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Active (full time Canadian Map Librarians)	\$10.00
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Members receive the ACML Bulletin. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the address below.

PUBLICATIONS of the Association include the Bulletin which appears at irregular intervals throughout the year and several miscellaneous items. A request for a complete list of available publications may be directed to the Association, care of the address listed below.

CONTRIBUTORS of topical news or major articles may submit manuscripts directly to the editors, to any of the officers of the Association or to the Association, care of the address listed below. Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½" by 11" sheets without paragraphs indentations and with triple spacing between paragraphs. Footnotes, numbered consecutively, should be typed at the end of the manuscript together with bibliographic material. Maps and other illustrations should be drawn in ink or scribed and should be at scale of publication or suitable for reduction to the size of 8½" by 11" page.

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES à L'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tous des particuliers et institutions qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante:

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	\$10.00
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Institutions	20.00

Les membres reçoivent le Bulletin de l'Association. Les demandes de renseignements peuvent être adressées à l'Association aux soins de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans dont l'adresse est indiquée ci-dessous.

L'Association PUBLIE le Bulletin qui paraît sporadiquement au cours de l'année, et plusieurs écrits divers. Pour obtenir la liste complète des publications, s'adresser à l'Association (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).

Les COLLABORATEURS qui désirent fournir des nouvelles ou des articles de fond peuvent faire parvenir leur texte directement aux rédacteurs, à l'un ou l'autre des membres du bureau de l'Association ou à l'Association même à l'adresse ci-dessous. Les textes doivent être dactylographiés à double interligne sur des feuilles de 8½" x 11", sans alinea, et les paragraphes, être séparés par trois interlignes. Les renvois en bas de page doivent être numérotés à la suite et dactylographiés à la fin du texte avec les renseignements bibliographiques. Les cartes et autres illustrations, dessinées à l'encre ou tracées, doivent être à l'échelle de la publication ou réductibles aux dimensions d'une feuille de 8½" x 11".

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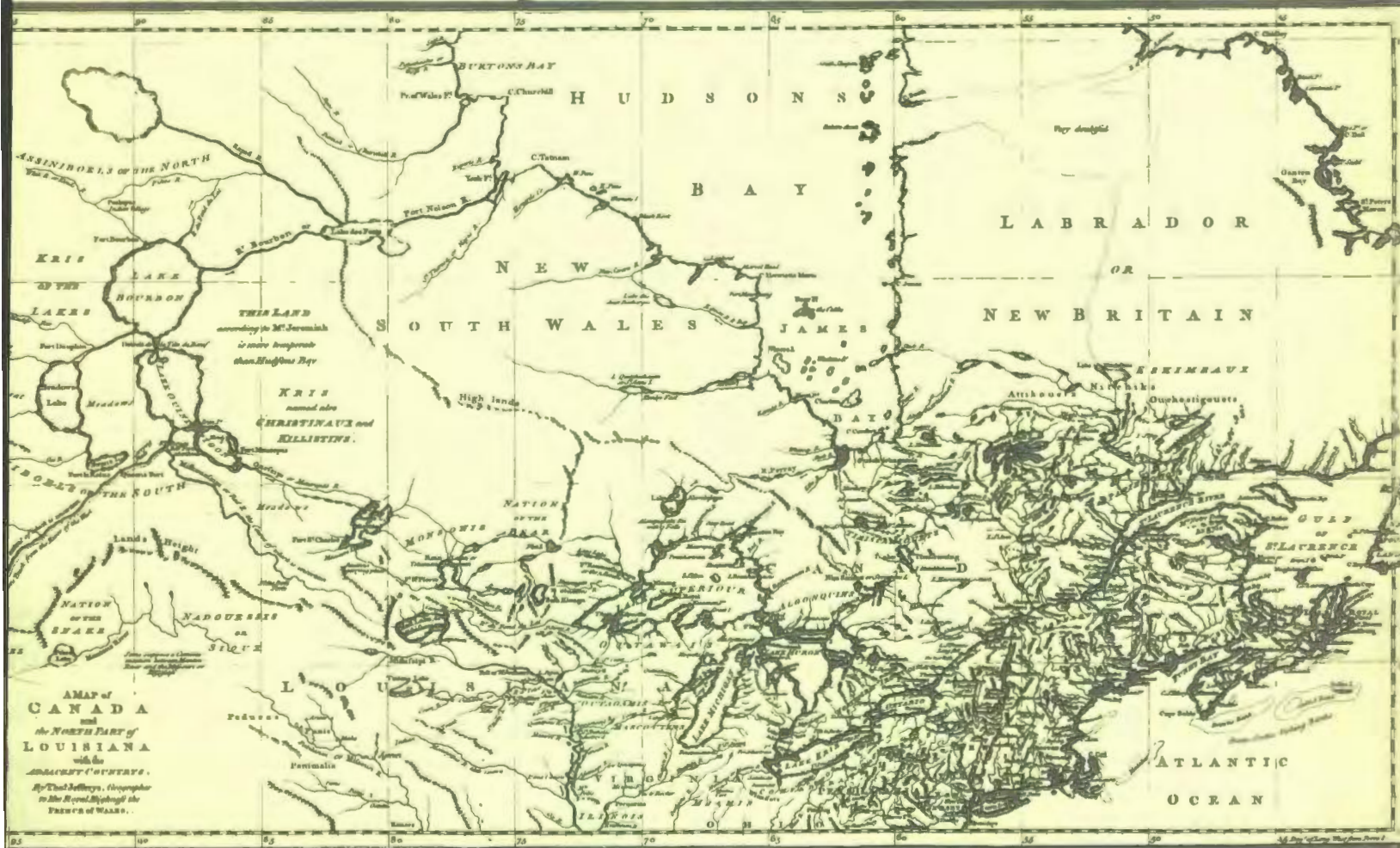
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*Les opinions exprimées dans le Bulletin sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'association.*



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points. Regarding binding, layout, and production, the book is handsome in all respects. There is one design failing; namely, the book could have been far more compact. As it stands, there is consistent and needless waste of space.

Several themes are presented. The fact that the economies of British Columbia and the Yukon have been and still are heavily dependent on the extraction and processing of natural resources like timber, minerals, natural gas, and fish, is emphasized repeatedly. The increasing role of large scale enterprise in the economic development of the area's resources constitutes another theme. In almost every section Barker also discusses the rising importance of conservation and of conflicts between users of natural resources and those who wish to preserve them with a view to future needs. It would have been interesting to see some evidence on how widespread support actually is for the conservation position, particularly since the conservation issue is another theme in this book. An attempt is also made throughout the book to establish a tie between development of natural resources and the history of settlement. By contrast with the other themes, this one is not coherently developed. Information is presented in bits and pieces, and the settlement story does not lend itself to such treatment.

Barker achieves her objective of providing an introductory overview of her subject. However, the reader does not know this is her objective for some time. The word "Introduction" does not appear on the dust jacket, on the binding, or on the first title page. It is not until the second title page that the work is included with the title. This intent is set down under acknowledgements. Given this omission, it would be easy to mistake this book for an authoritative work, and anyone doing so would be disappointed. She is less successful in her attempt to explicitly update the resource situation in the area since 1960. Recent materials along with much pre 1960 materials are included in the list of readings, and recent references appear occasionally in the text. The flaw here is that the book does not contain discussions explicitly dealing with change during the post 1960 period in any systematic fashion. Moreover, only five out of approximately 40 distribution maps include both sources and dates, a situation that raises serious questions about the

purpose of the maps and that renders them almost useless as aids in understanding recent change. By contrast, the majority of the graphs and tables are well documented; that is, if you don't mind having to dig around sometimes to find out when works like B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin 36 were published.

This book could satisfy the needs of those seeking a general once-over-lightly of resources in British Columbia and the Yukon, but it should not be mistaken for thorough scholarship, something that even introductory books require. The objectives of the book are not stated clearly. The introductory chapter and the introductions to subsequent sections are poorly done in that they fail to pose problems on which an evidence based perspective can be gained from materials presented. Neither the six major sections nor major components of those sections have summary statements or bridges linking discussions, so the tasks of synthesis and continuity are largely ignored. Absent also is a final chapter devoted to a summary, conclusions, and implications, so this responsibility has also been declined.

In summary, Professor Barker's book is well done technically, is interesting reading, and could provide a kind of introduction for people wishing a very general view of the resources of British Columbia and the Yukon. It is not an adequate book for those with some knowledge of the area or for those with solid introductory courses in physical or human geography or in the geography of Canada. It is also suggested that those specifically interested in post 1960 events on the resource scene in British Columbia and the Yukon will have to look elsewhere.

