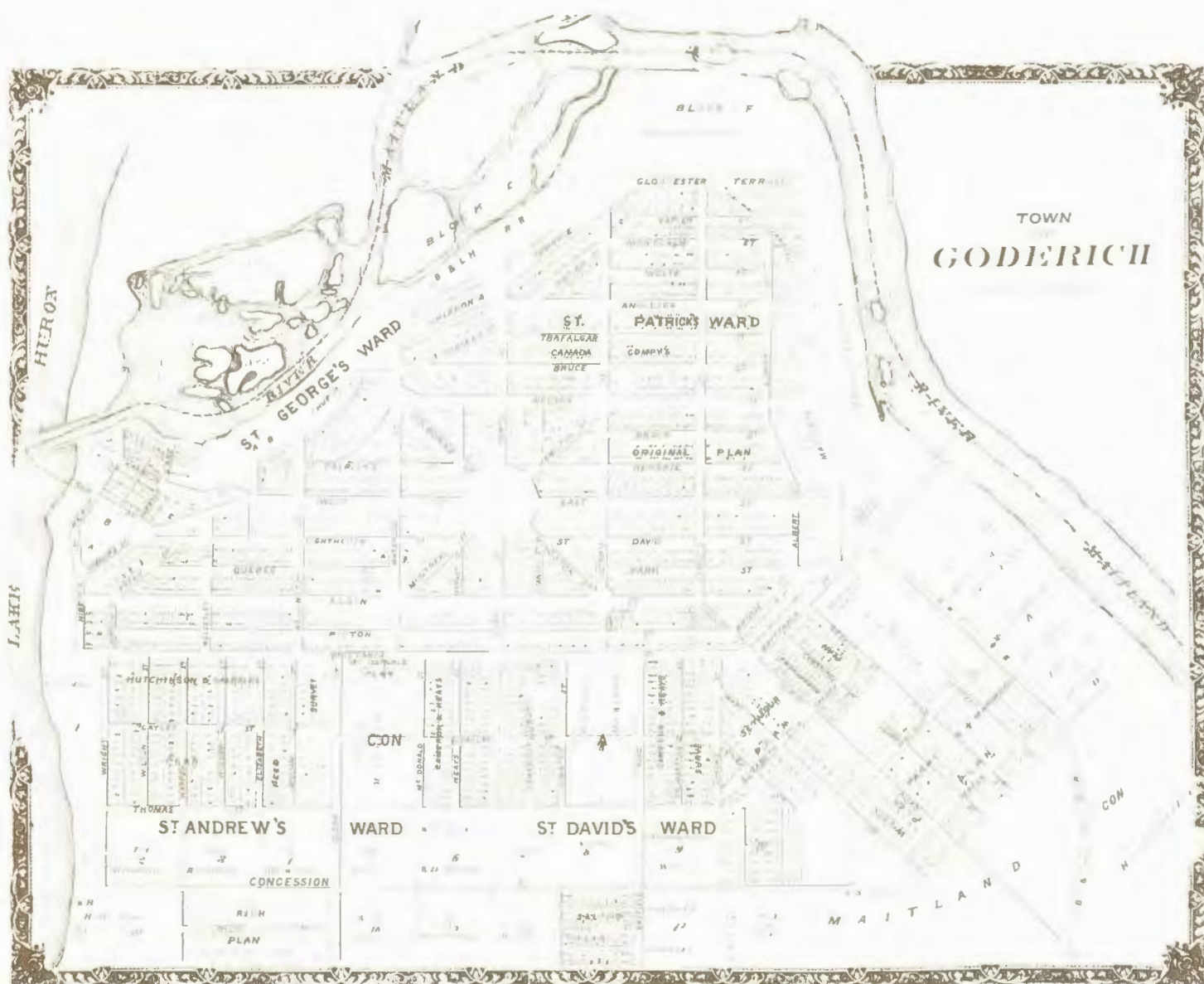


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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

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Le Bulletin, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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Président	Lorraine Dubreuil	McGill University
1er Vice-président	Bill MacInnon	Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
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Les opinions exprimées dans le Bulletin sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

COVER/COUVERTURE

Town of Goderich, from Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Huron, page 23. Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1879. This map has been reproduced as Facsimile Map No. 87 by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and is available from the Association for \$3.00.

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REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Board of Directors met in Ottawa on November 5 and 6, 1981. Matters discussed included the transfer of the A.C.M.L. records to the Public Archives of Canada and the establishment of terms of reference for the following committees:

Remuneration Committee - Kate Donkin, Chairman
Rules and Procedures Committee - Hugo Stibbe, Chairman
Publications Guidelines Committee

Also discussed were publication proposals by Serge Sauer and Ed Dahl, the A.C.M.L. distribution list, the A.C.M.L. response to the Ruggles' Report, IFLA Conference 1982 and A.C.M.L. Conference Committee 1982. The following committees were established:

Conference Committee 1983 - Tom Nagy, Chairman
Conference Committee 1984 - Bill MacKinnon, Chairman
Nominations and Elections Committee 1982 - Brenton MacLeod

An honorary membership was conferred on Colonel L.M. Sebert, and a reception was held in his honour the evening of November 6. The next Board meeting is scheduled for April 15, 16, 1982 in Montreal.

Lorraine Dubreuil
A.C.M.L. President

EDITORIAL COMMENT

As in the last issue of the Bulletin, I have the pleasure of welcoming a new regional editor. Brenton MacLeod, Map Librarian for L.R.I.S. in Summerside, P.E.I., has stepped into the vacancy created by the departure of Elizabeth Hamilton from the position of regional editor for the Maritimes.

Special recognition should go to Karen Finn of the University of Ottawa Map Library for her contributions to this issue. A great deal of effort went into her article entitled "A preliminary checklist of immigration atlases." I hope that some of you will be able to contribute additional information concerning the location of other editions.

Please take note of the two important conferences announced in the News and Communications section of this issue. There is a call for papers for the ICA Conference and an appeal for submissions for the Canadian cartographic exhibit. The IFLA Conference will be held in August in Montreal.

Richard Hugh Pinnell
Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin

A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF
IMMIGRATION ATLASES

Karen Finn
University of Ottawa Map Library
Morisset Library
Ottawa, Ontario

This checklist is a chronological list of small-format atlases published by the Department of the Interior as promotional literature for immigrants. To compile the list, current and retrospective volumes of the catalogues of the National Library of Canada, the British Library, and the Library of Congress were examined. The union lists of atlases for Quebec and Ontario; the bibliographies of Phillips, LeGear, Peel, Staton, and Lande; and the annual reports of the Department of the Interior were also examined. The following headings were used in searching:

Canada. Dept. of Colonization
Canada. Dept. of the Interior
Canada. Dept. of Immigration and Colonization
Canada. Dept of Mines and Resources
Canada. Dept. of Citizenship and Colonization

A working list of existing copies of the atlases was produced. For practical reasons, only those atlases available in Ontario and Quebec region were examined. The National Library of Canada Division of Official Publications and the Public Archives of Canada Library both have numerous copies that are in good condition, with their original covers. The following libraries were also visited as they hold copies of these atlases: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada; McGill University--the Rare Book Department and the Lande Room; University of Ottawa--the Map Library and the Department of Special Collections; University of Toronto--John P. Robarts Research Library and the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library.

The International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials was consulted for punctuation and format. The source of an approximate date is given in the notes. Most atlases have a date of publication on the cover or title page. For the rest, it was necessary to determine the approximate date of publication; these dates are enclosed in square brackets. In some cases the approximate date is the most recent copyright date on the maps. In other instances, it is the cited date of the statistical material in the text; of course, the atlas may actually have been published a year or so later. In rare cases, an approximate date was deciphered from a printing code on the back cover. The source of all approximate dates is noted in each description.

To set the atlases in their historical context a few notes on their origin are included here. During the 1850s the British government, through its representative in Canada, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, financed two expeditions to Western Canada--the Palliser Expedition of 1857-1859 and the Dawson and Hind Expedition of 1859. These scientific expeditions examined the resources of the West, particularly its suitability for agricultural development. Both studies employed specialists in the fields of geology, botany, meteorology, and surveying. Both expeditions produced detailed reports which included an itinerary, geology, and topographic

maps, as well as appendices of meteorological and astronomical records. These studies along with the contributions from the Geological Survey of Canada provided the British government with information about Western Canada that proved useful for prospective settlers.

Canada experienced waves of immigration beginning in the early nineteenth century as a result of economic, political, and social difficulties in Europe. Crop failures, land tenure problems, the shortage of agricultural lands, unemployment in the cities, and religious intolerance resulted in mass departures from Europe.

Canada's eastern coast had been settled early, leaving the interior and far West to the fur trading companies. In order to become an economically independent country, Canada required the settlement and development of these western frontiers. To comply with the conditions of Confederation, a railway was constructed linking Canada's eastern and western coasts. This transportation link to the West, and the promise of free quarter-sections of land were incentives that drew the European settlers to Western Canada.

The Department of the Interior, founded shortly after Confederation, was the new government's vehicle to disseminate to prospective settlers information on Canada's resources. Four measures were employed by the Department to achieve this objective: the publication of maps of Canada and the provinces; the production of a series of small-format atlases that contained provincial maps and text on agricultural, climatic, and economic conditions; the distribution of pamphlets and brochures; and the establishment of immigration agencies in the United States and in Europe.

The first minister of the department, Clifford Sifton (1896-1905), was particularly active in promoting settlement of the prairies. The Canadian government granted the railway companies large tracts of land on both sides of their lines to encourage extension of the railway into Western Canada. Sifton forced the railway companies to choose the specific lots that they wanted thus permitting the remaining land, divided into quarter-sections, to be allocated to newly arrived western settlers. Each settler received a free quarter-section of land known as a "homestead," and could purchase additional land for a reasonable fee. Clifford Sifton encouraged immigrants from the British Isles and Eastern Europe to come and settle in Western Canada. People of Polish and Ukrainian origin, accustomed to a harsh climate and difficult agricultural conditions, were considered to be well suited to cultivate Canada's western lands.

The Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada was, it seems, first published by the Department of the Interior in 1899, and the series continued well into the 1950s. Two versions were published, one covering the eastern provinces and a second, the western provinces of Canada. These atlases were also published in French, German, and other European languages. Atlases sent to the United States had a map of that country on the back cover; those sent to the British Isles or to France had maps of the aforementioned countries on their back covers. The atlases were produced economically using inexpensive paper for the text, maps, and cover. Table 1 shows the number of copies of the atlases that were printed in the periods 1904 and 1906-1907 by the department.

TABLE 1

STATISTICS ON NUMBER OF ATLASES PRINTED

<u>Title</u>	<u>Copies</u>
Western Canada Atlas (32 p.)	100,000
Western Canada Atlas (without census)	27,000
Western Canada Atlas (new edition)	300,000
German Atlas (old edition)	21,250
German Atlas (new edition)	25,000
French Atlas (new edition)	25,000
Polish Atlas	6,000
Swedish Atlas 1906-1907	10,000
Geography of Canada (French)	100,000
Twentieth Century Canada	155,000
Twentieth Century Canada	100,000

(From Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada 1867-1925)

The atlases began as modest publications consisting of eight coloured maps without text but grew in size over the years. Later editions included twelve coloured maps with photographs and text.

The majority of the maps in the atlases were copyrighted by the American firm of Rand McNally and Company. Later editions used maps drawn by the cartographic branch of the Department of the Interior, known as the Geographic Section. The titles of the atlases appear on the cover and/or title page, and both changed several times. Some atlases had an abbreviated title on the cover and the full title on the title page. Most atlases that were examined had a title only on the atlas cover. In most cases the changes in title on the cover and/or title page were minor. Whenever the title Atlas of Canada was used it has created confusion in bibliographies with the first and second editions of the National Atlas of Canada, notably when physical descriptions are not given. Table 2 is a listing of the changes in titles of the atlases.

TABLE 2

CHANGES IN TITLE OF ATLASES PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Atlas descriptif du Canada Occidental = Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada (1899, 1900)

Concise school atlas of the Dominion of Canada (1900)

Atlas de l'ouest canadien = Atlas of Western Canada (1901-1903)

Census edition 1901 Atlas of Western Canada (1902)

Géographie du Canada et atlas de l'ouest canadien (1904)

Twentieth Century Canada and atlas of Western Canada (1905, 1906)

Atlas of Canada for use in schools (1907)

Atlas of Canada = Atlas du Canada (1907-1916)

Canada Descriptive Atlas = Canada Atlas Descriptif (1920-1951)

Eastern Canada (1924)

The covers changed in colour and decorative motif. Early versions contained photographs or sketches of prairie farms or agricultural activities. Later editions displayed a red maple leaf with a photograph of a beaver nearby. The census editions contained additional pages of statistical charts that provided demographic data, and agricultural and socio-economic statistics for the provinces. Advertisements were located on the inside front or back covers. These were largely promotional giving addresses of the department's immigration agencies. In some cases, they contained the rules of conduct for homesteaders.

The Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada and its successors were popular productions useful to prospective settlers because they provided maps and information on the West. For want of other material, these atlases were also used in schools in Canada and abroad. Although this has not been studied thoroughly, it is felt that the format of early Canadian textbooks in geography was largely influenced by these publications. Shortly after these beginnings, the department embarked on the production of a scholarly atlas of Canada, one of the first national atlases to be printed.

This is a preliminary checklist, and additional information on the location of other editions would be greatly appreciated. I hope the list will prove useful to other map collections in identifying their holdings.

CHECKLIST

Location Codes:

NMC	National Map Collection
OOPA	Public Archives of Canada Library
OUU	Ottawa University Morisset Library
OUML	Ottawa University Map Library
OUUSC	Ottawa University Dept. of Special Collections
QMMLR	McGill University Lande Room
QMMRB	McGill University Rare Book Department

1899

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan also of the World and the Dominion of Canada / issued by authority of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1899.

10 p. : 5 col. maps on 9 p. ; 35x24 cm + tables, brown paper cover.

Cover ill.: 3 photos - Threshing machine - Harvest - Homestead.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1892-1895, 1898.

OOPA; QMMLR

1899

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Atlas Descriptif du Canada Occidental présentant les cartes géographiques des provinces du Manitoba et la Colombie Anglaise et des districts d'Assiniboia, Alberta et Saskatchewan ainsi que la mappe du monde et le Dominion du Canada / publié par autorisation de l'Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur, 1899.

10 p. : 5 col. maps on 9 p. ; 35x24 cm + tables, brown paper cover.

Cover title: Descriptive atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan also of the World and the Dominion of Canada.

Cover ill.: 3 photos - Threshing machine - Harvest - Homestead.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1892, 1893, 1895, 1898.

Title page, text and chart in French; maps and cover title in English.

QMMLR; NMC

1900

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca, also of the World and the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1900.

[13] p. : 8 col. maps on 10 p. ; 39x31 cm + tables, brown paper cover.

Cover title: Descriptive Atlas of Canada.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1890-1899.

OOUML; NMC

1900

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Concise School Atlas of the Dominion of Canada historical and physical features of provinces, districts, and territories of the Dominion / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1900.

32 p. : 15 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 18x15 cm + adv., beige paper cover.

Cover title: Canadian Atlas for Use in Schools.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 5 photos - Farms (Manitoba) - Homestead (Maritimes) - Parliament Bldgs. (Ottawa) - Lumbering (Quebec) - Victoria, British Columbia.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1898-1900

Table of contents on title page.

OOPA

1900

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Concise School Atlas of the Dominion of Canada historical and physical features of provinces, districts and territories of the Dominion / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1900.

[38] p. ; 16 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., linen cover.

Cover title: Canadian Atlas for Use in Schools.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1898-1900.

OOPA; OOU

1901

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, New Ontario, Lake St. John, Great Britain and Ireland, the World and the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1901.

40 p. : 14 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 32x33 cm + tables, green paper cover.

Cover ill.: Photo-Winnipeg.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. - in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1801, 1803, 1892-1895, 1900, 1901

QMLLR; OOPA

1902

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Census Edition, 1901 Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, New Ontario, Lake St. John, Great Britain, and Ireland the World and the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1902.

52 p. : 14 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 33x24 cm, green paper cover.

Cover ill.: Photo-Winnipeg.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1891, 1892-1895, 1900, 1901.

Population by province and county pp. 2-12.

QMMRB

[1903]

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Atlas de l'ouest Canadien contenant les cartes géographiques des provinces d'Ontario, Québec, Nouveau Brunswick, Nouvelle Ecosse, Ile du Prince Edouard, Manitoba, Colombie Anglaise, des districts d'Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan et de la Puissance du Canada / publié par autorité de l'Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur.

33 p. : 12 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., orange paper cover.

Cover ill.: Sketch of a Beaver; 3 photos - Homesteads

Cover ill. (back): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1901-1903.

QMLLR; OOPA; QMMRB

[1903]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior.

41 p. : 10 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., orange paper cover.

Cover ill.: Sketch of a Beaver; 2 photos - Homesteads.

Cover ill. (back): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1901-1903.

NMC; QMMRB

[1903]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior.

41 p. : 11 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , green paper cover.

Cover ill.: Photo-Winnipeg

Cover ill. (back): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1901-1903.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps.

*2nd copy of atlas - cover ill.: 2 photos-Homesteads, orange paper cover.

[1904]

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Géographie du Canada et Atlas de l'Quest Canadien faisant connaître pour l'usage des écoles et pour l'information des colons, leurs ressources et leur progrès avec cartes pour Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, le Manitoba, la Colombie Britannique, l'Assiniboine, l'Alberta, et la Saskatchewan, avec cartes générales et nombreux diagrammes / publié sous la direction de l'Hon. Clifford Sifton. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur.

64 p. : 9 col. maps on 14 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., green paper.

Cover title: Géographie du Canada et Atlas de l'Quest Canadien avec cartes des provinces de l'Ontario, du Québec, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de l'île du Prince Edouard, du Manitoba, de la Colombie Britannique et des districts de l'Assiniboine, de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan du Canada, de l'Amérique du Nord et du monde.

Cover ill.: World map.

Cover ill. (back): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1902-1904.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps.

Table of Contents on title page.

OOPA; NMC

[1905]

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Géographie du Canada et Atlas de l'Quest Canadien faisant connaître pour l'usage des écoles et pour l'information des colons, leurs ressources et leur progrès avec cartes pour Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, le monde, la Colombie Britannique, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, avec cartes générales et nombreux diagrammes / publié sous la direction de l'Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.)

64 p. : 9 col. maps on 14 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., green paper cover.

Cover title: Géographie du Canada et Atlas de l'Quest Canadien avec cartes des provinces de l'Ontario, du Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de l'île du Prince Edouard, du Manitoba, de la Colombie Britannique et des nouvelles provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan du Canada, de l'Amérique du Nord, et du monde.

Cover ill.: World map.

Cover ill. (back): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Date taken from latest copyright on maps.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1902-1905.

