WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

"... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries ..."
The Information Bulletin is published three-times-per-year by the Western Association of Map Libraries, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official position of the Association.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries".

Membership Dues: Individual Members residing in the Principal Region, may attend meetings, serve as an Officer, vote, and receive the Information Bulletin and announcements of meetings. $10.00 per year.

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Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only, for a onetime payment of $200. In addition to full Membership, all issues of the Information Bulletin and all Occasional Papers will be sent as published.

Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. The institution may designate one of its staff as its Representative. The Representative has all rights as Individual Members, but may not hold office. The Institutional Member will receive one copy of each issue of the Information Bulletin and each Occasional Paper issued during the year of membership. $25. per yr.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

WHAT: Fall Meeting    WHERE: University of Nevada, Reno
WHEN: October 11 - 12, 1978    HOST: Mary Ansari, Mines-Engineering
& Post-Meeting Field Trip    Librarian, Mines Library, UNR
and Meetings

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1 - 5 p.m.
§ Registration.    Welcoming remarks and announcements.
§ Cartography of Early Nevada, 1820 - 1900: Alvin R. McLane, Consulting Geologist, Reno.
§ Mines Library: Before, During, & After the Move: Mary Garberson, Mines Lib; UNR.
§ Compilation of the Michigan Atlas and Plans for a Nevada Atlas: John Nellor,
  Dean, Graduate School, UNR; John Houghton and Terrill Kramer, Geography
  Department, UNR.
§ NCIC-West; Programs and Products: Lee Aggers, Chief, National Cartographic
  Information Center, Menlo Park.
§ Dinner, College Inn   7 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 12, 9 - 5 p.m.
§ Business Meeting.
§ Computergraphics for Scene Analysis: Richard Masse, Renewable Natural Resources
  Department, UNR.
§ Records and the Cartographer: Kent Molon, U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
§ Environmental Mapping in Nevada: John Bell, Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, UNR.
§ Land Use Suitability Mapping: Jim Hansen, Regional Planning Commission of Reno,
  Sparks, and Washoe County.
§ Remote Sensing of the Renewable Natural Resources; Data Sources, Storage, Re-
  trieval, and Interpretation: Paul Tueller, Renewable Natural Resources De-
  partment, UNR.
§ Use of Maps in Instruction of Remote Sensing Imagery Interpretation:
  Muriel Strickland, Map Librarian, San Diego State University
§ Urban History in Fire Insurance Maps: Nevada as a Case Study: Eric Moody, Great
  Basin Press, Reno.
§ The Obsolete Topographic Map as a Research Document: E. W. Kersten, Geography
  Department, UNR.
§ Tours of the Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology; Mines Library Map Room; and,
  Special Collections Map Display.
§ Dinner, College Inn   7 p.m.
Friday, Oct. 13, 9 – 1 p.m

Pyramid Lake Field Trip. Field Trip Leader, Joseph Lintz, Geology Department, UNR.
[Field trip is optional; cost is about $5.00 per person.]

Friday, Oct. 13 – Sunday, Oct. 15

Mountain Plains Library Association / Nevada Library Association joint meeting at Sahara Tahoe Hotel, Stateline, Nevada
(Stateline at Lake Tahoe is an easy commute by bus or car from Reno).

For information contact Mrs. Dorothy Rice, Technical Services Librarian, University of Nevada – Reno Library, Reno, NV 89557; (702) 784-6533;
or, Ms. Yvonne Saddler, Library Director, Douglas County Public Library, P.O. Box 337, Minden, NV 89423; (702) 782-3023.

Mary Ansari, Host for the Reno WAML Meeting, may be reached by phone at: (702) 784-6596; or by mail at: Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557.

All meetings will be held at the College Inn, 1001 N. Virginia St., Reno (which is across the street from the UNR campus). Inexpensive lodging is available at College Inn.

WAML Members within the Principal Region will receive a mailing about one month before the Reno meeting, containing information on housing, etc. Those Members, and anyone else interested in attending, who reside outside the Principal Region must request the final mailing from the Host.

WAML Executive Committee Cancels Honolulu Meeting – Plans to meet in Menlo Park instead – Host Accepts Invitation

As reported in the Minutes of the Seattle Meeting, the WAML Executive Committee has decided not to schedule its Spring 1979 meeting in Honolulu (at the same time as SLA). Instead, the San Francisco Bay Area was thought to be in line for a location, and the U.S. Geological Survey at Menlo Park was sought as Host for the meeting. WAML President Harold Otteson has received confirmation from J. R. Swinnerton, Chief, Western Mapping Center, U.S.G.S. Menlo Park, that he would be pleased to host the WAML meeting. He has assigned Mr. Lee Allgers, head of NCIC-West, to work with the WAML Executive in arranging the meeting.

Minutes
Business Meeting
Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML)
Spring Meeting, March 23-24, 1978
University of Washington, Seattle

The meeting was called to order by WAML President Harold Otness (Librarian, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon) at 1:32pm, Thursday, March 23, 1978 in the Department of Geography, Smith Hall, 4th floor, Room 404. He then introduced Ms. Anna Chiong, WAML host and Head of the Geography Library. She in turn introduced Dr. Richard Morrill, Chairman of the Geography Department, University of Washington. Dr. Morrill welcomed the WAML participants to the University of Washington. Following this, the WAML participants introduced themselves, one by one. Ms. Chiong stated that after the meeting those who wished could meet for dinner at the Sun Ya Chinese restaurant in the International District. It was further stated that there was a Cartographic Exhibit arranged by Robert D. Monroe, Head of Special Collections, which was located in the Rotunda on the second floor of Suzzallo Library.

1:43pm Mary B. Garberson of the Mines Library, University of Nevada-Reno, read the tentative schedule for the WAML Fall Meeting to be held at College Inn in Reno, Nevada, October 11-12, 1978.

1:46pm President Harold Otness read an announcement of the June 11-15 SLA Geography and Map Division meeting at Kansas City, which includes a field trip to the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

1:48pm Anna Chiong introduced Dr. Gerald Greenberg (who wrote his dissertation at the University of Washington on: "Map Design for Partially Seeing Students") of NCIC-W (National Cartographic Information Center - Western Region at Menlo Park, California). Dr. Greenberg spoke of new developments at NCIC and promised to send a NCIC representative to future WAML meetings and to provide information for the WAML Information Bulletin. NCIC is setting up "summary" catalogues of information. It is also searching and cataloging HUD maps (U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development). No new depositories of USGS maps are planned, and there may be some cutbacks.

2:41pm Questions answered by Dr. Greenberg: Microfiche in 35mm format will be preserved. NCIC may sell DMA (U.S. Defense Mapping Agency) maps to the public, since DMA may discontinue the handling of such map sales. Photomosaics of the Pacific Trust Territories are available from NCIC as well as topographic maps of the same area.

2:53pm A coffee break was announced.

3:28pm President Otness reopened the meeting by initiating the Business Meeting. He pointed out that Ms. Patricia Simpson, Curator of the University Library's Map Center, would be pleased to guide any of the meeting participants around the Map Center collection, located in the basement of the Suzzallo Library.

3:33pm Vice-President (President-elect) Frances Woodward stated that a list of all British Columbia maps was available. She pointed out that the 12th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was to be held in Victoria, B.C., at the University of Victoria on June 11-15, 1978.
3:36pm President Harold Otness suggested that a Membership and Hospitality Committee be formed to welcome new members and provide additional help in making members welcome at meetings. The names of six people were read as nominees for the Committee, and a majority vote of ayes confirmed their nomination. President Otness continued with the suggestion to change the name of the Publications Advisory Committee to Publications Committee; the current membership of 3 consisting of Ronald Whistance-Smith, Phil Hoehn, and Edward Thatcher (Chair), remains unchanged.

3:45pm Edward Thatcher announced that Harold Otness had nearly completed his work on Occasional Paper No. 4, "City plans in Guidebooks". He further stated that there were two additional Occasional Papers in progress: one by Larry Cruse of the University of California at San Diego on "Micro-cartography"; and one by Stanley Stevens on "Fairchild Aerial Surveys".

3:47pm Edward Thatcher stated that the March 1978 issue of the WAML Information Bulletin contains his article "Who Uses Carto-Materials from a University Library Collection - And Why? A Note on Recent Surveys". The article compares who uses versus who borrows cartographic materials.

3:48pm President Otness stated that contributions by members to the WAML Information Bulletin of notices or reviews on new maps or new books related to cartographic areas, as well as notices on duplicate maps available for exchange or free to requestors, were very welcome as-usual, and that acknowledgement would be provided to the senders.

3:49pm WAML Editor/Treasurer Stanley Stevens read the WAML Financial Report. He stated that to-date he had received 95-percent of all income due, amounting to $4,200. There had been some worry that the rise in WAML membership & subscription fees from $5.00 to $10.00 might result in losses in membership. However, presently there had only been the following reductions: (1) one principal region member, (2) five subscriptions, (3) three institutional members, and (4) two associate members. The Editor inquired if the Information Bulletin delivery to members and subscribers took an unduly long time. Ms. Sue Trevitt stated that she hadn't received the last two issues. The Editor offered a possible explanation for that circumstance, and invited members to report unusual or long delays to him.

3:35pm President Harold Otness asked Mr. Stevens to speak on the matter of forming a new map librarians organization. The subject was first suggested in 1974 at the Toronto SLA meeting, so Mr. Stevens remembered. The question of some negative aspects of attempting to schedule the meetings of two different organizations so that members of both could attend was especially evident at dual WAML/SLA and ACML/SLA meetings. After the San Diego WAML meeting, it was decided that the membership should be polled on their opinions on questions relating to forming or joining a new organization. The tabulation of the survey will be published in the next WAML Information Bulletin. Mr. Stevens then quickly read the general context of the replies received to the questionnaire that had been mailed to the membership.

4:18pm Harold Otness then stated his personal views, that it might be desirable to seek new professional alignments. WAML is a successful organization and presently distributes over 350 copies of its Information Bulletin per issue.
It is equal in content to other map information publications. The Occasional Papers have been well received. Membership in WAML permits knowing other librarians in the area. Individual membership permits "constructive and creative" results in spite of the, not unusual, rigidity and lack of support evidenced by many of the employer organizations of the WAML membership. He continued to say that if WAML participates in a joint or concurrent WAML/SLA Hawaii meeting, WAML would have to "scavenge" for facilities and speakers.

4:25pm Mary Larsgaard, SLA Geography and Map Division President-elect designate, stated that the SLA Hawaii meeting would take place Sunday-Thursday. If any speakers deliver papers [for WAML] on the previous week or on the Friday following the last SLA meeting on Thursday, SLA will not make the first claim on the copyright of those papers. She further stated that WAML, Australian, and Japanese map information library organizations are invited to attend the SLA meetings.

4:29pm Mr. Otness expressed his opinion that a single map organization would be more desirable than several similar organizations. This would make available Library of Congress information which is currently not available in our Western area. WAML doesn't charge members for attending its meetings. The only qualification for membership is an interest in maps. This has made it possible for people of different kinds of vocations to participate. He would like to see WAML more or less as it is, but associated with other regional organizations. Officers in a federated organization would be elected on a rotating basis. Combining into a single national organization would permit an improvement in the quality of the association's publication.

4:39pm Mr. Herbert Fox expressed different opinions from those of the previous speaker, opinions which he said he had stated in part, previously at the San Diego Meeting in October 1977. When he joined WAML, the association had 29 members. Now there are 181 members with 115 in the Principal Region. Most of the speakers at meetings have been of high caliber. In SLA the rank and file and the division officers lack communication. WAML members have freedom of action and can exercise control of the budget. Additionally, it is easy for members to attain familiarity with their peers. Why should WAML give up its independence? Why should a flourishing organization join SLA? Mr. Fox further stated that he could only attend one meeting in three years if he had to travel to the East Coast. In SLA, individual members find it hard to communicate with other members because of the size of the organization. He cited Stanley Stevens' support of autonomy from larger map library organizations in his paper "Whose journal is it? Members' or editor's?" [SLA G&M Div. Bulletin no. 101]. He went on to say that competition between map information organizations may be good for those organizations. The close contact possible between executives and members in a smaller organization, such as WAML, is one of its assets. In concluding, Mr. Fox declared that the existence of different cartographic information publications more easily allowed the expression of differing viewpoints, which was all to the good.

4:48pm Mr. Otness stated that he was "not pressing for a decision" on the associations' autonomy. Ms. Nancy J. Pruett declared that WAML was different and does not fit the mold of other organizations: "Let SLA Geography and Map Division merge with WAML." Ms. Marjorie R. Henry stated that WAML would turn into another SLA if autonomy was changed. Mr. Brian F. Phillips declared that
SLA's Geography and Map Division was not likely to break up. Mr. Ronald Whist-
tance-Smith opined that SLA membership cost would be greater; furthermore, the
qualitative difference between SLA/G&M, and WAML meetings and papers was not
enough to warrant the dissolution of WAML or of its merger with another organ-
ization.

5:15pm The Meeting recessed.

The meeting was called to order by President Harold Otness at 9:39 a.m., Fri-
day, March 24, 1978 in Suzzallo Library, 4th floor Conference Room. President
Otness expressed his appreciation to the librarians responsible for organizing
the Spring Meeting. Spring Meeting panel co-ordinator Marjorie Henry (Librar-
ian, Seattle Public Library) introduced Mr. Tom Kido of the City of Seattle
Engineering Department, Surveys/Mapping Division as the first speaker of several
panelists, representing both the public and private sectors of map production
and distribution, who lectured on the general theme of "Mapping in Seattle and
the Pacific Northwest".

9:40 am Tom Kido stated that the Surveys and Mapping Division of the City of
Seattle was the centralized source of all maps for the City of Seattle. Maps
previous to 1889 were not officially available since they were destroyed in
the Great Seattle Fire of 1889. The Mapping Division has many types of maps
available and there were at least 30 different types. There were many maps of
records of surveys, state plat maps, and maps showing changes of ownership, all
of which must be compiled and drawn according to the law. In the period of
1905-1935 maps of the quarter-sections were published. One hundred-and-one
have been completed, sometimes 6-7 at one time, by two cartographers. The
Washington State System of coordinates has been established by agreement with
NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). However, mapping is
presently at a standstill due to budgetary constraints.

10:00 am Mr. Jim Bergsma was introduced (graduate of Western Washington State
University, Bellingham, with a degree in geography). He is presently a carto-
grapher with the King County Public Works Department. Mr. Bergsma stated that
before 1969 mapping in his department was done by a large group of people. In
1970 he joined the assessor's office, which then had three cartographers. In
the Public Works Department everything is geared to the engineers. If a map is
not related to roads it usually is not authorized for compilation.

10:15 am Mr. Steve Johnson was the next panelist. (He has a degree in Urban
Planning from the University of Illinois and another degree, in Geography, from
the University of Washington.) He is an employee of the King County Planning
and Community Development Department. In 1970 there was still no "complete"
Seattle City map. Maps of King County were still inaccurate in numerous details
in 1965. In 1973, King County and USGS undertook a cooperative mapping project
of King County. This project used USGS Maps as base maps. It was the first
county-associated map to show named coordinates, correct location of parks, po-
lice stations, etc. This map was titled: King County Guide. In includes a
mileage chart, geographic and economic data, and places of interest. It has
shaded relief and contains 5-colors. Its scale is 1:100,000 and the symbols
are modified from those used by the National Park Service. Additional subjects
covered are hydrography, transportation, and public service facilities. The
making of the map required five separations on mylar. The photo-ready work was
done at H.M. Gousha printing plant in San Antonio, Texas, because local Seattle printers could not handle that type of work. Printed copies of the map should be available after May 1978.

The Anderson Map Company, which preceded the Kroll Map Company, produced a King County map, a copy of which (dated 1907) is in the Seattle Public Library.

10:37 am A short break was taken.

10:52 am Mr. Wally J. Loacker, President of Kroll Map Company of Seattle was introduced. The Kroll Map Company produces maps used by real estate firms and they must be kept up-to-date. This type of local city map can be sold only to a limited market. The Kroll Map Co. also produces plat books used by county planning departments and also some city maps. Colors are used to facilitate the location of the different subdivisions in the Kroll atlases. The Company has ten employees. Mr. Kroll (the founder of the Company) is still alive and there is a tape recording of his recollections.

Mr. Edward Thatcher interjected the question of: When would someone be encouraged to write a history of the Kroll Map Company? Mr. Loacker expressed interest in this suggestion, and said he would confer with Ms. Henry regarding it.

The sale of Sanborn Atlases has experienced a reduction. One reason is the availability of property valuations, available inclusive by telephone, from the Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau.

11:20 am Ms. Anna Chiong introduced Mr. Mark Metsker of the Metsker Map Company of Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Metsker stated that his forebears had emigrated from Germany to Yorktown, Pennsylvania, and that he is a 4th-generation descendant of that family. In 1909 his great-grandfather, who was a civil engineer, came to Tacoma and founded the company. Metsker county maps are constantly revised. Oregon and Washington atlases are also produced and revised periodically. In 1945, Charles Frederick Metsker, his great-grandfather, retired. His grandfather's name is Charles Thomas Metsker. Data for the Metsker maps is compiled from road indexes, state highway maps, aerial photographs at the scale of 2-in. to the mile, and regular topographic maps at one-inch to the mile. Cartographers must be wary of the changes in shape of lakes when they shrink. Additional materials used for the compilation of Metsker maps are: U.S. Forest Service maps, city maps from city engineers, county maps, advance USGS topographic quads, and U.S. Bureau of Land Management maps. Atlases are revised every ten years. More than 3,000 maps are lithographed. Employment is seasonal and varies from 25 to 35 employees. His father's sisters operate the Seattle store. The Tacoma store is run by himself and his brother. They are dealers (and try to become dealers) of as many items as possible. The "negatives" used for printing are kept for 2 years. There are 6,000 dealers for Metsker maps. Metsker no longer destroys old atlases. Little aerial photography is used in the map compilation. County maps are at the scale of one-half-inch to the mile. Everything on the Metsker map is drawn free-hand. In 1957 his father started running the company and the family hopes to expand the business. There are currently 4 draftsmen working for the Metsker Map Company.