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WORLD DIRECTORY OF MAP COLLECTIONS. Edited by Walter W. Ristow.  
 Munchen: Verlag Dokumentation, 1976. 326 pp.: 21 cm.  
 (IFLA Publication 8) \$24.00. Available from Bowker or Unipub.

*Reviewed by Lorraine Dubreuil*  
*Map Curator*  
*University Map Collection*  
*McGill University*

The World Directory of Map Collections has come to us at a time when we have few reference works available on map collection. This situation is slowly changing, although there is still room for improvement. Directories of resources seem to be one of the first publications to be produced when a subject matures, as exemplified by the publication of the following in 1977: (1) Directory of Canadian Map Collections, 3rd edition, ACML; (2) Directory of Map Collections in Australia, 2nd edition, National Library of Australia; and (3) Map Collections in the United States and Canada, 3rd edition, SLA. The obvious sequel to national directories is a world directory.

The decision to prepare a world directory was reached at the first meeting of the Geography and Map Libraries Sub-Section of IFLA in August 1970. Representatives from each country were to be responsible for the data collection in their country. In 1972, about 500 questionnaires were mailed out. The Directory was compiled in 1974, listing 285 map collections in 45 countries. Arrangement of the Directory is alphabetical by country, then by city. The following information is included for each map collection: (1) name, address and date of establishment (2) telephone number (3) name and title of head (4) details on staffing (5) size of collection (6) annual additions (7) nature of collection (8) special collections (9) bibliographic controls (10) reference services (11) exchange policy (12) reproduction facilities (13) storage facilities (14) preservation procedures (15) publications (16) comments. Amplification on the above categories and delineation of the goals of the working group are discussed in the Preface. The categories above and their numeric code are presented at the beginning of the book in the four official languages of IFLA - English, French, German and Russian. The numerical code is then used in the Directory to introduce each data element, and one must refer back to the beginning of the book to identify the data element being described. All of the data on the collections is presented in English.

Criticisms of this work fall into three categories: (1) the time lag between collection of data and publication; (2) the variable philosophy for inclusion of collections in the Directory; and (3) the lack of any kind of index. The first of these criticisms is made on the basis of 1973 data appearing in the Canadian entries. This implies a three year time lag between data collecting and publication. The second of these criticisms is made at two levels - the first being the absence of entries for approximately 100 nations and the second being the selective inclusion of entries from those 46 nations which have been included. A uniform inclusion policy would enhance the



usefulness of the Directory. And finally, the lack of any sort of index is detrimental to any reference work. At a minimum, the table of contents should include a listing of the countries to be found in the Directory, along with page numbers.

In spite of these criticisms, Dr. Ristow is to be congratulated for having pioneered in the preparation of a World Directory of Map Collections. The questionnaire used for the Directory is excellent and all inclusive. However, data collection through questionnaires has limitations, and editorial philosophies are difficult to set when so many people are involved. Let us hope IFLA will consider a second edition which would take into account the assets and criticisms of this first work.

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POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK. RESOURCE ATLAS. Prepared for Parks Canada by Hough, Stansbury and Associates, Limited.

*Edgar L. Jackson  
Department of Geography  
University of Alberta*

This Atlas, prepared by a firm of consultants for Parks Canada, appears to be one of a series of atlases describing the Canadian National Parks. It is not completely clear to whom the Atlas is addressed, nor how it may be obtained: the addresses of neither the government department nor the consulting company are given, and a price is not stated. Presumably the Atlas is available on request from Parks Canada. This lacking information, however, should be included in order to make acquisition easier.

The purpose of the Atlas is nowhere stated explicitly, except insofar as it is designed to provide "a general overview of the Park story." As such, the Atlas generally achieves its goal, although it must be pointed out that the format leads to fragmentation rather than synthesis. The emphasis lies on the elements of the Park's human-environmental system, and not on the interrelationships between the elements. Thus what we have is a descriptive catalogue of information about the Park rather than an idea of the Park's dynamics. This is mainly due to a heavy dependence on available published sources, since no attempt has been made to carry out original research and data compilation.

The Atlas is presented in a loose-leaf format of 8 1/2" x 11"



pages, including both maps and supporting text, in a ring binder. This format has a number of strong advantages, at least potentially. For example, it is possible to add to, delete, or revise subsections at minimal expense; maps can be extracted for purposes of overlay or overhead projection; sets of maps can be produced in reorganized form; and only a selection rather than the whole volume need be taken into the field. These objectives are limited severely, however, by the lack of information as to where additional or replacement pages may be obtained, and by some serious drawbacks in cartographic quality and, especially, map reproduction.

Apparently the organization of the Atlas into sections and subsections closely follows a standardized format allowing for comparison with other National Park atlases. This has resulted, however, in the inclusion of a non-existent "section" entitled *Biophysical Land Classification*, an exercise which has not yet been completed for Point Pelee National Park. One advantage, of course, of the loose-leaf format is the ease of insertion of such a section should it become available at a later date.

The main body of the Atlas, Section 4, *Specific Studies*, is preceded by Section 1, which consists of a short overview and introduction, wherein the main emphasis is on the format, organization, and associated advantages. Section 2 contains a brief written description of the Park, with two maps (untitled) placing the Park in its local and regional context.

Section 4 is divided into nine main sub-sections, together with a supplementary tenth sub-section, "Miscellaneous Maps." The subsections,

which appear to be comprehensive, are: 1. climate; 2. geology; 3. pedology; 4. physiography; 5. palaeontology; 6. water; 7. flora; 8. fauna; 9. man. Each subsection is further subdivided, usually with an introductory text, one or more topical texts, a series of maps, and a bibliography relevant to the subsection. Thus the fauna section, for example, has a page or more of text on insects, other invertebrates, fish, amphibians, birds, mammals, introduced species, endangered species, extirpated species, and extinct species. These texts are followed by fourteen maps, among which are sighting locations of frogs and turtles, bird flyways in the region, and the distributions of various mammals. The bibliography for the subsection is divided into sections corresponding to the text.

The fifth section of the Atlas consists of twenty-five additional general references. These and the sub-section bibliographies serve a dual purpose. While they provide a short guide to some of the available literature on specific topics, they serve also as references for map sources. References are given on most maps, but the value of such a procedure would be vastly increased if the references could be traced more easily. Occasionally one has to search through other sections of the Atlas in pursuit of a particular reference, and in at least one instance a map source appeared not to be listed at all.

While the fragmented nature of the Atlas is at least partially overcome by a useful system of cross-referencing, it seems to me that the authors, in attempting to take advantage of the loose-leaf format and the ease of adding or deleting pages, have overly fragmented the source material. The main fault here is the difficulty, noted above, in finding some source materials for maps, which could be made easier by using a

smaller number of larger and more comprehensive bibliographies, at most one per subsection. Undoubtedly more replacement pages will be required when subsequent revisions are made, but the inexpensive means of reproduction will not result in prohibitive costs. If the present format is to be retained, then all pertinent references should be listed in each bibliography. The necessary duplication of sources would be compensated for by not having to undergo a frustrating search elsewhere in the volume.

The short texts are concise and informative, but the maps vary in utility and quality. The local setting map, for example, conveys little information other than the roads within an approximately twelve-mile radius from the Park boundary. There are also some omissions: one wonders why, for example, no map is included of human impact on erosion, although this topic is discussed in the text. The compilation of such a map would not have been a particularly arduous task. Again, these omissions appear to reflect a dependence on sources which are already available.

Equally serious is the poor quality of some of the maps. Occasionally the drafting leaves much to be desired, and in some cases the pen of an amateur cartographer is evident. Several maps are so poorly reproduced as to be illegible, which may be a result both of excessive reduction and the cheap (ozalid) method of reproduction. These limitations will cause severe problems in using the maps in overlay format or on an overhead projector.

A few remaining points of criticism spring to mind. First, regardless of the actual scale of the map, a standardized scale notation



has been used, leading to some rather strange and unhelpful distances quoted on the scales. Thus on the regional maps the scale unit is 43 km., 2.1 km. on the local setting maps, and 700 metres on the detailed maps. Such an overemphasis on graphic design detracts from the value of the maps and can cause problems in their interpretation.

Secondly, several map titles are omitted, and more than one map is repeated under different titles. For example, three copies of the same regional setting map appear at different places in the Atlas. Thirdly, the numbering system of subsections can be confusing, and the maps are numbered incorrectly according to their placement within subsections.