OOUML

[1905]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Twentieth Century Canada and Atlas of Western Canada for the guidance of intending settlers: its resources and development, with maps of the Dominion of Canada, provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and North America / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, [1905].

40 p. : 9 col. maps on 13 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., red paper cover.

Cover title: 20th Century Canada Agriculture Mineral Forestry.

Cover ill.: 2 sketches - Homesteads.

Cover ill. (back): World map.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1902, 1904, 1905.

[1905]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Twentieth Century Canada and Atlas of Western Canada for the guidance of intending settlers: its resources and development, with maps of the Dominion of Canada, province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and North America / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior.

40 p. : 9 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 28x21 cm, grey paper cover.

Cover ill.: Sketch - Wreath.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1902, 1904, 1905.

1906

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Twentieth Century Canada and Atlas of Western Canada 1906 for the guidance of intending settlers: its resources and development with maps of the Dominion of Canada, provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia, and North America / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1906.

40 p. : 8 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., red paper cover.

Cover title: 20th Century Canada Agriculture Minerals Forestry.

Cover ill.: 3 sketches - 2 Fields - Threshing machine.

Cover ill. (back): World map.

Maps: Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Copyright 1905.

OOPA

[1907]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada for Use in Schools showing maps of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, Central Canada, and British Isles / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior.

65 p. : 9 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , beige paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1904-1907.

OOPA

[1907]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada showing maps of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Eastern Canada, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, British Isles and the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior.

64 p. : 12 col. maps on 15 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + tables, brown paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map British Isles.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Date taken from latest copyright date on maps.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1895, 1904-1907.

OOPA

1910

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada showing maps of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, British Isles and the Dominion of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1910.

64 p. : 12 col. maps on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , beige paper cover.

Cover title: Atlas of Canada. Canadian Edition.

Cover ill., (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map British Isles.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1907-1910.

QMMRB; OOPA; NMC

1910

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Atlas du Canada contenant des cartes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, de Québec, du Canada Oriental, de l'Ontario, du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta, et de la Colombie Britannique, ainsi que de la Puissance du Canada et de la France / publié par autorité de l'Hon. Frank Oliver. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur, 1910.

64 p. : 8 col. map on 16 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , yellow paper cover.

Cover ill.: Sketch of a Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 10 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario (2), Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Alberta.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada

Cover ill. back, inside): Map Europe.

Maps: W.M.P. Northrup, Buffalo, N.Y., Copyright 1910.

Text in French, maps in English.

00USC

1912

Canada. Dept. de l'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Atlas du Canada contenant des cartes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau Brunswick, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, du Québec, du Canada Oriental, d'Ontario, du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta, et de la Colombie Britannique, ainsi que de la Puissance du Canada et de la France / publié par autorité de l'Hon. Robert Rogers. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur, 1912.

68 p. : 15 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , orange paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map France (1906).

Maps: Rand McNally Copyright 1906, 1908, 1909, 1912.

MMQLR

1912

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. W.J. Roche. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1912.

64 p. : 12 col. maps on 18 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , white paper cover.

Cover ill.: Beaver - Photo Parliament Bldg., Ottawa.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map British Isles.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Maps: Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Copyright 1905, 1912.

1913

Canada. Dept. de L'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Atlas du Canada / publié par autorité l'Hon. W.J. Roche. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. de l'Intérieur, 1913.

68 p. : 13 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm, grey paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf - Sketch Eastern Canada.

Cover ill. (front inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Maple Leaf. - Sketch Western Canada - prov. Coats of Arms.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map France.

Maps: Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Copyright 1905, 1912, 1913.

Maps of Ontario and Quebec, Department of the Interior, n.d.

OOPA

1913

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. W.J. Roche. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1913.

68 p. : 15 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , grey paper cover.

Cover title: Atlas of Canada (American Edition)

Cover ill.: Sketch - Cultivated field.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Map - Canada and Newfoundland.

Cover ill. (back inside): Map United States.

Maps: Rand McNally, Copyright 1908, 1909, 1912, 1913.

1915

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada / issued by direction of Hon. W.J. Roche. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1915.

68 p. : 15 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , grey paper cover.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Map Canada and Newfoundland.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map United States.

Maps: Poole Bros., Chicago, Copyright 1915.

NMC; OOPA

1916

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Atlas of Canada /issued by direction of Hon. W.J. Roche. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of the Interior, 1916.

68 p. : 13 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , yellow paper cover.

Cover ill.: Sketch Eastern Canada - Maple Leaf - Cultivated field.

Cover ill. (front, inside): 8 photos-Prov. Legislative Bldgs. in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario (2), Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Cover ill. (back): Sketch Western Canada - prov. Coats of Arms.

Cover ill. (back, inside): Map British Isles.

Maps: Poole Bros., Chicago., Copyright 1915. - Map of British Isles, Stovel Co., Winnipeg, 1912.

OOPA

[1920]

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Immigration Branch.

Canada Descriptive Atlas.

80 p. : 13 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm , black paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Cover ill. (back): Map British Isles.

Maps: Rand McNally n.d.; Map of British Isles, Stovel Co., Winnipeg, 1912.

Date from catalogue card, Public Archives of Canada Library.

*No imprint information on the cover.

OOPA

[1921]

Canada. Dept. de L'Intérieur. Division de l'Immigration.

Canada Atlas Descriptif.

64 p. : 2 col. maps on 3 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + tables, black paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Maps: Dept. of Interior. Information Service on Natural Resources, [n.d.].

Date taken from tables based on 1921 census.

*No imprint information on the cover.

OOU SC

1924

Canada. Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

Eastern Canada / issued by Hon. James Alexander Robb. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, 1924.

32 p. : 5 col. maps on 10 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., blue paper cover.
 Cover title: Canada: The New Homeland.
 Cover ill.: Sketch - Girl in field.
 Cover ill. (back): Sketch - Ships, warehouses, train.
 Maps: Geographical Pub. Co., Chicago, 1924.

NMC

1927

Canada. Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

Canada Descriptive Atlas / issued by direction of the Hon. Robert Forke. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, 1927.

80 p. : 12 col. maps on 21 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + tables, dark blue paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf - Parliament Bldg., Ottawa.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Maps: Dept. of the Interior. Natural Resources. Intelligence Service, n.d.

OOUSC

[1930]

Canada. Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

Canada Descriptive Atlas / issued by direction of Hon. W.A. Gordon. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

80 p. : 12 col. maps on 21 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + tables, dark blue paper cover.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Maps: Dept. of the Interior. National Development Bureau, n.d.

Date taken from code on back cover.

OOUSC

[1936]

Canada. Dept. of Colonization and Immigration.

Canada Descriptive Atlas / issued by direction of Hon. T.A. Crerar. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of Colonization and Immigration.

80 p. : 12 col. maps on 20 p., ill. ; 28x20 cm + adv., dark blue paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf - Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Maps: Dept. of the Interior.

Date taken from code on back cover.

OOUML; NMC

[1937]

Canada. Dept. des Mines et des Ressources.

Canada Atlas Descriptif / publié par ordre de l'Hon. T.A. Crerar. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. des Mines et des Ressources.

80 p. : 12 col. maps on 20 p., ill., ; 28x20 cm + adv., dark blue paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf - Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa.

Cover ill. (front, inside): World Map.

Maps: Dept. of the Interior.

Date taken from code on back cover.

OOUML; OOPA

1951

Canada. Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration.

Canada Descriptive Atlas / published by Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Walter E. Harris ; Laval Fortier, Immigration Branch. - Ottawa, (Ont.) : Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, 1951.

[98] p. : 13 col. maps on 24 p., ill., ; 28x20 cm + adv., grey paper cover.

Cover ill.: Maple Leaf - World Map.

Maps: [n.s.] n.d.

OOUML; OOPA; NMC

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* * *

REPRODUCTION PROCESSES (NON-PRINTING)

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Library patrons are very rarely aware of the various reprographic processes that are currently available to make copies of map library material. The following article outlines how these processes work. This small bit of "working knowledge" should enable the user to select a process to suit his copying needs. The description has been limited to non-printing methods of reproduction.

I. Diazo Process

The necessary materials are: a translucent original (master) to permit the passage of light, a copy sheet coated with light-sensitive diazonium salts (hence the name "diaz"), a source of ultraviolet light to de-activate or "kill" those salts contacted, and a coupler to react with the remaining "live" salts to form a visible dye.

Here's what happens:

1. The translucent master is placed face up over the copy sheet.
2. The two sheets are exposed simultaneously to ultra-violet rays which pass through the translucent master striking the copy sheet surface. Where the rays strike, the diazonium salts are de-activated; where the rays are blocked (i.e. the text area on the master), the salts remain "alive" ready to form a visible dye on contact with the coupler.
3. With the dry developing method, the copy sheet is coated with both the diazonium salts and the coupler, but any reaction is prevented by a chemical "stabilizer". When the exposed copy sheet is brought into contact with ammonia vapor, this stabilizer is destroyed and the dye forming process is free to take place.

With the moist method, the copy sheet holds the diazonium salts only, and after exposure, the sheet is moistened with a liquid coupler resulting in the same dye formation.

II. Xerography

The electrostatic method of copying is based on the well-known theory that opposite electrical charges attract. The process, also called "xerography", is carried out in five basic steps:

1. A photoconductive plate is electrically charged.
2. The image to be copied is projected onto the plate. Where light rays strike the plate's surface, the electrical charge is dissipated; where the rays are blocked by the copy, the electrical charge is retained. In other words, we have a latent electrical "photograph." (Since the degree of dissipation is proportionate to the amount of light, variations in tone can be achieved permitting accurate copying of photographs and drawings.)

3. Powder carrying an opposite charge is flowed over the plate. It adheres to the charged areas of the plate making the latent image visible though in reverse.
4. A sheet of copy paper is placed over the plate and both are passed under charging wires where the copy sheet is given an electrical charge opposite to that of the plate causing the powder image to leave the plate and adhere to the copy sheet.
5. The powder image is permanently affixed to the copy sheet by heat or a powder solvent.

III. Silver Contact

All silver contact materials require a high intensity light source for making exposures and are intended only for reproduction of line copy. The first exposure results in a negative produced from a positive original. Development is made by means of conventional photographic solutions (developer, fix, wash and dry). The exposure-development process is repeated to produce a positive, although a direct positive can be obtained by using "autopositive" film. By opaquing and scribing techniques, the negative step permits the correction and restoration of old or damaged prints.

IV. Silver Wash-off

Silver wash-off films are generally exposed in contact, and depending on the film can be negative-working (producing negatives from positives) or positive-working (positives from positives).

Development in an activator solution is followed by a hot water rinse which physically removes the undeveloped areas. The resulting image is thus perched on top of the base, and can be easily removed by a wet eraser.

V. Quick Stabilization Process

The quick stabilization process uses a sheet covered with a silver sensitive emulsion combined with a developing agent. The original copy is exposed to this sheet which is then run through a solution which activates the developing agent. The resultant image is then fixed by running it through a stabilizer. Actually, it accomplishes the familiar photographic process but without the need for further processing.

The image obtained may be a reverse negative, a right-reading negative, or it can be a black-on-white print. Reverse negatives must be re-run through the machines with a second copy sheet for a positive copy.

The principle advantages of this process are the need for only one sheet for either the negative or positive, its ability to copy tone values faithfully, and the longevity of the negative which can be stored indefinitely for making future copies. The disadvantages, if they can be called such, are the need for chemicals and the necessity of going through a negative stage in order to get a positive copy.

VI. Photopolymer (Crolux)

A soft, black photopolymer is sandwiched between a 1-mil polyester cover

sheet and a 4-mil polyester matte film base. The light sensitive material hardens on exposure and affixes itself to the cover sheet. After the initial exposure, the two films are manually peeled apart, leaving a positive image on the matte base layer. The image is further hardened by additional passes through a diazo exposure unit.

* * *

A.C.M.L. RESPONSE TO RUGGLES' REPORT

Early in 1980, a study was begun by Dr. Richard Ruggles on the direction of the Canadian cartographic community at the professional association level. (For a description of the genesis of this study, see the Chronicle, v.5, no.1, 1980, pp. 1-3).

At the most recent N.C.C. meeting, Aileen Desbarats and Barbara Farrell (who was at the meeting for our other representative, Lorraine Dubreuil) received a copy of the Ruggles' report, which was then circulated to the A.C.M.L. Board of Directors. Aileen and Barbara prepared an excellent review of the report to the Board, providing a basis for Board discussion at the November 5-6 meeting of the Board of Directors.

The report itself has not yet been officially released for general distribution, but to allow our N.C.C. representatives to discuss A.C.M.L. reaction at the next N.C.C. meeting, the Board of Directors prepared a response to the Ruggles' report; this response is printed below. Those interested in seeing a copy of the Ruggles' report should contact their nearest Board member (listed on the inside front cover of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin).

OFFICIAL RESPONSE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES TO

EVOLUTION OF CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION IN CANADA: THE SEARCH FOR IDENTIFICATION AND SELF DETERMINATION

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries (A.C.M.L.) has considered the report of Richard I. Ruggles, "Evolution of Cartographic Association in Canada: The Search for Identification and Self Determination" and commends Dr. Ruggles on his efforts and on the comprehensiveness of his report. In order to present a logical and coherent comment on the recommendations of the report, the Association response has been divided in the following manner: I. General Remarks; II. Concept of Federation; III. Representation and Funding; IV. Constitution; V. Specific Recommendations - Further Comments; and VI. A.C.M.L. Recommendations for N.C.C. action; summary.

I. GENERAL REMARKS:

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries supports the basic concepts embodied in the general recommendations of the Ruggles' report (p. 68; no.1, 3-6). However, the Association cannot endorse the inclusion of the majority of specific recommendations (p. 68; no.9-62) as recommendations of the study. Although the specific recommendations fall within the scope of the Ruggles' study as outlined in the Chronicle, (v.5, no.1, 1980, pp.1-3), the introduction of the report, "Evolution of Cartographic Association in Canada" states that the primary thrust of the report is the proposal for the reorganization of cartographic associations in Canada. It is felt that these recommendations deal with too many specific matters which detract from the main concept of an umbrella federation, which may interfere with the acceptance of this concept, and which would be better handled separately. The A.C.M.L. therefore recommends that the specific recommendations (no.9-62) be removed or reconstituted such that endorsement of the report is not contingent upon acceptance of these specific recommendations. Some of the problem areas in these recommendations will be evident in subsequent comments of the Association.

II. CONCEPT OF FEDERATION:

The A.C.M.L. supports the formation of a financially and administratively autonomous federation of independent, equally represented, cartographically oriented associations (Recommendations 1, 3-6). The Association feels strongly that this federation should be legally constituted, though this was not specified in the recommendations of the Ruggles' report.

The A.C.M.L. agrees that the term "federation" should be included in the title (Rec. 2), and suggests that an appropriate title incorporating the term would be "The Canadian Federation of Cartographic Associations." The Association recommends that this title be adopted, as being most representative of the present component associations of the N.C.C. and of the philosophy of the proposed federation.

The A.C.M.L. agrees that membership in the Federation should be an "affiliation....of autonomous associations" (p.68, Rec. 3) and therefore should not be open to individual membership. The A.C.M.L. considers that, by virtue of joining any one of the participating associations, an individual: (i) would acquire the right to be represented on the Council of the Federation; (ii) could bring items to the attention of the Council, apply for funding and other support of special projects, etc. via the delegates appointed by his/her association; (iii) would be eligible at the request of the Federation to participate in any Federation projects or committees; and (iv) would be eligible to be nominated by the Federation to represent Canada on the Commissions and Working Groups of the I.C.A. Individual membership, therefore, is unnecessary and inappropriate to a Federation of the nature proposed by the Ruggles' report.

III. REPRESENTATION AND FUNDING:

We agree that the independent associations should be equally represented on the Council of the Federation (Rec. 6). In addition, those persons appointed as Canadian members of the I.C.A. Commissions and Working Groups should, by virtue of their special expertise and status in the cartographic community, be invited to become ex-officio members of the

Council of the Federation with full voting rights (Rec. 10). The Association recommends that it be made clear that the editor of the Chronicle be an ex-officio, voting member of the Council; this is not specified in the recommendations dealing with composition of the Council and Federation officers. (Rec. 9-13).

The A.C.M.L. considers the specific financial recommendations (Rec. 24-33) of the Ruggles' report to be cumbersome (Rec. 28, 30); in danger of infringing upon association autonomy (26, 28-30); and placing undue and automatic financial responsibility upon the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and upon the Canadian Institute of Surveying. (Rec. 24, 25). Further, while the opening up of meetings to members of other associations (Rec. 29) and the idea of a "cartographic passport" (Rec. 32) are worthy objectives in themselves, they should not be linked to membership in the Federation, but should become a Federation project at some later date.

Instead, the A.C.M.L. considers that there should be a commitment by member associations to cover the basic funding of the Federation. This funding should come from the equal contribution of a mutually agreed upon annual fee by member associations, as the A.C.M.L. considers that the right to equal representation in the Federation carries with it the corollary of equality of support. The A.C.M.L. prefers a fee rather than any of the proposed membership levies for simplicity; because it leaves the autonomy of the associations intact; and because it helps to remove any possible confusion about individual membership.

The Association suggests that this mutually agreed upon annual fee initially meet the following conditions:

- (i) that it be in the order of, but not exceeding, \$1000.00 per annum;
- (ii) that, upon application for membership, associations make an initial commitment for three years in order to allow the Federation to become firmly established; and
- (iv) that, as soon as the Federation is operational, additional income be sought from established funding sources to support the national and international work of the Federation.

Although the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Canadian Institute of Surveying have an historical and perhaps moral obligation to aid in funding the Federation deriving from the Energy, Mines and Resources grant, the Association does not consider that they have necessarily any greater responsibility in this regard than many other government departments and funding agencies (Rec. 24, 25).

IV. CONSTITUTION:

The A.C.M.L. Board of Directors has responsibility to its membership for the moneys in its care. It must be able to account to the membership for handing over a portion of its income. It could only consider paying such a significant membership fee as is required to support a federation of cartographic associations to a legally constituted body -- and that body must be prepared to provide a formal account of its operations. Although the A.C.M.L. is sympathetic with the desire for informality as indicated in Recommendation 19, the Association cannot agree with it. Further, the experience of the A.C.M.L. has been that in order to achieve a smooth running and, indeed, democratic organization, a certain level of formality is essential. There must be a clear structure and formal reporting

Council of the Federation with full voting rights (Rec. 10). The Association recommends that it be made clear that the editor of the Chronicle be an ex-officio, voting member of the Council; this is not specified in the recommendations dealing with composition of the Council and Federation officers. (Rec. 9-13).