11:49 am Ms. Chiong introduced Mr. Robert Campbell, cartographer for the AAA Automobile Club of Washington State. Mr. Campbell stated that there are 240
separate organizations in the AAA club nationwide and that the seat of the association is in Washington, D.C. The association was formed in 1927. In 1970 the Seattle office (being himself as Chief Cartographer) compiled all the maps for the northwestern area. Maps are revised every 3 to 4 years. AAA maps are based on USGS topographic maps. The association has a copyright on each of its maps. The procedure of including ghost lakes was used to catch copyright infringements.

At 12:06 pm, Mr. Campbell concluded his talk and the participants dispersed for lunch at the HUB (Student Union building cafeteria).

1:32 pm President Harold Otness called the meeting to order in the Geography Department, room 404, 4th floor, Smith Hall. He made a few announcements, as a result of the Executive Committee's lunchtime deliberations: The Executive Committee has decided to cancel plans for a Spring 1979 meeting in Hawaii, and instead will solicit an invitation from USGS/NCIC for a meeting in Menlo Park; tentative plans for the following meeting are still being worked on, but a site in the Los Angeles area is being discussed.

Mr. Carl Nielsen distributed his bibliography: "Selected Map Sources in Seattle" for people who have limited knowledge about availability of maps in the area. Mr. Edward Thatcher suggested another dinner for the evening. Mary B. Garber-son reminded the participants to attend the Fall Meeting of WAML, October 11-12, 1978, at the University of Nevada, Reno.

1:37 pm Ms. Chiong introduced Dr. John Sherman who received his Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Washington, where he has been on the faculty since 1942, and now holds the rank of Professor. His presentation was on "Mapping for the Blind and Handicapped". Dr. Sherman has been the principal investigator of the USGS funded project, "Maps for the Visually Handicapped", since October 1974.

Dr. Sherman also worked on the early stages of the U.S. National Atlas. He also noted that most maps are obsolete by the time they can be printed. He mentioned that the Institute of Marine Studies is at work on The Atlas of North Pacific Resources with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Ninety-nine percent of the requests for maps designed for the blind are from non- visually handicapped persons. The number of maps designed for use by the blind are virtually non-existaeet. Part of Dr. Sherman's investigation has been directed toward developing production techniques for producing maps for the visually handicapped. Studies for the development of such maps must analyze the multiple functions of maps. It would be difficult to get funds for investigations restricted solely to the study of functions of maps for the blind. The program for the development of maps for the visually handicapped was sparked when a blind student requested a campus map from Dr. Sherman. Korean veterans who were visually handicapped made a campus map on plywood with braille signs. Series of standardized symbols are needed. Textures are needed for distinguishing areal differentiation; 12 textures have been designed. At first, only wood and glue maps were produced at the University of Washington. No photo-mechanical systems were adequate. Dr. Sherman is now producing maps by a process of offset printing, and dusting with appropriate chemicals, which is a thermographic process which produces a raised-relief of .0035-of-an-inch. The photo-polymer plates are of aluminum or iron and produce reliefs of .026 of-an-inch, versus 15 to 20-thousands for Braille. When a high-contrast nega-
tive is exposed to a plate with a high ultra-violet source, a raised surface image results.

A floor plan for use by the blind has been designed for the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. At the University of Washington, there is a campus map in use, available in 40 locations, consisting of separate modular units with color for helping the sighted to aid the blind. These maps are produced on a thermoform machine. The Royal National Institute for the Blind produced a map some years ago. A new African continent map is forthcoming from the Howe Press (Perkins School for the Blind). It is a problem to show scale to the blind.

There is a thesis by Charles Ogrosky, "Ordinal Scaling of Point and Linear Symbols for Tactual Maps" [Univ. of Wash. Ph.D., 1978; thesis 25809].

Signs for the blind must be available for the blind by 1980, according to a recent law by Congress.

The earliest known map designed for the blind was produced in the eighteen-forties. There is a Cartobibliography in progress (in the form of a thesis) of items related to the visually handicapped, which is being undertaken by a student in the University of Washington's cartography Master's program. [Anna Chiong, Head, Geography Library DP-10-ac, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, will report on this when it is available.]

2:26 pm A coffee break was taken.

2:49 pm President Harold Otness brought the meeting to order.

Ms. Patricia Simpson invited the participants to come to her home after the meeting for drinks and dinner. Ms. Chiong introduced Dr. Carl E. Youngmann, general editor of the "Coastal Zone Atlas of Washington", to talk about the atlas. (He has been assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Washington since 1973, director of the University's Cartographic Laboratory, and U.S. representative to the International Cartographic Association's Commission on Automation in Cartography.)

Dr. Youngman stated that the Atlas Project was initiated as an aid to coastal zone management. The University of Washington is an appropriate place to carry out this project because Washington State has led the nation in coastal zone management practices.

There is a Shoreline Master Plan which requires 3 levels of cooperation: county (regional), state, and federal. There is a State Department of Ecology in Washington which controls the Shoreline Master Plan and also distributes the Atlas. There is a need for statewide guidelines in coastal zone management.

The Atlas comprises the area 2,000 feet inshore from the highwater line.

Some of the points considered in planning the "Washington Coastal Zone Atlas" are: 1. Uniform assessment of choice of factors affecting the coastal zone which are to be selected for inclusion in the Atlas; 2. Consider the cultural, physical, and biological factors to be depicted in the Atlas from the selected coastal areas; and, 3. Scale and resolution to be used in the Atlas maps; 4. Appropriate and useful format, i.e., what the Atlas should contain, and its form.
At 3:28 pm, Dr. Youngmann introduced Ms. Eleanor Mathews, Cartographic Supervisor of the University of Washington's Cartographic Laboratory, Coastal Zone Atlas Project. Ms. Mathews stated that the base maps for the Atlas Project were the USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps and also some 15-minute series maps. Each segment of the coast is represented by 6 maps and 7 data sets.

The coast is divided into segments to fit into the Atlas pages, but this is done by using ecologically consistent units. Each coast segment-page includes a land-use and land-cover map. The data sets for each coast segment are computer handled and the data remains for use after the Atlas Project is completed. Urban categories are shown in several shades. Florida and Texas ecological studies were analyzed for possible applications to the Atlas Project. Persons desiring additional information or copies of this Atlas should refer to the information outlined in NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA (in this issue of the Information Bulletin).

The Project was begun in the Fall of 1976 and is scheduled for completion in early 1980. The automated data bank system of the Atlas Project is to be updated continually.

3:53 pm President Harold Otteness expressed his appreciation to host Anna Chiong and all those who participated in making the WAML Spring Meeting a success. The meeting dissolved and the participants adjourned to tour the "Washington Coast Zone Atlas Project" in room 208 of the Pacific National Bank Building.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul R. Martinez-Perry
WAML Secretary 1977/78
THE SPRING MEETING - WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Seattle, March 23-24, 1978

ATTENDANCE

Verl Anderson
Eastern Oregon State College, La Grande

Anna Chiong
University of Washington, Seattle

Susan Clark
University of Oregon, Eugene

Janet Collins
Western Washington University, Bellingham

Jim Coombs
Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana

Jerome DeGraaff
Portland State University, Portland, OR

Noel DeHart
Oregon State University, Corvallis

Myrna D. Fleming
University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Herbert S. Fox
California State University, Fresno

Mary Garberson
University of Nevada, Reno

Gerald Greenberg
National Cartographic Information Center, Menlo Park

Majorie Henry
Seattle Public Library, Seattle

Phil Hoehn
University of California, Berkeley

Leslie Jordan
University of California, Los Angeles

John Kawula
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Chisu Kim
California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo

Mary Larsgaard
Central Washington State University, Ellensburg

Beatrice Lukens
University of California, Berkeley

Paul R. Martinez-Perry
Cupertino, California

Carl Nielsen
University of Washington, Seattle

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon State College, Ashland

Brian Phillips
Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia

Nancy J. Pruett
University of California, Los Angeles

Dave Schacht
Oregon State University, Corvallis

Daniel Seldin
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Paul Simonds

Patricia Simpson
University of Washington, Seattle

Stanley D. Stevens
University of California, Santa Cruz

Muriel Strickland
San Diego State University, San Diego

Edward P. Thatcher
University of Oregon, Eugene

Ronald Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Maureen Wilson
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Elizabeth Winroth
Oregon Historical Society, Portland

Frances Woodward
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

GUEST SPEAKERS

Dr. John C. Sherman
Department of Geography DP-10
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

Dr. Carl Youngmann
"Washington Coastal Zone Atlas Project"
Department of Geography
University of Washington

Panel: "Mapping in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest".

Robert Campbell, Cartographer
AAA Automobile Association of Washington
330 Sixth Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98109

Wally Loacker, President
Kroll Map Company
2702 Third Ave.
Seattle, WA 98121

Mark Metsker
Metsker Map Co.
11 South Tenth St.
Tacoma, WA 98402

Steve Johnson
King County Planning and Community Development Dept.
King County Court House W217
Seattle, WA 98104

Jim Bergsma
King County Public Works Dept.
Engineering Services Division
King County Court House
Seattle, WA 98104

Tom Kido
City of Seattle
Engineering Dept./Surveys-Mapping Div.
Municipal Building
Seattle, WA 98104

[The thirteen-page List, compiled as of December 1, 1977, was published as a separate list and distributed with the Information Bulletin Vol. 9, #1.]

† Institutional Members

delete: David McClelland, U.S.G.S., EROS Data Center Library, Sioux Falls, SD.

¿ Information Bulletin Subscribers

delete: American Geographical Society, New York

add: Asian Library, Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, P.O. Box 3350, Manila, Philippines

add: Dept. of Geography, University of Bristol, University Road, Bristol, England BS8 1SS

add: Helsingin Yliopisto, Kirjasto Hankinta ja Luette - Lointitoinisto, PL 312, SF -00171, Helsinki 17, Finland

delete: Patricia H. Foley, NMSU Library, Box 3475, Las Cruces, NM 88003

change: ZIP Code to 27650 for Periodicals Service Center, D. H. Hill Library, Box 5007, North Carolina State, Raleigh, NC

delete: Margaret Tranter, The Library, University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4819, University Post Off., Papua New Guinea

add: Theonilla Troumbly, Map Librarian, Memorial Library, Mankato State Univ., Mankato, MN 56001

add: F. H. Green Library, West Chester State College, West Chester, PA 19380

add: Serials Dept., Memorial Library, Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, IL 61455

‡ Exchange Agreements

change: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, to c/o Ronald Whistance-Smith, The University Map Collection, Dept. of Geography, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada T6G 2H4

add: National Diet Library, Nagata-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100, Japan

§ Associate Members

delete: Beverly Chen, 16-S Heney St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5Y5

delete: Marjorie Ellis, Dept. of Geography, Southwest Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666

delete: Cindi Everitt, Maps Section, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968 [transferred to Principal Members section]
[Associate Members, cont']

delete: William A. Garrabrant, 51 S. Summit Ave., Pitman, NJ 08071

delete: James A. Kaduk, 1406 Central St., Apt. IN, Evanston, IL 60201

delete: William J. McCall, Map Librarian, Graduate School of Geography,
        Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610

delete: Kathryn Patten, 522 Nottingham Rd., Syracuse, NY 13210

change: Linda Siler-Regan [address to:] 7625 Hooes Rd., Springfield, VA 22150

delete: Jaswant Singh, 14 Cherokee, P.O. Box 34, Painesdale, MI 49955

Principal Region Members

change: Carol Tenopir Bales [name to:] Carol Tenopir [same address]

delete: Dianne E. Catlin, 8813 Roundtable Court, Fair Oaks, CA 95628

add: Noel B. DeHart, Map Room, Kerr Library, Oregon State University,
        Corvallis, OR 97331

add: Cindi Everitt, 609 7th Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84103

add: Gail S. Georgenson, Space Imagery Center, Lunar & Planetary Laboratory,
        University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

add: Leslie Jordan, 1511 Beloit Ave. #5, Los Angeles, CA 90025

add: Bernice Kimball, Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles, 200 No.
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change: Mary Larsgaard [address to:] P.O. Box 145, Ellensburg, WA 98926

delete: Paul M. Leverenz, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Library,
        University of California, La Jolla, CA 92037

change: Paul R. Martinez-Perry [address to:] P.O. Box 966, Cupertino, CA 95014

add: Eric McGuire, 25 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901

delete: Gene D. McPherson, Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles ....

delete: Jerome Munday, 2280 Monitor Court, San Jose, CA 95125

change: Carl N. Nielsen [address to:] 3837 Woodland Park Ave., #103, Seattle,
        WA 98103

add: E. Nolan, Archivist/Librarian, Lane County Pioneer Museum, 740 West 13th
        Ave., Eugene, OR 97402
[Principal Region Members, cont']

change: Joanne M. Perry [address to:] 90 Kent Court #5, Daly City, CA 94015

delete: Gary Rees, Instructor, Moorpark College, 7075 Campus Road, Moorpark, CA 93021

delete: Barry Tobias, Library, Lane County Pioneer Museum, Eugene, OR 97402

[late change:]

change: Ann L. Langston* [address to:] Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, AK 99723

* See note in Bench Marks!, this issue.

**BENCH MARKS!**

Gerard L. Alexander, Chief, Map Division, New York Public Library, has announced the following promotions and appointments:

ALICE C. HUDSON has been promoted to the position of First Assistant to the Chief of the Map Division, N.Y.P.L.

ROBERT B. SPERLING has been appointed Senior Map Cataloger in the Map Division, N.Y.P.L.

NANCY A. KANDOIAN has been appointed Map Information Assistant, Map Division, N.Y.P.L.

ANN L. LANGSTON, formerly of the UCLA Map Library, is now the Librarian at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska. The library specializes in Polar & Arctic materials, with subject emphasis in oceanography, cold-weather biology, physical geography and geology, Eskimo culture, and early ("and not so early") explorations. Ann writes that it is a "one-person library, and I like it! Small neglected map collection, too."

MARY LARSGAARD, Past-President of WAML, Map Librarian, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA; has completed her course work for her second Master's Degree at the Geography Dept., University of Oregon, and returned to Ellensburg. While at U. of O., she completed her book Map Librarianship [announced in this issue of I.B.]. The Nominating Committee of the Geography & Map Division, SLA, has presented her to the Membership at the Kansas City annual meeting as the Chairman-Elect for 1978/79.

MAUREEN F. WILSON, Head, Map Division, University Library, University of British Columbia, will be giving a course in Map Librarianship at the University from July 24-August 11, 1978.
WAML's Questionnaire RE: Proposed New Organization of Map Librarians

Analysis, Tabulation of the Responses, and History

by

Stanley D. Stevens

The Membership of the Western Association of Map Libraries has responded overwhelmingly that they are satisfied with the primary map librarianship organization to which they belong. Improvement of the status quo appears to be the predominant theme. No strong sentiment for starting a new, united, and independent organization has emerged.

While no official action was taken at the WAML meeting in Seattle, the results of the Questionnaire, as tabulated herein and reported at the meeting, combined with presentations by WAML Members Herbert Fox and Harold Otness, helped stimulate a discussion by the Members assembled.

At this point in WAML's history, having passed its Tenth Anniversary, it appears that WAML has emerged from the process of the Questionnaire an even stronger organization than some of us had imagined. Unless this observer is far off the mark, no movement from among WAML's Membership will enhance any venture designed to merge WAML with either ACML or G&M Div/SLA - at least in the foreseeable future.

As an illustration of the apparently strengthened independence of WAML, not necessarily due to the results of the Questionnaire, the WAML Executive Committee decided at its Seattle meeting that it would not hold its Spring 1979 meeting in Honolulu. Special Libraries Association has scheduled its annual meeting for Hawaii in June 1979; WAML had tentatively planned to hold its regular meeting there, being that Hawaii is part of WAML's Principal Region. Too many conflicting and competing factors made the attempt look more unrealistic. Although no specific reason for cancelling Hawaii as a location was predominant, at least one member of the Executive Committee expressed his personal feeling: WAML should not attempt to "ride on SLA's coat tails", because every time it's tried, someone gets fouled-up.

This analysis does not, however, close the door to future discussion on the sentiment of 72% of the Membership: that they would like to see further exploration of the suggested "federation of the three map librarianship organizations of North America" [see Question #14]. Only time will tell whether anyone takes the initiative for any further discussion on this suggestion.

The following pages document the Responses to the Questionnaire. The comments are most important, some of which are more revealing of one's attitude than a mere "yes" or "no" can indicate. The tabulation is followed with copies of the initial proposals submitted to the WAML Executive.

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Initial Proposal submitted to WAML Executive Committee w/Draft Questionnaire, p. 185.
HISTORY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

On September 30, 1977, after a three-month gestation period after the annual meeting of the Geography and Map Division of SLA, I formulated a Proposal and Proposed Questionnaire and sent it to the Executive Committee of WAML. This was timed so that the matter could be considered at the meeting scheduled for La Jolla on October 6th.

The Executive Committee, chaired by President Harold Otness, joined by Vice-President/President Elect Frances Woodward, Secretary Paul Martinez, and Past President Phil Hoehn, in addition to myself as Treasurer, agreed to mail a Questionnaire to the WAML Membership.

The idea was then presented to the Membership for input, and suggestions made were incorporated into the Questionnaire. A cover-letter and draft of the Questionnaire was mailed to each of the Executive Committee on January 1. All members of the Executive had some suggestions to make, and all comments were weaved into the final version — some of these suggestions were stylistic; e.g., providing space after each question, rather than one blank sheet, for comments. This recommendation proved very helpful to me when tabulation and reporting the comments became necessary.

The cover-letter and Questionnaire were mailed on January 30, 1978, by First-Class mail. Self-addressed, stamped with First-Class postage, envelopes were enclosed with the mailing. Members were requested to mark their responses and return them before March 1st. This was timed so that the results could be tabulated and reported at the WAML meeting scheduled for Seattle on March 23-24.

A total of 197 Questionnaires were mailed: 133 to addressees within the Principal Region of WAML, and 64 to addressees outside of the region.

At the time of the mailing, there were 115 Members within the Principal Region (five of which are Canadians). Of the Associate Members (residing outside of the Principal Region), there were 59 (six of which are Canadians); two Associate Members were not sent Questionnaires because they reside outside North America. There were 23 Institutional Members; 18 within the PR, and five outside the PR; three Institutional Members are Canadians. Six Institutional Members were not sent Questionnaires because they reside outside of North America.