Taken together, these comments indicate the Atlas to be subject to serious limitations. If, however, the Atlas is assumed to be a preliminary summary of information so far compiled about Point Pelee National Park, and regular updatings are conducted and made easily accessible then, these reservations aside, the Atlas can provide a useful resource.

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## BITS AND PIECES

As others see us

The accompanying cartoon was found in the University of Alberta Map Collection just prior to this past Christmas. Though Christmas is long past, I thought others might like to share the humour.

Its all a matter of scale

Joan Winearls sends along the following from Toronto.

A user was considering purchasing a base map of Southern Ontario at 8 1/2" x 11" and remarked: "The map is the right size, but the counties are too small"

SELECTED NEW MAPS/SELECTION DE CARTES NOUVELLES

British Columbia/35

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS/36

CONFERENCES/37

TREASURER'S REPORT January 1 to December 31, 1977/39



Please sir, can I have more

Wendy Massing at UBC came across the following in the Financial Post of December 17, 1977:

**QUOTE...UNQUOTE**

*MP Peter Stollery, in newsletter to households in his riding:*

If any of you find some of those maps published in newspapers, covered with proposed pipelines, confusing, do not feel dismayed. Mr. Justice Berger told me with a chuckle

that "people look at a map of Arctic Canada and are overcome by the need to draw a line and propose another pipeline."

Gleaned from Area

Barbara Farrell picked this item out of Area, a publication of the Institute of British Geographers, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1977.

THE WALRUS AND THE CARTOGRAPHER

(With apologies to Lewis Carroll)

*David M. Mark, University of British Columbia*

Cartography (as you will see)  
Is not a simple art.  
A walrus had a map to make  
And took it (for his part)  
To his map man, just so that he  
On it could make a start

The walrus said 'I wish to show  
The form of the terrain  
From Bordeaux, in the south of France  
To somewhere west of Spain  
In such a way that hills and dales<sup>1</sup>  
Will all be made quite plain'.

At this, the map man shook his head:  
'Such work, it would take long;  
It's more an art than science, mind,  
Like painting, or<sup>2</sup> a song'.  
And then Tom Swift, computer man,  
Happened to come along.

'Computers!' cried young Tom with glee,  
 'Are what you really need!  
 They'll plot terrain in nothing flat!  
 Amaze you with their speed!  
 A program here, a plotter there,  
 Can really do the deed!'

'The time has come,' Tom Swift exclaimed,  
 'For you to digitize!  
 To find the passes, peaks, and pits,  
 The ridges and course lines!  
 And see if passes are just pales  
 (Or where the difference lies)!'

With that, the walrus picked his points:  
 Five hundred plus a score.  
 And since those clearly weren't enough,  
 He picked a thousand more.  
 And on and on, and on his cards  
 The numbers he did store.

Two thousand points he did obtain,  
 And he assumed success.  
 The program, though, was made to run  
 With nine-nine-nine or less;  
 And so when in his cards he fed  
 It printed out a mess.

Try as he would to make it run  
 It wouldn't come out right  
 Until at last they closed the place  
 (Though not without a fight)  
 Which wasn't odd, because it was  
 The middle of the night.

And all this time the map man used  
 His cartographic skill,  
 And in some time produced a map  
 That showed off every hill.  
 The walrus? Well, I don't know, but  
 He's probably there still!

#### Notes

1. See J. Clerk Maxwell, 'On hills and dales', *Phil.Mag.* 40(1870), 421-7
2. For an account of some of Tom's previous adventures with the computer, see J.S. Armstrong, 'Derivation of theory by means of factor analysis, or Tom Swift and his electric factor analysis machine', *Am.Statist.* 21 (1967) 17-21
3. They're not. See William Warntz, 'The topology of a socio-economic terrain and spatial flows', *Pap.reg.Sci.Ass.* 17 (1966), 47-61

Catalog of maps of the West North Central States

Press Release from *The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.*

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant to The Newberry Library and six major institutions to prepare a Catalog of Printed Maps of the West North Central States that will cover approximately 7,000 maps and atlases. The two-year project, which began on 1 April 1977, is headed by Dr. David Woodward, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Library. Project Supervisor is Patricia A. Moore, formerly Regional Cataloger for the Midwest Map Catalog.

In addition to The Newberry Library, the following institutions are involved: University of Kansas, Minnesota Historical Society, Washington University (Missouri), Nebraska State Historical Society, State Historical Society of North Dakota, and South Dakota Historical Resource Center.

Each of these institutions is responsible for cataloging maps and atlases of its state printed before 1900 (for the Dakotas the cut-off date is 1920). State, county, and township maps and atlases as well as city plans will be included. The Newberry Library is cataloging the maps of the Great Plains region as a whole and will maintain a central authority file to ensure standardization of personal names and subject headings.

To ensure consistency of cataloging, which is compatible with the International Standard Bibliographical Description for Cartographic Material (ISBD-CM), catalogers from each participating institution attended a three week training period at The Newberry Library under the supervision of Robert W. Karrow Jr., the Newberry's Curator of Maps. Mr. Karrow has written a manual on map cataloging which has been used in the training and will be published in the near future.

The project is an extension of the Catalog of Maps of the Middle West printed before 1900, also funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, March 1975-February 1977. Together these projects are intended to create basic cartobibliographical tools to help raise the general level of professionalism in map cataloging and curatorship in the Middle West, and to foster cooperation between institutions holding rich but underused collections of historical maps in the area.

Upon its completion, the catalog entries from this and its parent project will be published in book form.



## Americans discover the atlas

By Richard J. Cattani

Chicago. A sudden cranking out of colorful, data-laden state atlases reflects a new hunger among Americans for knowledge about their homeland.

The United States still has nothing to compare with, say, France's Michelin guides - the red and green books for the discriminating traveler, detailing the sights, hotels, restaurants, and historic nooks and crannies of the French countryside.

"Compared with Europe, the U.S. is largely illiterate in map reading," says James Anderson, chief geographer of the U.S. Geological Survey. The Geological Survey published the first national U.S. atlas ever in 1970, a 417-pager that sold out at \$100 a copy.

The visitor to most states has long had chiefly the old Works Progress Administration (WPA) guidebooks, compiled during the great depression years by out-of-work writers and scholars, to satisfy his curiosity for more than what highway maps and tourist brochures tell him.

The WPA guides are still useful, today's geographers are quick to say. But so much has happened in the past four decades - migration from farm to city, new technologies and industries - that a fresh look at the states became urgent.

In the past decade - and mostly since 1973 - at least 16 state atlases have been produced, according to the Library of Congress's geography and map division.

Typical of the new atlases is Michigan's \$25 volume which shows, in map form, such information as the spread of ethnic groups in the state, watersheds, fertilizer use patterns.

Michigan's previous atlas was published a century earlier, and was mostly a compendium of county maps.

It was the rise of concern over environmental quality that at last impelled Michigan State University to launch a \$200,000 atlas project in 1974, says Lawrence Sommers, chairman of MSU's geography department.

Mr. Sommers had been working on an outline for a state atlas two years before MSU's new Center on Environmental Quality said it needed a data base for studying the state. "They needed to know what was happening to the use of land by industry, suburban growth, the effect of government's interplay with these forces."

In Nebraska - just off the press with the final volume of a three-part atlas - it was the energy crisis that prompted action on a long contemplated new state atlas, says University of Nebraska geographer Kenneth Dewy.

"The energy crisis did it," Mr. Dewy says. "Suddenly the state knew it had to take stock of its resources, check what was happening with climate and irrigation. We never had to worry about alternate forms of energy before, such things as heating days. Now we do."

Energy concerns are prompting Americans to look to their near surroundings to satisfy their wanderlust, suggests University of Illinois geographer James Pier, who helped prepare Hawaii's handsome 1973 atlas, already in its third printing. "There will be an increasingly local focus on travel," Mr. Pier says.

Mr. Bier also envisions departures from the national and state atlas approach. An Ohio River Valley atlas, for example, might give a better perspective on the natural geographical unit than could separate state atlases.

The coming trend in atlases will be a series on urban centers - such as the Chicago region which extends across state boundaries into Wisconsin and Indiana - Mr. Bier predicts.

The new "thematic" atlases depict far more than highway or rail arteries, geographers point out. They may contain historical data like old Indian trails. More significantly, they help display - often more understandably than can columns of numbers - the data about earnings, education, housing, and other issues important to public policy decisions.

Still, it is the simple hunger to be better informed that is prompting the U.S. at last to hoist the atlas issue to its shoulder, suggests Mr. Sommers of Michigan - the state whose last atlas was published before mass production of the automobile.