The A.C.M.L. considers the specific financial recommendations (Rec. 24-33) of the Ruggles' report to be cumbersome (Rec. 28, 30); in danger of infringing upon association autonomy (26, 28-30); and placing undue and automatic financial responsibility upon the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and upon the Canadian Institute of Surveying. (Rec. 24, 25). Further, while the opening up of meetings to members of other associations (Rec. 29) and the idea of a "cartographic passport" (Rec. 32) are worthy objectives in themselves, they should not be linked to membership in the Federation, but should become a Federation project at some later date.

The A.C.M.L. considers that the bylaws in (iii) above must address such concerns as: the objectives of the Federation; an amending formula; equality of representation; an executive or steering committee (necessary to maintain contacts, communicate records, and to take necessary immediate action on important matters); the length of terms of office; election procedures; the mechanisms for setting up standing committees, ad hoc committees, working groups, etc., and establishing reporting procedures for these committees and groups; and procedures for the setting up and funding of regional seminars and workshops.

V. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - FURTHER COMMENTS:

The previous portion of this response has addressed matters relating to the concept of a federation of cartographic associations generally; this portion of the response deals with matters also mentioned in the recommendations of the Ruggles' report; as mentioned in the introduction, it is felt that many of these matters are inappropriate for discussion regarding the concept of the establishment of a federation of cartographic associations as they might tend to hinder implementation of such a concept, but rather should be presented to a Constitution Committee for consideration, or turned over to the present N.C.C. for discussion and action.

1. Working Groups, Meetings, Workshops, and Seminars (Rec. 34-52)

Objectives, structures, and procedures need to be worked out in more detail than is available in the Ruggles' report. The A.C.M.L. suggests that this should be done when setting up terms of reference for committees; disagreements over minutae, which will undoubtedly arise when establishing these terms of references, should not be allowed to delay the establishment of the Federation.

2. National Cartographic Conference Year (Rec. 40)

The A.C.M.L. considers that the recommendation that every second year be considered a National Cartographic Conference Year is impractical; the Association suggests that every fourth year would be more reasonable.

3. The Chronicle (Rec. 15, 32-33, 53-60)

The A.C.M.L. does not consider that matters dealing with the content and format of the Chronicle should be included as part of the recommendations of the Ruggles' report. The suggestions in the report mark a major shift

in the direction and nature of the Chronicle, and should properly be dealt with by the present editor and either the current N.C.C. executive or the new Federation Council, as the changes are contingent upon a number of internal factors such as budget, resource availability, and the nature of member associations and their publications. There were a number of recommendations that were deemed as being especially inappropriate for inclusion in the Ruggles' report recommendations.

The A.C.M.L. considers that the responsibility of the editor of the Chronicle should be to edit the Chronicle, not to maintain lists (Rec. 15). Both the tasks of editing a newsletter and of maintaining a membership or distribution list are time-consuming jobs and should not be combined in one position -- especially if the Chronicle is enlarged as was recommended. The A.C.M.L. suggests that the secretary/treasurer or another person be appointed to the task of maintaining a mailing list for publication distribution, and that this list be termed a "publications distribution list," rather than a membership list, to more accurately reflect its nature and composition.

The Association is of the opinion that information about the activities of local groups is stimulating and worthwhile; the A.C.M.L. therefore does not endorse Recommendation 53, which recommends that "the Chronicle should concentrate on items which are of national interest, or which transcend more localized association interest." It is exactly this type of information that is difficult to obtain, but can spark ideas for similar workshops, seminars, activities, etc. in other areas or by other associations.

The A.C.M.L. agrees that the design and content should develop and evolve with the needs and requirements of the Commission/Federation. However, the A.C.M.L. considers that the present design is well thought out, clean, concise, and within the current N.C.C. budget; in short, it does fulfill the function of a newsletter without being a drain on the financial resources of the N.C.C. The Association therefore regards Recommendation 53, suggesting changes to the design and format for visual appeal, to be unnecessary.

Recommendation 55 was judged by the A.C.M.L. to be so poorly worded that it comes across as being an inappropriate and cheap attack on the present editor of the Chronicle. ("It is recommended that the editor put more time on the task of production of the issues..."). Left as it stands, this recommendation will not encourage individuals to volunteer their own valuable time to the work of the proposed Federation. The recommendation, derived from the suggestion that the Chronicle be enlarged to include a large inventory of features and thus would require more work than does the current content composition, should be either reworded to better express the intent of the recommendation, or (preferably) should be omitted, along with most of the other recommendations on the content and format of the Chronicle, and turned over to the N.C.C. or the new Federation for discussion.

Recommendation 58, which deals with the O.I.C.C. considering more technical articles and notes for inclusion in its newsletter is deemed by the A.C.M.L. to be an out-of-place comment on the internal affairs of a participating association; it is up to that association to determine the composition and content of its newsletter, and though this may have been a suggestion by cartographers, the matter should not have appeared as a

recommendation of the Ruggles' report.

It is suggested by A.C.M.L. that Recommendation 59 dealing with the encouragement of the production of bibliographies, brochures, etc., be turned over to a committee or a working group.

The A.C.M.L. is also of the opinion that, when a publication is only issued four times a year, the difference in delivery time between first and third class mail is not going to be a significant factor in the timeliness of information in the publication. For improved timeliness, a change in frequency (perhaps six issues per year) would be more effective. Currently, the difference in cost between first and third class is significant (15¢ versus 26¢ for 50 grams) and for the saving of a day or two, a change to third class is deemed an unnecessary expense. When the new postal rates are announced, this matter might be discussed further, but should be considered by the editor and the N.C.C. executive or the new Federation executive as the situation changes. It is therefore recommended that Recommendation 60 be turned over to the editor and the executive of the N.C.C. or the new Federation for handling.

VI. A.C.M.L. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR N.C.C. ACTION - SUMMARY:

The A.C.M.L. recommends that the list of recommendations in the Ruggles' report be split into two categories: those dealing with the concept of re-organization of cartographic associations and those dealing with specific matters. It is further suggested that those recommendations dealing with the concept of re-organization (1-9) be dealt with immediately, and that discussion on the remaining recommendations in the Ruggles' report be dealt with as the need arises.

To deal with the concept of cartographic association as proposed by Dr. Ruggles, the A.C.M.L. recommends that the present N.C.C. immediately:

- a) identify a date by which the Federation should come into being.
- b) negotiate a formal financial agreement between the participating associations based upon equal contributions and upon the offers of support contained in the current round of submissions from associations. The agreement should include a minimum commitment for the number of years considered necessary to get the Federation underway. Detailed concern with the membership structure of participating associations is completely unnecessary.
- c) immediately appoint a representative Constitution Committee charged with:
 - (i) seeking legal advice concerning incorporation;
 - (ii) writing a constitution and bylaws for the Federation and submitting the same to the N.C.C. for approval; and
 - (iii) supervising all the necessary operations, negotiations, and stages such that the Federation may be legally in existence by an appointed date.
- d) provide general guidelines for the Constitution Committee regarding the broad objectives of the Federation, membership structures, desirable length of terms of office, etc. Such guidelines should not be so rigid as to hamper the work of the Constitution Committee but the Committee should be instructed to take into serious account the reactions and comments of various associations to the specific recommendations of the Ruggles' report

November 1981

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

PANEL DISCUSSION: ORIENTATION OF USERS TO THE MAP COLLECTION

A. LIBRARY INSTRUCTION IN THE MAP LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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John P. Robarts Library
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The University of Toronto Library has a well established orientation program with an orientation librarian position established since 1974. Over the years this librarian, Carolyn Murray, has worked very diligently to develop a variety of programs for various levels of instruction. She also works very closely with a committee (on which map librarians have been represented from time to time) to develop policies on library instruction and with other librarians who assist her in the teaching and coordination of sessions.

Generally the University Library defines library instruction as including all activities intended to familiarize users and prospective users with the Library's collection, facilities, and services plus activities which teach research methodology and bibliographic and information sources. To this end the Library has a wide-ranging program which includes tours, general introductions to the Library, course-related instruction, research-skill workshops, essay clinics, and special introductions to periodical indexes and computer searching.

The Map Library takes part in some of these programs either by participating in tours, general introductions, and course-related instruction or by providing literature to hand out at sessions at which staff cannot be present. The Map Library is also a station on the general tour of the whole Library.

The Map Library's goals more specifically include the objective of providing orientation to groups that could use maps but may not think of doing so, of reaching students in advance of their needs (generally in groups to save staff time), and of teaching the methodology of map use.

Much of the emphasis is still on attracting new users to the Map Library since many are still not aware of its existence. Of the students that come a high percentage are first-time users (well over 50%) and need a certain amount of instruction in finding materials and using equipment (e.g., how to fit the map on the photocopy machine!). Admittedly, some of these new users are non-university users but many are undergraduates or graduates who have not been on a tour of any kind and who, of course, find everything including the map catalogue difficult and strange.

Publicity for Orientation

A certain amount of effort then has been spent by the Map Library staff on publicity to professors and attempts to get them to bring their students in for orientation. For several years in the late summer we have written

letters to professors of about twenty-five selected courses, enclosing the Map Library brochure and pertinent bibliographies and encouraging them to bring students in for special orientation sessions during class time. At the same time we try to phone certain professors to point out problems that their students are having because of lack of orientation. However if those calls are effective they only result in instruction sessions for the following year and do not alleviate the immediate problem. General advertising includes distributing our brochure to associated libraries on campus and, of course, distributing bibliographies. Many of these general contacts in which users may understand for the first time that we have a sizable collection and some important services will end up in an arrangement for orientation. Naturally the University Library does general advertising for its orientation programs also and this can result in spin-off sessions to the Map Library.

Formal Orientation Programs

In terms of formal programs the Map Library mainly offers course-related instruction (which we consider to be the most effective) and we try to confine tours to outside groups with general interests or special visitors. Orientation sessions are shared between Joan Winearls, Mary Armstrong, and the new librarians.

We participate in some general library introduction sessions which are conducted as lectures in classrooms but only when this is the only way to make contact with the class. The stress in these sessions is on the materials that are available, catalogues, and sources and these all have to be taken to the class. However we feel that the most effective orientation to a Map Library can only be done if the students can see where it is, how it is arranged and what it holds. Naturally, maps have a stronger visual impact than books and so do map libraries compared with book libraries.

Course-related Instruction

Specially arranged programs for individual courses may be set up directly with a professor or through the orientation librarian. In the latter case, the Map Library unit is coordinated with two or three other units. For example, Geography 100 generally is given an introduction to the microcatalogue and a unit on geography aids in the Reference Department as well as the section on maps.

For many other classes there is often shared orientation with the Government Publications Section. Negotiations are held with the orientation librarian regarding timing, numbers of students (we try to keep sessions to twenty or fewer), and appropriate topics; of course, the professor is also consulted. We usually ask for course outlines and lists of essay topics, lab units, and so on, from the professor and we discuss the appropriate sources for these. We also advise him that orientation will be most effective if conducted after class assignments have been handed out and geared around those topics. In other words, we have found that we have very poor response to general orientations to the Map Library. Some of this may, of course, reflect the lack of emphasis on map usage in geography courses at the University of Toronto.

Generally the special class seminars are held for half an hour because the attention span seems to be about that length of time and because students usually have to stand. The librarian first demonstrates pertinent maps and types of maps, atlases, appropriate reference sources and bibliographies, and appropriate in-house bibliographies that are relevant. Then use of the catalogue is demonstrated, pointing out suitable headings, and the use of map indexes and locational guides is described.

Lastly, associated relevant services such as base map files, other vertical files, pertinent equipment such as the photocopy machine, enlarger-reducer, and light tables are discussed. Hours of service and loan and use policies are also described.

The main emphasis is on appropriate materials because most students seem totally unaware of most of the types of maps and level of detail that might be available. For example, they are often unfamiliar with topographic maps; and they need to know that there are large-scale building maps of Toronto, plans of parks with contours, and maps of census tracts at large and small scales rather than simply how to go about finding these types of maps in this library. Once they have absorbed information on sources it is felt to be fairly simple to teach them how to find them in the Map Library.

On average, from fifteen to twenty seminars are given a year. Departments which have brought classes in for sessions over the years include Geography, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Geology, Sociology, Political Science, Library Science, Anthropology, Architecture, and Forestry.

Tours

Short tours are given to individual students who sign up for one of two time slots a week during September and October as part of the general orientation package given by the Library. Generally, a few students show up at a time and we try to gear the tour to their courses or research areas. Some of these people are new graduate students or are undergraduates who are more interested in maps than the others so that these tours are given at a higher level and we can quickly give them an idea of the library's holdings and organization. However, this is labour-intensive and not many students participate. Individual tours are given to visiting professors and librarians, some arranging these directly and some making arrangements through the orientation librarian. Tours for outside groups have been given to high school students in geography, geography school-teachers, genealogists, local historical societies, and map librarians. In each case we try to gear them to the interests of the group, the types of materials they would require, and available services.

Research Clinics

This is an area of orientation that we would like to develop but have not yet done so because the demand for maps at the University of Toronto still seems to be at a basic level. I have done research orientation in a small way in lectures on the use of early maps as sources, with particular emphasis on Ontario. This does suggest that research orientation may depend on the special expertise of the staff in certain areas. If one has special knowledge it helps to create a demand for the information.

What we would like to do is to develop units on how to use maps in research including the correlation of data on different maps, aerial photos, and so on, and simple aspects of making maps such as the choice of the appropriate base, scales and symbols, and plotting data. To develop this we would need advice from geographers and cartographers but these are topics that do not appear to be covered in many programs at present. We have often discussed problems that certain classes have in the proper use of maps with the professor but little has resulted.

Other Aspects of Orientation

Informal instruction on the use of the Map Library is given constantly to our many first-time users. Other aspects that help considerably in orientation are displays, signs, and the preparation of brochures and bibliographies. Most of our displays illustrate recent map acquisitions or kinds of materials available on topics such as energy or the environment or ways in which maps may be used. Two excellent displays showed, in one case, kinds of information that can be found on a topographic map and defined and described map series in the library and, in the other case, the use of maps to get a better understanding of Canadian literature. At the beginning of every fall term we mount a display showing maps of value in different courses and, in the spring, methods of relief representation for Geography 100 have been mounted in the last few years. We also maintain a permanent display of current maps from newspapers and articles on maps. In addition, we have a small display showing the various materials available in the library and a permanent display of reference maps of Toronto and Ontario.

Signs are crucial in the whole orientation process and here I have to admit that we are not totally happy with the situation. Many signs are still done in an amateurish fashion and in other cases we are perhaps not sure of what signs we need. Unfortunately there is no one in the Library to advise on this matter. Nevertheless, we have signs for most major areas, catalogues and special map groups, and a general locational diagram which is linked to prominent row numbers. The Library does have a simple sign-making machine but the delay in getting the signs may be one or two months.

The Map Library brochure is designed to give brief information on location, hours, the size and nature of the collection, loans, equipment, and services. It has had much the same content for several years but recently the format was changed so that it could be issued as one of the Library's regular group of brochures and in a common format. Eventually we might consider producing a guide to the Map Library but at present the brochure more than suffices to give a good idea of the collection.

Bibliographies of materials in the collection are prepared mainly as an aid to reference work and as such play an important role in orientation. Those that emphasize materials for an area such as Toronto and earlier lists on East Asia and the Middle East serve as small catalogues for those parts of the collection and are regularly sent out to professors as appropriate, as well as being available to anyone in the Library. As a form of advertising they have frequently initiated an orientation seminar in which a whole class gets a copy of the bibliography. Other lists such as the one entitled Map Interpretation are used as the basis for understanding and bringing together book sources on a particular topic. These and smaller

lists on various topics are often used to assist a user to find materials quickly so that staff are free to help others.

A recent adjunct to the Toronto Maps list was the preparation of a small booklet of samples of Toronto map series providing suitable base maps at various scales for sections of the city. We have found that a lot of time is wasted in helping the user with this frequently asked question. We usually have to take the patron to the map drawers and pull our various maps to demonstrate their characteristics, as his unfamiliarity with maps makes it difficult to choose items from the catalogue.

New ideas on orientation are constantly being discussed and most seminars are revised from year to year. As well, monitoring the type of use of the Map Library and the varying needs of students, new courses, and new projects helps us to push for more orientation with professors and keeps us constantly revising our programs. At present, we are reaching between 200 and 400 students a year in formal programs, which is small in terms of the total student population, but compares favourably with larger sections of the Library. However, it is only approximately 9% of those reached in the whole of the University Library's program. With staff remaining constant it is unlikely that there will be a great increase in orientation but we will continue our efforts to reach individual professors and classes that we feel could benefit from formal orientation.

* * *

B. A REPORT ON ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES IN MAP LIBRARIES AND COLLECTIONS LOCATED IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Library
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This report will provide a general introduction to orientation--what it is, what it can do, and who does it. Funk & Wagnall's Standard College Dictionary defines orientation as "a programme or class introducing one to a new environment."

Generally, most people would find a map library to be a new environment. Map libraries specialize in information which is spatially displayed. Such cartographically displayed information is only available with the deciphering of the symbology used. Considering the complexity involved, we would expect to find people who would resist the invitation to use or retrieve information contained in a cartographic format. We are generally able to easily understand that the cartographic format is simply an effective means of depicting the landscape in both its cultural and physical aspects. It is our understanding which is one of the bridges available to the uninitiated in their approach to information stored in this spatial format.

Maps and music have much in common in that they both have specialized methods of depicting information. Music notation is meaningless to those lacking the initial training; similarly, maps are disregarded by those who

have not been introduced to them. The educational curriculum in the Province of Alberta does not require that students be introduced to the usefulness of cartographic or spatial information displays. Of course, Alberta's approach is very much the same as other provinces in Canada. Thus, the essence of orientation in the map library is to cope with the problem of introducing the usefulness of the format besides the usual problems of locating and using the information.

I am not suggesting that we have to undertake this approach alone, but I know of very few academic departments using spatial information which also offer courses aimed at enhancing a student's understanding of the cartographic format.

As map librarians, map curators, and cartographic archivists we all wish to introduce people to our collection and the ways in which they can effectively use that information. Those of us who work in an educational environment often have an additional objective. A recently issued planning document, The Shrinking Maze, has imposed the following goal upon the University of Calgary Library: "To ensure that all members of the University community are competent library users, and that all graduates of the University are competent in dealing with the resources and information systems of their chosen fields." Aside from such institutional requirements, we benefit as our users increase their understanding of cartographic materials, the "literature" of the field; our bibliographic and classification arrangements; and our physical arrangements, that is, the information environment that we work in.

Library orientation can thus be seen as fulfilling our needs, our user's needs, and our institution's needs. Library orientation involves reaching out to people to assist them in effectively assessing their information needs and solutions. Library orientation answers the questions posed by our users:

How do I find out what you have?

How do I know where it is physically located?

How do I find out what is available if you do not have it?

Library orientation in a cartographic environment must also deal with the following questions:

How do I use or interpret the material that I have found?