A total of 136 replies were received, a 69% response. Eighty-three were mailed from within the Principal Region, 39 from without. There were 10 from Canadians. Four responses were mailed from places where no cancellation-mark appeared on the envelope; these four have been tabulated in a separate report, but the votes on each of the 15 questions were aggregated into the total vote.
Western Association of Map Libraries

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"...to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries..."

February 1, 1978

TO:         WAML Membership
FROM:      WAML Executive Committee
RE:     Proposed New Organization of Map Librarians

For several years, individual members of the three North American map librarianship organizations have informally discussed the pros and cons of forming one united organization. Rather than a merger of the present organizations, which would be mechanically difficult, the focus has been to discuss the formation of a new independent organization that would attract most map librarians. Some have speculated that as the new organization became stronger the older ones might die, but not necessarily.

At the WAML meeting on October 6 at La Jolla, the WAML Executive Committee agreed to poll the Membership to determine whether there is sufficient interest to continue exploration of the proposal. It was also decided to schedule an hour-long discussion at WAML's Spring Meeting in Seattle, March 23-24, 1978. The results of the poll will be reported at that time.

Neither the WAML Executive, the ACML Executive, nor the Executive of the Geography and Map Division of SLA, have officially endorsed any proposal. We have simply agreed to explore this for your views.

The attached Questionnaire has been prepared to elicit your opinions on this subject, and it is our hope that the questions asked are adequate to stimulate your views. Please add your comments when appropriate.

Without attempting to prejudice your responses, be assured that the basic attitude of those who have discussed the possibility of forming one unified organization is that our profession should be as strong and healthy as our efforts will permit, and that elimination of competition for the same meeting times, speakers, publishing rights, and leadership would lead to a more influential organization.

An attempt has been made to narrow the focus of this questionnaire to major questions, but there are no doubt other concerns that will be raised by your responses. It is our hope that you will bring them with you to the Seattle meeting and participate in the discussion.

PLEASE RETURN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE MARCH 1st SO THAT RESULTS CAN BE ANALYZED FOR THE SEATTLE MEETING.

Thank you for your opinions.
TOTAL TALLY OF ALL RESPONSES

WAML QUESTIONNAIRE RE: Proposed New Organization

RETURN BEFORE MARCH 1, 1978

BE SURE TO READ COVER LETTER BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS

Please identify your current Membership(s), including Associate:

✓ WAML ☐ ✓ SLA G&M ☐ ✓ ACML ☐

Please add any comments you may have in spaces provided after each question.

NOTE: The term "map librarian" is meant in its broadest context; no discrimination is intended, and no qualifications for membership are implied by its use.

Check Your Answer to Each Question: YES ☐ NO ☐ UNDECIDED ☐

1 [Please, Canadians only answer this question! All other questions to be answered by everyone.]

It has been suggested that Canadians would probably not want ACML "merged" into a new united organization composed of all map librarians in North America, because the national needs of Canadians require ACML. As a Canadian, do you agree with this presumption?

6 3 1

2 Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?

94 25 14 3 no response

3 Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?

33 53 49 1 no response

4 Would you retain your current membership(s), assuming the present organizations continued, and in addition join a new organization?

48 38 48 2 no response

5 It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, rotating the meeting site, and that regional mid-year meetings would not be held. Would this meet your needs better than having to choose between the several meetings presently being held?

48 66 20 2 no response

6 Do you think an organization needs to meet more often than annually to be effective?

59 55 20 2 no response

7 Would you be able to attend meetings held in the Midwest and East?

57 57 22
Would membership in a single organization, with a single annual meeting, improve your ability to get funding for travel to attend the meeting?

4 no response

Would you be as active in an organization having a national/international membership base as you now are in your present organization?

3 no response

Membership fees for individuals in a new organization might be about $25 per year (a reduction of $35 for persons who now hold membership in ACML, SLA G&M, and WAML; and an increase of $15 for members of either WAML or ACML only). Assuming that the $25 would be adequate to support a new organization, would you pay this?

3 no response

Some have suggested that if a new organization emerged, a new journal would probably take the place of the bulletins now being published, because there wouldn't be enough editorial support to maintain all. A probable result is that the profession would be giving-up at least one of its journals; but, conversely, the new journal would acquire an important stature of its own, and it would have first-claim on all presentations made at its meetings (which is not now the case with the G&M Div.) Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result, and essential to attracting and holding membership in the new organization?

5 no response

Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?

5 no response

Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish?

3 no response

An alternative to a new unified organization has been suggested: a federation of the three map librarianship organizations of North America; each organization (WAML, ACML, G&M Div.) would retain its own identity; regional meetings would be held by each organization; one meeting of the federation would be held annually, with rotation of meeting sites; in conjunction, if desired, with member organizations' annual meetings. Would you prefer such an alternative and like to see further exploration of this idea?

4 no response

Assuming that membership criteria problems (w/ALA) could be overcome, would you like to see a new map organization which was affiliated with the American Library Association?

3 no response
WAML QUESTIONNAIRE RE: Proposed New Organization / TALLY OF CANADIAN RESPONSES

Ten replies were received from a total of fourteen Questionnaires mailed to Canadian addressees, a bit higher than the aggregate response of 69% for all replies.

The identity of the Canadians' current Membership(s), including Associate Memberships, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAML only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAML &amp; SLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAML &amp; ACML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAML/SLA/ACML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In response to question #1 (the only question that was specifically designated for a response from Canadians only):

1 It has been suggested that Canadians would probably not want ACML "merged" into a new united organization composed of all map librarians in North America, because the national needs of Canadians require ACML. As a Canadian, do you agree with this presumption?


Comments were received from seven of the ten respondents, as follows:

1 [Question #1 detailed above.]

I'm too new here! [and therefore, undecided]
If regional organizations / divisions of the main organization continue to exist, then our national needs could be accommodated.
The National needs are met by the Map Collection Division of the Public Archives, and not by the Association.

2 Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?

   [No!] More local groups, actively affiliated with National organizations.
   [Yes!] Partly.
   [Undecided!] I consider both equal, but different. Not one as "primary".
   [No!] The reason is primarily my isolated position and the travel policies of my employer, and not the efforts of the organization, whichever one is primary.
   [Yes & No!] Neither WAML nor ACML answer all my needs, but the 2 together do.

3 Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?

   [No!] Unless there was consensus among the memberships that we should all do so.

4 [no comments] 4 4 2

5 It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, rotating the meeting site, and that regional mid-year meetings would not be held. Would this meet your needs better than having to choose between the several meetings presently being held?

   6 1 3
[undecided]
It would depend on where & when the meeting was held, & its length & content.
Meetings held outside the ACML or WAML areas would probably be inaccessible
for me unless the programme was very important, & therefore such an organiza-
tion would have little benefit.
[Yes!] Assuming that the other organizations did fold, this would be very sat-
isfactory. However, I don't mind paying my own way to one regional
mid-year meeting each year. It's having to choose between those annuals
that hurts.

6 Do you think an organization needs to meet more often than annually to be effective?
2 7 1
[No!] Provided that the meeting is long enough and gives opportunity for workshops
as well as speaker sessions. I think we could all benefit. It would place
a bigger load on the organizers and participants would really have to
come through.
[No!] Not if it meets locally in-between.
[No!] Not if it has a strong, dedicated core.
[Undecided] It depends on the length & type of programme. ACML meets once for
3-5 days & tries to have something for everyone. If people feel
the need, they are encouraged to have a regional meeting in their
area, usually for 1-day. The WAML meetings are usually arranged
so that people can attend one of the 2 meetings a year with minimum
time off work.

7 Would you be able to attend meetings held in the Midwest and East? 5 0 5
[Yes!] Sometimes.
[Yes!] I intend to go to Victoria, B.C. in July, so should be able to attend
other meetings of similar distance. Alternate yearly meetings in Canada
& U.S. would be effective.
[Undecided] Not without considerable justification.

8 Would membership in a single organization, with a single annual meeting, improve
your ability to get funding for travel to attend the meeting? 5 3 1 1
[No!] In so far as I receive funding up to $500 for one conference annually.
Yes - in that I do not usually manage to attend more than one of the
3 annual meetings.
[no vote] I'm now on my own.
[undecided] See #5 above "It would depend on where & when ...."

9 [no comments] 7 0 3

10 ... Assuming that the $25 would be adequate to support a new organization,
would you pay this? 7 0 3
[Yes!] Only a $5 increase for me.

11 ... Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result, and essen-
tial to attracting and holding membership in the new organization? 4 2 4
[Yes!] Regions could retain or return to newsletters or the new organization could
operate a newsletter as well as a journal. The newsletter would contain
the more mundane (less scholarly) items such as trades or gifts.
[undecided] Such a journal would probably reduce the amount of regional and per-
sonal information published, thus necessity the return to irregular news-
letters.
Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?  

[Yes!] It would probably have to offer the option to Canadians of submitting articles for publication in French. I would be interested to know the feelings of other Canadians on this aspect.  
[undecided] A scholarly journal might be desirable, but not at the expense of losing the informality and immediacy of our present journals.

Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish?  

[No!] I've been amazed at how little duplication there is. The quality of some of the articles has been pretty low. This is a reason for unification.

... Would you prefer such an alternative [federation] and like to see further exploration of this idea?  

[undecided] Perhaps we have such federation now through IFLA. Perhaps not. I worry about layer upon layer of organizational structure, all with the same aim. Perhaps superorg. is better than Federation. I'm inclined at this time, to think so.

... would you like to see a new map organization which was affiliated with the American Library Association?  

[No!] Membership in the larger library associations is too expensive for the benefit to map libraries. To become a map section of ALA would put us in the same position as the G&M Div. of SLA, or of IFLA - a minority voice with little autonomy to meet our own special needs. That is why ACML did not affiliate with CLA when we were invited. IFLA now recognizes ACML as a valid national association equal to CLA.
Eighty-three replies were received from a total of 133 mailed to those residing in the U.S. and Canada (within the PR) -- (115 Members - including 5 Canadians - and 18 Institutional Members - including 3 Canadians -). [The Canadian responses have been tabulated separately.] The rate of response from this group is 66.4%, which is lower than the total for all respondents = 69%.

The identity of the eighty-three in this group is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WAML only</th>
<th>WAML &amp; SLA</th>
<th>WAML &amp; ACML</th>
<th>WAML/SLA/ACML</th>
<th>NO I.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were about 150 comments from 43 respondents, as follows:

1. [Question for Canadians only. Vote and comments reported in separate tally.]

2. Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?
   - Yes! 68
   - No 5
   - Undecided 27
   - No comment 2
   [Yes!] As a brand-new member, I answer "yes": on the basis of WAML's (1) democratic membership recruitment and (2) western emphasis. As a para-professional I value being included in WAML and can probably attend more of its meetings than I could those of a national group.
   [Undecided] Consider them equal, not one primary.
   [No!] Need seminars & workshops on map librarianship.
   [No!] Too much emphasis on modern academic esoterica and not enough on the history of cartography.
   [Yes!] WAML serves my needs sometimes better. Very difficult to get to SLA meetings, as they tend to cost much more.
   [Yes!] Yes because WAML does a good job, but I am glad also of G&M Bulletin & meetings.
   [Yes!] My membership in WAML has proved adequate in most respects. I would, however, not wish to be deprived of the G&M Div. Bulletin.
   [Yes!] Qualified yes - What's adequate info?

3. Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?
   - Yes! 21
   - No 28
   - Undecided 33
   - No comment 1
   [Undecided] To me membership means attending meetings, as well as making other contributions. As a para-professional, I would probably not be given funds to travel out of my geographic area for meetings, and could not afford to do so (time or cost) on my own hook.
   [Undecided] Probably would join, retain other memberships and wait and see.
   [Undecided] Depends on how inexpensive and practical it would be. Many of us have maps as an added duty and need basic help.
   [Yes!] Mainly because, as members of the map-selling fraternity, we would presumably reach those potential customers.
   [Yes!] If it added to my interests.
   [No!] Not if the present organizations to which I belong continued to function adequately (as they have done in the past). But if they were phased-out, I would, of course, join the new organization.
   [Yes!] But, only if I could be assured some participation - see #s 5 & 7.
   [Undecided] It would depend on how this new organization was organized and what it provided.
   [Yes!] Assuming it was successful & in large measure supplanted the 3 present organizations.
   [No!] I very much like a western association to which I may attend meetings.
[comments continued]

[No!] Only if that was all that was left.
[no vote] Depends upon publication resulting.

Would you retain your current membership(s)...and in addition join a new organization?  
\[19] 30  33  1\]  
[Yes!] I would continue SLA membership only. [really should have voted No!]
[Yes! & undecided][registered in tally as "undecided"] Depending on whether it will meet our needs, (annual meeting sites, membership fees, etc.)
[undecided] depend somewhat on cost.
[undecided] depends on dues.
[undecided] Criteria for answering are, in my opinion, (1) scope of membership (para-professionals would have to be admitted if not encouraged; (2) what I could contribute even if I were unable to attend meetings.
[undecided] Probably would join, retain other memberships and wait and see.
[No!] Too many organizations now!
[undecided] depending on what each offered.
[undecided] It would depend upon the nature, purpose, goals and membership cost of the new organization.
[No!] Not if participation is impossible - otherwise, yes, why not?
[undecided] It would depend on how this new organization was organized and what it provided.
[No!] Probably would drop 1 or more memberships.

It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, .... Would this meet your needs better than having to choose between the several meetings presently being held?  
\[26] 47  9  1\]  
[No!] I suppose money spent on meetings is always an issue, but to the person less able to travel far, mid-year meetings would provide me greater opportunity to meet with others and discuss new developments.
[Yes!] but, we'd really have to get something done.
[undecided] Unable to attend meetings.
[No!] Definitely not. National meetings are too hard on limited travel budget.
[No!] We are a map co. - selling & displaying our product. The more meetings the better.
[No!] Most national and continental professional organizations hold an annual meeting west of the Rockies about once every four years. Should scheduling, finances, family plans or other matters preclude attendance at the 1-in-4, it might well mean that WAML members attend approximately one meeting every eight years - that's not enough.
[No!] -same at SLA.

Do you think an organization needs to meet more often than annually...?  
\[37] 34  11  1\]  
[Yes!] [same as answer above: " Most national and continental...."]
[undecided] depends on journal.
[undecided] I have no way to gauge effectiveness myself. If time is tightly scheduled, I believe more-often-than-annually would be best.
[Yes!] If the burden is not too great on members or officers, it tends to keep us working throughout the year.
Regionally it provides for many locations and gives the less ardent locals a chance to participate. Meetings can be smaller, shorter, and easier to organize. Nationally it is probably unrealistic.

A nationwide organization needs regional meetings. A regional organization might be able to function with one annual meeting, but only if members have informal, more often contacts.

One "program meeting" a year is enough; might need an additional "Executive Board" or Business Meeting during the year.

Unless everyone can get to the annual meeting.

I appreciate two meetings/year - if I can't go to both, I can at least get a choice.

The executive board should meet more than once per year at least. Perhaps general meetings once per year would be sufficient.

A broader scope of program (state of the art) would be more stimulating.

Would you be able to attend meetings held in the Midwest and East?

[No!] [same answer as in #5 & #6: "Most national and continental..."]
[Yes!] dependent on availability of funds, probably every other year.
[No!] No, with the qualification that possibly I could attend one if luck had it that my vacation time and money covered the meeting costs & place.
[Yes!] But not as often as West Coast.
[undecided] Not usually. Travel funds are very scarce at my institution.
[Yes!] Sometimes.
[recorded as undecided] Sometimes.
[Yes!] Funding for travel is extremely limited at this university and, this situation being unlikely to improve, finances may prohibit my attending meetings in the East and Mid-West as regularly as in the West.
[Yes!] But not every year.
[undecided] Sometimes.
[No!] Not on a regular basis.
[undecided] Sometimes.
[No!] Rarely.
[Yes!] If not more than once a year.
[undecided] With university budgets tightening, obtaining travel funds for cities on the east coast might be difficult.

Would membership in a single organization, with a single annual meeting, improve your ability to get funding for travel to attend the meeting?

[undecided] Again, as a para-professional, who has not yet made many requests for such funds of the library I'm part of, it's hard to say. Distance is more of an issue than frequency. I would guess.
[No!] Not necessarily. Besides our library has cut out travel funds except for one or two delegates to SLA & ALA.
[undecided] Not necessarily.
[comments continued]

[No!] Ther's no money for travel!
[No!] Travel funds are generally available for only one meeting yearly per person as it now stands.
[No!] But it would help to insure getting time off.
[No!] Nearness to meeting site is the most significant factor in getting funding.
[undecided] What funding!?!?
[undecided] Maybe - at expense of being able to attend WAML.
[undecided] If nearby, yes. If out of state, no.
[No!] We have little chance of funds for any reason - none allowed for out-of-state (Calif.) travel at all.
[No!] There is virtually no travel money for any purpose.
[recorded as undecided] Possibly.
[No!] As individuals, we pay our own way regardless.
[no vote indicated] Unknown.
[No!] I can usually get funding for WAML because the meetings are held fairly close to Reno; it would be more of a problem to obtain funding for greater distances; also since I am an engineering & earth sciences librarian I belong to several professional organizations, making funding a problem.

Would you be as active ... as you now are in your present organization?

[No!] Probably not - am not a full time map librarian - plus attendance/
funding difficulties would mean less participation.
[undecided] Probably not. The lack of sufficient travel funds would again be a limiting factor.
[undecided] Not if I could not attend some of the meetings.
[Yes!] Not very active now.
[undecided] Depending upon what they offered.

Membership fees ... might be about $25.... ...Would you pay this?

[undecided] Please see response to question #4: "...nature, purpose, goals and membership cost of the new organization."
[undecided] Only if what it offered was worth it.
[undecided] Probably not, but undecided.
[undecided] If there was no choice, yes.
[Yes!] Yes, if I joined. I'd assume that if it were worth joining, membership fee amount would not be an issue... up to $30... This is relative to benefits received, of course.
[undecided] This is quite a lot for me if I decide to join the others also.
... Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result, and essential to attracting and holding membership in the new organization?

[33] Yes! A journal would be essential.
[22] Yes! because of problem of editorial support, consolidation seems necessary. (Don't know about aspect of attracting & holding membership though -- this depends on quality of content & frequency of issues.)
[23] Yes! I only receive WAML but read the others. I think the more journals the better because there would be more impu from a larger number of people.
[5] Yes! Assume newsletter would also be published.
[undecided] Bulletins could be just that-a source of topical info. The journal a more professional, prestigious publication.
[undecided] Why not work in SLA to allow them to let go of our papers.
[undecided] Not a necessary result, but a desirable one.
[undecided] I would hate to see WAML Info Bulletin wiped out. It is too good to lose!!

Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?

[47] [37] [22] [20] No comment

[undecided] Hard to say. Editorial support problem versus variety of input is the issue.
[undecided] Assume newsletter would also be published.
[Yes!] Maybe for more-or-less tech. arts., with a newsletter (meetings announcements, news of the profession, etc.) at greater frequency.
[undecided] I fear that WAML's regional specialization would become lost in a national merger.
[No!] Competition for publication would be too stringent. It would be like a chemist attempting to publish in the JACS. Much good worthy literature would necessarily be rejected.
[undecided] Don't know.
[Yes!] The outdated and largely irrelevant/boring/reprinted info. in SLA/G&M Bull. could profitably be dispensed with. I think WAML IB with maybe just a little more selectivity could accommodate everything of value.
[Yes!] If each quarter was regional in focus:

Canadian, Canadian, US/N.W. US/N.E.
US/S.W. US/S.E.
Mexico Caribbean

[undecided] Need more practical content - basic "how to do it" articles - fewer specialized checklists, etc.

Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish?

[47] [12] [21] No comment

[undecided] Can't say because of lack of experience with the others besides WAML's.
[comments continued]

[Yes!] More and more overlap.
[No!] I find no duplication whatsoever. Like all other professions, several
vehicles of communication are most advantageous.
[recorded as undecided] Get only one.
[undecided] Sometimes.
[No!] Especially with acquisitions and what's happening with the different
organizations. [e]?
[No!] Each has its own style and are complimentary to each other.
[recorded as undecided] Not familiar with others - lead an isolated life!
[undecided] We only see the WAML Information Bulletin.
[undecided] I'm not familiar with the ACML publication.

...Would you prefer such an alternative and like to see further exploration
of this idea?  [60]  [9]  [11]  [3] no comment

[Yes!] Best idea yet. This allows the smaller organizations to survive and
prosper, yet brings all of the organizations together with more
strength.
[Yes!] Seems to offer greatest benefit, since (1) regions could continue to
share common info. & resources, retain existing structure; (2) national
federation would standardize the communications among the three.
[No!] Too many meetings to obtain funding.
[Yes!] This might be beneficial.
[No!] Prefer new organization. If that doesn't become a reality, this would
be my second choice.
[Yes!] The best of both worlds.
[Yes!] The best suggestion.
[registered as undecided] Need more details on how it would work.
[Yes!] Though, would this make G&M an "Eastern" regional?
[Yes!] Good idea!
[undecided] Principal criterion is that any organization should be inexpen-
sive and practical.

...would you like to see a new map organization which was affiliated with the
American Library Association?  [20]  [35]  [26]  [2] no comment

[undecided] I am so new to the WAML & map library ideology, so I don't think
my opinions are really very valid. I know so little about WAML and
especially the other organizations.
[undecided] have no idea of the implications.
[No!] Not particularly - but wouldn't rule it out.
[No!] Why?
[undecided] I think I would favor affiliation with geography-cartography and
ALA if such an arrangement could be worked out - but not just ALA.
[undecided] This would eliminate my interest!
[No!] There is a comradeship in a smaller organization that tends to be lost
in a larger one.
[No!] Absolutely Not!
[No!] !
[No!] No important benefits would be derived from such an association.
[Yes!] If ALA would support the map organization's needs.
[comments continued]

[undecided] I'm indifferent to this suggestion.
[Yes!] (My answer presumes that membership criteria problem is whether or not to accept para-professionals.) Yes, if, as you say, membership criteria problems could be overcome. Glutting of the job market with an excess of professionals by library schools is the biggest threat to the professionals' career success, not the increased use of para-professionals, who are bailing out suffering budgets. Such dusty narrow-mindedness is a stifter of information-exchange and comprehensive input.

[Yes'] Think we could get alot more input by not being so isolationist (as long as we still had "work sessions").
[undecided] I doubt if this would work. ALA is so large, and so many interests overlap that it is hard to get time to cover.

[No!] Cooperate, maybe. Join, no!
[undecided] Seems ALA is bulky enough as it is.
[No!] ALA is too expensive and too much concerned with political and social issues.

One separate letter (attached to the form, but a unified statement) was received from a person who holds memberships in both WAML and SLA/G&M:

"I do not support the idea of changing the organizations to which I as a map librarian belong. I feel that WAML appeals to me largely because it is an organization of map librarians with whom I can meet on a "local" basis, and therefore, I have a chance to attend and participate in its meetings (although various circumstances too often prevent me from doing so). The appeal of the G & M Division of SLA is that it is a national (or international) organization. Also as a special librarian I feel an attachment to SLA, both at the national level and at the local chapter level. The creation of another entity would not serve my needs any better.

I am not prepared to drop any of my present memberships, and, in fact, would like to join a couple of additional library organizations now in existence. However, I'm reaching the point where the expense of a multitude of memberships is becoming prohibitive and the cost of actually attending most meetings is beyond my resources.

Perhaps the committee [The WAML Executive Committee] should take a longer look at the success of WAML. Perhaps its success is because it is a regional organization and its membership can come together fairly easily and regularly and faces and names can be put together to form friendships. What do the committee and individuals of ACML and SLA who have discussed a new map organization feel is the problem with the G & M Division? Why shouldn't your efforts be put into making it a stronger organization?

My interest and involvement in any organization is strengthened by having local or regional ties. Therefore, I cannot see that having a new map organization will serve my needs particularly. I certainly believe in sharing ideas nationally and internationally, but I feel that involvement and interest in an organization by the majority of its membership decreases as the necessary formality of a larger organization creates impersonality."
Thirty-nine replies were received from a total of sixty-four Questionnaires mailed to 64 residing in U.S. and Canada (outside PR) = (59 Associate Members of WAML, and 5 Institutional Members of WAML). This response represents a 70.9% rate (after deducting 9 responses from Canada that were tabulated in a separate tally), better than the aggregate response of 69% for all replies.

The identity of the thirty-nine in this group is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WAML only</th>
<th>WAML &amp; SLA</th>
<th>WAML &amp; ACML</th>
<th>WAML/SLA/ACML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
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There were about 128 comments from 28 respondents, as follows:

1. [Question asked of Canadians only] A single American reply to this:

   As an American who has attended ACML annual meetings, I would agree. [that
   ... Canadians would probably not want ACML "merged" into a new united organ-
   ization ... because the national needs of Canadians require ACML.]

2. Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?

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<th>[19]</th>
<th>[16]</th>
<th>[4]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No!</td>
<td>i.e.-SLA G&amp;M</td>
<td>I think WAML is filling the needs of Map Librarians better than SLA G&amp;M, both in its journal and in the content of its meetings. Denver's SLA-WAML is the only WAML meeting I have attended, but the WAML bulletin is timely and informative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yes!]</td>
<td>As a retiree, I have few needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Undecided]</td>
<td>Satisfactory, but gain info from all 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Undecided]</td>
<td>As I am in the U.S. Southeast, there is no primary organization. The SLA G&amp;M is centered on the Midwest and the WAML on the West Coast in their organizational and publishing interests.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[No!]</td>
<td>All of these organizations are outside the &quot;power structure&quot; of librarianship: ALA. A merger would not affect this situation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[Yes!]</td>
<td>It lets me attend meetings in my area of specialization and talk with members who have similar interests. However, I can also learn more about librarianship in general and in other specialized areas, and I can meet new people with different interests.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yes!]</td>
<td>SLA - by providing organized contact &amp; communication to non-map librarians. Strengthening the isolation of map librarians is a mistake - we should relate to other fields of interest usually represented in our institutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[No!]</td>
<td>Not all needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yes!]</td>
<td>In terms of personal involvement yes; however, there is useful information in the publications of the other two organizations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yes!]</td>
<td>Yes. I consider my primary organization to be G&amp;M/SLA.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?

   | [9] | [18] | [12] |
[Comments related to Question 3]

[Undecided] Only if the journal of the unified organization covered WAML and SLA/G&M fully.
[Yes!] Probably WAML.
[Undecided] It would depend a great deal on the cost involved and the organization of the new group.
[Yes!] $?
[Undecided] Yes and No. I would not drop my membership in SLA because I am interested in the broader problems and issues of "Special Librarianship". I would drop my membership in the others, however. I belong to WAML and ACML primarily to receive their journals.
[No!] So long as the present organizations maintain their current level of activity, one would need to maintain membership in all of them for a complete picture on what is happening in the field.
[No!] I would not drop present membership.
[No!] Certainly not initially - & probably never from SLA.
[No!] I disagree with the premise that "elimination of competition..." will lead to a more influential organization. This, to me, does not seem to be cause and effect.
[No!] It would depend on the new organization - but for professional reasons I would probably not drop SLA regardless.
[No!] I need the broadest range of information possible because of the large size of the collection. I am in charge of - 235,000 maps; 125,000 A.P., etc. While the present set-up allows me to keep up on activities and map information over much of the country in fair detail, I do not think one organization would do this for me.
[Undecided] Probably. [The respondent checked both Yes and Undecided.]
[No!] I am a paid-for-life member of SLA and also ALA. This would not change.

Would you retain your current membership(s) ... and in addition join a new ...?

[Undecided] Possibly. I join lots of organizations.
[Undecided] Depends on costs & type of publications.
[Yes!] Probably as a trial - depending on the dues of the new organization.
[Yes!] I'm not sure from whom the new organization would be formed (perhaps the federation mentioned later on), but I receive definite benefits from both WAML & SLA/G&M.
[Yes!] Yes depending on content & purpose of new organization, but I would also be annoyed at the proliferation of organizations.
[Yes!] Again, one would have little choice except to join in order to keep up with the field.
[Yes!] My answer is yes if they continued to publish separate journals.
[Undecided] Cost would be main factor here, in addition to function of new organization.
[Yes!] If dues weren't prohibitive.
[Yes!] Probably.
[Yes!] I'd keep Associate WAML; keep Associate ACML; drop SLA.
[Undecided] Would probably retain SLA, but not WAML.
[No!] Exception: retain SLA membership.
[Undecided] Probably, at least for awhile.
It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, ... Would this meet your needs better than having to choose between the several meetings presently being held?  

[No!] I am in favor of an annual meeting that rotates - but think we should have strong regional sub-units that meet periodically.

[Yes!] I cannot go to regional meetings outside of the Southeast; but I can go to "national" meetings, such as SLA or AAG.

[No!] It would make no difference - I can rarely attend any meetings.

[No!] The choice would not be the problem.

[Yes!] At the present I can only get travel money toward one meeting a year. As a result, I can only attend the meetings of my primary organization although there are often papers of interest given at the other meetings.

[No!] Local and regional meetings are desirable and should not be dropped.

[Yes!] If I lived in an area where I could attend WAML meetings this wouldn't be true.

[No!] I like the idea of regional mid-year mtgs.

[No vote indicated] I presently don't attend meetings. I depend upon the journals for contact.

Do you think an organization needs to meet more often than annually to be effective?  

[Undecided] Meetings of the officers are probably needed more often. It would be difficult to plan more than one full program meeting each year unless the programs were limited to two days.

[Yes!] A national or North American organization would need to meet annually, but there are also needs for regional meetings. One of the great things about SLA is the Geography and Map Group in Washington, D.C., which meets at least 4 times a year.

[Undecided] National & regional organizations should be considered to have the same aims - or meeting requirements. The size of the organization and the geographic of the membership should determine the meeting requirements.

[Yes!] Regional meetings would still meet a need - but the national meetings would be more focused.

[No!] I don't think the whole organization must.

[Yes!] It helps. In SLA some of us attend the local group and chapter meetings in addition to the annual conference.

[Yes!] Perhaps twice a year.

[Undecided] I think regional meetings should be at least twice a year and national meetings every 2 years.

[Yes!] !!!

Would you be able to attend meetings held in the Midwest and East?  

[Yes!] Since I live in the Midwest, these are generally easier to get to than Western meetings.

[Yes!] [respondent crossed-out "Midwest", leaving only "East"]

[Yes!] I live in the Midwest and the East is convenient.
[continued]

[Yes!] Reside in Northeast. Impossible to attend any meetings west of St. Louis.
[No!] Probably not. [Respondent crossed-out "East", so the No answer applies to "Midwest and West".]
[Yes!] esp. Midwest.
[undecided] I might attend meetings in the Washington area because that is where I live.

Would membership in a single organization ... improve ... funding ...?

[15] [16] [8]

[Yes!] A tight faculty development budget makes it difficult to get funding for more than one activity per fiscal year.
[No!] Only allowed 1 meeting per year, but membership in more than one does not affect funding.
[No!] Travel funds are available only for officers of organizations, and persons presenting papers.
[Yes!] Perhaps.
[No!] My interest in map librarianship is private, not through my employer, though my employment is related; i.e., I am a cartographer.
[No!] Not applicable. Only once was I paid travel funds. We were given official leaves, but no funds for attendance.
[No!] Don't get much anyway.
[undecided] Never gotten any yet!
[No!] I receive all or part of the transportation costs to one meeting per year.
[Yes!] Annual meetings should rotate on a scheduled regional basis. Most people could probably attend two meetings a year, one national or continental and another in the fall for a regional meeting. For the US I would prefer at least 3 regions. The WAML area, a Midwest region and a Eastern with a D.C. chapter if necessary, & S.E. US as well.

Would you be as active ... as you now are in your present organization?

[32] [0] [6] [1]

[Yes!] I would try, but it would be very difficult to attend distant meetings.
[Yes!] But I am not very active now.
[Yes!] Yes because there would be more to be gained from such an organization.
[Yes!] My present organization does have such a base, [National/international] [recorded as "No Comment"] Does not apply because SLA is a natl/intern. org.

Membership fees .... Assuming ... $25 ... would you pay this?

[undecided] Not in addition to other dues - except perhaps for an experimental year.
[Yes!] This would be no savings unless the other three organizations ceased to exist.
[Yes!] I pay $125. a year now in various fees to 10 different organizations. These are all necessary expenses and another $25 or $35, while not greatly appreciated, would be possible.
[Yes!] Assuming it supersedes at least WAML & ACML.
... Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result, and essential ... in the new organization? [21] [10] [8]

[Yes!] A major problem is that the present newsletters-journals are serving two purposes in that they publish short articles and also serve as information centers. We do need an "important" journal with professional articles, but it may be more important to insure that we retain the present journals (I would like to see additional coverage for other areas) with their informational material. Which is more important, our egos or a free flow of information?

[Yes!] Publication of a journal is essential to the life of the organization, but I would hate to loose the good features of the journals currently published.

[undecided] I would hope that this would not happen.

[undecided] I find the SLA-G&M Div. union to be a disadvantage. (e.g., High Dues; High conference registration; 2nd claim on publishing; time lag on publishing - Where is the 2nd ed. Map Collection Directory??).

[No!] Along with the single journal, on a semi-annual basis, and regional bulletins or newsletters, and proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

[undecided] The WAML bulletin really has developed so well - be a shame to see it go.

Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?

[21] [8] [9] [1] no comment

[undecided] While having only one journal in the field might increase the quality of the articles published, we will also be forced to give up some useful information. Publication should be at least quarterly.

[No!] !!! The three journals have their own distinctive flavor, and utility. I would hate to see them combined, thereby losing individual unique characteristics.

[No!] Not necessarily, WAML & ACML are doing a fine job.

[Yes!] I would prefer a semi-annual journal with published proceedings of the annual conference. And the regional organizations issue newsletters of some type for current information on new material, new job openings etc.

[undecided] probably a very meaty, larger or more frequent publication (in effect, merger of WAML/SLA-G&M/ACML) would be a good thing (economically & for general strength - if handled well).

[Yes!] It is hard enough getting adequate editorial, writing, etc. help as it is - one journal might combine all willing persons.

[No!] WAML bulletin is my favorite over SLA/G&M. Would like to see it continued.

[undecided] Journals for national organizations appear to acquire a great deal of organization with a loss of spontaneity. Is it worth it?

[No!] A single national level/international level journal having precedence in choosing articles is fine - regional journals or newsletters have a place.
Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish? 4 30 5

[No!] Each of the journals has a different emphasis.
[No!] No, the regional emphasis is very valuable.
[No!] But, quality of a single journal would be better.

14 An alternative to a new unified organization has been suggested: a federation.... Would you prefer such an alternative and like to see further exploration of this idea? 27 4 8

[Yes!] It works for AAG & G.S.A. -
[Yes!] But better - federation of the three - merging of WAML & G&M Div. into a single national association... but set up 3 regional subgroups - East, Central, West. Canadians should retain international influence - US should obtain.
[recorded as Yes] [respondent underlined "prefer" and commented "not necessarily", regarding Would you prefer such an alternative...; and underlined "like to see further exploration" and commented = "definitely".]

[Yes!] Yes, definitely.
[Yes!] If the US is divided into at least 3 regions as previously stated, (West -Central- East).
[undecided] I don't know if this would aid the membership or add to the bureaucracy.

[Yes!] I think we have an obligation to educate librarians in other fields about the issues, problems, theories, and practices of map librarianship. I don't think we can accomplish this by, in reality, isolating ourselves in a unified unfederated organization. "Our voice may be mighty"... but our numbers are small in comparison with other independent library associations, and I think numbers are very important in this case!

[Yes!] Especially if an annual or semi-annual journal would be associated with the organization, while the existing bulletins continued in their present form.

[Yes!] This sounds quite reasonable.
[No!] At present, these organizations maintain informal liaison with one another. This is satisfactory if all three organizations keep their identity.

... would you like to see a new map organization which was affiliated with the American Library Association? 10 17 12

[No!] Why give up one master for another?
[No!] Should be considered - liaison might be established - but we might be "lost" in the crowd as we are in S.L.A. An independent national organization might have more international influence. Map cataloging code revisions should not be headed by a serials librarian.

[Yes!] Yes, Yes, Yes.
[Yes!] If it would serve the purpose of increasing the visibility of map collections in the academic, public and school libraries, since for most of us, our administrators are ALA types. However, consideration should be given to the AAG and ACSM but for a different reason: these folks generate what we collect and store.
Many members do have common interests with the college and research libraries group of ALA while others are better served by divisions of SLA. Affiliation with ALA probably means fewer direct benefits for our money and also the danger of being swallowed up by its structure.