"The habit of perpetually looking west to a new frontier may at last be lapsing," says Mr. Bier. "A sense of limitation is finally settling in on this pioneer land."

In: *The Christian Science Monitor*

January 19, 1978.

My apologies to whoever sent this in. I lost the attached slip.

### Cartophobia

Several years ago at a meeting of the ACML, Bob Packer confessed to being afflicted with Cartophilia, an unnatural love of maps. I must confess to the same affliction and have wondered whether all such persons should be encouraged to form an association to lobby for our rights.

Having confessed to being a cartophiliac, you can understand my shock when I learned that the world also contains cartophobics. Yes, you read me right ladies and gentlemen. There are people in this world who suffer from a fear of maps. In her recent book "*Phobias and Obsession*,"<sup>1</sup> Joy Melville recounts the following case.

...a woman, when about three years old, had a near fatal illness which left her with a distinct memory of having floated over the world, looking down. Up to the age of fourteen, she had a recurrent nightmare about the size of infinity and the universe. The result was a lack of scale, a fear of maps. ..."If I open a map of the Himalayas, to me they are

as big as if I was hovering over them and the features of the countryside show up as if I could see them all. My hands sweat all over...It was a late development to like them (mountains) at all. But there are certainly maps in the drawer which I wouldn't touch. An inch map of, say, Northumberland, would be very alarming. I either take the map outside, if I have to look at it, as I'm not afraid in the garden; or else I take a dash at it.

1. Melville, Joy. *Phobias and Obsessions*, New York: Coward, McCann & Geobegan, 1977, p. 148.

Submitted by Ron Whistance-Smith

Has anyone out there any experiences in this line that they would care to relate to us?

#### T'was ever thus

In his book *The Land of the Muskeg* Somers Somerset recounts the story of his travels with a companion from Edmonton through the Peace River country of Alberta and British Columbia to Fort Macleod, Fort St. James and on to New Westminster. The only maps these adventurers had were those published by the Geological Survey of Canada to illustrate the report of G.M. Dawson's explorations of 1870.

The book contains four nicely drawn maps by Bartholomew which I have yet to check for accuracy. Somerset had some things to say about the GSC maps however and I have included here just two of his comments.

page 95. "There is a conspiracy of silence about worthless British possessions, One remarks with wonder the notes of 'fine soil' and 'open rolling country' on the maps of a territory where the casual traveller can find nothing but muskeg and sludgy swamp. Now and again, hidden away in a corner, one may find a tiny 'marshy' and a few infinitesimal tufts of grass marked upon a Government map, as though the conscience of the mapmaker had pricked him, and driven him to fill up some neglected corner. But of the miles of worthless country, of the useless rotting timber and the bare, barren mountain, there is never a word or a sign. Of course no one can expect to find definite information about unexplored country, and it were folly to condemn a district because so many others are bad, but if the maker of maps were honest



he would use the dotted line in many places where he now fills in with a bold stroke, as though he knew the surface of the country and the lay of the land."

page 203. "The tattered map was again produced and again and again we scanned its familiar face, in an attempt to find out how far we might be from the Parsnip. We had that map by heart, and knew every line and every curve upon it; yet we always crowded round it as though we imagined that the position of the fort might have changed in the night."<sup>1</sup>

1. Somerset, Somers. *The Land of the Muskeg*. Edinburgh: F.A. Constable, 1895.

## Oil, tourists and pie in the sky

### Newsweek International

*The European Economic Community's secretariat, in Brussels, recently included a report on the island of San Serriffe, taken from the Manchester Guardian, in its daily review of stories in the world's press that have some bearing on the EEC.*

*The review was sent to "every official in every EEC department and office all over the world." But EEC officials may have some trouble finding the island of San Serriffe on their maps or in their gazetteers.*

*For though the Guardian's report on the island nation was detailed and colorful, it was published on April 1.*

*Most of the names in the Guardi-*

*an's report, including San Serriffe, are those of type faces or other terms used in the printing and publishing trades.*

Shaped like a semicolon, the twin islands of San Serriffe are located in the Indian Ocean and separated by the Shoals of Adze.

Under the benevolent rule of Gen. M. J. Pica, the islands' capital of Bondoni has become the centre of a booming economy based on oil, phosphates and tourism.

Remarkably, all this development has even brought some wealth to the primitive aboriginal race of the Flongs, who inhabit a remote part of

the smaller island, Lower Caisse, just below the treacherous Woj of Tipe.

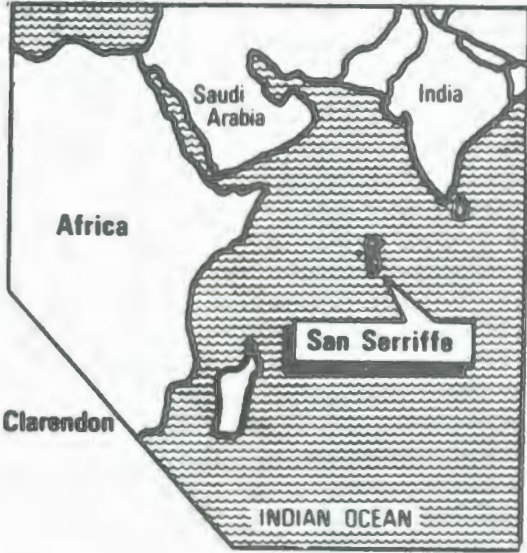
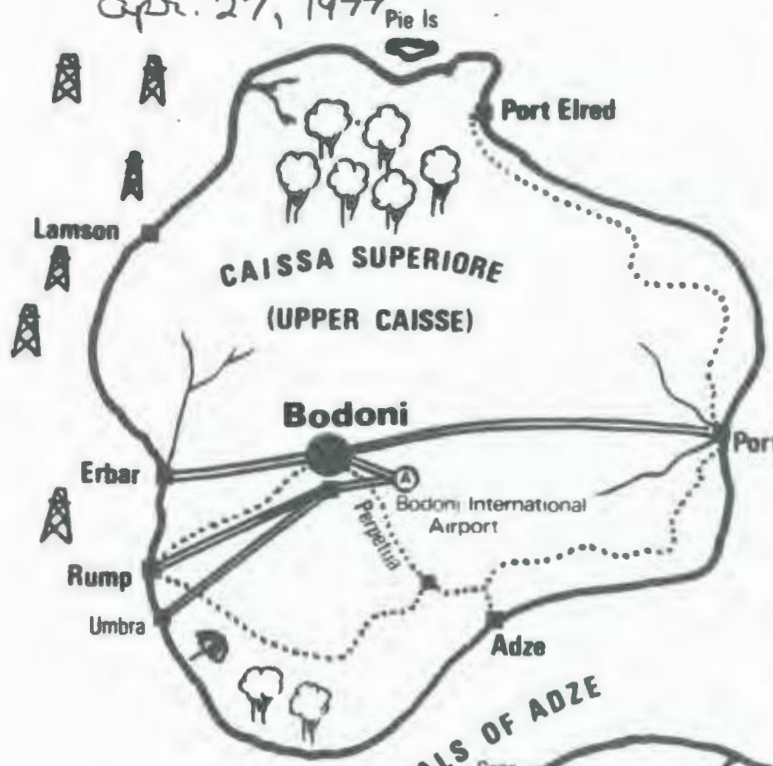
Until recently, few people were aware of San Serriffe's most acute physical problem. Erosion of the nation's western coast, combined with accumulation on the eastern seaboard, is slowly moving the islands eastward, with the danger that they may one day collide with Sri Lanka.

The danger, however, has now been brought to world attention by Britain's *Guardian* newspaper, which in a recent seven-page special report on San Serriffe suggested that the islands' underwater research on the problem could benefit both Britain and the European Economic Community.