How could a map or air photo help me?

As mentioned before, we face these last two questions because many of our users, both potential and actual, have not received any instruction in how to use these materials.

Should you wish to learn about effective orientation methods and other people's experiences with library orientation, a good place to start is the proceedings of the Annual Conference on Library Orientation which is held at Eastern Michigan University Library in Ypsilanti. The conference has been held annually since 1972. The proceedings are published and consist of reports and discussions on orientation activities. Also located in Ypsilanti is the Library on Orientation-Instruction Exchange, the National Clearinghouse for Academic Library Use Instruction. It publishes the LOEX News on a quarterly basis. It can also make available copies of orientation materials which participants have deposited there.

About two years ago, a conference was held at the University of Waterloo. I am not aware if these proceedings were published, but I would like to show you a very interesting handout which I received at this time. It

compares different methods of orientation and lists their advantages and disadvantages. (see Table 1).

Recently I questioned twenty-three map libraries at Canadian universities about their orientation activities. The following is a summary of the results. The survey was not designed to measure scientifically any parameters involved but was meant to be a method of gathering information which would provide some insights into our needs and solutions. A copy of the questionnaire is appended to this report (Appendix 1).

The first section deals with the user's background. The majority of Ontario respondents felt that their secondary school system offered courses emphasizing the use of cartographic materials. Otherwise, the response was negative. There was an even split in the answers to the next two questions which enquired whether users exhibited an understanding of cartographic materials and whether the majority of users came from academic departments emphasizing the use of cartographic materials. Everyone is willing to offer assistance to the user who appears to lack understanding of the material he is using. It is very important to understand from whence your users are coming. An orientation program cannot be designed effectively unless you know the individual's or group's background.

The important question from the next section on institutional background was whether your institution was active in orienting users to a library environment. The answer was mostly yes, but not everyone had a person assigned primarily to orientation.

The departmental affiliation of classes receiving orientation ranged from Geography to all those listed: Anthropology, Archaeology, Biology, Civil Engineering, Economics, Geography, Geology, History, Physical Education, Political Science. The following were added to the list: Faculty of Library Science, Faculty of Education, Landscape Architecture, English Literature, Fine Arts (some are not listed as they are groupings peculiar to a particular institution which are covered by the above). A number also mentioned off-campus groups.

These orientation sessions generally lasted thirty to sixty minutes and were located in the map library itself. Assignments were given out infrequently depending upon the needs of the instructor. Other options mentioned by some were a slide/tape presentation, lecture with slides, lecture with transparencies, and a guided tour of the library. Depending upon the needs of those receiving the orientation and our goals, our approach and methods vary a great deal. A slide/tape presentation would be useful in presenting the map library in a general sense, but would be very uneconomical if it were the only approach used. The usefulness of slide/tape presentations is one area receiving intensive discussion in the literature.

The response was split on whether others included maps in their orientations. Perhaps these other orientations cover subjects that are not amenable to cartographic information, but we should attempt to ensure that our cohorts are aware of the utility of maps.

Most respondents have a general guide which is available as a handout. Some are in unusual formats designed to gain attention and to serve as a retention aid. These guides all try to answer the question: what should I say to interest a potential user in this area? and they all have variable effectiveness.

Some map libraries have guides for specific subjects in their collections:

- McGill - Africa; Montreal; Arctic; atlases
- Ottawa - pre 1900 maps; index of facsimile maps in atlases;
geomorphologic maps; glaciologic maps
- University of Toronto - Toronto maps; climate; map interpretation; the
developing world
- York and Simon Fraser Universities have bibliographies on hand for a
number of subjects
- Carleton - geological acquisitions; religion.

Some map libraries have specific guides to portions of their collection:

- Ottawa - card index of wall maps; card index to geologic maps by NTS
number; visual indexes to air photo collection
- University of Western Ontario - atlas collection; thesis collection
- York - tourist guides list; atlas list by area; maps on slides; wall
maps, booklets and reports; clippings file; Canadian Ports collection
- Windsor - atlases; theses; a/v materials
- Carleton - atlases, books, wall maps.

Only three map libraries include in their orientations a "how to use" cartographic materials section. The others range from a basic orientation to the particular physical arrangement to the types of access available through the "catalogue" used, and include specific subject orientations indicating examples of maps available.

Most respondents provide publications which can assist users in understanding the varying types of information and formats included in the particular collection.

Everyone felt that orientation activities were worthwhile, and some even added the comment "essential."

The next three questions prompted the most useful information in that the comments returned included hints to all of us on approaches and ideas that we could consider.

Are there any specific items or approaches you wish to undertake?

- handouts on how to find topographic maps, thematic maps, and aerial photographs
- perhaps an audiovisual slide set as a way of freeing some staff members from part of the orientation during the busier time of year.
- more on how to use maps effectively in projects
- reaching wider variety of users; map library has something of interest to everyone, whether on academic level or personal interest
- one to one
- best possible service is to provide a specially designed "cartographic" catalogue providing multiple access points, area, topic, authority, scale, projection

Are there any specific items or approaches which you wish you had not undertaken?

- NO
- no; as it is now, we are not reaching all the classes which suddenly need to make heavy use of the map library for a week or so - problem of communication with professor
- no
- class orientation

Are there any pertinent observations on orientation which you would pass on to others initiating orientation activities?"

- don't overkill; on first visit, students can only absorb about seven points; so choose these wisely; never explain the NTS system in detail at first encounter; be welcoming; rely on them coming back often to get the rest of your message; map librarianship is labour intensive; develop a course outline to cover each possible level of encounter and materials to illustrate your points; with these you can avoid last minute searches and flaps; never more than fifteen at a time.
- make time to do it and it will save you many problems later on.
- do a user survey first if you can to see which groups use the library the most, types of maps used, and level of familiarity; constant contact with professors to encourage them to put aside class time for orientation.
- show how much information even the simplest map can supply and how much easier and faster to grasp an idea or situation through map use than reading pages of description
- at times, I often question the value of library orientation on a formal basis; however, it seems to be the thing to do at present.
- plenty of concrete material is essential (maps, photos from the collection, show handouts, indexes, use slides/transparencies); anything to make the explanation of the NTS numbering system less tedious.
- have plenty of examples of the material; try to limit the group size to less than ten, use a walk around tour as a major part of the session
- successful orientation should begin with your professional colleagues in the library; most people do not think of maps as a source of information beyond the simpler locational question; faculty interaction is also very important and introduction to the map collection is included as part of the course.
- map displays on different topics each month arouse interest; better still, select interesting maps (geared to the class) and have them covering the tops of the map cabinets, during orientation talks; describe them briefly to the class and allow time for browsing at the end; this has got students very interested.

At this point, I wish to thank all those who participated with the survey. I believe that the above comments are all very pertinent and I am glad that you took the time to record them.

It was in response to an earlier survey that I received the following comments which I would like to leave with you.

I would like to suggest that orientation is a two-fold problem. Firstly, the potential user must be contacted and persuaded that he can benefit from using material in the Map Library; and secondly, once he is in the library, he must be shown how to find the materials that are relevant to his problem.

The writer then continues for two pages listing and explaining the methods used to solve this two-fold problem.

Orientation is a many faceted problem with as many answers and approaches. This paper has indicated some of the diversity and some of the places to look for help. Perhaps the editor of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin would consider including in future issues handouts or other successful approaches which you have found.

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES
IN MAP LIBRARIES/COLLECTIONS
LOCATED IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Your orientation activities can include orienting users to your physical arrangement, bibliographic approaches to cartographic materials, or an introduction to the use of information displayed in a spatial framework (i.e., maps or air photos)

This questionnaire is to provide background for a paper to be given at the upcoming Association of Canadian Map Libraries Annual Conference, and which will be subsequently printed in that Association's Bulletin.

I. USER'S BACKGROUND

- a) Does your secondary school system in your area offer courses which emphasize the use of cartographic materials?
- b) Do most of your users exhibit an understanding of cartographic materials?
- c) Do the majority of your users come from academic departments emphasizing the use of cartographic materials?
- d) If the user appears to lack understanding of cartographic materials, do you normally inquire if they would like assistance in understanding cartographic materials?

II. INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

- a) Are you in the Geography Department?
If yes, please answer the following:
 - 1. Are you also affiliated with the University Library in any way?
 - 2. Please indicate the extent of integration with the University Library
- b) Are you located in the University Library?
If yes, please answer the following:
 - 1. Is there also a staffed map library/collection in the Geography Department?
 - 2. Does the University Library have an active orientation program?
 - 3. Does the University Library have a person whose primary duties are to co-ordinate orientation programs?

III. INFORMATION ON YOUR COLLECTION

- a) Number of maps (approx).
 - 1. Does this include extra copies available for loan?
 - 2. Are your non-NTS maps accessible through a bibliographic tool such as card catalogue or C.O.M.
Computer data base accessible on-line now or in future?
- b) Number of airphotos (approx)

- c) Number of atlases (approx)
- d) Number of staff available for reference (approx hours/week)
- e) Number of staff available for orientation (approx hours/week)

IV. YOUR ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES

- a) Orientation can include varying approaches depending upon your understanding of each individual's or group's needs.
- b) Do you provide orientation to specific classes?
- c) To which departments do these classes belong

Anthropology	Geography	Other
Archaeology	Geology	
Biology	History	
Civil Engineering	Physical Education	
Economics	Political Science	
- d) Where are these class orientations generally held?
 - classroom
 - library classroom
 - map library/collection
- e) Generally, how long are the orientation sessions?
- f) Are the students given an assignment based on the orientation?
 - always
 - sometimes
 - never
- g) Do you have a general orientation program to your physical arrangement?
If not held in your map collection/library, do you use
 - slides
 - slide/tape combination
 - film
- h) Do you have a specific orientation program for particular courses?
- i) Which courses?
- j) In which format are these programs:
 - lecture
 - lecture with slides
 - slide/tape
 - film
- k) If you have any unusual orientation programs, please describe
- l) Is the map collection/library included in library orientation given by others?
- m) Do you have available for users a general guide to your collection?
(Size? No. of pages?)

- n) Do you have available for users a guide to specific geographic areas or subject?
Please list the subjects or areas
- o) Do you have available for users a guide to particular portions in your collection?
Please list the special areas
- p) Besides providing orientation to your physical arrangement and the types of access available through your "catalogue," do you also include in your orientations a "how to use" cartographic materials section?
- q) Do you have available in your area publications which can assist your users in understanding the varying types of information and formats you include in your collection?
- r) Do you rely on other areas to provide these publications and other information to assist users in using cartographic materials?

V. YOUR OBSERVATIONS ON ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES

- a) Do you feel that your orientation activities are worthwhile?
- b) Are there any specific items or approaches which you wish to undertake?
- c) Are there any specific items or approaches which you wish you had not undertaken?
- d) Are there any pertinent observations on orientation which you would pass on to others initiating orientation activities?

PLEASE SEND EXAMPLES OF YOUR HANDOUTS

TABLE 1

TEACHING METHODS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE LIBRARY USER

METHOD	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1. Guided Tour	Introduces the student to the general layout of the library. Indicates location and range of library services available.	Least effective method of library instruction. For various reasons (e.g. size of the tour group, the time when most tours are usually given) very little of what is said on the tour is remembered.
2. Lecture	Live presentation in a classroom setting in a format which is familiar to the students. Allows you to teach relatively large numbers of students at the same time.	Students confined to a very passive role. Interaction between instructor and students is limited. Speed of delivery cannot be controlled by the learner. Sources described are not generally seen or used.
3. Subject Seminar/ Workshop	Group size is generally small permitting a good deal of interaction between instructor and students. Instruction is relevant and students are motivated to learn. Students see and actually use the library material	Involves an extensive amount of staff preparation time.
4. Individual Instruction at the Reference Desk	Instruction is given at a time of need when the student is motivated to learn. Student is actively involved in the learning process	Many students are reluctant to approach the Reference Desk and ask for help. There are simply too many students and not enough reference librarians for this approach to work by itself.
5. Printed Handouts	Relatively inexpensive to produce and can be made available to large numbers of students. Can be developed during slack periods and made available for use as and when required.	Students are less print oriented than they once were. Sometimes difficult to get students to see print materials as useful and to read them.
6. Library Assignments/ Practical Exercises	Encourages the student to learn by doing. Provides hands-on experience in working with the actual library materials	Students often do not see the purpose of the exercise. Seen only as irrelevant busy work to be finished as quickly as possible and then forgotten.

TABLE 1

TEACHING METHODS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE LIBRARY USER

METHOD	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
7. A/V Presentation	Meets multi-media expectations of the students. Useful for orienting large numbers of students. Adaptable to different settings.	Take considerable time, money and expertise to prepare. Require frequent and sometimes very costly updating.
8. Self-Instructional Material	Allows the learner to proceed at his/her own rate. Can be made available to any user at the time and point of need anytime the library is open. Reduces staff time required for instruction.	Take a long time to prepare initially. Lacks the personal touch.

C. MAKING USERS AWARE OF ARCHIVAL MAPS

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Reference Librarian

Library -- Cartographic Archives & Historical Map Collection

University of British Columbia

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This is an area which needs considerable attention. Archivists (even archivists!), map librarians/curators, and users are all, to varying degrees, unaware of the "treasures" hidden away in our cartographic archives, particularly in university archives or manuscript collections.

Most users, if they are aware of archives at all, have some idea of the variety of material which might be found in a provincial archives or in the Public Archives of Canada. A number of the archives in Canada on the provincial level as well as the National Map Collection tend to combine features of a national library with the traditional functions of an archives. This blurs the distinctions between the two roles and trains the users to expect everything in one place. When the user finds the map collection/library, or whatever it may be called in a university, he will probably not get to the historical map collection or the cartographic archives unless he is persistent, or the map librarian is aware of the other resources on the campus and directs the user to them.

The historical map collection is generally a part of the library system, either included in the general map collection, or part of a Special Collections or similar division, and, as such, receives the same treatment as any other part of the library system. Many librarians, however, are unaware of archives or the sort of material they contain. The problem does not rest solely with the librarians. Archivists must make both librarians and users more aware of their holdings.

Part of the problem with cartographic archives lies with the nature of the material, and part with the archival discipline. Whereas the librarian is concerned with individual items, the archivist deals with collections of collections. With the paper explosion and continuing growth of archival accessions, the archivist cannot be expected to itemize every piece of paper in his archives. Many government departments, companies, institutions, and individuals make and/or use maps in the course of their daily business or activities. These maps, plans, and architectural and engineering drawings may have a considerable value from a researcher's point-of-view which may be completely unrelated to the archival collection wherein they are located. This dual nature of cartographic archives poses a whole range of problems in addition to the obvious ones of physical care and handling.

To locate a map in an archives or manuscript collection one must be aware of several things in advance: that there is an archives or manuscript collection; have an idea of the type of collections it houses; know that it has a map collection; and suspect that it might have a collection which might contain the map you are looking for. Once you reach the archives, you will probably have to consult the archivist about your needs, and look through one or more inventories. Depending on the size of the collection and the size and expertise of the staff, the inventory may range from a simple list of titles to complete bibliographic information. You may have to request several maps to see what they are, and you may not find what you are looking for.

Of twenty-seven Canadian universities collecting archival maps, sixteen report that access to maps in a collection is gained through the inventory to that particular collection. Of the other eleven collections, four state that their maps are not listed. One hopes to get an index on SPINDEX or some similar computer system, a second feels their collection is self-explanatory, and a third says: "I don't believe there is access to them. They are only of recent vintage anyhow." Five send their maps to the map library, and the last says nothing. Of the four western American universities reporting, two rely on inventories, one has a card catalogue for maps within the archives, and the fourth sends the maps to the map library where they are controlled by a card catalogue. A fifth university inventories the maps along with the records in the archives/manuscripts collection and transfers the maps with copies of the inventories to the map library where they are housed as separate collections.

Of the collections which use inventories, seven have, or plan to have, additional means of access, such as guides to map collections, entries for collections and/or maps in a map catalogue, or a separate map catalogue for the cartographic archives. Less than half the university archives collecting maps are providing both a traditional approach to their cartographic archives and an additional means of approach to locate intrinsically valuable material.

The Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia Library has both a historical map collection and a cartographic archives. There is a card catalogue for the map collection into which cards have been filed for archival collections under appropriate headings, referring the user to the inventory for the collection. Maps of general interest in a collection may be fully catalogued, as well, providing a second approach. This method provides access to items which one might not expect to find in a particular collection, as well as interesting items in lesser known collections.

As the Division is a part of the Library, most of the users are familiar with card catalogues, and expect to find whatever they need listed in a catalogue. Records in the University Archives and the Manuscripts Collection are not in the catalogues, but the users become aware of their existence and location in a variety of ways. The general user who is unable to find the material he wants may be directed to archival or manuscript material by the librarian or archivist on duty. The user, however, who wants a cadastral map of Burnaby, or a subdivision plan of Meadlands, or a map of oil wells in the Gulf Islands, or an architectural plan of a cannery building may never think of looking for it in a manuscript collection, if there is nothing in the card catalogue to suggest such a possibility. In some cases, an entry in the map catalogue for the general subject of the collection may be sufficient to steer the user in the right direction.

Inventories for archives and manuscript collections are at present not on open shelves in the reading room due to the shortage of space. Copies of all inventories for cartographic archives collections are kept together in a couple of binders. A copy of each map inventory is kept with the inventory to the manuscripts or records to which they belong, as well, so that the user of the textual material will be aware of any related cartographic items in the collection.

Six universities had or planned guides to their cartographic archives. Such a guide could range from a simple listing of collections of maps and plans to a fully annotated carto-bibliography with a subject index. Examples of other types of finding aids have been displayed, including samples from the detailed catalogues of maps and plans in the Public Record Office (Great Britain) and of the pre-federal maps in the National Archives, the inventory of boundary records in the National Archives which describes series of textual records as well as cartographic ones; and the selective catalogue of maps and plans of the British Columbia Indian Reserves in the National Map Collection.

In conclusion, each archives has its own method of handling maps, and of making users aware of its resources. A variety of finding aids could be used, ranging from a detailed card catalogue with entries for every map, to abbreviated title listings for a single collection. Inventories vary greatly in format and in arrangement and content of information included. Some effort should be made to standardize the minimum information required to identify maps in an archives, and to record it in such a way that it can be easily computerized. The multi-level format developed by the National Map Collection for handling maps in series using AACR 2 meets this need and can be applied easily, even by student assistants with some guidance. More effort should be made by cartographic archivists to make other archivists, librarians, and users aware of their resources, and more effort should be made by map librarians to make themselves and their users aware of the cartographic resources available to them.

* * *

MAP PRODUCERS IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

A. MAP PRODUCTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Thomas Sifton

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It is ironic in a way that I am the lead-off speaker because New Brunswick does not produce maps in the accepted sense of production anymore. However, we do use many types of maps and the Department of Natural Resources does have an extensive Aerial Photo Library.