[No!] ALA is too disorganized and fragmented. SLA is preferable; but the affiliation would have to be as a division, I imagine.

[undecided] We may get lost in the ALA. It would be harder to get travel money every year to go to the ALA meetings or, rather than to a map librarianship national meeting.

[recorded as undecided] I don't know anything about the American Library Association.

[No!] SLA would be a better affiliation.

[No!] ALA has shown little interest in the past in map librarianship. Map libraries are special libraries and their interests can be served by SLA. We need to work toward strengthening our position with the latter organization rather than forming a new liaison.

[No!] A map organization would get lost in the shuffle. ALA doesn't always represent libraries or librarians very well.

[No!] The "no" response was checked with five checks = ☑️

[Yes!] Very Strongly.
[No!] Under no circumstances.
[undecided] [Both the No and the Undecided boxes were checked, and the comment was:] Possibly.

[undecided] Depends on cost - SLA is very expensive.
[undecided] Not if it involves more of their bureaucracy and high fees.

One separate letter (attached to the form response, but a unified statement) was received from a person who holds Memberships in all three organizations:

"Map librarianship in North America would be better served if there was a single organization rather than three. There are great advantages for that organization to be part of a larger, more powerful organization, such as the Special Libraries Association. The chief problem with G&M/SLA is that it is not divided into enough regional or local groups. Presently there are only the Geography and Map Groups in New York City and Washington, D.C. If there were groups such as these in other regions of the United States and Canada, the organization would be considerably more effective and go a long way toward meeting our local or regional professional and social needs. If such regional or local groups had been formed in the early 1960s, it is doubtful that there would have been a need for WAML and ACML.

Today, map librarianship is an accepted sub-field of library science. I believe we should continue this relationship with library science. This relationship would be best served if we function under a national organization, such as the Special Libraries Association."
WAML QUESTIONNAIRE RE: Proposed New Organization / TALLY OF RESPONSES WITH PLACE OF MAILING UNIDENTIFIABLE

Membership not identified | WAML & SLA | WAML & ACML | WAML/SLA/ACML
---|---|---|---
2 | 1 | none | 1

1 [no responses; it can be assumed that none of these four are Canadians.]

2 Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?  
   3 0 1
   [Yes!] However, feel that much more could be done.

3 Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?  
   1 1 2
   [undecided] Would not consider dropping any until a new organization had really gotten established.

4 Would you retain your current membership(s), assuming the present organizations continued, and in addition join a new organization?  
   1 0 2 1
   [undecided] This would depend on whether the new organization became the stronger one and the character of the original after a limited time.

5 It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, .... Would this meet your needs better than ....  
   1 3 0
   [Yes!] However, possibly would like to have regional meetings considered - may not need to be annual. The timing of the present meetings is one drawback now. SLA & ACML often held close together & the WAML meetings too short to consider attending if from any distance & going to the other(s).

6 Do you think an organization needs to meet more often than annually to be effective?  
   3 0 0 1
   [no comments]

7 Would you be able to attend meetings held in the Midwest and East?  
   1 3 0
   [no comments]

8 Would membership in a single organization, with a single annual meeting, improve your ability to get funding for travel to attend the meeting?  
   0 1 3
   [undecided] Possibly as I wouldn't be competing with other librarians for funds for the same meetings. At present our funds seem to be allocated for those who are officers, committee members, or speakers.
Would you be as active in an organization having a national/international membership base as you now are in your present organization?  

[no comments]

Membership fees for individuals ... about $25 per year .... ... would you pay this?  

[no comments]

... Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result....?  

[no comments]

Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?  

It might be nice to consider a more formal journal and a newsletter type publication. Both included on one subscription.

Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish?  

The three are different in nature. With the ACML Proceedings now in the Bulletin, they are closer in content. Some of the duplication comes from similarities in papers given at different meetings.

An alternative to a new unified organization has been suggested : a federation .... Would you prefer such an alternative and like to see further exploration of this idea?  

Adding one more meeting seems to just diversify the need for papers, officers, etc. more.

Assuming that membership criteria problems (w/ALA) could be overcome, would you like to see a new map organization which was affiliated with the American Library Association?  

On one hand, I would like to see the organization kept small enough that its meetings were not restricted to few locations. I know the music librarians, at one time, did meet at end of ALA but not sure they have continued this practice. Not being an ALA member, I might be quite wrong on this, but I feel they don't have the subject area approach I am interested in. However, for the cataloging aspect etc. maybe many would find it very useful & of use in making changes for us.

A comment unrelated to a specific question: "I hope when presented (& written up for us not attending) some history of ... the differences can be pointed out, stating pros and cons which have come up at other times ...."
PROPOSAL

TO: WAML Executive Committee

FR: Stan Stevens

RE: Proposed Questionnaire

September 30, 1977

Proposed Questionnaire

BEGINNING in June 1974 at the SLA G&M Division's meeting in Toronto (if I remember correctly) and continuing at the Denver meeting in 1976 and the New York meeting in 1977, I engaged in discussions (with several other map librarians) that centered on the pros and cons of forming one united organization of geography-and-map-librarianship. Needless to say, there are very strong and emotional viewpoints on both sides of this issue. In New York, three months ago, we agreed on one thing: If there is any sympathy for this idea, we would have to poll the Members of both organizations. I agreed to spearhead the WAML part.

Before anyone jumps to conclusions, let me say that I haven't yet made-up my mind on this matter and I consider it a wide open question.

There are certain underlying assumptions that draw-together as being a priori if a new, united organization were to be successful:

a. that most Members of each organization would drop membership in their present group, and join the new organization;

b. that a new journal, published by the new organization, would probably take the place of the G&M Division Bulletin and the WAML Information Bulletin; (publication would appear quarterly)

c. that the Canadians would probably not choose to join this new united organization, in preference to their own national group (although nothing would bar their membership and participation); discussants are led to believe that most Canadians would prefer their own national group, and that a North American organization would not serve their primary need.

d. that the new journal would be essential to attracting and holding membership, and that from the outset of the founding of a new organization an editor[s] would have-to-be committed to the production of the new journal; [this would eliminate one journal]

e. that membership fees for individuals would probably be about $25.00 per year (a reduction of $25. for persons who now hold membership in both SLA G&M and WAML; and a reduction of $15. for persons who are presently members of G&M alone; and an increase of $15. for members of WAML alone);

f. and, that Members would meet together at one annual meeting, a nationwide meeting; and perhaps not have regional mid-year meetings [time and place of our own choosing, since the new organization would be independent of any other organization].
There are certain consequences inherent in adopting to form a new organization, some of which are suggested by the foregoing:

a. that probably, but not necessarily, the G&M Division and WAML would not continue to exist if there were not enough Members to support them;

b. that if the Membership of WAML voted to merge WAML into the new organization, it is possible to donate all accumulated funds to the new organization; [this is not possible for G&M Division]

c. that the field of map librarianship would be giving-up one of its journals; but, it is also true that the new journal would acquire an important stature of its own;

d. that the operation of the new organization, the publishing of its journal [including first claim on all presentations made at its own meetings - not the case now with G&M], and the selection of its meeting site, accommodations, and facilities - would be completely independent from anyone's control except the Membership; [financially we would be better-off]

e. and, that most important of all, the profession would be a stronger, healthier organization - because we would not be competing for speakers, publishing rights, and the same audience.

PROPOSAL

If the WAML Executive Committee agrees that it would like to have the Membership of the Principal Region polled to determine whether they might be interested in such an organization, then, it should vote to authorize the expenditure of funds for duplication and mailing the questionnaire.

I expect that the sum of $40.00 would cover all expenses. none of

The questionnaire would stipulate clearly that/the WAML Executive Committee, individual Officers, nor SLA G&M Division endorses the proposal, but the poll is being conducted solely for informational purposes.

I appreciate your consideration of this idea, and anticipate hearing your views at our meeting.

[A Draft of the Questionnaire was submitted to the WAML Executive Committee. The Draft follows this page.]
WAML QUESTIONNAIRE RE: Proposed New Organization of Map Librarians

BE SURE TO READ COVER LETTER BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS

If you have comments to make use verso.  Check Answer to each question:  YES  NO

Please identify your current Membership(s), including Associate: WAML □ SLA G&M □ ACML □

Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?

Would you drop your membership(s) and join a new unified-membership organization?

Would you retain your current membership(s), assuming the present organizations continued, and in addition join a new organization?

It has been suggested that a new organization would have one annual meeting, rotating the meeting site, and that regional mid-year meetings would not be held. Would this meet your needs better than having to choose between the several meetings presently being held?

Would membership in a single organization, with a single annual meeting, improve your ability to get funding for travel to attend the meeting?

It has been suggested that Canadians would probably not want ACML "merged" into a new united organization composed of all map librarians in North America, because the national needs of Canadians require ACML. As a Canadian, do you agree with this presumption? (Please, Canadians only answer this question!)

Membership fees for individuals in a new organization would probably be about $25 per year (a reduction of $35 for persons who now hold membership in ACML, SLA G&M, and WAML; and an increase of $15 for members of either WAML or ACML only). Assuming that the $25 would be adequate to support a new organization, would you pay this?

Some have suggested that if a new organization emerged, a new journal would probably take the place of the bulletins now being published, because there wouldn't be enough editorial support to maintain all. A probable result is that the profession would be giving up at least one of its journals; but, conversely, the new journal would acquire an important stature of its own, and it would have first-claim on all presentations made at its meetings (which is not now the case with the G&M DIV.)

Do you believe that a single journal would be a necessary result, and essential to attracting and holding membership in the new organization?

Would a single journal (probably a quarterly) be desirable?

Do the present journals duplicate each other's content more than you wish?

An alternative to a new unified organization has been suggested: a federation of the three map librarianship organizations of North America; each organization (WAML, ACML, G&M DIV.) would retain its own identity; regional meetings would be held by each organization; one meeting of the federation would be held annually, with rotation of meeting sites. Would you prefer such an alternative and like to see further exploration of this idea?

RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE MARCH 1st TO:

Western Association of Map Libraries
c/o Stanley Stevens
University Library
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
THE REORGANIZATION OF WAML

by

Herbert S. Fox

When I arrived in California in 1969 the Western Association of Map Libraries was just a pink-cheeked infant. It had only 29 members but its practical papers and the pool of information and assistance were just what most of us needed.

Since then it has grown from a little how-to-do-it group to an association numbering 181 individuals. Of these, 115 live within the region we call our primary area (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alberta, and British Columbia). Twice each year we have general meetings, attended by forty to sixty-five people, at which we enjoy:

1. Practical presentations related to map librarianship.
2. Stimulating speakers of high caliber.
3. News of the latest trends and developments in our field.
4. Direct contact with the body of our membership and with our executive officers.
5. Independence. There is no parent body to restrict or control our actions or to tell us what we can or can't publish in our bulletin. We make our own budget decisions and have complete control of our finances.
6. Manageable size. We can still recognize and greet each other by name. We feel comfortable at our meetings, are able to speak freely, and can still easily arrange group dinners and extra-session socializing.

We take pride in the quality of our Information bulletin while acknowledging that most of the credit is due to our editor, Stan Stevens. Our Occasional papers have also been well received.
In the eleven years since its inception WAML has not stagnated; it is growing and remains vital. Our meetings are consistently profitable. I have never left a meeting with the feeling that my time had been wasted.

For eight years I have been able to attend every meeting except one because the meetings were all convened in the west and did not last longer than two days. That is an important consideration in a time of minimal or non-existent travel funds.

Now several possibilities for change have been placed before us and require our consideration. This is not necessarily bad or even threatening. It can be salutary if it forces us to scrutinize what we have in WAML, to evaluate its worth, and to determine whether a change would be beneficial or harmful, either to us as individuals, to the institutions we serve, or to our profession.

These are some of the possible choices:

1. To dissolve WAML and encourage its membership to join the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division (GMD), forming a west coast chapter.

2. To dissolve WAML and GMD to form a completely unified new organization for all map librarians in the U.S.

3. To dissolve none of the existing map associations but to create a federation of map library associations, this federation to have a broad international base attracting membership from people who may continue their membership in WAML, GMD, and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML).

Let's examine the three possibilities.

1. I consider the first choice unacceptable. The simple statistics of membership argue against it. Out of a total GMD membership of 351 people, only 63 reside in our Primary Area. In the same area, WAML has 115 members. It seems folly to suggest that 115 WAML members
should leave a flourishing organization, sacrifice their independence, pay higher dues, and travel greater distances for meetings in order to join a group based on the other side of the country.

2. The second choice involves the dissolution of WAML and GMD and possibly also ACML, and proposes the formation of a new unified organization for all map librarians.

From an examination of the SLA bylaws it would seem unlikely that GMD would be willing to dissolve. The schismatic members would lose their divisional moneys and all their rights to the division's publications. I doubt that the majority of the membership, residing as it does in the east and midwest, would be willing to leave the GMD fold.

ACML seems just as reluctant to dissolve or merge, though for different reasons.

That leaves WAML dissolving, GMD and ACML remaining, and a new organization forming and trying to attract members from GMD, ACML, and former members of WAML.

What are the advantages? A larger organization? I'm not so sure that is so important or even desirable. However that may be, I don't see it as a likely result. Those SLA members who want more than what GMD provides are now also members of WAML so I don't think more of them should be expected. In fact, I believe a new untried organization would attract fewer persons than an established and flourishing group. Our recent questionnaire supports that opinion with the tally on question 2: "Does the primary organization to which you belong serve your needs adequately?" 94 said yes, 25 said no, and 14 were undecided.

3. Choice number three seems least objectionable. It proposes retaining the three existing organizations and bringing them all into a federation (a kind of North American IFLA). The implications seem to be these:

a. There would be one annual meeting of the federation at alternating locations across the country.
b. The member organizations would conduct their annual meetings at the same time and place as the federation meeting.

c. The member organizations would continue to have their regional meetings.

The prospect of membership in WAML and in the federation offers some appealing advantages:

1. We would presumably hear the very best speakers at federation meetings.

2. We would meet far more people with similar interests.

3. The consolidated meeting time may make it possible to attend the annual WAML and GMD meetings as well as the federation meeting in one trip.

There may be other advantages as well but on balance I find the disadvantages too dissuasive:

1. Even if geographical distribution of membership is disregarded and meetings are alternated through west, midwest and eastern locations, many WAML members would probably be able to attend only one annual meeting out of three. Thus they miss two WAML meetings every three years.

2. I have serious doubts about the value of large organizations with large budgets, large meetings and large groups of people. The individual member finds it hard to identify with them and the executive officers find it hard to maintain meaningful communication with the members.

At a meeting of GMD in Toronto in 1974, Stan Stevens presented a paper in which he justified the establishment of WAML in 1967.

"Prior to the creation of the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) there were virtually no organizational opportunities for map
librarians in the area west of the Rocky Mountains. The motives for which WAML was established included a feeling of isolation from the mainstream of activities. WAML members explored the advantages and disadvantages of affiliation with similar organizations. Investigations led the organizers away from affiliation for three primary reasons:

(1) other West Coast organizations were not strongly oriented toward map collections,
(2) membership requirements and annual dues made other groups too restrictive, and
(3) which seemed to be more important, our common geographical location made independence very attractive."

(Stevens, Stanley D. "Whose journal is it? Members' or editor's?" Special Libraries Association Geography & Map Division Bulletin, no. 101 (Sept. 1975) 38-39.)

The rationale seems as valid now as it did then.

The present position of WAML is enviable. It is an organization which has been uniquely developed to serve the needs of its members. The primary membership area is not too large for regular attendance at meetings. Twice a year we have plenary sessions at which officers and members meet face-to-face and can influence each other directly. We know that it is our association and that it does what we wish and proceeds as we direct. We control our finances, our publications and our projects and we do not require outside approval for any of our actions. Those members who aspire to executive positions in the Association have a reasonable chance of being elected. We know each other well enough to vote intelligently for the most effective candidates.

For those who desire more than WAML offers there is GMD or ACML or both. The cross fertilization of ideas that results from dual or even triple membership is healthy. If we suddenly had just one organization I am sure we would feel deprived of the multiple opportunities available to us now.

Even the publication of the separate bulletins can be
viewed positively. We can read all three and profit from the differing viewpoints and emphases. One super bulletin would probably not equal the value of the present three bulletins in total.

To sum it all up: we have a good thing in WAML. Let's not give it up or spoil it.

Mr. Fox is Map Librarian at California State University, Fresno; and, President of WAML, 1972/73.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF REALIGNMENT: REMARKS MADE IN THE ROLE OF DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

by

Harold M. Otness

Should map librarians seek new professional alignments? This has been a topic of informal discussion for some years now, and I feel that it is time to bring the discussion out in the open to attempt to reach some sort of consensus and to take whatever steps, if any, to act upon the majority will for the majority benefit.

In the following remarks I must emphasize that I am speaking as an individual, not as an officer of the Western Association of Map Libraries. The fact that I am an officer just makes it easier for me to get a forum. I also want to make clear in the beginning that I am not a full-time map librarian, unlike most of you, and therefore my view of the profession is one taken from a slightly different perspective, and one that you may well challenge from your more central viewpoint—in the eye of the storm, as it were.

My answer to the question is "yes", we should seek new professional alignments, but there are some qualifications that are woven into that answer.

First, the Western Association of Map Libraries is an amazingly successful organization. In its ten-plus year history, its membership has grown to 112 principal region members and 61 associate members, and its Information Bulletin has a circulation of over 350 copies per issue, virtually worldwide. I would further say that it is at least equal in quality and importance to the publications of other map library organizations, if not superior in at least some respects. It is nothing to be ashamed of, and we all owe a great debt of apprecia-
tion to Stan Stevens for making it what it is. Although many of us contribute to it in one way or another, Stan is the one who does virtually all the behind-the-scenes work to bring it into existence.

Furthermore, WAML's Occasional Paper publications have been well received both inside the region and outside as well. Perhaps here it is appropriate to interject the comment that there is nothing really regional about the subjects of the Occasional Papers, nor, for that matter, much of the Information Bulletin content either. It is the membership that is regional, and not necessarily the topics and problems that we deal with.