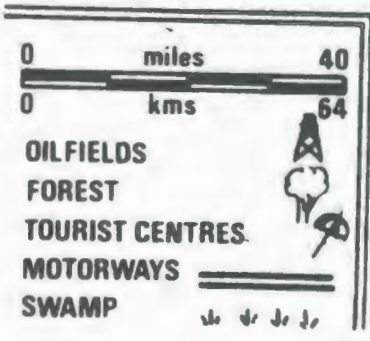
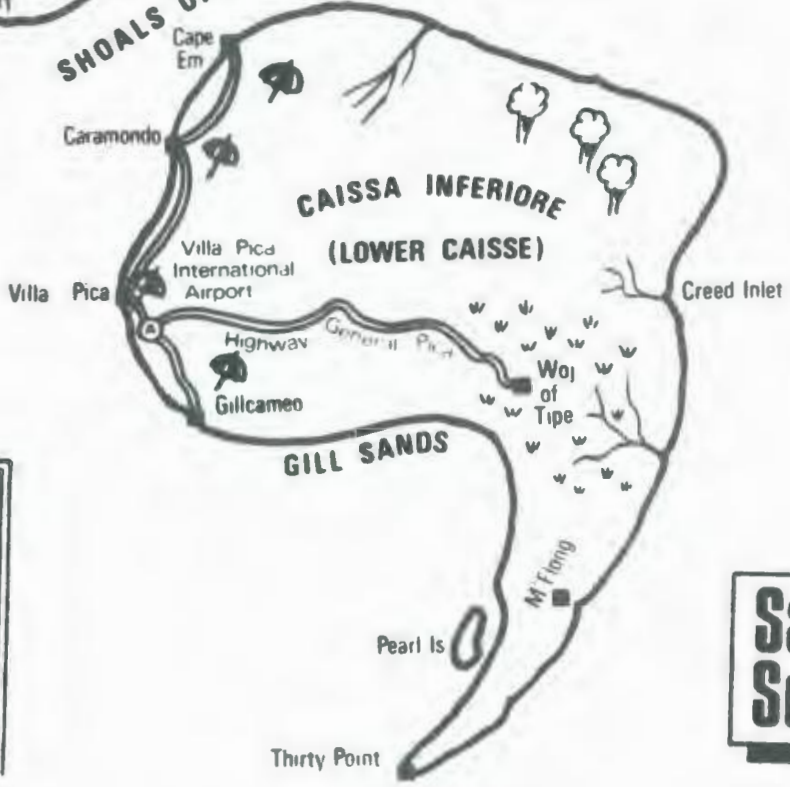
From the Edmonton Journal, April 27, 1977.

Submitted by Ron Whistance-Smith

Apr. 27, 1977



Indian Ocean



San Serriffe



## REPORTS / RAPPORTS

### NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION REORGANIZATION

*Gilles Langelier*

*National Map Collection*

A re-organization in 1977 resulted in a new structure in the National Map Collection. The old Canadian and Foreign Sections were dissolved and five new sections were established. Competitions for section heads were held in the first quarter and the new structure was introduced in July. Notation of the sections, the section heads and a brief outline follows:

1. Early Canadian Cartography Section

The section head is Edward H. Dahl. The section is responsible for the acquisition, custody and servicing of the Canadian cartographic heritage from the earliest times to the mid-nineteenth century.

2. Modern Cartography Section

The section head is Louis Cardinal. The acquisition, custody and servicing of the Canadian cartographic heritage from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day are part of the responsibilities of this section. The section is also responsible for the selective current international collection.

3. Government Cartographic and Architectural Records Section

The section head is William Oppen. The section is responsible for the acquisition, custody and servicing of cartographic records used as part of the public record by other government departments and agencies and of architectural records, both governmental and private.

4. External and Internal Services Section

The section head is Gilles Langelier. The section's main responsibility includes the division's conservation programme, reference and photoduplication services, and the physical control of the collection. The section is also responsible for the development and operation of the 105 mm microfilm programme and the redistribution programme.



##### 5. Documentation Control Section

The section head is Hugo L.P. Stibbe. The section is responsible for the development of and adherence to cataloguing guidelines, the development of the MARC format, and the National Union Catalogue of Maps as well as editorial control of the divisional card catalogues.

#### REPORT ON THE SECOND WORKSHOP ON MAP LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTHEAST U.S.

*David McQuillan*

*Map Depository, University of South Carolina*

Several associate members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries participated in the Second Workshop on Map Libraries in the Southeast U.S. Meeting in the Hyatt Regency, Knoxville, Tennessee on Sunday November 20, 1977, were almost sixty people from 12 U.S. states. The workshop was opened by Dr. Helen Jane Armstrong, University of Florida, the Chairman, at 9:00 A.M. Four papers and a panel discussion comprised the morning session. John W. Simmons of the National Cartographic Information Center spoke on the subject of micrographics, followed by James O. Minton, University of Michigan, who discussed SOLINET/OCLC: Map Cataloging. After a short break, Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University, spoke on the Library of Congress Summer Map Processing Project. The final paper was presented by Janice Blake, formerly with the Georgia Surveyor General Department, on The Georgia Historical Map Exhibit. The morning session ended with a panel discussion on map libraries. June Harris, formerly Map Curator at the University of Georgia and now with the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, served as moderator. Panel members included Dr. Armstrong, David C. McQuillan of the University of South Carolina, John Sutherland of the University of Georgia, Celia Poe of the University of North Carolina, and Marianne Donnell of Florida State University.

Following the lunch break, the afternoon session began with a paper on computer mapping and map libraries by Dr. James R. Carter of the University of Tennessee. A lively discussion developed over the paper by Alfred Henry Vang of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board on the Application of

Geographic Information Systems. The entire state of South Carolina will be covered by computer generated maps at a scale of 1:400 for rural areas and 1:200 for urban areas. The Tennessee Valley Authority mapping program was discussed by TVA's Dr. Alan R. Stevens and following a short break the last paper of the day was given by Dr. Raymond K. O'Cain, University of South Carolina and Dr. Raven I. McDavid, Jr., University of Chicago. Their topic was the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Hopefully copies of several of these papers will appear in future issues of Special Libraries, Geography and Map Division Bulletin.

The Third Workshop on Map Libraries in the Southeast U.S. is planned for Athens, Georgia on Sunday November 19, 1978. Again the workshops will be meeting with the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers at their annual meeting. For further information and to have your name placed on the mailing list contact: *John Sutherland, Map Collection, Science Library, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.*

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## NOTICE BOARD / AVIS

WORLD DIRECTORY OF DEALERS IN ANTIQUARIAN MAPS, edited by George Ritzlin is now available from The Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, Ill., 60610, U.S.A. Price is \$3.00 with a 20% discount for orders of three copies or more.

I don't know how well researched the directory is. I'm only qualified to speak with reference to a few of those firms listed. My only comment will be that under Edmonton, you can delete the Buffalo Book Shop. Though it is now closed down, it really never did sell antiquarian maps.

*Submitted by Ron Whistance-Smith*

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THE 1976 BOOKMAN'S YEARBOOK, PART ONE: THE NEW & THE OLD, is subtitled *Maps and Atlases: a new world in rare look and manuscript collections*. Cartography in University Education, by Norman J. Thrower. Contents include:

The form of maps: an introductory framework, by David Woodward.

Research tools and the literature of cartography, by John A. Wolter.

Photocopying and microcopying rare maps and atlases, by Ralph F. Ehrenberg.

Cartobibliography, by Robert W. Karrow, Jr.

The conservation of maps and atlases, by Pauld N. Banks.

Progress in cartobibliography and automated cataloging of maps in Canada, by Joan Winnearls.

Overview and summation, by Coolie Verner.

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## COVER ILLUSTRATION

A Map of Canada and the North Part of Louisiana with the Adjacent Countrys. By Thos. Jefferys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Two states of this map are to be found in The University Map Collection at The University of Alberta. One is a photographic reproduction of map (BK)900-1762 in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. A check of the published catalogue of that institution does not reveal the card however. A notation on the back of this copy states that it was published in *The National and Civil History of the Dominions in North and South America, Part I*, published in London in 1760 by Thomas Jefferys. The publishing statement below the map bears the date 1762.

In this state there is included a Pacific coastline. Notes along that coast allude to discoveries and landings by Capt. Eschirikow and Mr. de Lisle in 1741, Admiral de Fuentes, Juan de Fuca in 1592, and Martín d'Aguilar in 1603.

Mt. St. Elias is named in its proper location and the central coastal region between 50° and 55° N bears the note "Land which is supposed to be the Fou-Sang of the Chinese Geographers".

The state which has been reproduced on the cover was purchased several years ago. It terminates at 99°W. Except for a slight rearrangement of the note relating to the Mountain of Bright Stones, there are no discernible differences in the two versions of the map east of 98°W. This leads me to believe that this may be the earlier of the two and may have accompanied the original printing of the volume noted above. It does not bear a publishers statement.