Prior to the establishment of the Land Registration and Information Service (L.R.I.S.) by the Council of Maritime Premiers in the early 1970s, the Department of Lands and Mines, as it was then, had a cartographic mapping section which produced a provincial coverage of 1:15,840 scale maps, known as the 20-chain series. This coverage was extensively used by the government and the private sector. Another series, the 1:31,680 or 40-chain plans, was also developed for the Province but for one specific purpose only; namely, to show the spatial relationship of one grant to another and to the ungranted Crown lands. Although this series was accurate enough to be used as a map it has always been referred to as a Grant Reference Plan and not advertised as a map.

When L.R.I.S. came into being, the Province transferred its cartographic capability to the new agency which had a mandate to produce base maps at a

scale of 1:10,000 for New Brunswick. This was and is on orthophoto maps and will be completed in 1983.

The only map work now done in and by the Province is on specific areas for specific purposes and is basically information management of theme layers such as forest cover typing for timber inventory or the ground cover, drainage, and microclimate for a particular farm. Property maps for taxation are developed for the Department of Municipal Affairs by L.R.I.S.

The Department of Natural Resources does have an Aerial Photo Library of over 150,000 prints. Only the negatives of the latest complete coverage of the Province are held in Fredericton. The early negatives up to about 1950 are held in the Photo Library in Ottawa while the others are at the Maritime Resource Management Services (M.R.M.S.) at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The earliest photos were flown by the federal government in 1938 and provide only partial coverage of the Province. Complete coverage has been flown four times (1944-45, 1951-55, 1962-66, 1974-77) and is a good reference for surveyors doing retrace surveys as they can see how the land cover has changed.

This year we are beginning a new coverage in colour rather than black and white. It will be at a scale of 1:12,500, which the foresters state is the best scale for forest management. However, photo information will be produced on digital line maps at 1:10,000.

The department is a sales outlet for both provincial maps of counties, etc., and federal government products.

* * *

B. MAP PRODUCTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Charles Pennell
Librarian
Memorial University
St. John's, Newfoundland

At the present, there are three sources of cartographic production in Newfoundland and Labrador, most dating from comparatively recent times: the provincial government, the university, and private industry in the form of Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys. While there are others involved in mapping of the province, most notably the federal government, they fall outside the scope of this paper which is concerned with local map production only.

Historically, mapping activity in and around Newfoundland and Labrador dates back to the beginning of the 16th century and possibly earlier (if the Irish and Vikings did any mapping). Historically also, mapping has been done from outside the province: the Canadians (often considered a "foreign" government) have been involved in various forms of land, sea and aerial mapping; the Americans have done much mapping in and around their bases at Stephenville, Argentia, Goose Bay, St. John's, and elsewhere, as well as oceanographic and nautical charting; the French still have a

toe-hold at St. Pierre et Miquelon from which to map; and the British have long felt responsible for charting the coasts of the province. In fact, you can go back to the time of Coronelli or Captain Cook and find maps by English, French, Portuguese, Italian, or Spanish mappers, while to find maps produced by Newfoundland institutions one need only look as far back as 1966, when Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys was established. Government mapping activity within the province dates back only to 1968, when the four Atlantic Provinces signed agreements with the federal government for funding of provincial mapping programs. The University Cartographic Laboratory is of even more recent vintage, having been set up in 1978.

Obviously, the provincial government is the biggest potential user of maps and naturally the biggest producer. The other two production sources survive to some extent by landing contracts with the province, although the Cartographic Laboratory at Memorial University is certainly not at all dependent on this, being part of the cartography program at Memorial University's Geography Department.

The largest government producer of maps, and the only producer in the province with its own survey aircraft and mapping camera, is the Crown Lands Division of the Department of Forestry, Lands and Resources. Located in the Howley Building, appropriately named after the nineteenth century explorer and surveyor, the Crown Lands Division does its own topographic mapping of the province at scales larger than 1:50,000. They maintain an air photo library of both Newfoundland and Labrador, from which the public is able to buy copies of specific photos. In addition, they sell NTS sheets and other federal and provincial government maps across the counter at their retail operation.

Equipment at Crown Lands includes a Wild stereoplotter with computer-assisted plot-table installed recently as a demonstrator for the Canadian Institute of Surveyors Conference (held in St. John's this past spring) and soon to be purchased by the division. There are apparently only two or three of these in Canada at the time. Enlarging and reducing, as well as printing, facilities are available in-house.

Air photos at different scales are available both in black and white and in colour. The entire island is available at 1:15,840 in black and white, while the Avalon Peninsula is available at 1:30,000, 1:36,000, 1:12,000, and 1:20,000. Various other locations on the island are available in scales from 1:12,000 to 1:50,000. Labrador is available at 1:50,000 (southern) and 1:20,000 (central); selected communities are available at 1:15,000.

Colour photography is not nearly as advanced in coverage as the black and white. The central and western parts of the province and the northeast Avalon Peninsula are available in colour at 1:12,500.

The topographic mapping program is aimed largely at providing coverage of the various communities around the province. The 1:12,500 program, which was funded federally until fairly recently, covers St. John's, Gander and Stephenville. This has been discontinued. Mapping at 1:2,500 seems to be the most popular scale for townsite work. All the main coastal communities of Labrador, as well as most towns on the northeast coast, the Avalon Peninsula and the Burin Peninsula have been mapped at 1:2,500. These maps

are used largely for urban and regional planning by engineers, consultants, and the Provincial Planning Office (see below). St. John's and Goose Bay are both available at 1:1,250. Cadastral surveys of Bay Bulls, Burin, and Twillingate are also available.

Orthophotomaps at 1:12,500 were developed by Crown Lands for some parts of the island. These were found to be quite useful in forest inventory work, but due to technical problems (fog?) this series has been discontinued.

The Crown Lands people, besides generating mapping for themselves, are deeply involved in mapping for other agencies who may be interested in the same areas at the same scale. For example, the Provincial Planning Office of the Department of Municipal Affairs gets its base maps through Crown Lands, as does the Department of Environment. The Department of Highways (now Transportation and Communications) uses the services of the division for their survey of the Labrador Straits road.

Crown Lands produces a catalogue of their output which is available by writing to the Lands Branch, Mapping Division, Department of Forest Resources and Lands, Howley Building, Higgins Line, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5T7. The title of the publication is Newfoundland & Labrador Air Photo & Map Catalogue.

Naturally, being another division of the same department, there is close cartographic contact between Forest Management and Inventory Division and Lands Branch. The Forest Inventory staff do just that - they provide inventories of forest productivity and capacity for the province. They did their original forest inventory (types of wood, cubits of available timber, percentage of forest cover, etc.) between 1967-74 at 1:15,840, 1:20,000, and 1:50,000. Currently they are using 1:12,500 and 1:30,000 scales for their inventories. Besides forests, they have done peatland inventories, recreation capacity, and wildlife capacity mapping at 1:12,500 and 1:15,840.

Another related department is the Parks Division, now within the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth. They are not as involved in mapping as they might be, but are currently compiling a Provincial Park Atlas which is due to be published in the fall, 1981. This atlas details park boundaries, vegetation, and topography for all provincial parks. Like many other cartographic projects in the province, the agency is relying on part-time summer help for this project. It is curious to note that the provincial mapping programs are done entirely by draftspeople; cartographers are to be found only at the University Cartographic Laboratory.

The Provincial Planning Office of the Department of Municipal Affairs, which I mentioned earlier, is involved in generating maps for various communities in the province as part of the five- and ten-year plan programs initiated by the government. These maps usually consist of ozalid prints at either 1:2,500 or 1:5,000 created from Crown Land base maps and overlain with sewer lines, parks, new arterial roads, and so on.

The Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, is involved in geologic mapping on 1:50,000 NTS base maps which they reduce to 1:100,000 and combine to cover larger areas. These are used in their Open File series as well as in more substantial reports where colour may be used. Besides maps, the drafting section also does the drafting of charts and graphs for their geologists. Department of Regional Economic Expansion

funding over the past several years has enabled the Department of Mines to cover a substantial proportion of the province, including areas mapped previously.

Although not strictly a government agency, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, a crown corporation, keeps eight to ten people on staff to work on mapping and surveying of transmission lines and potential hydro sites around the province. Often, mapping is done as part of a package by various consultants working on environmental impact statements for Hydro, with subcontracting work going out to Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys and elsewhere.

Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys, which was established in 1966, is involved in a variety of mapping projects both in and out of the province. They have done 1:50,000 NTS mapping in the Northwest Territories, Northern Ontario, and Alberta on contract to the federal government as well as many projects for the Newfoundland government. This includes some of the 1:2,500 mapping of Labrador coastal communities, mapping of the Trans-Labrador Highway route, and the subcontract mapping of the recent controversial Cat Arm Hydroelectric project. Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys has two stereoplotters in-house as well as enlarging and reducing equipment that often serves for purposes other than mapping, such as making posters for the Newfoundland Museum, and advertisements.

The Memorial University Cartographic Laboratory is the only agency on the island employing full-time cartographers. As part of the cartography programme at the Geography Department of the university it is in a rather unique position. It claims to be the only undergraduate department of geography in Canada where a student can major in cartography, and it also claims to be the largest map production unit in Newfoundland, although with only four full-time staff, I would say that Newfoundland and Labrador Surveys is probably larger than this.

Being part of the University, the Cartographic Laboratory is in a good position to undercut all competitors on map production costs. However, to do so would be impolitic and would cause quite a reaction from private industry. For this reason, it will not compete against non-subsidized commercial mappers for contracts. Its work is confined mostly within the walls of academe, where they have done maps for textbooks, such as Fred Rowe's History of Newfoundland, as well as thematic maps for faculty at Memorial University. One of these jobs was the production of Harold William's second and third Appalachian tectonic maps.

Although the Cartographic Laboratory will not compete on contracts with the commercial mappers, these jobs do sometimes come in through the proverbial back door. For instance, two faculty members were working on an offshore environmental impact statement for Mobil Oil and the laboratory did their mapping. Petro-Canada gave it some work on land-use in Labrador for their OLABS inventory. It has also done graphic support work for the provincial Mines Branch.

In spite of the work done within and outside the province, there is still great scope for mapping in Newfoundland and Labrador. There are still vast areas, even on the island, where only small-scale mapping has been done. Labrador is another story again. Canadian surveyors are still trying to persuade the provinces to survey one of the last major unsurveyed boundaries in North America, that between Labrador and Québec. Besides the

obvious financial reward for the surveyors, this would possibly end one of Canada's longest-standing political feuds. Neither side seems willing to go ahead with the project for some reason.

As new areas of the province are opened up, new mapping follows rapidly behind, as witnessed by increasing activity surrounding the offshore petroleum industry, such as site selection for offshore industry, and biological studies for environmental impact statements. It remains to be seen how much of this work will stay in the province and how much will follow the historic trends towards letting others do it.

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MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE
FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (AACR 2)
HELD AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
April 27 - May 1, 1981

Present: V. Cartmell (Can), T. Delsey (Can), R. Fairclough (UK),
M Fleming (USA), M. Larsgaard (USA), P. Lépine (Can),
V. Parker (Can), J. Schroeder (USA), H. Stibbe (Can),
B. Tucker (USA), S. Tyacke (UK), J. Winearls (Can),
D. Carrington (USA)--Chairman, B. Christy (USA)--Recording
Secretary, and, Observers: R. Fox (USA)--map resource person,
J. McQueen (A)--Australian interest, M. Modelski (USA)--atlas
resource person.

WELCOME

The meeting was opened shortly after 9 a.m., Monday, April 27, by David K. Carrington, Chairman, who introduced Dr. John C. Broderick, Director for Research Services, Library of Congress, who then officially welcomed the group and expressed the hope for wide acceptance of the AACR 2 manual for cartographic materials which the delegates were to take under final review in preparation for publication. Mr. Carrington then introduced Dr. John A. Wolter, Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, who also welcomed the group. Mr. Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief, Geography and Map Division was also introduced, as were two resource persons from the staff of the Geography and Map Division, Richard M. Fox, senior staff map cataloguer, and Minnie A. Modelski, senior staff atlas cataloguer.

INTRODUCTION: Persons attending, their affiliations, and mandate

Delegates:

Vivien Cartmell: Documentation Control Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (Ottawa): member of secretariat with Velma Parker.

Thomas Delsey: Assistant Director (Cataloguing), Cataloguing Branch, National Library of Canada (Ottawa); representing: National Library of Canada.

Roger Fairclough: Head, Map Department, University Library, Cambridge

(England); representing: British Cartographic Society.

Myrna Fleming: Catalogue Department, University Library, University of Southern California; representing: Western Association of Map Libraries.

Mary Larsgaard: Map Librarian, Colorado School of Mines; representing: Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, and American Libraries Association, Map and Geography Roundtable.

Pierre Lépine: Département de cartes et plans, Bibliothèque National du Québec (Montréal, Qué.); representing: Association of Canadian Map Libraries = Association des cartothesques canadiennes.

Velma Parker: Documentation Control Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (Ottawa); member of secretariat with Vivien Cartmell.

John Schroeder: Head, Cataloguing Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress; representing: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

Hugo Stibbe: Chief, Documentation Control Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (Ottawa); representing: National Map Collection (Canada).

Ben R. Tucker: Principal Descriptive Cataloguer, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloguing Policy, Library of Congress; representing: Library of Congress.

Sara Tyacke: Deputy Map Librarian, Map Library, The British Library (London); representing: British Library; and the British Machine Readable Records, Maps Steering Committee.

Joan Winearls: Map Library, University of Toronto (Toronto, Ont.); representing: Association of Canadian Map Libraries.

Chairman:

David K. Carrington: Head, Technical Services Section, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Recording Secretary;

Barbara M. Christy: Atlas cataloguer, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Observers and resource persons:

Richard M. Fox: Senior staff map cataloguer, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Judy McQueen: Liaison Librarian, National Library of Australia; representing: Australian interest.

Minnie A. Modelski: Senior staff atlas cataloguer, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The objectives of the meeting were:

- (1) to review, amend, and make final decisions on the second draft of AACR 2 for cartographic materials, a manual of interpretation (The Secretariat, Ottawa, February 1981);
- (2) to decide on the future of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (ad hoc); and to decide on means to update, clarify, and further interpret the manual as questions arise.

The manual is an amplification and clarification of rules published in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd. ed., 1978; the same publisher (American Library Association) will issue the cartographic manual in early 1982.

A fundamental agreement, understood well in advance of the meeting, was that the committee would consider submissions presented in written form only.

Throughout the meeting, the need for making the rules absolutely clear was emphasized, as was the principle of separating rules from local practice. In cases where practice differed among the libraries represented, the issue was resolved by discussion resulting in consensus, compromise, vote, or letting each library interpret the rule according to its own practice. It was felt that the rules themselves should be correct and true to AACR 2 standard, and that local practice should not be written into the rules as prescriptive. There was an overriding concern for consistent application of rules (within a range of flexibility) so that compatible bibliographic records would be the result.

DISCUSSION OF RULES

[Only highlights are included.]

Background

The manual quotes AACR 2 rules verbatim, except where a modification ("mod.") is indicated; variations and interpretations of the rules are expressed as rule "applications"; where there are options, local decisions are stated as institutional policies.

Early cartographic materials

The manual will give minimal guidance only, publishing just what is in the second draft, not any of the rule interpretations submitted later. The committee recommended that fuller treatment be developed at some later time by persons working frequently with early cartographic materials.

In-text examples of the specific rules

Extensive additions and substitutions for non-cartographic examples are being submitted.

Rule: Title and responsibility area

1B8, Application, p. 25-26: Choice of title proper when more than one title in the same language appears on the chief source. The revised application and preference table bases the selection of title on its location together with the most precise expression of area and

subject. For globes and atlases, rules OB3 and OB4, respectively, take precedence. Choice of title has been a major problem in map cataloguing; a clear procedure for consistent selection of title proper will improve compatibility and retrieval of records.

1B0, p. 26: Scattered title. It was emphasized that a constructed title should be in natural reading order and make sense.

1B10, p. 28: Scale in title. Application (new); "When scale is included as part of the title (either as title proper or other title information), transcribe the scale exactly as to punctuation and spacing." This is important for searching titles in an automated system.

Rule 3: Mathematical data area

3B1, subrules 3 and 4, p. 56-57: Scale. Library of Congress policy differs from the rule. LC will use "Scale not given" when it is not possible to determine scale without reference to another map of known scale; the decision is based on economic considerations in determining scale by comparison with other maps in the collection. 3D2, p. 73-74: Celestial coordinates. There continues to be some question about the accuracy of the rule as stated. LC will consult with the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C., in order to make sure that a clear and accurate formulation of the rule is stated in the published edition of the manual.

Rule 4: Publication, distribution, etc. area

4D6, Application, p. 88: Selection of publisher. The revised portion of the application reads: "The cartographic design of the map in question may not always make the relative importance of the various publishers, distributors, etc. clear. Give the name emphasized by its position relative to the other names or by typography first; if this cannot be applied, select the first name reading from top to bottom, and from left to right, where appropriate."

4F7, Application, p. 93: Inference of publication date. The existing application was replaced by one stating that publication date can often be inferred from other information on the item itself, such as title, statement of responsibility, or edition.

Rule 5: Physical description area

A variety of relatively minor adjustments were made. There was discussion about measurement of map verses sheet dimensions. As no clear consensus resulted, it was agreed that the rule be followed according to the understanding of each cataloguing agency.

Rule 7: Note area

It was stressed that the style is non-prescriptive, generally speaking. Order of notes was considered important by some delegates, and quite unimportant by others 7B1, Application, p. 154: Nature and scope of item. A second paragraph was added directing that situation date always be recorded if it differed from the publication or edition date and that earliest and latest dates be recorded as well as dates to which the specific features refer, e.g. Railways revised 1857.

DISCUSSION OF APPENDICES

Format

The appendices will be renumbered because two more will be added: "Treatment of map series" and "Geographic atlases."

Appendix: Choice of access

This was redrafted and reduced to one page, although Library of Congress will use the detailed guidelines in the original appendix. A major change was inclusion of a new category to 21.1B2 which permits corporate entry for cartographic materials. The principle had been agreed upon earlier and prepared for submission to the ALA Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR 2. The new category, with its application, reads as follows:

f) Cartographic materials for which a corporate body is responsible for the intellectual content, design, and creation of the material.

Application: The name of the corporate body in question, however, is not always printed prominently on an item and is not always accompanied by an explicit statement of responsibility. Where there is difficulty in determining the degree of responsibility for the cartographic item that such a corporate body may have had, consider what is known about the publication history of the body, and, if it is known to be a map-making organization which normally originates and issues maps, make an entry under corporate body. If principal responsibility for the production of the cartographic item is clearly attributed to a personal author, do not consider that this category applies.