But more important than the publications, is WAML's success in bringing those of us who work in map libraries together for the purposes of discussing common problems and acting in a cooperative manner to bring about solutions to those problems. Because of WAML we now know who our colleagues and counterparts are in neighboring institutions, and WAML makes it possible for us to keep in touch. We freely and frequently exchange advice, ideas, and resources. Although it is a difficult, and perhaps impossible thing to document, I would say that through WAML we have significantly raised the level of resources and services in the map libraries of our region.

These achievements have not come about as the result of great struggles, soul-searching, and monumental administrative upheavals. On the contrary, they have grown out of very pleasant social encounters at the semi-annual meetings. We have worked out solutions to our mutual benefit in an atmosphere of relaxed cooperation, sometimes without the support, or even the knowledge, of our institutions. We have proven that individually, as map librarians, we can all work together, regardless of the rigidity and lack of imagination of our institutions. It makes no difference to us that I am from a state school in Oregon, that Anna is from a state school in Washington, that others are from private schools, that Marge Henry is not from a school at all but from a public library, and that still others are from governmental agencies. And it makes no difference that we have members who are not attached to any institution, but are rather just interested in the things that we are interested in. The point is, I think, that cooperation works best when it is informal and on a face-to-face basis. And that is the key to WAML's success. Our commitment is a personal one to each other, and not one mandated by legislatures, boards of trustees, chancellors, or library nabobs.
If we are all so satisfied with WAML, why would I entertain thoughts of new professional organizations? Several reasons come to mind, some of which didn't occur to me until I became President of WAML and came to realize how much we have to live off the remains of other organizations, much in the manner of scavengers. If we meet in Honolulu next year to be near the Special Libraries Association meeting, we will have second choice of facilities, dates, speakers, and activities. We will be charged to attend their meetings and should any of our members give presentations at that gathering, SLA will have first choice of publishable material. This is just one more example of our present map organizations getting in the way of each other, competing with each other, and holding back progress at least on the national level.

A strong, single national map library association would benefit all of us in the profession. First, it would enable us to speak with some authority to those academic institutions, map publishers, governmental agencies, equipment manufacturers, accrediting agencies, and others involved with the dissemination of map information. We would be listened to, should we choose to speak out.

Secondly, a strong national organization would mean effective nationwide communication among map librarians. While those of us here on the West Coast are in constant contact with each other, most of us really don't know what is happening in the East, the Mid-West, or elsewhere. And what is happening in those places is of considerable importance to us. Like it or not, WAML is in the provinces. We don't have the Library of Congress or some of the other great map libraries in our region, and much of the innovation in our profession comes from these institutions.

Thirdly, if WAML is provincial, so is its Information Bulletin. Through it we are only talking with each other in some sort of blissful isolation. We need a wider geographical base. Any regional publication is subject to limited stature. It is not enough for us to know what is happening in California, if California knows only what is happening in Washington State, and not in Washington, D. C.

These things said, and perhaps said too bluntly, let's look more closely at the reasons for the success of WAML. Being regional means that we meet in places that are more likely to be within reach, and especially within the reach of our travel budgets. Most of us can get together once or twice per year, and that getting together is something that should not be minimized. In fact, it
is the very basis of our success, at least in my view.

Secondly, there are concerns of a regional nature that can best be dealt with on a regional basis. Cooperation is a very grandiose concept, but the fact is, the further the distance, the more difficult it is to bring it into actual practice. Most real and meaningful cooperation is likely to take place on a regional basis—neighbor cooperating with neighbor. Furthermore, most cooperation need not extend beyond the region because the resources that need sharing are usually within the region in the first place. There are other arguments for the regional concept. In spite of mass migrations, mass communications, and simply increasing masses, there are historical and cultural similarities within regions that facilitate cooperation. We in the West have a common heritage that is not always easily shared with Easterners and Southerners, for example. Then too, accrediting agencies and professional organizations in other disciplines are formed on regional bases so there are further arguments for remaining regional ourselves.

Thirdly, I think that some of our success is due to our low dues structure and the fact that we don't charge for our conferences. This is partly because we are regional and partly because we don't attempt to subsidize the expenses of our officers or hold meetings in luxurious hotels and resort centers. Outside of miscellaneous fees such as $2 to use this room [at the University of Washington where WAML met], we have never yet paid to use meeting facilities. And because our expenses are low, we are able to open our meetings to all who are interested in attending.

Fourthly, the only qualification for membership in WAML has been an interest in maps and map librarianship. We have not been concerned with what kinds of certificates people have had pinned to their vests. Some national organizations get carried away with their own imagined prestige, or lack of it, and thereby their membership requirements, sometimes to the detriment of their professions and the public they serve. We have made room for people of all backgrounds, and of all kinds of skills and knowledge, and I strongly recommend that we continue to do so, no matter what kinds of new alignments develop.

Now that we have had a brief look at both sides of this rather involved issue, I would like to make a proposal that attempts to maintain the successes of WAML, but at the same time opens the channels for nationwide communication, and clout (for lack of a better term). I too would like to see WAML preserved
more or less as it now stands, but linked to similar regional groups in a
national alliance. Thus we would have WAML, and perhaps the Midwest Association
of Map Libraries, and the Eastern Association of Map Libraries. Together we
would be the National Association of Map Libraries (NAML) or something like that.
Each regional group would draft its own constitution and by-laws, elect its
own officers, hold its own meetings twice per year within its own region, and
publish its own newsletter. Officers in the national organization would be
elected on a rotating basis so that each region would have its own representa-
tive as president every third term. A national annual meeting would also ro-
tate from region to region, perhaps along with the presidency--so that a West-
ern member, for example, would serve as national president in the year that
the annual meeting takes place in his/her region, thus making it possible for
him or her to attend without incurring cross-country expenses.

The regional publications would continue, as I have already mentioned,
but they would focus more on regional topics and news items of regional inter-
est. I would like to see a high quality national journal develop which would
carry articles of scholarly substance and universal interest and importance--
as would be fitting of a national organization with somewhat of an academic
posture. I have in mind the type of journal that would be of interest to geo-
graphers, for example, as well as to map librarians--something that would get
on recommended lists and become a standard title in any library serving map
users. It would be finely produced with typesetting, quality illustrations,
and the like, published probably quarterly, and distributed to a wide audience.

As a relatively contented member of WAML, and a non-member of other map
librarian associations, it may be audacious of me to even suggest such a sweep-
ing reorganization, and especially one that involves so many other people who
haven't even been consulted as yet. But these are my thoughts on the matter at
this time, and I offer them merely to establish a basis for discussion.

Whatever course of action is taken, if any, there must be widespread and
enthusiastic support for it. Otherwise it will never work even if the reorgan-
ization does come about.

We have a very fine organization in the Western Association of Map Librar-
ies, and any new alignment must build on, and enhance, its already considerable
base.

Mr. Otness is Technical Services and Map Librarian at Southern Oregon State
College, Ashland; and, current President of WAML.
A Review


This publication represents a significant expansion in our knowledge of the important field of fire insurance mapping. The vast bulk of the 2,000 entries in this checklist have not heretofore appeared in print, and present, at least to this reviewer, some surprises. Unexpected were the many non-Canadian plans listed, although roughly 85-percent are of communities in Canada. There are, for example, 22 plans for Middle and South America, and 107 for Europe and the British Isles. Among these are Bordeaux, Copenhagen, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Mexico City, Santiago, and Valparaiso. The largest group of non-Canadian entries is for various English cities including Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Sheffield, as well as many others. There are 34 plans of such African cities as Alexandria, Cairo, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Lourenço Marques, and Pretoria. The fewest entries are found for Asia and the United States: Istanbul, Izmir, and a real estate atlas of Providence, Rhode Island.

Most of the maps listed were published by the Canadian Underwriters Association, the Charles E. Goad Company, the Underwriters Survey Bureau, and the Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. They range in date from 1858 to 1973. The work contains two appendices. Appendix A supplements the main body of the work with some additional British Columbia plans, and Appendix B lists 35 real estate atlases, all except one for Canadian cities. The information provided for each entry is brief: community or region, name of building or site, date, revision date, publisher, scale, and number of sheets. Additional information, usually relating to holdings or format, is provided in footnotes.

The work contains an interesting and informative introduction by the author, which gives a good overview of the evolution of fire insurance plans in Canada, and of the mapping done by the Goad Company in Canada and elsewhere. The author makes the observation that perhaps only one-third of the insurance plans which were issued have survived to the present day, and explains why that is so. That figure, unfortunately, would seem to hold true also for the western United States, where almost no pre-1884 Sanborn maps--or those of any other firm--now exist, although many were issued. Our small historical legacy in this field means we must take full advantage of what little is available. The present work will greatly assist us in that regard.

The book is attractively designed and printed, and is liberally illustrated throughout with reproductions of plans, title pages, legends, a portrait of Goad, and an advertising circular. One of the plates is in color.

In any compilation of this magnitude, it is inevitable that there will be a few errors and that certain aspects of the work will be open to criticism. In my opinion, it would have been preferable to arrange the provinces of Canada alphabetically, rather than geographically from east to west. Perhaps the geographi-
cal arrangement was chosen to avoid questions of bias which are inherent in any bilingual work. There is a misfiling on page 161, which places the cross reference "Turquie" between the United Kingdom and the United States. Also, on this same page and on the one preceding, Scotland is not shown as a subdivision of the U.K., even though England, Northern Ireland, and Wales are so listed. Neither of these minor errors will materially affect the user. More serious is the puzzling method of arranging Caribbean cities. Bridgetown is to be found under Barbados, but all other cities are under the catch-all heading West Indies. Another oddity occurs on page 159, where there is a reference from "Yarmouth, Great" to England East, but none from the proper form of the city's name, "Great Yarmouth". It would have aided the user if all the communities covered by an individual plan were listed in a contents note, rather than relying solely on cross references. A certain amount of work and space could have been saved had the footnotes been consolidated. On page 107, for example, the same footnote is repeated seven times where surely one note would have sufficed.

The work is bilingual, but only in a technical sense. While all information is given in both English and French, the French in every instance is in the secondary position. Information in the main body of the work is listed under the commonly accepted English form of the place name, followed by the French. Under the French form, there is only a cross reference to the English. One cannot help but wonder if this arrangement really satisfies the needs of French-speaking Canadians. Perhaps having the title, captions and all textual material with one of the languages first, and the bibliographical entries with the other language first, would have been a more equitable solution.

Despite these criticisms, the work is without question a most welcome reference cartobibliography, and is highly recommended for all libraries having an interest in almost any aspect of urban studies.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Hayward and the National Map Collection on a fine achievement.

R. Philip Hoehn
The Bancroft Library
University of California
Berkeley

Fire Insurance Plans
in the National Map Collection

Plans d'assurance-incendie de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans
Australia. Division of National Mapping.


EP

This report describes the automatic name selection and typesetting system in operation in the Division of National Mapping.

Automatic selection of names for maps of any scale represents a very substantial saving of time in map production. Any selection process must be based on some hierarchy of importance of features and the report describes in some detail the principles used in establishing hierarchies in the National Mapping system. The hierarchies adopted so far are flexible and may be changed if good reasons exist for changing them.

In order that the names used for derived mapping are the latest available, the existing Master Names File of names from the 1:250,000 series is being updated and corrected with names from the 1:100,000 map series.

Australia. Division of National Mapping.


xi, 1017 p. : map ; 22 x 31 cm.
1. Australia—Gazetteers. I. Title. LC 77-359879
UCLA Reference DU 90 A938a

Beckman, Thomas


[68 p.] : illus. ; 19 x 25 cm. free LC 78-54073

Milwaukee Art Center, 750 North Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202

Thirty-three illustrations are included in this exhibition catalog that describes 53 works exhibited at two locations presently:
Milwaukee Art Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: April 14-June 18, 1978
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin: July 3-

A quotation from a recent review of a similar work [Old Philadelphia in
Early Photographs, 1839-1914 / by Robert F. Looney / New York, Dover 1976]
is most apropos:

"Photographs are their own form, and within SLA we have a
division devoted to their care, yet photographs do concern
geography and map librarians. ... Any photograph of a
city taken from a tall structure can provide information
almost as useful to the urban geographer as that provided
by maps. ..."

Jeremiah B. Post
SLA G&M Div. Bulletin
No. 107 (March 1977) p. 86.

The author/exhibitor has done a magnificent research job for this catalog,
and communicates by word and illustration that these panoramic views are
maps.

The author believes that as many as five thousand panoramic and bird's-
eye views were published in America during the nineteenth and early 20th
centuries. Milwaukee became a center of the printing industry following
the Civil War, and Mr. Beckman attributes this to two principal facts:

"Milwaukee's prominence in the lithographing industry
was probably due in part to its large German population.
Lithography originated in Germany, and a majority of the
city's view printers were German immigrants. A more sig-
nificant factor, however, was that Milwaukee enjoyed "... the advantage of being closely situated to the large paper
mills of the Fox River Valley, where the finest of writing,
book and print papers are manufactured. ...."

In addition to views of Milwaukee, the subject of this exhibition, the
viewmakers discussed in this catalog did views of numerous cities in
almost every state. Beckman gives a great deal of historical information
in this catalog about these viewmakers, much of it newly researched in-
f ormation by Beckman. Most important of the names are Louis Kurz, Adam
Beck and Clemens J. Pauli, Joseph J. Stoner, Henry Wellge, Henry Gugler,
and Julius Gugler.

As important as any cartobibliography on Milwaukee, this work is highly
recommended for map libraries and others that collect urban history.

Androit, John L.
1978. Documents Index, Box 195, McLean, VA 22101. $55 ($50 cash with order)
This edition will include over 5,800 entries for geological and hydrological
Council of Planning Librarians. EXCHANGE BIBLIOGRAPHIES. P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856

EP

#1512 Key Word Identifiers of Theses and Dissertations from Departments of Geography in Canada and the United States on Land Use, Water Use, Resource Conflict, Resource Policy, and Facility Location, by Stanley D. Brunn, Department of Geography, Michigan State University. 1978. 71 p. $7.00

#1516 Wilderness Preservation, Planning and Management: An Annotated Bibliography, by Adam Halicki Conrad, Paul Klapper Library, Queens College of the City University of New York. 1978. 54 p. $5.50

#1519 A Planner's Guide to Anthropology, by Barbara Douglass, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; 1978. 36 p. $3.50

#1520 Housing in the Arab World: A Bibliography, by Aghil M. Barbar. 1978. 7p. $1.50.

#1521 Urbanization in Tunisia, by Aghil M. Barbar. 1978. 5 p. $1.50.

#1524 Urban Planning and the Social Sciences: Perspectives, Processes, and Approaches, prepared under the direction of Dr. Patricia Baron Pollack, School of Landscape Architecture, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse. 1978. 73 p. $7.50.

#1528 Land Use in Canada During the Seventies: A Supplement to CPL Exchange Bibliography #1180, by Eric Swanick. 1978. 6 p. $1.50.


The EP Group of Companies, Bradford Road, East Ardsley, Wakefield West, Yorkshire, WF3 2JN England (Educational Productions Limited; EP Microform Ltd.; EP Publishing Ltd.)

EP

Two forthcoming publications on microfilm:

AMERICAN MANUSCRIPT MAPS IN BRITISH REPOSITORIES due in Autumn 1978 The first phase of this collection will consist of maps held by the Public Record Office, London, covering the period 1763 to 1783, that is from the Peace of Paris to the end of the American Revolution. This was a distinctive period of British mapping activity and the collection includes fortification plans, battle maps, recon sketches and topo maps. The majority of the maps are manuscripts - printed maps only being included where significant manuscript annotations are part of the map.-
203

[American Manuscript Maps in British Repositories, continued]

and the geographical scope of the collection covers the future United
States, Canada and the West Indies.

The collection will be published on 35mm black-and-white roll microfilm
[color microfilm is planned for the future] and will be accompanied by
an introductory booklet giving a brief description of each map and an
introductory essay written by Dr. J. B. Harley of the University of Exe-
ter, who selected the material to be included in the microfilm.

The cost for the first phase will be approximately £25 or $50.

CAPTAIN COOK: JOURNEYS OF HIS VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD IN HMS ENDEAVOUR
(1768 to 1771) and HMS RESOLUTION (1772 to 1775) with Richard Pickersgill's
NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF HMS RESOLUTION.

These journals are available on two reels of 35mm black-and-white micro-
film at a price of £24 or $50.

Hayward, Robert J.
Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection [Public Archives of

Copies of this latest production of NMP may be obtained free from the
National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3.

This publication is an inventory of the fire insurance plans, both Cana-
dian and Foreign, preserved in the National Map Collection.

[This work will be reviewed separately.]

Hydrological maps, a contribution to the International Hydrological Decade.
ML ISBN 92-310-1260-6 LC 77-364904 BNA D9187563

Available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016
1977 catalogue says price is "approximately" $41.25.
Soft-bound, 8½ " x 11" x 1½" (about 350 pages).

Absolutely everything you ever needed to know about climatic maps. The
price sort of put my heart up into my throat--I'd thought perhaps $15.00.
But it is a good item.

Illinois. Secretary of State.
Counties of Illinois : their origin and evolution, with twenty-three maps
AB showing the original and the present boundary lines of each county of the
state / [issued by the Office of Secretary of State]. [Springfield?] :
Office of Secretary of State, [1972].

65 p. : maps ; 23 cm. UCLA Map Library F 547 A15A5 1972
CONTRIBUTIONS BY:

AB = Anna Blustein, University Research Library,
University of California, Los Angeles

LA = Lewis Armstrong, Map Library, University of
Kansas, Lawrence

PH = Philip Hoehn, The Bancroft Library, University
of California, Berkeley

LC = Larry Cruse, Map Section, University Library,
University of California, San Diego

EP = The Editor / from material in hand

Buttery, L. M. [dba Old Maps of the Southwest, 407 West First st., Lampasas, Texas 76550]
Old Maps of the Southwest; a series of portfolios containing a facsimile
of a landmark map of the Southwest, enlarged map sections and an essay
covering the historical background of the map, its period, the cartog-
rapher and the publisher. Published by L. M. Buttery, Old Maps of the

EP This is actually a publisher's catalog, but it also contains an essay by
L. M. Buttery entitled: "Maps as a source for historical study".

There is really too much information in the 25-page booklet to be conden-
sed easily, therefore, the Table of Contents must suffice:

Maps as a source for historical study.
Objective of the Facsimile Series.
Portfolios.
Essay.
Historical Background.
Cartographer.
Publisher.
Notations.
Coverage [geographical: Southwest U.S.]
Enlarged Sections.
States of the same map.
Stieler maps.
Walker maps.
Future issues.
Prices.
How to order.
Map references.
List of illustrations.