COMMUNIQUE (volume 4, number 4, November 1977). The first five pages of this issue of Communique from Statistics Canada outlines the 1976 Census of Canada mapping programme. It gives details about the maps available as well as those forthcoming. There are no prices given. If you want more information write to:

Census Information Services  
 Statistics Canada  
 No. 8 Temporary Building  
 Carling Avenue  
 Ottawa, Canada  
 K1A 0T6



YORK UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARY GUIDE. Janet Allin has recently produced a guide to her collection in the shape of a booklet of matches. The booklet is approximately 3 inches by 3 inches but when opened out the map and information are on a regular piece of 8.5 by 11 inch paper. This novel idea is compact yet allows for lots of information. The guide includes a general map of Toronto, one of the campus, one of the library's first floor and one of the map library. This is complemented by a lengthy description of hours, holdings, services. Anyone interested in this type of guide should write to Janet at Scott Library, York University, Downsview, Ontario, M3J 2R2.



SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CANADA (volume 5, number 3, 1977, p.23). There are two notes of direct importance to the map library filed in this issue of the SSC.

Joan Winearls has received \$4,111 to aid in the preparation of a comprehensive annotated bibliography of manuscript and printed maps of Upper Canada, 1774-1867.

T.R. Weir received \$6,140 for the production of a new Atlas of Manitoba.



CARTOFACS. This is the name of a firm in Winnipeg (282 Mandeville Street, Manitoba R3J 2G7) with four facsimile map reproductions. The four items presently available are:

Village of Winnipeg, 1872	\$3.00	(7.5" x 10")
Le Canada ou Nouvelle France, 1656	\$4.75	(18" x 24")
United States of America, 1807	\$4.75	(10.5" x 13")
North America, 1807	\$4.75	(11" x 13")

If you order three rather expensively priced items you should add \$1.00 for postage and handling.



UNION LIST OF SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS HELD BY INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, Volume 2 (Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico), by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to Volume 1 by R. Philip Hoehn, is now available as Occasional Paper No. 3, from the Western Association of Map Libraries c/o Stanley P. Stevens, Map Librarian, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95604, U.S.A. Price is \$6.00.

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INDEX TO MAPS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN BOOKS AND PERIODICALS illustrating the background of the conflict, British and French military operations in North America, The Cherokee War, The Havana Campaign and Post-War boundaries, by David Sanders Clark, is available from 504 Charleston Place, Van Story Hills, Fayetteville, North Carolina, 28303, U.S.A. Mr. Clark doesn't mention price for this item which has been privately published. According to his calculations it contains references to 1934 maps in 457 publications.

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ISBD(CM) has been published in London, England, and is now available from the Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5F3. The publication is priced at \$12.00. Also available are ISBD(Monographs), ISBD(Serials), ISBD(Non-book materials). ISBD(General) will be available in the near future.

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF UNIVERSAL MAPS & CARDS newly set forth by Thomas Blundeville, Gentleman. London, 1589. Transcribed from the original black letter and edited by Harold M. Otness. Ashland Oregon, Detu Press, 1977. Available from Mr. Otness at 990 Mary Jane Street, Ashland, Oregon, 97520, U.S.A. Price \$2.00.

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THE ROYAL VIKING LINE 1978-79 CRUISE ATLAS is available from Royal Viking Line, One Embarcadero Centre, San Francisco, CA 94111, U.S.A. The atlas has been "designed around a distinctive treatment of Old World navigational maps, coins, and stamps used to illustrate cruise routes."

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THE WORLD IN DEVELOPMENT is a map produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Canadian International Development Agency as "part of a CIDA multi-media kit on a new international economic order."

The map is 30 X 45 in. with no geographic grid. The projection is Van der Grinten's with equatorial scale ca. 1:37,000,000. Inset is the Caribbean. The following information is shown for each country: Name of country or region; population; annual per capita income; average life expectancy; leading commodity exports (for developing countries only).

The map is available at no charge from The Canadian International Development Agency, Communications Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G4.

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MAP CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION: A COMPARISON OF APPROACHES, by Christopher Edmond Merritt. Occasional Publications Series Number Seven from the University of Sheffield, Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, Western Bank, Sheffield, S10 2TN, England. Price is \$4.00. iv, 30 p., biblio.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1976 EXETER SUMMER SCHOOL of the Society of University Cartographers. Edited by Glenys Bridges. 1977. Available from *Glenys Bridges, Map Library, Department of Geography, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, U.K.* Price is \$2.00 and Mrs. Bridges would prefer if payment were in cash, North American Currency as it saves her a great deal of money in purchasing items from this side.

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GUIA PARA MAPOTECAS "PEQUENAS, por L.M. Sebert. Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia. Seperata de la "Revista Cartografica" No. 29, Junio 1976. Copies are available from Lou Sebert, Head, Mapping Program Section, Topographical Survey Division, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9. Price is \$1.00 and cheques should be made payable to "Canadian Section, PAICU."

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CATALOGUE OF PUBLISHED TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, 1978. Lou has also sent along a copy of the above. He states that only one copy per library will be made available. It is a photocopied list, 59 pages in plain cover with plastic spine. Inside the cover but not bound in, are 12 pages of symbols used on Canadian topographic maps, and a 3 page index to them. I do hope that this will be included with all copies of the catalogue Lou sends out.

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COURSE IN MAP LIBRARIANSHIP. Maureen F. Wilson will be giving a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  unit course in Map Librarianship at ~~the~~ University of British Columbia from July 24 - August 11, 1978, Monday to Friday, 8:00 to 10:10 a.m. This will be complemented by other courses given in another time slot during the same period. Further details may be had by writing to Miss Maureen Wilson, Head, Map Division, The Library, The University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C.

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AGROCLIMATIC ATLAS - CANADA. Agrometeorology Research and Service Section. Canada Agriculture, Ottawa. 17 maps. 1977. The atlas contains a series of maps (1:5m scale) showing the distribution of derived data of interest to agriculture. The first series of 17 maps depict soil moisture and air temperature on a probability basis. Free.

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## MAP EXCHANGE LIST.

The State Library of South Australia has sent along a very extensive list of maps in all (or so it seems) Australian map series. It is dated August 1977 and so there may not be much left. But should you wish to try, I would suggest you request a copy of the list or state specifically those items which you want on the chance they can spare you a copy.

Communication should be addressed to:

W.B. Pitcher, Acquisitions Librarian,  
State Library of South Australia,  
Box 419, G.P.O., ADELAIDE,  
South Australia 5001.

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## SELECTED NEW MAPS / SELECTION DE CARTES NOUVELLES

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Compiled by the Map Division  
University of British Columbia*

British Columbia Administrative Boundary Maps: Published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Victoria, B.C. Obtainable from Map and Air Photo Sales Office, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X5.

IJ series - \$1.00 each: British Columbia land recording districts, amended to Jan. 30, 1970 (IJC). 1:1,908,000. [pub. 1975].

British Columbia school districts, Jan. 1, 1975 (IJH). 1:1,908,000.

British Columbia electoral districts - (MCR 3013) ca 1:1,260,000. Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. \$1.00. From Canada Map Office.

[British Columbia electoral districts] - (MCR 3290-3317). Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. 28 sheets. various scales; various sizes. \$1.00 each, from Canada Map Office.

Campbell River and Buttle Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C. - 9" edition revised and updated, 1:100,000, Victoria, Doris Stastny Maps, 1977. \$1.95 from Box 5277, Postal Station B, Victoria, B.C., V8R 6N4.

Northern B.C. coastal wildlife resources map - Victoria, Fish and Wildlife Branch, 1977. Free.

[Northwestern British Columbia], mineral land use - 1:1,000,000. Victoria, Environment and Land Use Committee, Resource Analysis Unit, Geographic Division, 197-. \$1.00

City of Prince George electoral districts - (MCR 3039) ca 1:25,000. Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. \$1.00.



City of Vancouver, electoral districts - (MCR 3031). Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. \$1.00.

Map of Greater Vancouver Water District - with particular reference to water supply sources and systems. ca 1:200,000. Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Water District, 1975. Free.

University of British Columbia campus map - No scale given. Vancouver, University of British Columbia, Information Services, 1977. Free.

City of Victoria, British Columbia, electoral districts - (MCR 3032) ca 1:25,000. Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976. \$1.00.

Map of Victoria - no scale given. Vancouver, Agency Press for Department of Travel Industry, 1977. Free.

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## ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

### NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Louis Cardinal has been appointed Chairman of the Nominations Committee. Members are Betty Kidd and Brad Fay. Members will receive ballots prior to May 7.

Nominations are open for President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. Nominations must be in writing and must be sponsored by at least three full members of the Association and include the candidates consent to stand for election. For other requirements see p. 14 of the bylaws of the Association, 1977.

ACML/ACC Twelfth Annual Conference, Victoria, B.C., June 11 - June 15, 1978.

The proposed program for this conference is contained in Bulletin No. 25, 1977, page 118.