Appendix: Scale

Minor modifications were made: reduction of historical information; substitution of one example for another; and, correction of information about the sexagesimal system.

Appendix: Date

This was reduced to C3B, C3B1 (omitting last paragraph), and C4. Date of situation (previously in C2) will be covered under 7B1 with the following directive: The situation date should always be recorded (if different from date of publication).

Appendix: Series

Purpose of this appendix: To provide guidelines for the identification of map series and distinction from non-series.

Principle: In general, avoid treating maps as serials, but treat nearly all map series as "monographs in parts." Examples of true map serials are Cartactual and the U.S. weather maps (issued by the federal government daily and weekly).

Annual road maps are not considered true serials.

This appendix will be revised with a view toward simplification and less elaborate categories of series (although the original detail is considered very useful by several members of the committee). Figure 2 was not intended to be prescriptive; its categories will be reduced and simplified. The word "set" is to be eliminated because of confusion in meaning and differences in usage among map librarians.

The atlas section (D-6) was deleted.

Appendix: Treatment of map series

Purpose: To provide guidelines which may be used to determine which method may best be used to catalogue a given map series. Fundamentally, there are two methods: separate descriptions of each item in a series; and, a single description of a series as a whole. Chapter 14 (Cataloguing map series) was deleted and its contents placed in this new appendix.

Appendix: Geographic atlases

This was added to help in understanding the nature of geographic atlases, their recognition, their characteristics, and relationship to maps.

Appendix: Examples

This appendix will be much expanded with the addition of contributions from the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division including over two dozen atlas examples, as well as examples of map cataloguing. There may be additions from other delegates as well.

Appendix: Glossary

The committee made a few additions, deletions, and modifications. The terms "ancillary map" and "atlas factice" were added; "early map" was deleted (usage is too broad to be helpful); "component" and "main map" were revised.

INDEX

A new draft was distributed. This will have to be revised again in order to reflect the changes made in the second draft of the manual at this meeting.

TITLE

A title for the published version of the manual was decided upon:
Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR 2

FUTURE OF THE COMMITTEE AND PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING

The committee was an outgrowth of the work of Hugo Stibbe and the staff of the Public Archives of Canada. Its original purpose was the development and publication of a manual for cataloguing cartographic materials. Should the committee, presently ad hoc, continue and, if so, for what purpose and under whose sponsorship? The costs involved in both funds and manpower are considerable.

As to purpose, Ben Tucker pointed out that there will be questions of interpretation arising as a result of dissemination of the manual, but perhaps the committee should not take on an interpretive role at all. In theory, no other interpretive bodies are necessary in addition to the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). However, the members of JSC are not close to the cataloguing problems, as Tom Delsey remarked, noting that certain areas may need rethinking as cataloguers work with the manual. The need for continuity in interpretation was brought up by Roger Fairclough as another reason for maintaining the committee, although communication among committee members is made difficult and costly by the problem of distance. Yet, there is a clear need for coordination and, Hugo Stibbe noted, we cannot have different interpretations forwarded to the JSC.

At this point, it was generally agreed that: (1) there is a definite need to continue the committee to coordinate interpretations and responses to queries; and (2) that in order to continue the committee there must be financial support. Various possible sources of support were mentioned, including grants and endowments. Tom Delsey brought up the question of legal requirements of fund raising. David Carrington and Mary Larsgaard proposed an instrument of formalization such as a memorandum of agreement similar to that used by the JSC. This would not only formalize the committee but also allow the acquisition and pooling of financial resources. Moreover, if the Secretariat were rotated among participating institutions, as Mary Larsgaard suggested, the financial burden would be borne more equitably. The Secretariat would be responsible for, among other things, preparing documents for dissemination via an official publication of the institution, such as the Library of Congress' Cataloguing Service Bulletin. A two-year term for the Secretariat was suggested. Hugo Stibbe agreed to draft a memorandum of agreement modeled on that negotiated by the JSC, and to have it ready for consideration at the Special Libraries Association meeting in Atlanta, June 14-18. The draft will be submitted for review to each of the bodies represented on the committee.

Concerning the manual, there will be several copyright holders, limited to one per country. Hugo Stibbe will send a form letter to all representatives of the bodies involved, explaining the whole matter and asking for designation of a particular organization in each country to be the copyright holder.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m., Friday, May 1, 1981.

Barbara Christy
Recording Secretary

* * *

REPORT ON THE AACR 2 CATALOGUING FOR MAPS WORKSHOP
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOL OF CONTINUING STUDIES
IN COOPERATION WITH THE FACULTY OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
April 3-4, 1981

Recently the University of Toronto School of Continuing Studies in cooperation with the Faculty of Library Science held a two day "AACR 2 Cataloguing for Maps" workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to familiarize participants with the new map rules. In addition to AACR 2, participants were introduced to a manual for interpretation of AACR 2 for maps and atlases, which is presently being prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials.

About twenty-eight individuals from various public and university libraries attended the lectures and lab held Friday evening and all day Saturday.

The workshop, led by Joan Winearls and assisted by Marjorie Horsley (both from University of Toronto Map Library), began with lectures explaining and defining the elements of descriptive cataloguing. Joan pointed out a number of diverse problems associated with map cataloguing such as choice of title, measurement, date, and multi-level cataloguing and offered

suggestions on how to deal with them. Various maps on display in the lecture room illustrated the problems.

While the lectures covered most aspects of descriptive cataloguing they only touched briefly on choice of access points. As was evident from the discussion there still appears to be some confusion in this area. It was pointed out that presently the map community is using author as main entry and, contrary to the AACR 2 rules, this includes corporate body as well as personal author. Little was said on subject headings and subject and area classification. With the G schedule for maps being somewhat limited and considering the difficulty in assigning appropriate subject headings for maps as well as the lack of authority on geographic names it would have been worthwhile to have had some discussion on these topics. This would have allowed us to compare the practices and policies of different institutions.

The lab session was particularly helpful because of the broad range of types and forms of maps to choose from, i.e., road maps, map folios, and series. Each participant selected five from the maps to catalogue. As the maps varied in complexity we were encouraged to catalogue at least one from the more complex group. Later the group reassembled in the lecture room where we were each given a catalogue copy for the thirty maps. We reviewed each catalogue card and participants were given the opportunity to compare and discuss the results. It was interesting to see the different approaches taken in cataloguing the maps. The lab session gave participants the chance to have a closer look at the manual and to ask many questions pertaining to map cataloguing.

The workshop was indeed well organized. However, with such a good turnout I felt it would have been more practical to have broken the group up into two sections, i.e., beginner and advanced. This would have enabled the more advanced participants to forego the basics of descriptive cataloguing and focus at greater length on the more complex problems associated with cataloguing such as series, sets, analytics, subject headings, classifications, and so on. As time was limited it was difficult to expand on any one aspect of map cataloguing. A "round table" discussion would have allowed participants who had previous map-cataloguing experience to relate their own cataloguing experiences.

All in all everyone felt the workshop was a definite success. We all left with a better understanding of the new rules and with at least thirty more catalogue cards to add to our collections. I hope this is just the beginning of more to come!

*Rennie MacLeod
Map and Air Photo Library
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec*

* * *

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

*compiled by Karen Finn
University of Ottawa Map Library
Morisset Library
Ottawa, Ontario*

Contributors: GSC - Geological Survey of Canada
UBC - University of British Columbia Library Map Division
OOU - University of Ottawa Map Library
UT - University of Toronto Map Library

AFRICA - Maps

AFRICA

UBC Africa. - Scale ca 1:18,000,000. Pretoria, Africa : Institute of South Africa, 1978.
In English and Africans.
Inset: South Africa.

Africa south of the Sahara = Afrika suid van die Sahara. - Scale 1:7,500,000. First edition, political 1971 = eersk uitgawe, staatkurdig. Rev. Pretoria : Government Printer, 1976

MOROCCO

UBC Carte minière du Maroc. (Provinces du Nord). - Scale 1:2,000,000.
Rabat : Service Géologique du Maroc, 1975.
Inset: Principales Zones Minéralisées du Maroc.

OOU Carte structurale du Maroc. (Provinces du Nord) / dressée par M. Saadi. - Scale 1:2,000,000. Rabat : Service Géologique du Maroc, 1975.

ZAMBIA

OOU Prespecting, exploration, and mining licence areas in the Republic of Zambia. - Scale 1:5,000,000. /compiled by A.J. Griffiths. Zambia : Geological Dept. 1978. \$2.05.

ZIMBABWE

UBC Zimbabwe. - Scale 1:50,000. Salisbury : Surveyor-General, 1971.
3 sheets received.

ASIA - Maps

CYPRUS

UBC Geological Map of Cyprus. - Scale 1:250,000. Nicosia : Geological Survey Dept., 1979.

SRI LANKA

- 00U Trincomalee. - Scale 1:12,500. Sri Lanka : Survey Dept. revised 1974, printed 1976. Map #2.
- Sri Lanka land utilization. - Scale 1:1,000,000. Sri Lanka : Survey Dept., 1978.
- Ceylon Climate. - Scale 1:1,000,000. Ceylon : Survey Dept., 1972.

PAKISTAN

- UBC The map of Batura Glacier, Islamic Republic of Pakistan. - Scale 1:60,000. Lanchow, China, Academia Sinica, Cryopedology and Desert Research, Institute of Glaciology, 1978.
In English and Chinese.
- Inset: The terminal changes of the Batura Glacier and its relations to Karakoram highway and bridges.

EUROPE - Maps

EUROPE

- UBC Vegetation map of the Council of Europe member states = Carte de la végétation des états membres du Conseil de l'Europe. - Scale 1:3,000,000. Strasbourg : European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1978.
In folder, accompanied by 99 p. text, dated 1979. Nature and Environment series No. 16. (3 sheets).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- UBC Geological map of Czechoslovakia (superficial deposits omitted). - Scale 1:1,000,000. Praha, Ustredni, Ustav Geologicky, 1966.

FRANCE

- UBC Carte géologique de la France et de la marge continentale. - Echelle 1:1,500,000. Orléans, 1980.
Accompagnée d'une notice explicative, 102p.
- Carte hydrogéologique de la France: systèmes aquifères. - Echelle 1:1,500,000. Orléans : 1980.
Accompagnée d'une notice explicative, 36p.

IRELAND

- UBC Ireland and Northern Ireland, a visitor's guide. - Scale 1:1,071,000. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1981.
Insets: The British Isles; Dublin, no scale given.
On verso: Historic Ireland from pre-Christian times to the turmoil of today.
Contains 5 maps varying scales.
- 00U Hiberniae delineatio [facsimile map] /William Petty. Shannon : Irish University Press, 1969.
39 maps.
Original maps published in 1685.
ISBN 7165 00621

SWITZERLAND

- UBC Schweiz strassenkarte. - Scale 1:350,000. Ausgabe 1980/81 Orell
Fussli, 1980.
Title, legend etc. in German, English, French and Italian.

YUGOSLAVIA

- UBC Jugoslavia. - Scale ca 1:1,250,000. Beograd : Turisticki Savez
Jugoslavijska - Privredna Komora Jugoslavijska, 1980.
On verso: Maps and descriptions of touring areas.
- Plan Beograda. - Scale 1:20,000. Belgrade : Geokarta, 1980.
Legend in Croatian, English, French and German.
On verso: street index.
Inset of "Plavna Zona" (flooded zone).

NORTH AMERICA - Maps

CANADA

- OOU L'Atlas National du Canada = The National Atlas of Canada.
5th edition. - Scale 1:7,500,000; Lambert Conformal Conic
Projection. Parallels 49°N and 77°N. Ottawa : Dept. of
Energy, Mines and Resources, 1980.
maps:
MCR 4031 Indian and Inuit population distribution
1:7,500,000.
MCR 4031F Répartition des populations Indiennes et Inuit
1:7,500,000.
MCR 4001F Agglomérations et langues Indiennes et Inuit
1:7,500,000.
MCR 4001 Canada Indian and Inuit communities and languages
1:7,500,000.
MCR 4023 Soil Capability for agriculture. 1:7,500,000.
- OOU Gravity map of Canada. Boucher on land - Free air Offshore =
Carte des anomalies de la gravité du Canada. Boucher sur le
continent - air libre au large. - Scale 1:5,000,000.
Ottawa : Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1980. 1 map.
(Gravity Map Series; 80-1).
- UT Map of Canada showing historic forts and trading posts / by
National Development Bureau. - Scale ca 1:6,336,000. -
Ottawa : Dept. of the Interior, 1930.
1 map: 52 x 88 cm.
Accompanied by: Historic forts and trading posts of the
French regime and of the English fur trading companies. /
Ernest Voorhis. - Ottawa : Dept. of the Interior, Natural
Resources Intelligence Service, 1930.
- Alberta
- UT Archaeological resource sensitivity zones, [Alberta] / Alberta
Culture, Historical Resources Division, Archaeological Survey
of Alberta, Energy Resources Conservation Board. - Scale
1:1,000,000; modified universal transverse mercator
projection. (W122°-W108°/N60°15'-N49°). - Edmonton : Alberta
Culture; Calgary Energy Resources Conservation Board, 1980.
1 map: col. ; 128 x 74 cm.

Labrador

- UT Concessions in Labrador and Newfoundland granted by French. / James White. - Scale 1:2,217,600. London: s.n., 1927?
1 map: col. ; 46 x 79 cm.
From: Canadian atlas. - London. s.n., 1927? . - plate 21.
Prepared by James White, Toronto, 1925.
Boundary of Quebec, 1763; boundaries of concessions and seigniories; shore and island concessions.

Manitoba

- OOU Location and identity of buildings in the village of Winnipeg 1872. - Winnipeg : Cartofacs, courtesy of Provincial Archives of Manitoba.
1 facsimile map.

New Brunswick

- OOU Carte de gisements des minéraux du Nouveau-Brunswick /Barbara Carroll. - Scale 1:500,000. Nouveau-Brunswick : Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, 1978.
- Geological map of northern New Brunswick /compiled by J.L. Davies. - Scale 1:250,000. New Brunswick : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1979.

Ontario

- OOU French and English fleets and forts on Lake Ontario. -- Topsham, Maine : Day Mountain Pub., courtesy of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1976.
1 facsimile map.
Original map published in 1757.
- OOU Guide to Conservation Areas. Outdoor recreation facilities and services available in conservation areas. Map #5827. - Ontario : Ministry of Natural Resources, n.d.

Quebec

- UBC Accès de Québec = access to the city; Région de Québec = Quebec Region. - Scale ca 1:48,000, - Scale ca 1:253,440. Québec, Ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, 198-?
On verso : Québec, centre-ville = heart of the city - Scale 1:7,200.
- OOU La carte du Québec cyclable et tous les renseignements utiles pour découvrir le Québec à bicyclette. Vélo Québec. L'Association des utilisateurs de la bicyclette, 1981.

UNITED STATES

UBC Audubon's America, the nature map of the National Audubon Society. - Scale ca 1:5,200,000. Maplewood, N.J. : Rand McNally for the National Audubon Society, 1979.
 Insets: Alaska - Scale ca 1:12,500,000; Hawaii - Scale ca 1:4,000,000; Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands - Scale ca 1:9,000,000.
 Includes list of Audubon Chapters and Societies, endangered species, etc.

OOU Map of the United States showing distances from urban areas having populations greater than 2,500 /Jack B. Epstein.
 Reston, Va : Geological Survey Open File 81-157, 1981.

GSC Physiographic diagrams of Mount St. Helens, Washington, showing changes in its Summit Crater, Summer 1980. Scales vary. - Reston, Virginia : United States Geological Survey, 1950 -
 _____ maps: (Miscellaneous field studies Map - MF-1).

Alaska

OOU Permafrost map of Alaska /Oscar J. Ferrians Jr. - Scale 1:2,500,000. - Reston, Va : Geological Survey, 1965. -
 (Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-445).

Hawaii

UBC Hawaii - Kaua'i. - Scale ca 1:75,000. Stockton, Ca., Universal Productions Inc. for Kaua'i Chamber of Commerce [1980].
 Insets of ten cities or local areas ca 1:37,000.

Idaho

OOU Geothermal Resources of Idaho. - Scale 1:500,000. - Idaho : Dept. of Water Resources, 1980.

Illinois

UBC Quaternary deposits of Illinois, - Scale 1:500,000. Urbana, Illinois State Geological Survey, 1979.
 Insets: Generalized areal geology of the bedrock surface; topography of the bedrock surface; thickness of Pleistocene deposits all at 1:3,000,000; diagrammatic cross section showing relations of formations and members of Wisconsinian age in Northern and Western Illinois; diagrammatic cross section showing relations of formations and members of Illinoian age in Western Illinois.

MEXICO

UBC Carta geohidrologico provisional de la cuenca de San Luis Potosi, S.L.P., México. - Scale 1:200,000. Mexico City : Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México = U.N.E.S.C.O., 1961.
 Acc. by 6 p. text.

Ecoplan del estado de Sonora, plano de niveles de proteccion y usos recomendables del suelo. - Scale ca 1:1,310,000. Hermosillo : Secretaria de asentamientos humanos y obras publicas, 1981.

On verso: Text with maps of: alteraciones al medio; areas de diagnostica geomorfologia; hidrologia; vegetacion; limites municipal.

Cover title: Desarrollo urbano, ecoplan del estado de Sonora.

CENTRAL AMERICA - Maps

GUATEMALA

UBC Carta isogonica de la Republica de Guatemala para 1981-82. - Scale 1:500,000. In 4 sheets. Guatemala, C.A., Instituto nacional de sismologia, vulcanologia, meteorologia e hidrologia, 1981.

PANAMA

UBC Mapa oficial de la Republica de Panama, division politico-administrativa. - Scale 1:1,000,000. Panama City : Instituto Geografico Nacional "Tommy Guardia", 1979.

Insets: Canal Zone nuevos corregimientos ley No. 1 de Agosto de 1979; A [corrections within the District of Panama]; B [corrections within the District of Los Santos].

OOU Geologic Map of the Panama Canal and vicinity, Republic of Panama /R.H. and J.L. Stewart. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Reston, Va : Geological Survey, 1980. - (Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-1232).

SOUTH AMERICA - Maps

SOUTH AMERICA

UBC América Latina mapa general de transportes. Edicion preliminar. - Scale 1:5,000,000. Ottawa, Mapping and Charting Establishment for Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, 1968-1969.

Title at head of map "América del sur."

Library has: Hoja Central 1969, Hoja Sur 1968. covers the whole of South America.

Insets on south sheet: Central part of Chile 1:2,000,000; Río de la Plata, vicinity of Buenos Aires and Montevideo 1:1,000,000; Rutas aereas principales 1:25,000,000.

On verso central sheet: Caminos censados en Brasil 1:500,000.

On verso south sheet: Caminos censados en Brasil y Uruguay 1:850,000.

