada Highway - Sault Ste. Marie - North Bay. Ottawa, Canadian Forestry Service, 1976. 16p. Strip maps of the route with interesting sites noted and interpreted.

Interpretation of landforms from aerial photographs; with illustrations from British Columbia. Victoria, Research Division, British Columbia Forest Service, 1976. 219 p. \$10.00 The excellent item gives 2" x 2" stereo pairs of features, interpretative sketch maps and brief descriptions of each. There is also lists of definitions and selected readings. Copies are available from the Information Division, B.C. Forest Service, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5.

Making a topographic map/Production d'une carte topographique. Ottawa, Map Distribution Office, [1976]. Poster printed on both sides. Describes production process of topographic maps.

Map concepts and skills. A. Grimes. Toronto, Clarke Irwin, 1976. This is a series of small booklets, \$1.50 each, discussing aspects of map skills. The items presently available are:

- no. 1 Introducing topographic maps
- no. 2 Topographic map symbols
- no. 3 Contour lines
- no. 4 Grid references
- no. 13 Introducing nautical charts
- no. 14 Elementary plotting on nautical charts

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For larger series index sheets are very important as they show at a smaller scale and conveniently arranged, the relations of the maps to one another. Map curators can use such indexes to indicate which sheets are present in their collections.

Analysis of the accompanying map.

The accompanying map sheet is a product of the practical course in Thematic Cartography for research students in Geography at the Utrecht State University in the year 1973/74. The map was to be part of an atlas of the Kromme Rijn region in south east Utrecht, size 44 x 31 cm. Consequently it was possible to represent the region at a scale of 1:50 000. However, after the first maps had been printed, budget restrictions resulted in a size reduction to A4-format. As the accompanying map sheet could not be recut to A4-size the map had to be redesigned. Fortunately the first edition, with an overprint, now has another function as a practical example to this article.

As mentioned previously, the map is the result of a practical course in cartography. Under the supervision of one of the authors, the students tried to express certain developments in the traffic and transportation of the region. They collected and studied data which they subsequently translated into graphic designs. A map supplied by the ANWB (Dutch Tourist Organization) was used as the base for the students' manuscript copy. An overprint was added to this map for the article "Randinformatie op kaarten" in the "Kartografisch Tijdschrift" (Dutch cartographic journal), 1976, II, 1. The overprint was adapted for the English translation of that article.

By means of a magenta overprint the authors have indicated on the map sheet what marginal information should have been added to the first provisional edition to make it readable from the cartographic and bibliographic points of view. Some minor editorial mistakes have also been corrected. The overprint is done with three different letertypes. Remarks, additions and criticisms to the first provisional edition are in roman. Italics provide sufficient information for an exemplary bibliographic description of the map for this article. Editorial corrections to the provisional editions are indicated in handwriting. A corrected edition of this map will appear in the first part of the Atlas South-East Utrecht.

Statement of responsibility. Originally the institution having primary responsibility had not been mentioned. The overprint provides this as "Geografisch Instituut, doctoraalstudenten Kartografie, cursus 1973/74). The institute is mentioned first because it is more meaningful than merely "research students Cartography course 1973/74". The latter element has been relegated to second place.

Title. The title elements (atlas title, map title and sheet number) had been placed too far apart, so they have been brought together on the overprint. To facilitate the storage of the map as a separate sheet in drawers, the title has been repeated in the lower right corner.

Edition. As stated on the overprint in italics, this sheet with its many mistakes is, in fact, the third provisional edition.

Imprint. The imprint, which was missing on the original map, is included in the magenta overprint. It is unnecessary to mention the word "publisher", as the imprint as a whole is clearly recognizable. On the overprint the publisher is designated as the Atlas Project Group and it is more specifically defined by the addition of "Geographical Institute". Because Utrecht has been given as the place of issue it is redundant to repeat it in the phrase "Atlas Project Group of the Geographical Institute".

useful to mention where it can be obtained. Frequently a cataloguer is confronted with a multitude of names, especially when an institution has a hierarchical structure. There are maps on which the central government, the ministry involved, the institution and the department are mentioned, which causes the cataloguer some difficulty in assigning a proper entry. In general it is sufficient to give the name of the largest unique department. If there is one topographical service, this should be chosen as the unit to be recorded. If there are two administrative subdivisions within a department producing maps it would be confusing to only mention the department as whole. The name of the administrative subdivision should then be added.

Information given in the physical description area of a bibliographic description includes the specific material designation, the extent of the item, other physical details and the dimensions of the item. This data, which is often not explicitly stated on the item, can be derived from outward appearances. For instance, if a map has been printed in sections it is useful to number them and indicate this in the bibliographic description. Sheets in map series and loose sheets of an atlas can be treated similarly.

Map series in most cases are not series in the sense of being "periodically issued". It is of utmost importance that the mapmaker includes in clear, concise terms all the information concerning the map series as a whole in addition to that of the separate map sheets. This data is often included haphazardly making it difficult to match names and numbers to the series and to the single map. In most bibliographic descriptions the characteristics of the series should precede those of the sheet, because the sheet title alone generally only indicates the depicted area. Atlases in sheets should be handled in a similar manner.

Notes enable the cataloguer to give complementary information such as the depiction of the relief, the accurateness of the map or an exceptional method of reproduction. With the evolution of new types of photomaps terms such as orthophoto, pictomap, uncontrolled photo-mosaic are sufficiently important to consider their inclusion in the title.

International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN) are sometimes used for printed cartographic material. An ISBN may be given to the separate map sheets as well as to the map series/atlas as a whole. It must be emphatically stated that the use of the International Standard Series Number (ISSN) is not recommended because of the special nature of map series.

The preceding text may have given the impression that the amount of marginal information can never be excessive but this is by no means the intention of the article. The authors favour the slogan: "a little, but good". Marginal information comprised of too much text could become confusing. Catalogue cards, for instance, are small and can only contain a very limited number of words. Long titles and endless statements of hierarchically structured institutions should therefore be avoided.

A possible means of limiting or complementing the marginal information would be to design a separate title page which would be particularly pertinent for larger series or for supplying further data in a publisher's catalogue or index sheet. Needless to say that some note on the map should refer to this separately published information. For individual maps in a series it must be realized that a map loses its independency when too much data is transferred to the title sheet. This would inconvenience the map reader by forcing him to turn to the title page every time he wishes to consult the legend.