A GUIDE TO OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM THE USGS / 1978. Compiled by Paul F.
Clarke, Helen E. Hodgson, and Gary W. North. Geological Survey Circular

EP An absolute must for every library.

LC Contribution No. 4 of the Chaco Center, National Park Service and University of New Mexico.

1. Aerial photography in archaeology. 2. Photography in archaeology.


The table of contents indicates that this could be an invaluable aid to any map librarian that needs to know more about his/her own collection of aerial photos:

Section 1: Introduction to Aerial Photography
2: Object Identification and Stereoscopy
3: Photo Scale, Displacement, Areas, and Parallax
4: Sources of Existing Imagery and Maps
5: Simple Mapping Techniques
6: Nonphotographic Sensors, Field and Laboratory Equipment
7: General Interpretive Techniques
8: Archeological Interpretation of Remote Sensor Data
9: Photogrammetric Methods in Archeology
10: Generalized Specifications for Archeological Photography

Each section has a further breakdown of topics covered, too lengthy to list here; appears to include many practical techniques.

THE MAP COLLECTOR Issue No. 1, December 1977. Ronald Vere Tooley, Editor.

Map Collector Publications Limited, Church Square 48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 5AE, England. Quarterly, published in March, June, September and December. Annual subscription rates: Surface mail $27.00. Official U.S. Distributor: New Albion Island Classics, P.O. Box 390, Diablo, California 94528, or 443 West 22nd St., Merced, CA 95340. ISSN no. 0140-427X

The Map Collector is intended for librarians and geographers as well as private collectors; in fact anyone who is interested in early maps and the history of cartography.

The first two issues have been received, and they are of such high quality that no comments of this reviewer are adequate to express the sense of exhilaration experienced upon seeing them. The typography and design, the unique features of content, and the excellent quality of reproduction of the maps, make The Map Collector the finest quarterly available in the field of "early maps and the history of cartography". The price should not deter any map librarian from including this in the collection, it's well worth the investment.

Scholarly articles, News, Auction Reports, Books and Letters, Competition, Collations, Directory of Dealers, Collectors' Marketplace (Classified Advertisements), are the contents of the first issue.
Martínez Sierra, Ramiro.
El mapa de las pampas / Ramiro Martínez Sierra. Buenos Aires: [s.n.], 1975.
2 v. : maps (some fold.) ; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

Mather, J. Y.
: maps ; 28 cm.

McClain, Thomas
60 p. illus., maps 28 cm. (Environmental Geology Series 1 - Kansas Geological Survey)

Price: $1.00 Order from: Sales and Publications, Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

The author provides a very valuable tool for identifying types and sources of maps of Kansas. The publication is divided into three sections: federal agencies, state agencies and other agencies & individuals. Map costs and addresses should prove very helpful.

Schilder, Günther

A full-size facsimile consisting of 20 sheets, 44 x 55 cm each. Subscription price: US$70.

A facsimile publication of one of the most important Dutch maps of the 17th C. found by Schilder in the States Archives at Nuremberg. Twelve of the 20 sheets were found there, and together with the incomplete set at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, a completed set was formed to produce this facsimile. It is uncolored, as is the original. The author describes the map in an accompanying work, which includes: Dutch wall-maps of the World before 1624; the map of the World by Willem Jansz (1605); map of the World by Jodocus Hondius (1624); later editions of this map.
Local history printed materials do differ from other library collections, but this new book takes the mystery out of dealing with them. It is designed for use in public libraries, historical societies, and museums whose collections are documentary in nature.

Ms. Thompson defines the materials of local history and gives step-by-step instructions for their acquisitions, processing, care, and use. Each medium requires its own method of handling: books, pamphlets, newspapers, journals, photographs and prints, maps, tape recordings, ephemera, clippings, manuscripts, and other memorabilia.

The purpose of all this special care is, of course, to make the past accessible, and that goal is best served by using professional techniques. Ms. Thompson has more than 40 years of experience in this field. Former head of the State Historical Society of Colorado research library, she now writes, lectures, and teaches a regular summer archives institute at the University of Denver.


"A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced between July 1, 1977 and September 30, 1977."

Previous issues are listed in front matter. Category 03 is geodesy and cartography; 04 is geology and mineral resources; 05 = oceanography.

Indexing is by Subject, Personal Author, Corporate Source, Contract Number, Report/Accession Number.

Other categories are: 01 = Agriculture and Forestry; 02 = Environmental Changes and Cultural Resources; 06 = Hydrology and Water Management; 07 = Data Processing and Distribution Systems; 08 = Instrumentation and Sensors; 09 = General (includes economic analysis).
Uzes, Francois D.
Chaining the land: a history of surveying in California. Sacramento: Landmark Enterprises, 1977. 315p. $17.50 illus. LC 77-77392
Box 160502, Fort Sutter Station, Sacramento, CA 95816.

WORLD DIRECTORY OF DEALERS IN ANTIQUARIAN MAPS. Edited by George Ritzlin.

Available for $3.00 each (20% discount for orders of three or more):
Chicago Map Society, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Mr. Ritzlin is President of the Chicago Map Society, and he indicates in the introduction that an updated edition is planned for the future.

It is arranged geographically by place of Dealers' mailing address, and is indexed by Dealers' names.

Thorne, Carolyn, 1947-
Resource Analysis Branch catalogue.
ISBN 0-7718-8018-9 CIP

Z1392.B7T48 016'.333'7 free 22 x 28 cm. 40 p. col. illus.

The Library, Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8V 1X4 Phone: (604) 387-6995 LOCATION: 839 Academy Close, Victoria, B.C.

This publication is dated January, 1978, and to some extent the information is time-dated because it is truly a catalog of what has been published by the Ministry of the Environment, Resource Analysis Branch.

It is one of the most readable, best designed, government publications of this type that this reviewer has seen. A few years ago when I cited the indices of this Agency, published in Ottawa, I complained how awful they were to read and interpret. Ms. Thorne uses a similar format of graphic index, but doesn't try to lump-together all the series on the same index; therefore, one can readily see what has been published. The illustrations are clear and attractive, and the information is spaced for maximum eye contact.

Ms. Thorne is a Member of WAML, and she is congratulated on a very useful publication for map librarians and cartographic information specialists.

UNION LIST OF GEOLOGIC FIELD TRIP GUIDEBOOKS OF NORTH AMERICA 1978?

American Geological Institute, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041
$20.00
MAP LIBRARIANSHIP: An Introduction

by

Mary Larsgaard

Map Librarianship, the only current basic introduction to the
practical aspects of the field for American librarians, provides a
wealth of how-to-do-it information. It presents pragmatic informa-
tion, surveys existing practices, offers guidance in choosing spe-
cific procedures, and cites references to additional sources of in-
formation. Some theoretical questions are also considered and an
overview of the map library profession concludes the text.

The student or professional who is untrained in map librarians-
ship will find here all the basic information needed to understand
the nature and function of map collections in academic and public
libraries, plus specific techniques and procedures that show the
beginner how to get started. The author provides examples of how
to evaluate the map needs of the library's clientele, how to acquire
and organize maps, and how to develop reference service. Also cov-
ered are the care and storage of maps, administration of the collec-
tion, map classification, and map cataloging.

Fifteen appendixes contain sample map acquisition policies,
directories of map publishers and issuing agencies, and other valu-
able data. A bibliography and index are included.

$17.50 U.S. and Canada; $21.00 elsewhere. LC 77-28821. ISBN 0-87287-
182-7. Libraries Unlimited, P.O. Box 263, Littleton, CO 80160.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTOMATED NAMES AUTHORITY FILE

John R. Schroeder, Head, Cataloging Unit, Geography and Map Division, The
Library of Congress, has announced that on February 15, 1978, the Cataloging
Unit began its participation in the Library of Congress Automated Names Authority
File (ANAF) system.

All new descriptive authorities, including geographic names, established
by Unit catalogers in accordance with AACR and LC Descriptive Cataloging Divi-
sion rules and procedures, will, after February 15, be forwarded for input
into the ANAF system.

Initially the G & M Division access to the ANAF will be in the form of
catalog cards (authority cards and cross references) generated by the system.
At a future date, the Division will have on-line access to ANAF. This will not
occur until LC develops the system's capability for such access.

The system was first described in the April 29, 1977 issue of The Library
of Congress Information Bulletin when the first ANAF records were input.
DRAKE 400


This exhibit catalog has a Foreward by T.E.J. Savery, Chairman of the Leisure Services, Committee of Plymouth City Council; and, "The Drake Quadricentennial Collection of Robert H. Power". The staff of Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery, based on information supplied by Mr. Power, compiled the entries.

The Catalogue of books and manuscripts from The Robert H. Power Collection contains one-hundred-and-fifty-eight items (1491-1977); the Maps from the Robert H. Power Collection comprise entries numbered 159 through 186, including the famous Jodocus Hondius 1589 Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticae. The final seven items listed in the Catalogue are "Drake Treasures from public and private collections": Drake's Drum, The Drake Cup, The Drake Sword, The Coconut Cup, Silver Model of The Golden Hinde, Table made from the timber of The Golden Hinde, and, Drake's Sea Chest. Finally, a two-page chronology of the "Life of Sir Francis Drake" closes the Catalogue.

Mr. Power presents a four-page essay which describes the association of the items in the collection, and their important place in Drake history.

Mr. Savery notes that the City of Plymouth's commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of Sir Francis Drake's famous Voyage of Circumnavigation "is closely linked to parallel celebrations in the United States of America, especially in the State of California, and indeed the City Museum and Art Gallery's Exhibition on the Drake 400 theme is to be opened on 6th August by the Secretary of the Sir Francis Drake Commission of the State of California, Mr. Alfred Newman."

Mr. Savery kindly notes "the fact that the core of the Exhibition is the remarkably comprehensive collection of Drake material assembled over many years as a labour of love by Mr. Robert H. Power of Nut Tree, California, one of the members of the Sir Francis Drake Commission."

A handsome catalog of an important exhibit.
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

EMINENT COMMEMORATION PLANNED FOR CALIFORNIA

Norman J. W. Thrower, Professor of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles, and President of the State of California's Sir Francis Drake Commission, has announced preliminary plans for what promises to be a most important series of exhibitions and symposia in commemoration of Sir Francis Drake's "famous voyage" around the World (1577-1580).

Drake, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the Earth, sailed his Golden Hind from Plymouth, England, through the Strait of Magellan north along the Pacific coast of South America to California. He is believed to have anchored in what is now Marin County, California, north of San Francisco. He refreshed and reprovisioned during a five-week sojourn in northern California. Drake took possession of Nova Albion (the first New England) on behalf of Queen Elizabeth I. The date of Drake's California landing was 17 June, 1579.

Professor Thrower, British by birth, is the principal organizer of this Commemoration. He will be joined by Dr. Helen Wallis, Map Librarian of the Map Library, the British Library, a prominent scholar and cartobibliographer. Beginning April 1, 1979, she will be a Senior Research Fellow for four months at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library (UCLA). Professor Thrower and Dr. Wallis will be joined later by some twenty leading Drake scholars. An exhibition of Drake material on loan from The British Library promises to be the most important West Coast showing of Drake material. It is planned to be at the Oakland Museum for three months, beginning about June 17, 1979. The exhibition at the Oakland Museum is subject to federal funding. Anyone familiar with the cost of mounting the King Tut exhibit at Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Seattle will understand that this consideration is no small matter. Prior to its visit to Oakland, it is hoped that an East Coast showing will be arranged for the British Library Drake exhibition.

Other institutions will exhibit Drake material, including The Bancroft Library (UC Berkeley), The Henry E. Huntington Library (San Marino), and UCLA. The UCLA exhibit, will begin April 1, 1979, and then move on June 13th to the California Academy of Sciences (Golden Gate Park, San Francisco). This exhibit is titled "British Scientific Exploration in the Pacific - From Drake to Cook", and its contents will be from University of California, the Academy, and private collections.

Roy V. Boswell, Curator of the Collection for the History of Cartography, California State University-Fullerton, will also exhibit Drake materials during this period.

The California State Librarian Ethel S. Crockett is requesting all of California's public libraries to emphasize this important Commemoration during the summer of 1979.

Films, plays, and special publications are in the planning stages.

Two major seminars have been planned, both invitational as well as open-to-the-public.
Beginning June 10, 1979, a week-long international conference on Drake will begin at the Huntington Library, move to UCLA, move to The Bancroft Library in Berkeley, move to the Library of the Society of California Pioneers in San Francisco, and spend two days on field trips (in addition to one day's travel from Los Angeles to the San Francisco Bay Area). A subscription plan for attendance to all of the sessions, or a combination of sessions, is being considered. The events culminate with a banquet in San Francisco, June 17, 1979.

A post-seminar program, for six post-doctoral fellows from all parts of North America on the subject "English maritime enterprise from Drake to Cook" will be held at the Clark Library. Dr. Thrower will be Director of this Clark Library summer program, which will run from mid June to early August, 1979.

While some of the above information is as yet only tentative, much of the planning has been under way for more than a year. Those of you who are interested in the plans as they are confirmed are urged to watch for subsequent announcements in the Information Bulletin.

Librarians are asked to consider what might be formulated for local commemorative events - DRAKE 1577-1580. Certainly the WAML program for 1979 ought to include scholarly attention to this important 400th anniversary.

Stanley D. Stevens

EXCERPTS FROM EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS

Australian Map Curators Circle - Newsletter 9, March 1978

Australian Map Curators Circle
P.O. Box E 133
Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia

This issue contains a report on the 1978 Annual Conference and Business Meeting, held February 15-17, 1978 at the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales.

Future annual meetings are scheduled as follows: 1979 - RMIT, Melbourne; 1980 - CMA, Bathurst; 1981 - tentative offer: Geography Dept., University of Western Australia, Perth.

The AMCC has two branches: Melbourne and Canberra. These act as regional meetings of the national organization.

The following officers were elected for 1978: President - Dorothy Prescott; Vice-President - Patricia Alonso; Secretary - Bill Cartwright; Business Manager - Lynn Farkas; "Globe" Editor - Graham Cooper; Review Editor - Ann Brown.

Committees: 1. Australian National Cartographic Information System; a standing Committee of AMCC, under chairmanship of Dorothy Prescott.
            2. Committee on Map Education.
            3. 1979 Conference Committee: Graham Cooper and Judith Wells
EXCERPTS FROM LIBRARY NEWSLETTERS/ACCESSIONS LISTS


1977, Number 5. "The IBCCM (short for the Illinois Bibliographic Center for Cartographic Materials) should be on-line and operational by the time you receive this issue of BIBLIO ...[December 1977]. Many of you may remember our announcement (BIBLIO No. 3) of a grant from the Illinois State Library to develop the IBCCM based on the Ohio College Library Center's data base and MARC format. At long last, our electrical wiring has been installed, telephone lines established, two little black and silver boxes sit atop our map cases, an OCLC terminal installed, and an electric printer soon to follow. I believe we are the first major map library to have installed this system right in the map collection in order to assist our map cataloging and public reference searching. We are still limited, and will be for a few months, for two reasons: 1) we expect to be training our staff for at least one month thereby limiting our input and 2) OCLC still hasn't added the LC G&M MARC tapes to its data base! I encourage those who are interested in the OCLC map cataloging to write to Ms. Mary Ellen Jacob, Director of OCLC's User Services Division, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio 43212, and urge her to expedite the addition of these tapes to the base. The value of these MARC tapes to such a computer file are obvious to all of its potential users and should be transmitted to OCLC."

Herbert S. Fox, Map Librarian.

This 20-page annual report documents Atlases and Gazeteers, as well as Map Acquisitions during the year.

The CSU-F holdings as of 31 December 1977 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defense Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey</td>
<td>35,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>11,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79,904</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report also indicates what series are regularly received by deposit, purchase, or gift, and the Latin American coverage planned for future purchase.

UCLA Map Library. Newsletter & Selected Acquisitions. UCLA Map Library,
University of California. Los Angeles, CA 90024. Portia Chambliss, Editor.


CONTENTS: Letters
Vegetation Map of Catalina Island
Cartographic Doodle
Figure I: Vegetative Cover; Figure II: Prestea SW, Africa
Calculating Great Circle Distances and Azimuths, by C.B. Hagen
Selected Acquisitions: Maps; Books and Atlases
Addresses of Vendors
"Wisconsin Coastal Atlas - 1977 is nearing completion and copies are expected to be available for distribution by the end of April. This high quality atlas is in a loose leaf format. It consists of 78 maps and 12 air photos plus an introductory text. It was produced under the auspices of the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, Dept. of Administration, with significant support from the regional planning commissions and the counties adjacent to Lakes Michigan and Superior. Cartography was by the University of Wisconsin - Cartographic Laboratory - Madison.

The format of the atlas divides the Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Lake Superior shorelines into 12 areas which are portrayed on 8½ by 11 inch pages. For each area, except the Apostle Islands, the following are portrayed at 1:250,000 (1 inch = approximately 4 miles):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Map of Area</th>
<th>Land Ownership</th>
<th>Fish &amp; Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LANDSAT imagery</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td>Habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Natural Area/Historic Sites</td>
<td>Erosion Hazards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The atlas was produced with financial assistance provided by a grant under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. For a free copy of the atlas contact:

The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program  
B - 130, 1 West Wilson Street  
Madison, WI 53702

D.N.R. Produces Shoreline Use Maps

"The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has recently published a set of 5 maps covering the state which depict 4 categories of shoreline use for all streams, rivers and lakes. The 4 categories are Urban (high intensity), Low to Medium Intensity (non-agricultural), Agricultural, and Undeveloped. The maps are at scale 1:250,000 (1 inch = approximately 4 miles) and are printed in 5 colors. The usage information was recorded by digital cartographic techniques from the interpretation of aerial photographs. Final cartographic enhancement was performed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Cartographic Laboratory. An initial distribution has been made to government levels and university and city libraries. A follow-up set of maps depicting shoreline ownership is planned by the D.N.R. Anyone interested in obtaining copies should contact:

Mr. Doug King, Bureau of Planning  
D.N.R., 4610 University Avenue  
Madison, WI 53705

A.C.S.M. - A.S.P. Convention

The fall national meeting of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Photogrammetry will be at Albuquerque, New Mexico, October 16-20, 1978.
CARITO-POINTS. Documents and Maps Department, University of Texas at El Paso, Library, El Paso, Texas 79968. Carol Watts, Acting Head.