ARGENTINA

OOU Mapa geotectonico de la Republica Argentina /Angel V. Borrello. - Scale 1:2,500,000. New York Geological Map Service, Telberg Book Corp., 1978.

CHILE

- GSC Carta geologica de Chile. - Scale 1:50,000. - Santiago :
 Instituto de Investigaciones Geologicas, 19-
 maps:
 Hoja 41 Cuad. D-86 -- 1980
 Hoja 42 Cuad. Las Ramadas. -- 1980
 Hoja 43 Cuad. Carrizal. -- 1980
 Hoja 44 Cuad. Paso Rio Negro. -- 1980
 Hoja 45 Cuad. Cerro de la Mica. -- 1980
 Hoja 46 Cuad. Quillagua. -- 1980
 Hoja 47 Cuad. Cerro Posada. -- 1980
 Hoja 48 Cuad. Oficina Prosperidad. -- 1980

PACIFIC OCEAN ISLANDS

PACIFIC ISLAND

- UBC Tuvalu. X041 (D.O.S. 368p). - Scale 1:12,500. Tolworth, Eng.;
 Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1978-.

ATLASES

WORLD

- OOU World atlas of geology and mineral deposits /Duncan R. Derry.
 London: Mining Journal Books, 1980. ISBN 090011722 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

- UT Atlas of Central America /Stanley A. Arbingast...[et al.];
 cartography by William L. Hezlep. - Austin : Bureau of
 Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, c1979.
 vii, 62p. : col. maps; 28 x 37 cm.
 Bibliographical references.

CHINA

- UBC Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo to chih t'u chi.
 (Geological atlas of China; plus English table of contents &
 English key to color code & legend.)
 Distributor: New York : Telberg Book Co. 1971?

IRELAND

- OOU Atlas of Ireland / prepared by The Irish National Committee for
 Geography. Dublin : Royal Irish Academy. ISBN 909 1714135
 \$80.00.

POLAND

- UBC Atlas géologique de Pologne, - Scale 1:2,000,000.
 Wydawnictwas Geologiczne, 1956.

JUPITER

- UT Atlas of Io 1:25,000,000 topographic series /prepared for the Voyager Imaging Team in cooperation with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. - Scale 1:25,000,000; Mercator projection. (W360° - 0°/N70° - S70°., Reston, Va : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1979-
 — maps: 26 x 47 cm. on sheet 64 x 56 cm. - (Miscellaneous investigation series).

MONOGRAPHS

- UT A History of the Ordnance Survey /edited by W.A. Seymour; with contributions by J.H. Andrews... et al. - Folkestone: Dawson, 1980.
 xiv, 394 p. [15] leaves of plates : ill., maps (some col.).
- UT Luchtatlas van Nederland / onder auspicien van het Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.
 -- Bussum : Romen, c1978.
 231 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 28 cm.
 "Redactie-commissie G. J. van den Berg ... et al. ."
 Includes index.
 Bibliography: p. 229.
- OOU Toponymie française en Ontario /André Lapierre. - Montréal: Editions Etudes vivantes, 1981. ISBN 2-71070-00569-9. \$6.50.
- OOU Répertoire des cartes, plans et photographies aériennes. - Québec: Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources. Direction générale du domaine territorial., 1978.

* * *

A MIND-BOGGLING DISCOVERY

Why I happened to have the December 1981 Antiques is a long story, but it had the annual index in it. As is my wont when I run across an index, I checked out the entry for "maps." Sure enough, there were some entries. I was not able to find all the issues to which there were citations, but enough to impress me that here may be an untapped source to be checked regularly. The entry "chart, Delaware Bay and River, English. Apr: 880" was to a page with a photograph of a room with said map framed on the wall. The entry "globes, celestial and terrestrial, marked Cary's. Mar: 678" was to a photograph of the globes in question. The entry for a 1795 Tennessee map was to a small illustration which reproduced the map.

As we say, "information is where you find it," and this may prove to be worth some attention. I leave the retrospective search (and resulting article) to others.

Jeremiah Post
Free Library of Philadelphia

* * *

REVIEWS

The Purpose and Use of National and Regional Atlases, a collection of papers presented at an international seminar sponsored by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History and held in Ottawa, March 1979. Edited by Barbara J. Gutsell. (Toronto, B.V. Gutsell, Department of Geography, York University, 1979); vii, 100p.; (Cartographica Monograph no. 23); ISBN 0-919870-23-6; \$6.50. Also published as a monograph by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

National and regional atlases play an important part in presenting information about the physical, economic, and cultural resources of the jurisdictions they represent. Although the material in them is rarely original and is usually compiled from published sources, it is easily available and conveniently gathered in one place. As Richard Groot points out in his preface, the Salichtchev report, tabled in 1960, has been the definitive study on national atlases but, since 1960, many significant events have taken place which have greatly influenced the concepts behind the production of atlases; additionally many new national and regional atlases have been produced. It was therefore decided that "there could be no better time than 1979 to have a seminar to discuss the role of national atlases, their relevance in the electronic age, and the ways in which they might be more useful and productive to the user community."

How far the seminar itself was successful, it is difficult to judge as much of the value must have been in the discussions and workshops that followed the presentations of the papers. The papers as presented in this volume give a variety of viewpoints on the production of atlases and their use, mostly from a North American point of view. They are a mixture of the practical and the theoretical and range from Jean-Claude Muller's "Practical considerations in the production of the Junior Atlases of Alberta," which deals with the production problems in publishing an atlas, to T.H.B. Symons' "Some thoughts on the nature and purpose of national and regional atlases." The variety of approaches which can be made to atlas making is illustrated by several papers such as "An atlas of facsimile maps" by C. Grant Head and "Development atlases using computer techniques" by D.R.F. Taylor. Digital techniques are discussed either theoretically or practically in the course of some papers and the last chapter concerns the value of map libraries as resources for the production of atlases.

This publication should have particular value to map librarians who wish to know the philosophy behind and, in some cases, the production proceedings behind the publication of Canadian national and regional atlases. I would have liked to know more about the production of the national atlases which are produced in South America; some of these are excellent. Perhaps another Pan-American Institute seminar will deal with them.

RECENT CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIES

Several recent cartobibliographies form useful additions to the growing number of bibliographical sources for maps and provide an opportunity for a discussion of the effectiveness of various bibliographical techniques. The bibliographies are reviewed briefly below.

David Cobb's New Hampshire Maps to 1900: an annotated checklist¹ shows the same thorough approach as that of his earlier listing for Vermont. The bibliography includes entries for 516 single maps and brief listings of topographic quadrangles and fire insurance plans. Manuscript maps are generally omitted as are maps in books unless found separately in collections. Maps of all of New England or of several states are included for the eighteenth century because of their importance for New Hampshire. The format of the entries is brief and in note form; each piece of information is arranged on a separate line after a number for that category, for example: 3 (Imprint). Information is recorded on author, title, imprint, scale, collation, location, and description. Bibliographical references to atlas sources and other reference works are given in some cases.

The bibliography is arranged in chronological order which, unfortunately, in a regional listing is not very useful for the researcher. I feel that the chronological method should only be used for the listing of variants and editions or other specialized bibliographical studies. There is an index of places and railroads, but this does not include entries for New Hampshire or for larger areas, thus making it difficult to see what proportion of the maps are for the whole state. Besides an index of authors, engravers, and publishers, the work is rounded out with a brief description of the five major collections searched, a long bibliography of references cited, and an appendix on New Hampshire place-name changes.

The entries are well laid out and easy to read; the typeface is small but attractive. Unfortunately, the binding of my copy of this paperback is already falling apart.

A similar bibliography, for a Western state, is Riley Moore Moffat's Printed Maps of Utah to 1900.² Here again, the 303 entries are arranged chronologically. The work is more strictly confined to printed maps than Cobb's but maps in atlases and books are included. The maps are entered under title and there is a full transcription of the bibliographical information found on the map including title, author, printer, publisher, and date. Size, colour, and scale are set off in a paragraph below, and this is followed by paragraphs on notes, references, and locations.

Although I favour full transcription as shown here it is not always easy to understand and, in this case, because double-spacing is used through out, the entries are hard to read. Single-spacing of the various paragraphs would have been much clearer. There is also a bibliography of sources and an index which includes authors, publishers, printers, and places within Utah. Again, general maps of the state are not indexed. The bibliography is prefaced with a twenty-three page article on the mapping of Utah, which adds greatly to the value of the publication.

Harold Otness' Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks³ is similar to his first index of early twentieth-century guidebooks which was reviewed in A.C.M.L. Bulletin 31 (June 1979), p. 35-6,

in that in the earlier listing he begins with an introductory essay on guidebook-publishing in the century. The maps are again arranged alphabetically by place and sub-arranged by date. The brief entry includes the scale, size, and guidebook-source. The bibliography of guidebooks at the end indicates that most date from the last half of the century; the earliest is from 1826. Usually, only one edition was checked and this can vary from an early to a late edition depending, presumably, upon those found in major Midwest libraries. As the author notes, many of the maps were reproduced in other editions of the guides so that this index also serves as a rough indicator of the contents of other editions. The list of guidebooks, however, reveals a certain randomness in terms of the edition checked, and one wonders if it would have been possible to have made checks of first or very early editions of the guides to see when the map first appeared, and latest editions to see if the maps remain the same. This would also help in assigning the correct date to the map. Admittedly, checking all the editions would have been labour-intensive and not very productive.

Volume II of Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection⁴ covering Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon, and Northwest Territories is very similar to volume 1, which was reviewed in A.C.M.L. Bulletin 40 (October 1981), p. 51-2. Again, the maps are from the major collections in the Public Archives of Indian Affairs Branch and Indian Affairs and Northern Development record groups and relate to Indian reserves and Indian land sales and surveys.

The maps are arranged by province and then alphabetically by Indian reserve or agency. Maps are then grouped chronologically; general maps are listed at the beginning of the appropriate sections. A list of Indian reserve and settlement numbers in Western Canada is given in an appendix. Each entry provides a transcription of all or part of the title including authors and dates.

The approximately twenty-five illustrations serve as very useful indicators of the types of maps in the collection particularly since the listing is lacking in several essentials. It is surprising in a list important enough to be published (and costly enough to the taxpayer) that scale is not given, there is no indication of whether maps are manuscript or printed (manuscript additions and dates are noted but it is not clear to this reviewer whether the original is printed or also in manuscript) and, finally, record group numbers and other provenance or file numbers clearly evident on the illustrations are not given. The general listing is particularly hard to use because the titles are often transcribed very selectively, the edition, series number, and sometimes the publisher, scale, and format being omitted making the maps very difficult to identify. From the archival point of view, record group, item number, and other provenance numbers such as Indian Affairs Survey number would seem to be essential data for the identification of the item and correlation with textual sources and possibly "copies" (more correctly, variants) in provincial archives. Since the listing is not an inventory of one record group these numbers would appear to be even more important to include and presumably National Map Collection staff would have to have an annotated copy of this list with filing numbers to actually find the material for a researcher.

The listing appears to have fallen into a limbo between a bibliography and a finding list but, unfortunately, lacks the essentials of both. It has often been a criticism of cartographic archives in the past that they

neither practice true archival inventory methods nor fully accept the cataloguing and bibliographical methods of the librarian when they handle maps separately. These bibliographies would appear to be continuing this unfortunate pattern and the result is that the researcher is caught in the middle. With the work being done in preparing for national bibliographical control for maps in Canada perhaps there should be a reevaluation of these lists to ensure they are meeting the standards being set elsewhere.

References

1. David A. Cobb, New Hampshire Maps to 1900: an annotated checklist (Hanover, N.H. and London, Eng. : New Hampshire Historical Society, 1981). Distributed by the University Press of New England. ISBN 874511666
2. Riley Moore Moffat, Printed Maps of Utah to 1900 : an annotated bibliography, W.A.M.L. Occasional Paper, no. 8 (Santa Cruz : Western Association of Map Libraries, 1981). ISBN 0-939112-09-4
3. Harold Otness, Index to Nineteenth Century Plans Appearing in Guidebooks : Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer plus selected other works to provide coverage of over 1800 plans to nearly 600 communities, found in 164 guidebooks, W.A.M.L. Occasional Paper, no. 7 (Santa Cruz : Western Association of Map Libraries, 1980).
4. Linda Camponi, Diane Tardif-Coté, and Guy Poulin, Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection; Cartes des Réserves et Agglomérations Indiennes de la Collection Nationale de Cartes et Plans. Volume II : Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories (Ottawa : National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1981). ISBN 0-662-51523. free

*Joan Winearls
Map Librarian
John P. Robarts Library
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario*

* * *

EARLY MAPS OF NOVA SCOTIA DISCOVERED

Garry D. Shutlak, Map Archivist at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, responded to the appeal of the NCC Map Exhibition Committee for exemplary Canadian cartographic material to be exhibited at the ICA Conference in Warsaw (July-August, 1982) with the announcement of a significant discovery. He states that they "were fortunate enough to discover, when moving, a collection of detailed maps of the province of Nova Scotia at a scale of 20 chains to the inch and produced in 1834." The maps show county boundaries, towns, roads, lakes, and streams. Cape Breton is not included. The archives possess 110 of the original 126 (approximately) sections. These sections have recently been indexed.

* * *

IFLA REPORT

Hugo L.P. Stibbe
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

The 47th IFLA Council and General Conference, Section of Geography and Map Libraries, was held in Leipzig, August 17-22, 1981. The minutes of the two Standing Committees, as recorded by David Carrington, Secretary, and a report on the professional paper sessions are given below.

Standing Committee meeting I

1.1 Chairman's Call to Order and Welcome

The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Geography and Map Libraries Section was called to order by the Chairman, Helen Wallis (UK) at 14.20 Sunday, August 16 in Room 2-66, Seminar Building, Karl Marx University. The Chairman welcomed the following members and guests:

D. Carrington	(USA)	H. Stibbe	(Canada)
H. Gunzel	(FRG)	F. Wawrik	(Austria)
M. Pelletier	(France)	R. Zvonareva	(USSR)
W. Roselle	(USA)		

Dr. Zvonareva was representing A. Kozlova who was unable to attend. Apologies for absence were received from:

U. Ehrensvar	(Sweden)	G. North	(USA)
E.H. van de Waal	(Netherlands)	D. Prescott	(Australia)
L. Miekkaara	(Finland)	J. Wolter	(USA)

1.2 Manila Meeting Minutes

The minutes of the 1980 G&ML Section meetings, having been previously circulated in Newsletter No. 13, were accepted with one minor correction noted: on page 4 under item II, Meeting II, the title and speaker of the third presentation had been inadvertently omitted. The amended minutes should read:

(3) Subject: Moving the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress

Speaker: D. Carrington (Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., USA)

1.3 Chairman's Report

Copies of the Chairman's Report for the period 1980-81 were distributed to those present. The full report with the addition of the results of the Section election will appear in Newsletter No. 15, October 1981.

1.4 Financial Report

The Section's grant of support for administrative and project costs for 1981 amounted to Dfl 4640. Some £300 had been transferred to the World Directory Fund in Washington, D.C., in July 1981. The statement showed a balance of £686.25 as of August 13 indicating a very healthy financial position for the Section.

1.5 Standing Committee Officers and Members 1981-85

The Chairman reported that during the year three new members had been nominated to the Standing Committee: D. Carrington (USA); G. North (USA); and F. Wawrik (Austria). These new members will serve on the Standing Committee for the period 1981-85. Five current members of the Standing Committee were renominated and will serve for the same period: I. Kejlbo (Denmark); H. Stibbe (Canada); E.H. van de Waal (Netherlands); H. Wallis (UK); and L. Zogner (FRG). Four SC members who were nominated for the period 1979-83 will continue: H. Gunzel (FRG); M. Pelletier (France); W. Roselle (USA); and J. Wolter (USA). The status of three other SC members, L. Miekavaara (Finland), A. Kozlova (USSR), and U. Ehrensvar (Sweden), whose terms expired at the end of this biennium, is not clear. M. Murphy (USA) and D. Prescott (Australia) continue as observers. The present officers will serve until elections are held at the end of the conference.

1.6 Section Working Group and Project Reports

1.6.1 World Directory of Map Collections

David Carrington, Working Group Secretary, reported that more than 2,000 questionnaires and cover letters in four languages were mailed during 1980 and 1981. To date some 650 responses have been received. These returns have been annotated and alphabetized by city within country. Of the 325 libraries listed in the first edition, 103 failed to respond to the 1980-81 survey. Subsequently, these institutions have received follow-up requests. Only 20 questionnaires were returned for reasons of insufficient address. Many respondents included brochures, catalogues, guides, and other documents describing their collections. Photographs of major collections, libraries, and archives are now being solicited. Work remaining to be accomplished before the new edition can be published includes text editing, indexing, typescripting, and proofing. J. Wolter, Working Group Chairman and Directory Editor reports that a 1982 publication date is anticipated.

1.6.2 Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries

The workshop, scheduled for August 25 - September 9, 1981 in Utrecht is fully subscribed. Grants from the International Cartographic Association and the government of the Netherlands will provide financial support for twelve map curators from developing countries. Three or four additional map librarians may attend. The Section's Newletter, as well as INSPEL (the official organ of the Special Libraries Division, IFLA) will publish a full report after the workshop has been conducted.

1.6.3 Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management

W. Roselle, Chairman of the Working Group, reported that a draft questionnaire to be used in a survey of current map library equipment needs and space requirements has been prepared but not as yet finalized. He noted that the survey would not begin until the working group was fully staffed. There is the possibility that regional correspondents will be appointed to assist with the compilation and analysis of the survey data. A question was raised regarding the need for a manual of map library equipment. Section members agreed that some guidelines and standards would be useful but deferred a final decision pending a full working group meeting.

1.6.4 ISBD(CM) and UNIMARC

M. Pelletier reported on the decisions taken at the ISBD Review Committee meetings held in London, August 10 and 11, 1981. A review of the published ISBD's including ISBD(CM) has been authorized by the IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing and the International Office for UBC. The review process will be limited to resolving problems of consistency and uniformity of expression and definition within the basic framework of the published documents. Specifically, it was noted that ISBD(CM) should incorporate more, and more varied, examples throughout the text and in the appendix of examples. It is possible that adaptations of examples appearing in the soon-to-be published Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) Manual would be appropriate for the revised ISBD(CM). The Section agreed to form a new working group to coordinate the review and redrafting of the ISBD(CM).

1.6.5 Liaison Activities

Recent liaison with several external organizations has proved to be very rewarding. At the International Cartographic Association (ICA) meetings in Tokyo, August 25 - September 1, 1980, the delegates unanimously accepted the establishment of the Joint ICA-IFLA Working Group on the Documentational Aspects of Cartographic Materials. This Working Group will actively participate in and/or monitor the effort toward establishing the second edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography (MDTTC) and working toward a program of Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) for cartographic materials (the latter will be placed on the ICA Warsaw meeting agenda). The map curatorial workshop in Utrecht is yet another example of the success of the Section's liaison activities.