## CONFERENCES

### CAPTAINJAMES COOK & HIS TIMES.

Conference to be held at Simon Fraser University, April 26 to 29, 1978.

#### Sessions

- April 26, 1400-1700 Implications of Cooks Voyages
- April 27, 0930-1230 Impact on the Europeans mind  
1400-1700 Scientific aspects of Cook's voyages
- April 28, 0930-1230 Cook and Navigation  
1400-1700 Cook's influence on subsequent explorations of the  
North Pacific
- April 29, 0930-1230 Cook and indigenous people  
1400-1700 Cook's contemporaries

For further information or for a registration form, please contact:

Cook Conference  
History Department  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, B. C.  
V5A 1S6

### NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CARTOGRAPHY of the International Cartographic Association

This confernce will be held on the campus of the University of Maryland,  
College Park, Maryland, from July 26 to August 2, 1978.

The Second Circular for this conference was mailed late in February. If  
you did not receive one and would like further information, please contact:

General Chairman  
IX International Conference on Cartography  
U.S. Geological Survey  
512 National Center  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Reston, Virginia 22092 U.S.A.

### ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE CONGRESS

#### Tour Guidebooks:

The guidebooks for the 12 Field Tours are highly detailed technical publi-  
cations each with:

An introductory section which discusses physiography and topography, surficial & bedrock geology, climate & vegetation, land use & agronomy of the tour route, and a pedological section with extensive descriptions of the sites and sections examined as well as physical, chemical, morphological data and photographs of those soils. Most of those data are previously unpublished as they are from analyses just completed on samples taken when the soils to be viewed were identified.

All Soils are identified by the Canadian, American and FAO systems of soil classifications.

#### LIST OF GUIDEBOOKS AND PRICES

1.	Tours 1 and 10 - Eastern Canada	E & F	\$6.00
2.	Tours 2 and 11 - Plains Tour Winnipeg to Edmonton	E & F	19.00
3.	Tour VI - Agricultural Soils Tour Vancouver	E & F	5.50
4.	Tours 3 and 12 - Vancouver to Edmonton	E	13.00
		F	19.00
5.	Tour 4 - Vancouver Island	E & F	8.00
6.	Tours 5 and 13 - Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan	E & F	6.00
7.	Tours 6 and 14 - Rocky Mountain House, Jasper Tour	E & F	8.00
8.	Tours 8 and 16 - Edmonton, Banff, Jasper Tour	E	10.00
		F	16.00
9.	Tours 9 and 17 - Oilsands Mining Tour	E & F	7.00
10.	Tour 18 - Arctic Tour	E	6.00
		F	8.00
11.	Tours E1, 2 and 3 - Edmonton Local Tours	E	4.50
		F	7.00

A complete set of the twelve guidebooks, plus a copy of the newest edition "The System of Soil Classification for Canada" (February 1978) was available for \$86.00 per set to those who ordered prior to February 1, 1978. Postage and shipping extra. There may be some errors in the price list above due to a lack of compatibility between the two lists from which it was compiled.

Descriptive sheets for the individual guidebooks are available.

Order from: 11th ISSS Congress  
Box 78, SUB 11  
The University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6G 2E0

Make cheques payable to 11th ISSS Congress.

TREASURER'S REPORT  
January 1 -- December 31, 1977

Balance as of December 31, 1976.....\$ 390.60

Revenues

Membership fees, 1976.....	\$ 37.50	
Membership fees, 1977.....	2,211.00	
Membership fees, 1978.....	1,050.00	
Canadian Cartographer, 1976.....	0.00	
Publication revenues (transferred from Publication Account)		
April...\$ 200.00		
May..... 575.00		
October. 1,600.00.....	2,375.00	
Conference, 1977.....	323.63	
Membership steins.....	20.00	
Federal tax rebate from National Printers for 1975-1976		
Proceedings.....	225.34	
U.S. exchange.....	24.21	
Interest on Bank account.....	12.08	
Loan - return of N.U.C. expenses.....	75.00	\$6,359.76
		\$6,750.36

Expenditures

IFLA Membership.....	\$ 170.00	
Directory, 1977 Third edition		
Typing...\$215.00		
Printing..\$869.00 (400 copies).....	1,084.00	
<u>Bulletin</u> , March, 1977, No. 24		
Typing...\$110.00		
Printing.. 201.00 (300 copies)		
Postage... 68.29.....	379.29	
<u>Bulletin</u> , October, 1977, No. 25		
Typing...\$314.02		
Printing.. 650.00 (400 copies).....	964.02	
By-Law No. 1 - printing.....	50.40	
Incorporation (part payment).....	200.00	
Facsimiles		
4 maps.....\$203.54		
Negative photograph... 8.00.....	211.54	
Executive meeting - travel expenses (April /77).....	341.00	
Conference, 1977		
Advance to Conference Committee.....\$100.00		
Travel expenses - Publications Officer.. 38.00		
Membership steins..... 54.46.....	192.46	
Xeroxing of 1968 <u>Proceedings</u> .....	9.20	
Typing of 1978 invoices.....	50.00	
Office supplies.....	6.47	
Refund of overpayment on 1977 memberships.....	15.00	
Debit memo from Bank of Nova Scotia re		
Membership R. Daehn.....\$10.00		
Membership G. Shutlack..... 20.00		
Bank Service Charge..... 1.00.....	31.00	
N.S.F. cheque, National Printers		
(federal tax rebate).....\$225.34		
Bank Service Charge..... 1.00.....	126.34	
Service Charge.....	2.20	
U.S. Exchange.....	.43	
Loan (N.U.C. expenses).....	75.00	\$4,008.35
Balance as of December 31, 1977.....		\$2,742.01

*Heather Stevens*  
Heather Stevens



## EDITORIAL COMMENTS / LES COMMENTARIES DE LA REDACTION

This is the first issue of the *Bulletin* under my editorship. For me it has been a frightening experience. There has been that constant fear that there is not enough material, that it would be so late that people would be upset, and that the quality of editorship will not measure up to the standards set by earlier editors.

Despite it all, issue 1 is done, its now history and we must get on with the next. I need material for it. I am well aware that you are all busy, that within your working hours there is no time for research. For many of us I'm sure that work in our collections is not limited to 35 hours per week but is probably closer to 50 hours. That reduces time available for research and writing. If you make the move to write, what will you write about? That question has really puzzled me for several years now. Is there such a thing as a "growing edge" to map librarianship? Is there truly anything which can be added to the literature? I believe there is but I know it is difficult to find that elusive something. There is no better way to find solutions to our problems than to begin writing about them.

Ours is an unusual field to say the least. How many times have you answered the question "what do you do?", only to have the questioner look puzzled and perplexed at your answer? It's so unusual that there must be something to say about it. So while you are waiting for that sudden bright flash which will reveal to you all the hidden mysteries of map librarianship, why not take time to write down the ordinary, the simple solutions to sticky problems which bothered you once. Why not write about your unusual requests which come your way and how you met the situation. What about training new staff: cataloguing maps by author - to what date; do you cross reference by date: what superceded sheets do you retain and what do you save - Canada - foreign countries?

URGENT

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME

We have recently decided to adopt the Library of Congress approach for the redistribution of our surplus of Canadian maps, realizing that it would have been impossible to have a continuous programme with our current resources.

Institutions interested in the redistribution programme are invited to send participants to the Public Archives of Canada to sort duplicate maps or do other work requested by the National Map Collection, in exchange for which the participants will select duplicate maps for their map collections. In addition one-day training sessions, which could include a detailed tour of the National Map Collection, explanation of the various programme and so forth will be provided to participants on request.

We plan to organize two periods of ten working days each year. Due to space limitations, a maximum of five participants will be accepted for each period. Spring and end of summer seem to be the best times for such projects. Participants will need to have their expenses paid by their institutions.

We request that the map collections interested in this project indicate the year and the period of the year which is most convenient for them, even if this differs from the ones we have suggested. If too many institutions are interested in one particular session, we will try to ensure regional representation. A schedule for the next few years will be established.

This project will only apply to duplicate Canadian maps. We may eventually include the redistribution of foreign maps. (Please note that the redistribution of the Canadian topographic maps at the scale of 1:50 000 appearing on the list recently sent will be distributed before the beginning of this project.)

We hope that this new approach will accelerate the redistribution of the large number of maps in our warehouse, and that all institutions have the opportunity to benefit from this programme.