1.7 Medium-Term Program

The Draft Medium-Term Program 1981-1985 was compiled by the IFLA Professional Board to be used as a working document for the Leipzig conference. Based on recommendations submitted by Section officers in Manila, IFLA has sanctioned work on nine specific Section projects including preparation of a handbook of examples as a guide to ISBD(CM) and UNIMARC, cooperation in the revision of the chapters relating to cartographic materials in UNIMARC, and development of an audiovisual program as an adjunct to the Manual of Map Curatorship for use in subsequent curatorial workshops.

1.8 IFLA 48th General Conference, Montreal, Canada 1982

Cartographic networks and networking was adopted as the theme for the Section's professional meetings in Montreal. A call for papers will be made later this year. H. Stibbe, on behalf of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, invited all Section members to attend the A.C.M.L. annual meeting and conference in Ottawa immediately preceding the IFLA conference. The National Map Collection (Canada) will be celebrating its 75th anniversary in 1982 and a number of special programs and social events are planned. A program announcement, including a form requesting additional information, is available from the A.C.M.L. Organizing Committee, c/o National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, Canada.

Standing Committee meeting II

2.1 Chairman's Call to Order

The second meeting of the Standing Committee was called to order Thursday, August 20 at 13:30 in Room 2-66, Seminar Building, Karl Marx University with Helen Wallis (UK) in the chair. Present were: D. Carrington (USA); J. Dammhain (GDR); H. Gunzel (FRG); E. Klemp (GDR); M. Pelletier (France); W. Roselle (USA); H. Stibbe (Canada); A. Veaner (USA); H. Wallis (UK); F. Wawrik (Austria); L. Zogner (FRG); R. Zvonareva (USSR).

2.2 Election of Section Officers

Officers elected for the biennium 1979-81 must retire at the close of the Leipzig conference. Members were therefore invited to place into nomination Section colleagues eligible to hold elected office. The nomination of H. Stibbe by W. Roselle for the position of Section Chairman, seconded by H. Gunzel, carried unanimously by acclamation. M. Pelletier placed into nomination D. Carrington for the position of Section Secretary. Seconded by H. Stibbe, the nomination carried unanimously by voice vote. H. Wallis was appointed Section Financial Officer. All officers will represent Section interests on the Coordinating Board of the Special Libraries Division.

In accepting the chairmanship for the Section, Hugo Stibbe stated that he was honoured and pleased to have been elected. He said that the performance, dedication, and hard work of the outgoing Chairman, Dr. Helen Wallis, who has in fact been running the affairs of the Section since 1969, was going to be a hard act to follow. On behalf of all Section members, past and present, he thanked Dr. Wallis for her substantial contributions to the Section. In addition, the outgoing Secretary, Dr. E. Hans van de Waal, was thanked in absentia for his hard work for, and contribution to, the Section.

2.3 Section Working Group and Project Assignments2.3.1 World Directory of Map Collections

J. Wolter (USA), Chairman and Editor
M. Murphy (USA)

The appointments of the fifteen regional correspondents and editors remain active. The position of Secretary, formerly held by D. Carrington, was officially abolished.

1.3.2 Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries

E. H. van de Waal (Netherlands), Chairman
M. Pastoureau (France), Secretary
R. Drazniowski (USA)
H. Wallis (UK)

M. Murphy (USA), Assistant to the Chairman
H. Wallis will be responsible for English language text editing of the Manual of Map Curatorship.

2.3.3 Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management

H. Gunzel (FRG), Chairman	E. Klemp (GDR)
H. Aschenborn (South Africa)	D. Prescott (Australia)
D. Carrington (USA)	S. Tyacke (UK)
B. Kidd (Canada)	

2.3.4 ISBD(CM) Review Committee

M. Pelletier (France), Chairman S. Tyacke (UK)
M. Chu (Hong Kong) L. Zogner (FRG)
A. Kozlova (USSR)

2.3.5 Liaison Activites

E.H. van de Waal (Netherlands) will continue to represent IFLA as a whole.

2.3.5.1 ICA-IFLA Interassociational Working Group

H. Wallis (UK), Chairman
E.H. van de Waal (Netherlands), Secretary
M. Pelletier (France)

2.4 Publications and Published Reports

The Section Secretary was designated as the contact person for inquiries regarding preparation of reports and papers for publication in INSPEL and the IFLA Journal.

THE SECTION'S PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS AT LEIPZIG

The Geography and Map Libraries Section convened three professional paper sessions during the 47th IFLA Council and General Conference. The theme of all three Section professional paper sessions was "Map Curators and the Cartographic Community." Dr. Egon Klemp, Director of the Map Division, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, GDR, spoke on access to the cartographic collections in the GDR libraries. Dr. Klemp went into some detail outlining the processes by which map librarians in the GDR manage their collections, emphasizing in particular methods of arrangement, cataloguing, and filing. He also described some of the finding aids and publications available to map library and archive users. Dr. Klemp closed by stating that uniform accessibility had not yet been achieved but added that the increasing use of advanced computer technology would greatly assist realization of that goal.

Dr. Lothar Zogner, Director, Map Section, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, FRG, read a paper entitled "Kartensammlungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin (West)" [Map Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin]. The paper, a statistical analysis based on returns of questionnaires sent to some 1,400 libraries, archives, collections, and repositories, assessed the development and importance of map collections in the FRG.

The final paper of the professional session was presented by Mlle. Monique Pelletier, Chief, Département des Cartes et plans, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Entitled "French Map Libraries and National and International Professional Organizations," it described the nature and purpose of the Working Group on Map Libraries and Cartographic Documentation which has been recently established within the Comité française de cartographie (CFC). This new group has contributed significantly toward developing a link between the national cartographic agencies and the map curatorial community thus providing a forum for discussion and resolution of common problems. In her paper Mlle. Pelletier also reported on the status of development and implementation of new cataloguing rules for cartographic materials in France. The rules will be derived from the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD(CM)).

NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS

SALES OF C.G.M.W. MAP PUBLICATIONS

In response to an open letter written by the secretary-general of the Commission for the Geological Map of the World and published in A.C.M.L. Bulletin 40, Bob Batchelder of the Maps and Air Photos Library at the University of Calgary wrote the following:

We have copies of all the maps produced by the C.G.M.W. - some of which were ordered directly from you while some were ordered through an agent.

I know that some of the companies in Calgary have ordered copies of the Geological World Atlas through agents. Should you wish to increase sales in Calgary, I suggest that you contact Vera McIntosh, Map Sales, Carter Mapping Ltd., 1035 - 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E9, Canada.

I look forward to upcoming map publications of the C.G.M.W.

* * *

NEWBERRY LIBRARY CLOSSES TEMPORARILY

The Newberry Library will temporarily suspend its services to readers, reference services by telephone and mail, photo-duplication services, and interlibrary loans February 1 through April 30, 1982.

By January 1982, the Newberry's new bookstack building, linked to the existing building, will be completed. It will safely house all the Newberry's priceless collections in history and the humanities. Renovation of the existing building will then begin to improve facilities for readers, staff, and the public.

During the three months when the Library will be closed, the collections will be moved from the present building to the bookstack building. All library materials on reserve will be recalled prior to moving.

The Newberry realizes that certain cases require exceptions. Library fellows and readers with urgent research or publication deadlines may apply to the Library's Review Committee for special limited service during the closing. Requests will take at least three weeks to process.

The Library thanks you in advance for your cooperation and patience. Most services to readers will resume in May 1982; however, readers are advised to call or write before going to the library.

*Sandra Hunnicutt
Assistant to the President
Newberry Library, Chicago
943-9090 ext. 251*

* * *

THE LAMENT OF AN INDEXER

The following plea, addressed to all map-makers and publishers in the world, appeared in The Geo Ref Newsletter 4 (November 1981):

What a bibliographer and an indexer would love to have in a map but rarely does!

1. Title
2. Indication of location plus longitudes and latitudes
3. Publication date
4. Responsible organization or person or publisher -- or anything
5. Scale
6. Legend
7. Edition indication (with previous editions indicated also)
8. Serial information
9. Relation, if any, to monograph publication
10. An indication that the blasted thing is a map in the first place.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS OF IFLA INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR UBC

The following letter, dated 20 August 1981, was sent to all IFLA national association members in order to publicize the funding problems of the IFLA International Office for UBC. The brochure referred to in the last paragraph is entitled IFLA UBC Publications in Print and Forthcoming. It lists various publications under the following headings: International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions, Uniform Heading, Manuals and Guides, MARC Machine-readable Cataloguing, Special Studies, Serial, and Other Publications.

At the IFLA Conference in Leipzig this summer discussions were held on the serious funding problems of the IFLA International Office for UBC. As you may know, the Office derives an important part of its income from the sale of its publications. These, particularly the ISBD texts and the special manuals for the standardization of cataloguing practices, are used worldwide. The UBC Advisory Committee felt that there was still insufficient knowledge in the international library world of the range of the publications and their availability. In order to generate interest and support for the work of the UBC Office and awareness of its publications, the Advisory Committee proposed soliciting the assistance and co-operation of IFLA national association members to ensure further publicity.

The Advisory Committee hopes you will agree with its suggestion and that you will consider any appropriate publicity within your own library community. You may be interested to know that the Advisory Committee has expressed its concern to the IFLA Programme Management Committee that the professional work of various IFLA Sections could not continue in the areas of bibliographic standardization and the compatibility of bibliographic records without the continued support of the UBC Office. The Committee therefore requested the Programme Management Committee to ensure that every effort be made to provide for the continuing human and financial resources necessary for the maintenance of the UBC Office.

A copy of the current publications brochure, April 1981, is enclosed and further brochures and information about new publications can be obtained directly from the IFLA UBC Office, c/o Reference Division, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, Great Britain.

I. Bagrova
Chair, UBC Advisory Committee
Chair, Division of Bibliographic Control

* * *

REPORT OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVIST, VICTORIA, B.C.

This summary of recent activities in the Map Collection at the B.C. Provincial Archives in Victoria was submitted to Betty Kidd of the National Map Collection for inclusion in the Cartographic Archivists Newsletter, no. 11 (October 1981).

Since our last contribution to the Newsletter which appeared in May, we have acquired several interesting groups of cartographic material. In June we received over a hundred land utilization maps, Forest Management Licence maps and Forest District fire maps from the government departments concerned. Some negatives of the early Bank of Montreal building at Merritt, B.C. were also received.

Conversion of existing catalogue records to Library of Congress headings has been completed. The change from PRECIS was because of a decision which the Subject Thesaurus Subcommittee of the Information Retrieval Committee took to use Library of Congress subject headings as a basis for the subject heading list for the planned unified catalogue.

After a space of several months, the Archives has a new conservator. Barry Byers is from Vancouver and he is busy ordering the necessary equipment to start up. However, we expect to rely more on the use of microfilm, both in 35 mm. and 105mm. format for the foreseeable future as a means of conserving maps and plans.

We recently had to remove some 59 cartons of maps and plans because the fire inspector decreed it hazardous having them taking up so much room and are now considering retaining only the 35 mm. aperture cards for a collection of several thousand hospital plans.

Although we did not get any extra help during the summer, it was pleasing to receive funds in the budget for virtually everything we needed in the 1981-82 budget year. The first batch of large size steel cabinets for horizontal map storage have already arrived and are in place. Another welcome item received recently is a Vista microform reader. This is similar to a unit at the University of British Columbia map library. It will take 105 mm., microfiche, aperture cards and colour slides and negatives.

Geoff Castle
Archivist

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NCC MAP EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

There have been several recent communications from the chairman of the National Commission for Cartography's Map Exhibition Committee to the Canadian cartographic community. The first of these, dated October 1981, invites suggestions for maps and atlases to be included as part of Canada's contribution to the cartographic exhibition at the ICA Conference in Warsaw; this communication plus the attached information sheet are reproduced below. The second letter from the chairman, Aileen Desbarats, urges a speedy response to the initial appeal. She asks her colleagues to send the exhibition committee the titles of the most significant Canadian maps of which they have become aware within the last two years.

As in previous years, an exhibition of maps and atlases, broadly related to the themes under discussion, will be a significant part of the 11th ICA Conference in Warsaw in July 1982. A committee of the NCC has been asked to assemble and select the Canadian contribution to this exhibition.

On behalf of this committee I would like to invite you to submit any of your work produced between 1978-82 for consideration and/or to draw the attention of your colleagues to this request for submissions. Two copies of each submission should be sent in. Maps should be sent in rolled in sturdy well-wrapped tubes.

Each map or atlas in the exhibition must be identified and described so I would like to draw your attention to the map identification sheet accompanying this letter. Please fill in relevant information for each submission. It is most important that the particular significance of the map be outlined in the commentary.

The address to be used in forwarding material is as follows:

NCC Map Exhibition Committee, Warsaw, 1982
c/o Aileen Desbarats
The Map Library
University of Ottawa
65 Hastey St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A5

Potential exhibitors should be interested to know that the final map selection, in all probability, will be sent to three other conferences of related interest. Because of the time, work, and expense involved in soliciting, selecting, labelling, and preparing the exhibit for Warsaw, the same selection will be most likely also sent to three other conferences for which map exhibits have been requested, namely, the PAIGH Conference in Santiago, Chile, in March; the Canadian Institute of Surveyors in Ottawa, in April; and the Canadian Association of Geographers, also in Ottawa, in the spring. Extra copies of selected maps may be required for this.

The Warsaw conference and the others mentioned will provide a unique opportunity to display fine, recent Canadian maps and atlases to interested foreign colleagues and to those at home. The committee hopes for a quick and enthusiastic response to its appeal for submissions.

*Aileen Desbarats
Map Exhibition Committee*

The information sheet which is to be completed and included with the submission asks for the following data: title, author(s), scale, place of publication, publisher, printer, date of information, date of publication, whether the item is for sale, price, vendor's address, and additional comments on the submission.

* * *

ICA CONFERENCE -- CALL FOR PAPERS

The 11th International Cartographic Association Conference will be held in Warsaw, Poland, from July 19 to August 14, 1982.

The conference theme "Thematic Mapping: theoretical and practical problems" has been divided into six sections:

1. theoretical foundations of cartography
2. new information sources and automation in thematic map making
3. thematic maps for regional and economic planning
4. modern school atlases
5. history of thematic mapping
6. standardization of geographical names in mapping.

The NCC is responsible for the selection of Canadian papers, and a Papers Committee has been organized as follows:

Roger M. Defoe, chairman	Al Rayburn
Neil G. Grant, secretary	Lou Skoda
Betty Kidd	Jim Linders
Pierre Pardis	

All members of the Canadian cartographic community are invited to submit abstracts of papers of approximately 500 words to the Papers Committee by December 31, 1981. Abstracts should be accompanied by a short biographical sketch of the author(s).

The primary criteria for the selection of papers will be:

1. the papers must relate to the theme of one of the sections
2. the papers must have a high degree of originality
3. the papers must not have been published elsewhere.

A poster session is also planned. In addition to an abstract, further documentation, as required, should be provided to the Papers Committee.

Please forward all correspondence to:

1982 Papers Committee (ICA)
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Attn: Neil G. Grant (rm. 178)
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9

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IFLA CONFERENCE -- PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

The 48th General Conference of IFLA will be held in Montreal in 1982. The preliminary program of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries for the period August 22-28, 1982, is printed below. This program has been put together by the Section Chairman and Secretary based on information received from IFLA Headquarters and the IFLA Organizing Committee in Montreal.

Sunday 22 August 1982

Meeting of the Standing Committee (SC I meeting)

(Closed meeting, but open to observers at the discretion of the Chairman)

Monday 23 August 1982

Morning - Opening of the IFLA Conference

- Plenary I

Afternoon - Division of Special Libraries professional program

Tuesday 24 August 1982

Section tour day.

This tour day is only open to participants and members of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries. It is organized by, and offered to the Section by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (A.C.M.L.). The tour will most likely be a geographical/geological field trip in the Canadian shield north of Montreal. A fee will most likely be levied to defray some of the costs of transportation.

Wednesday 25 August 1982

All day professional program of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries.

Morning - Professional papers

3 hours (Four papers have been solicited)

Afternoon - Panel: "Types of Cartographic Networks"

3 hours (Five panel members have been approached)

Thursday 26 August 1982

All day IFLA tour day.

Participants have the choice between two out-of-town tours: One east of Montreal, to Quebec City and one west of Montreal to Ottawa. In addition, there are a number of tours organized within the Montreal metropolitan area.

Friday 27 August 1982

Morning - Meeting of the Standing Committee (SC II meeting)

(Closed meeting, but open to observers at the discretion of the Chairman)

Afternoon - Plenary II

Saturday 28 August 1982

Conference closing session

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12TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ICA

The Australian Institute of Cartographers invites you to the 7th General Assembly and the 12th International Conference of the International Cartographic Association, to be held in Perth, Western Australia, in August 1984. Enquiries may be sent to the conference director, Mr. Don Pearce, at the following address: P.O. Box 6208, Hay Street, East Perth, Western Australia 6001.

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A BOOK OF BASICS

For Newcomers in Charge of a Small Map Collection

Most members of the A.C.M.L. have at some point in their careers been approached by newcomers to the field in search of information and advice. Often, these newcomers have been given responsibility for a small map collection as but one aspect of their daily work, and they lack the training necessary to help them approach their task. The challenge to trained map librarians is to sift and select from their knowledge and experience just enough information and advice to get these newcomers started at a level of operation consistent with the needs of a small collection--but not to confuse them with too much detail.

In order to facilitate the passing on of this kind of information, the A.C.M.L. decided to produce and publish a guide containing much of the distilled wisdom of its members. Subjects dealt with include such basic issues as the nature of maps themselves, what makes them different from other library materials, and how they are acquired, stored, and used. The operation of a limited reference service is described and simple guidelines for the management of the collection are spelled out.

Copies of A Guide for Small Map Libraries are available at a cost of \$11.00 from:

Association of Canadian Map Librarians
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
89 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1L 0N1

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

BARBARA FAIRFELL
ALEEN DESBARATS

Association of
Canadian Map Librarians

CARTES HISTORIQUES

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

HISTORICAL MAPS CANADA CARTES HISTORIQUES

1 - 50

OTTAWA
1980

HISTORICAL MAPS PROJECT

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published 80 reproductions of historical maps of Canada. Six maps (## 81 - 86) are currently being printed. They will be available for distribution towards the end of November, 1981.

A special set of introductory sheets has been produced for the first group of 50 maps. They are printed on the same paper and are of the same size as the facsimile maps. The introductory set consists of the title page (reproduced above); foreword; index to maps in order of their publication; list of maps arranged in chronological order; list of authors; and list of sponsors. This set should be of considerable value to librarians and private collectors, who have acquired ACML maps over the last six years. It can be obtained for \$6 (\$5 + \$1 postage) from -

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