Gilles Langelier  
National Map Collection

In most cases, we do not think there would be any conflict between the mandate of the archives and that of the university map libraries. Since the latter concentrate on current cartographic production and the former acquire cartographic documents of historical value for permanent retention. We are of course aware that some map libraries have done more to preserve cartographic documents of historical value than have the archival institutions which do not yet have the resources to develop their map collections. Therefore, if the archival institutions chose not to participate in the program, the map libraries would automatically have priority in the allocation of those historical maps that could enrich their existing collections.

How can we ensure an equitable distribution among the various institutions across the country? How can such a program be financed and where can we find the resources to run it? Should we follow the example of the Library of Congress, which proved the effectiveness of its program long ago? Such are the questions which will be dealt with in the next few pages.

### Geographical distribution

Although we do not wish to lay down excessively strict rules, there will have to be a certain minimum amount of control in this area. It would be logical for Ontario institutions to have first choice in selecting Ontario maps before these maps are made available to institutions in other provinces. But how do we ensure fair distribution within each province? Setting quotas could be one solution: an institution would be allowed to receive only a certain number of general maps of Canada in a year. It is true that this form of control would be very time-consuming, but it would probably ensure a measure of fairness in dealing with these institutions. Another approach could also be considered: that of offering the available maps on a first come - first served basis, and assuming that the participating institutions would not engage in unnecessary competition, that the needs of the various institutions are different and that the collections could therefore be completed fairly quickly.

This liberal approach is very attractive, because there is no control to set up or maintain. But can it be taken for granted that the results will be those described above? The question is worth thinking about.

### Operation

There are various ways of setting up such a program. The PAC could assume the costs and provide all the manpower. The participating institutions could contribute financially. We could follow the example of the Library of Congress, where the program is at the same time used for training purposes. Over the long term, we could consider setting up a largely autonomous redistribution centre. In the following pages, we will discuss each of the possibilities in greater detail.

### Solution 1

Financing and staffing provided solely by the PAC; it would therefore maintain a strict control of redistribution activities. This solution requires that the program be run on the basis of lists of maps available or maps requested. The process involved would in this case be very similar to the one for the foreign map program.



With regard to sets of maps, the participating institutions would indicate on index sheets the coverage they already had and the gaps to be filled in. For general thematic (single) maps and for atlases, requests could be kept on cards.

The PAC could occasionally send out lists of maps available.

The first come - first served principle would have to be reviewed, in the interests of equitable distribution. Control could be carried out easily.

The advantages are that no participating institutions, only the PAC, would have to contribute, continuation of the program would be automatically ensured, and the participating institutions would obtain only what they wished when they wished, rather than accumulating maps of doubtful use as in 1977, when they were supposed to select a certain number of maps.

There would really be no difficulty if the PAC had the necessary resources. However, since such is not the case, the program could be very slow.

### Solution 2

Financing provided by the participating institutions and the PAC. To counter the problem of PAC resources, this solution could be considered for the purpose of giving contracts to students, at least during the summer.

In every other way this solution would be identical to solution 1. The problem is that such a solution cannot be considered without all participants undertaking to contribute financially.

### Solution 3

Manpower provided by participating institutions, in the persons of students or institutional staff members.

- They would sort and select the maps that interested the institution.
- The PAC would have a very small role to play, merely storing the maps sent for redistribution during the year.
- The PAC would reserve the right to set aside any document it considered useful to its collection.
- An annual quota for each institution would be set beforehand.
- The program would be inexpensive and also very efficient for participating institutions.
- Established institutions would be able to complete their sets quickly; the cost to the PAC would be low.

### Difficulties

The institutions in the central provinces would gain at the expense of the more distant provinces.

The established institutions would benefit at the expense of the "developing" institutions.



The underprivileged institutions could withdraw very early, thus partially paralysing the program.

Maps might not be selected by the institution where they would be most useful.

Solution 4: Library of Congress redistribution and training project

Besides being a redistribution program, the Library of Congress project is a training program. Persons sent by institutions receive training while working on various cataloguing and accessioning projects and even while working on the Bibliography of Cartography, as well as sorting the duplicates, of course.

This solution is probably the most interesting one because it could be very beneficial to participants and also to the PAC which would have work done at no expense.

However, for this system to be equitable, the PAC would have to assume some of the transportation costs so that participants in the outlying regions would not be at a disadvantage in relation to the participants in the central provinces.

The participants would have to come from all the various regions and provinces. A quota of one participating institution per province per year could be set.

The number of maps (topo sheets, general maps, atlases) an institution would be allowed to choose would also have to be determined.

We welcome any suggestions concerning other possible solutions.

CONCLUSION

Within the next few months we will be sending you a questionnaire to determine your interests regarding the project and the form your participation might take. The questionnaire, a draft of which has already been produced, will include a section in which you can indicate what sets are of interest to you and particularly what regions you would like to cover. This information is essential to setting up an effective and useful program. It is out of the question, except in some rare cases, for an institution to build a whole collection with maps from the National Map Collection. The purpose of the program is rather to fill gaps and obtain a sample of thematic maps. In other words, it is preferable for you to tell us what your priorities are instead of having more or less arbitrary quotas set for you. The same applies regarding foreign maps; institutions which request set after set without any selectivity may be given less consideration than those that make specific requests.

One last comment: existing local or regional programs should continue. Transfers between institutions are also desirable.

Gilles Langelier  
National Map Collection

## REVIEWS

NATURAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON: AN INTRODUCTION.

Barker, Mary L.. Vancouver; Douglas, David & Charles, Ltd., 1977. 155 pp.  
LC-76-49333; ISBN 0-88914-049-9. Price \$14.95.

*Review by Richard E. Preston*

*Professor of Geography, University of Waterloo.*

The objectives of Mary L. Barker's book are not stated in the text, so they are less than clear. What appear to be her objectives are tucked away under acknowledgements. Professor Barker and a colleague offered a course on "The Natural Resources of British Columbia and the Yukon" in 1975, and the enthusiastic response of their students suggested a need for an introduction to that topic in book form. Barker also states that no publication since Roderick Haig-Brown's *The Living Land* (1961) has attempted an overview of the natural resources of the area, and she emphasizes that much has happened on the resource scene since 1961 and that most pertinent information is available only in government reports. Thus, it appears that Barker set out to improve on and update Haig-Brown's effort by bringing in-to play a store of fugitive source materials on significant recent events.

The book is 155 pages long, and is divided into six major parts: (1) a brief introduction, and sections on (2) minerals, energy, and water, 53 pages; (3) land and forest resources, 33 pages; (4) fish and wild-life, 17 pages; (5) parks and recreation, 9 pages; and (6) natural hazards, 14 pages. Excellent descriptions are given in lists for six tables and 95 figures. A five page list of further readings arranged by the book's six parts, a metric conversion table, and a useful index complete the work. Barker presents her materials in a straight-forward and clearly written manner. Nowhere is ambiguity a problem. There are numerous illustrations including well drawn and easily interpreted maps, graphs, and a variety of other drawings. Almost without exception the graphics are well designed, explicit, and pleasing to view. Clarity of writing and the high quality of the illustrations are two of the book's strongest

Enough! Write, and write imaginatively. To paraphrase Alfred P. Coolittle, I'm willing to publish you, I'm wanting to publish you, I'm waiting to publish you.

## ARTICLES

### REDISTRIBUTION

#### INTRODUCTION

Over the years the National Map Collection has accumulated thousands of maps of which it already has copies. These maps come from various sources, but chiefly from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, which used to deposit automatically three copies of each topographical map. Other duplicate maps were received through deposits by federal government departments and also by libraries and map libraries. Until recently the PAC did not have the resources to undertake a redistribution of the Canadian material. The situation has changed, however, and the PAC administration no longer objects to redistribution of the duplicate collection. In addition, the amount of space required to store this collection has become so great that we must act quickly. However, the main reason for such a program is to rationalize the use of the cartographic documentation in the country, first by making the National Map Collection surplus available to interested institutions and secondly by making it possible for institutions to exchange their own surplus maps through the National Map Collection. The intention is to establish an ongoing Canadian map redistribution program. The current program is limited to foreign maps.

The approach taken with regard to Canadian maps will be different from that taken for foreign maps. The PAC will first of all seek to have the maps redistributed to those places most likely to ensure their preservation and availability. The PAC will also try to take into account any special interests the institutions may have.

On this basis we have decided that provincial archival institutions should have responsibility for conserving a large number of map sets and groups. Most of these sets or groups are documents which, because of their value, we would like to place only in institutions which can conserve them permanently, and we therefore believe that the archival institutions must assume this role. In addition, as part of an archival institution, we feel that the PAC has a certain role to play in helping other archival institutions develop, especially those in the provincial jurisdiction.