Vol. II, No. 4, November 1977: "The map collection will be moving to the Library Annex sometime in January. Any suggestions for moving maps and cases would be appreciated. Hopefully our next newsletter will reflect some moving know-how we have gained."

Vol. III, No. 1, February-April, 1978: "Undoubtedly you have noticed that we are sending both Vol. II, No. 4 and Vol. III, No. 1 together. This was because of a relatively new staff in this Department as well as a major move of the Documents and Maps Sections into the new Library Annex building. The harrowing experience of moving a Maps Section and simultaneously a Document Section left us with little time on our hands. However, as we promised in the Vol. II edition, we are now experts in the field of "How Not To Move A Map Library."

Here is a list of essential items needed for the move:

1. Unlimited funds
2. Unexhaustable labor supply
3. Vast quantities of cardboard boxes
4. Plenty of good luck.

Variables affecting this move would be too numerous to list. Seriously, if anyone is contemplating moving a map section, do not hesitate to get in touch with us."

[phone: (915) 747-5685]

Personnel

"After two years and seven months of service, Cindi Everitt departed in October for Salt Lake City."

"... new Department Head, Carol Watts, replaced Linda Siler-Regan."

"Cindi's position was filled by Fred Lohrman."

UA MAP NEWS MONTHLY. Map Collection, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Arizona 85721. Cheryl Comans, Editor.


"This issue of Map News Monthly updates the March-April 1974 issue of "Maps of Energy Resources."

This is an excellent 10-page cartobibliography on this vital subject.

SELECTED ACQUISITION LIST. Map Library, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 18111 Nordhoff St., Northridge, CA 91330. Michael Swift, Editor.

Minnesota Public Map Collections

The Minnesota State Planning Agency, Land Management Information Center, has prepared Minnesota Public Map Collections. January 1978. It lists 44 libraries, their holdings of maps and aerial photographs, subject composition of the collection, and user and circulation policies. It is available through:

Documents Section
140 Centennial Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155


1978, Number 1. Dave Cobb, Geography and Map Librarian, reporting on the recent meeting in Denver sponsored by the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC), said that "there is little doubt that this was the best two day meeting that map librarians have ever had the opportunity to attend. It is unfortunate that only 40 people were able to attend, and so few from the West, for I believe a new era in cooperation between map librarians and the U.S. Geological Survey began in Denver. At last, NCIC has recognized their lack of cooperation and communication with map librarians, and I believe they intend to change that attitude!"

[Editor's Note: Others have reported the same sentiment about the NCIC meeting. The primary reason so few from Western States were not in attendance was not through intent on NCIC's part, but due to a misunderstanding. NCIC-W believed that the mailing list used, being mailed out of the Eastern office, contained the WAML Membership. The meeting was held at the request of SLA G&M Division. Unfortunately, the timing of the meeting was too close to WAML's Seattle Meeting [NCIC March 9-10 - WAML March 23-24], and those WAML Members who are also Members of SLA [who got the mailing] couldn't reasonably be expected to attend both. I am assured that NCIC is doing all they can to communicate with map librarians, and NCIC's acceptance of WAML's invitation to host the Spring 1979 meeting at Menlo Park is an indication of that commitment.]

[More from Biblio:]

"The Map and Geography Library ended the fiscal year last July 1 [76/77] with 15,456 volumes, 466 microfilm, 284,628 sheet maps, 117,034 aerial photographs and 707 serial titles. Because of a large withdrawal of maps (the old world nautical charts totaling 6,633 sheets), we only added 910 actual maps to the collections last year. Our circulation totals for last year were 4,651 books and 14,748 maps. Interestingly, our busiest month last year was February when we circulated over 3,000 items: 531 books and 2,514 maps. To update these statistics, as of March 1, 1978 we had added 641 new monograph titles and 5,241 new maps; and circulated 2,896 books and 7,902 maps."
NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER hosts meeting for Map Librarians*

by Janet K. Rudd, Map Librarian, University of California, Berkeley

"I recently had the opportunity to travel to Denver to attend a very worthwhile meeting. After some lobbying by SLA members, the National Cartographic Information Center (a part of the U.S. Geological Survey) agreed to host a meeting for map librarians. NCIC is a relatively new agency charged with maintaining and disseminating information pertaining to all U.S. mapping programs and products. We felt that a close working relationship with them was essential. In attending the meeting our intentions (or at least mine) were to find out what new programs were in the works, to straighten out problems with the depository program, to represent the needs of the university user, and generally to get answers to many of the questions we had. The ensuing "encounter" was quite enlightening.

Unfortunately, attendance was only about 35 persons, due to a snafu with the invitations. The two days of planned presentations deteriorated somewhat when it became apparent that NCIC had seriously underestimated our knowledge and needs. They seemed continually surprised and rather puzzled by the questions we asked. The real issue came down to the fact that they had no idea of what librarians do, who they serve, or how. Evidently no one had ever examined the fact that a large percentage of the U.S.G.S. topographic maps are sent to depository libraries. In fact, one of our biggest concerns was the apparent lack of policy regarding the depository program. After one speaker tried to brush-off the issue repeatedly, he was "roasted" by the audience. We finally learned that no one had been actively in charge for quite awhile. After a few more openly hostile exchanges, NCIC made changes in the program to accommodate our questions and complaints.

A particularly relevant added-feature was a tour of the Denver Distribution Section, where half of our depository shipments are handled. We walked in to find 65,000,000 maps! There was instant empathy. Seeing the situation from their perspective was most informative.

There were a number of other worthy presentations during the two-day session. However, none seemed as important as our realization that a large communication gap existed. Much credit should go to NCIC. They were flexible enough to change schedules and speakers, but most of all they listened. By the time the bars closed, most of our gripes had been aired. As a result of these prolonged discussions, a number of issues will be studied and changes made. Notably, the depository program will be completely reevaluated. They also realized that map libraries have the use-statistics which have been badly needed to justify mapping programs. By the end, both groups felt substantial progress had been made on a number of fronts. We all went home quite pleased with ourselves.

[* Prepared for the CU News, the UC Berkeley University Library internal newsletter. Published here with the permission of the author.]

[The NCIC Meeting was held in Denver at the Federal Center on March 9-10. Additional comments regarding this event are to be found in this issue of the Information Bulletin in the "Excerpts from Library Newsletters/Acquisitions Lists" in the excerpt from Biblio (second excerpt, last page of that section).]
CHANGES IN SANBORN UNION LIST

Owners of the Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (WAML Occasional Papers 2 and 3) may wish to pencil in the following changes:

v. 1 p. 14 California and Hawaiian Sugar ... (Purists will want to cross this out as it is not a Sanborn map. Also cross reference on p.15. Others may wish to note that this map was issued by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.)

p. 15 Crockett. Cross off 1st note.

p. 21 Monterey. 1885, add CU-B(m)
               1888, add CU-B(m)
               1926-36, after CU-B add (m) [and] CU-SC

p. 26 Santa Cruz 1883, add CU-B(m)
               1886, add CU-B(m)

p. 27 Santa Cruz, v.1 and 2, 1928-65, after CU-B add (m) CU-SC [and] CU-SC(m)

v. 2 p. 86 Astoria. 1884, add CU-B(m)
               1956-63, after CU-B add (m) [and] OrU

Baker. 1959-61, after CU-B add (m) [and] OrU

Baker City 1884, add CU-B(m)

p. 87 Canby. 1922, Cross out CU-B; add CU-B(m) [and] OrU

p. 88 Eugene. 1884, add CU-B(m)

p. 89 Junction City. 1884, add CU-B(m)
               1928, cross out CU-B; add CU-B(m) [and] OrU

-- R. Philip Hoehn
The Bancroft Library

[EDITOR's NOTE: Please stay tuned for further developments. There are new reportings of holdings of Sanborn maps and atlases that are forthcoming. The Information Bulletin will continue to report them when they occur.]
NEW ZEALAND TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS
A Status Report

by

Phillip L. Barton
Map Librarian
Alexander Turnbull Library
Wellington, New Zealand

The first sheets of metric topographical maps have now been published: 1: 50,000, NZMS 260, Sheet T12, Thames, and, 1:250,000, series NZMS 262, Sheets 8 & 9, Wellington and Nelson respectively. The maps are priced at NZ$1, and are published by the Department of Lands & Survey, Private Bag, Wellington.

NZMS 260

This series will take three-hundred and twenty-four sheets to cover the whole country and it is hoped that the department will issue 16 sheets per year. At this rate, the whole country will be covered in 25 years. NZMS will supersede NZMS 1 (1:63,360) topographic series, but the NZMS 1 series will be maintained until superseded.

New Zealand, with the exception of some islands - Great Barrier, Stewart, Chatham, and smaller islands - is covered by NZMS 1 maps. This series began in 1939 with the issue of the Napier sheet N134 and was completed in 1975 - 167 sheets for the North Island and 184 for the South Island. The NZMS 1 grid system allowed for coverage of Great Barrier and Stewart Islands, but the maps have not been published. Separate maps at a different scale are currently available for these islands and also for Chatham. The NZMS 1 series has separate grids for the North and South Islands, but the NZMS 260 has one grid for both islands. NZMS 1 maps are prefixed with "N" for North Island, and "S" for South Island before the sheet number. Confusion often arose if these letters were not given before the sheet number, especially if the name of the sheet was also not given. Each sheet of NZMS 260 has a unique identifier - letters - east west - numbers - north south. The new grid covers Great Barrier and Stewart Islands for which sheets will be issued. One grid means that Cook Strait can be "straddled" in one map - this is done by NZMS 261, cadastral metric map, 1:50,000, sheet Q27.

The NZMS 1 series were compiled over a period of 36 years, and changes and development of mapping techniques have taken place, improvements in aerial photography also which are reflected in the maps themselves. The new metric series will employ the latest methods and developments but at present who can say what advances and developments will be made in the next 25 years. The days of the "black box" draw to a close.

The Thames sheet makes an immediate visual impact and will be easy to use in the field. The slightly larger scale gives more room on the map and results in an open and uncluttered appearance. The names of physical features stand out clearly - for the trumper trying to figure out the topography in the mountains east of Thames, the map is an asset. A comparison with the old series sheet N49 shows how cluttered that sheet is compared to the new sheet. Some of
the more recent NZMS 1 sheets are a great improvement on sheet N49. In the old series sheet there is so much "background noise" that the names of physical features can only be distinguished with effort.

The new sheet T12 has contours at 20 metres compared with 100 feet for the old sheet N49. The typography in the new sheet is less elegant but more functional - names are certainly more clearly visible. The new series will all be "bled" at the northern and eastern edges, thus enabling all sheets to fit together. The old series had to be folded or trimmed for this to be achieved. The size of the new sheet is 67 x 95 centimetres, as against 60 x 74 centimetres for the sheets of the old series. The bottom left hand corner of the sheet contains all the cartobibliographical information and forms a panel so that when the sheet is folded the panel appears in front. Above the panel is cartographic information such as conventional signs, etc. A graduated scale appears in the centre bottom of the sheet.

The colours used are pleasing shades of green. Land with no bush or forest is lighter green than bush-covered or forested areas. The relief stands out clearly with the darker green used and with the light north-west-faces contrasting with the shaded and darker south-east-faces of ridges. Towns stand out clearly with their orange street system. State highways are shown in red.

This map is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that future sheets will be of the same standard.

NZMS 262

This topographical series, at a scale of 1:250,000, is intended to supersede the NZMS 18 series, which are also at a scale of 1:250,000. The new series covers the country in 18 sheets, which, it is hoped, will be issued over a period of 5 years. The old series covers the country with 26 sheets - the first sheet was issued in 1958, and the last in 1974. Both series have sheets which "straddle" Cook Strait. All offshore islands are included on both series with the exception of Auckland, Chatham, and lesser islands.

The comments for NZMS 260 apply equally to NZMS 262, with the exception of minor details. NZMS 262 is designed for more general use than NZMS 260.

Cartography Exhibit by U.S. National Archives

As part of its expanding educational programs, the U.S. National Archives has initiated a national traveling exhibition.

As reported in a previous issue [I.B. Vol. 9, #1, p. 43], "Taking the Measure of the Land" is the theme of this greatly expanded version of the exhibition on display in Washington, D.C. in the Fall of 1977.

For its first touring show, beginning April 15 at the IDS Tower in Minneapolis, through September 4th, the Archives has put together a collection of 78 maps, charts, photographs, drawings, watercolors, manuscripts, and cartographic instruments that depict the development of this nation from 1769 to the present.
The exhibition includes a 13-by-13 foot re-creation of the Gettysburg battlefield, a three-year labor by 50 persons that is so detailed that even shrubs and rocks are identified.

Sponsored by the Olympus Corporation, the National Archives exhibition is being circulated by the Association of Science-Technology Centers of Washington, D.C. After the Minneapolis stay, it will go to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, and then to historical societies in Chicago and Dallas, and to other cities.

The Gettysburg battlefield map is in 20 sections, and weighs one ton with its case. Compiled in 1868-9 (revised in 1873) by the Army Engineers, this amazingly detailed rendering in color shows contours, woods, and drainage. It lists names of residents and shows where military forces were positioned. Acquired by the National Archives in 1946, this treasure has since been seen only by staff and researchers.

---

**STOLEN MAPS**

Wendell P. Hammon, a dealer in out-of-print maps and documents, has reported the theft in May 1978 of the following two maps from his Sacramento shop:

**Stockton, California, 1849**

City of Stockton, surveyed for the proprietor Charles M. Weber by Richard P. Ham mond. New York, Lith. of Wm. Endicott, 1849. 22 x 29.5 in.

**Los Angeles, California, 1857.**

Hancock, Henry.

Map of the city of Los Angeles showing the confirmed limits ... Aug. 1857. Los Angeles, Bancroft & Thayer, 1857. 73 x 72 cm. [repaired on full width]

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these maps, or leading to their recovery, is asked to contact Mr. Hammon at:

1115 Front St.
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 446-1782

[or the Sacramento police department]
NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Contributions by:
LA = Lewis Armstrong, University of Kansas, Lawrence
MB = Mary Blakeley, University of Arizona, Tucson
BC = Barbara Cox, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
LC = Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego
EP = The Editor - from material in hand/Publishers' blurbs

SOUTHWEST REGION

Biotic communities of the Southwest. col. map, 48" x 60" Ft. Collins,


The major upland biotic communities of the Southwest (all or part of:
Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Baja
California, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila) are depicted. The 27
biotic communities identified are presented in a hierarchical ecosystem
classification.

Maps are folded to 8 x 12 inches. A limited number of unfolded maps are
available. Requests for unfolded maps must be accompanied by self-addressed
mailing tubes, at least 60" in length. Order No. 85.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and
Range Experiment Station, 240 West Prospect Street, Fort Collins, CO
80521.

Source: New Publications, October-December 1977 [of above agency].

ARIZONA

MB

Arizona. Department of Transporation.
Arizona 1978 road map; a map of Arizona to guide you to and through the
sunny West. Phoenix, Arizona, Photogrammetry and Mapping Service, De-

Order from: Arizona Highways Magazine [an agency of the Dept. of Trans.]
2039 West Lewis Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85009 free

Babcock, H. M.
Annual summary of ground-water conditions in Arizona, Spring 1976 to
4 maps on 2 sides of sheet. Scale varies.

Order from: U. S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division
Federal Building, 301 West Congress Street
Tucson, AZ 85701 free
Conley, J. N.

Order from: Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
1645 West Jefferson, Suite 420
Phoenix, AZ 85007 Price: $3.50

Coonfield, Ed
Scale not given.

Order from: Ed Coonfield
P.O. Box 924
Salida, Colorado 81201 Price: $2.00

Cooper, J. R

Order from: Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology
Geological Survey Branch
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85719 Price: $0.25


Order from: Ibid. Price: $2.00

Hearne Brothers, Detroit.
Official earth science polyconic projection map showing the Indians of Arizona. Detroit [c1977] Scale 1:540,000.

Order from: Hearne Brothers
2586 First National Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226 Price: $152.50

U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Order from: U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office
3022 Federal Building
Phoenix, AZ 85028 free

U.S. Forest Service. Southwestern Region.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

[Editor's Note: Maureen Wilson, Head, Map Division, Library of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver (and Member of WAML) has published "Selected Maps of British Columbia Published During 1976 and 1977", in BC Studies, No. 36, Winter 1977-78, pp. 89-94. This will be a regular contribution to that journal.]

CALIFORNIA

EP Howard, Donald M.
Ranchos of Monterey County; the Hacendados and their lands. Carmel, CA; Antiquities Research Publications, c1978. [iv] 80p. 22 x 14cm. $5.95

Not exactly a map, but a booklet of original maps and some reproductions of Monterey, California ranchos. Some historical information and pictures complement the maps.

The Monterey County Archaeological Society announced the publication of this new book, and it is available through the Society at P.O. Box 4606, Carmel, CA 93921.

It is not a scholarly work, and the maps are marginal; however, for an amateur archaeologist it is useful for reference.

EP Jennings, Charles W.
Geologic map of California. Compiled by Jennings, with assistance from R. G. Strand and T. H. Rogers. Sacramento, CA., California Division of Mines and Geology, 1977. Scale 1:750,000 (Geologic Data Map No. 2)

Order from: California Division of Mines and Geology
P. O. Box 2980
Sacramento, CA 95812

Prices: Colored, with or without topography
  Over the counter, rolled $8.00
  By U.S. mail, rolled in a tube $9.50
Uncolored
  Over the counter, rolled $4.00
  By U.S. mail, rolled in a tube $5.50
Küchler, A. W.
Printed by Williams and Heintz. 1978. Scale 1:1,000,000.

Order from: A. W. Küchler
Department of Geography
University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045

Folded map, incl. brochure and postage: $8.00

Unfolded map, rolled and shipped in tube,
incl. brochure, postage extra: $12.00

All maps come with a brochure containing a commentary
on the map and substantial elaboration of the map legend.

[Editor's Note: This map is also issued as an accompaniment to a book
by the same title. The book lists for about $47.00, so the above infor-
manation comes as welcome news for those who wish to purchase the map as
a separate (and with the brochure - it should be all one needs for
interpretation).]

Peterson, David, and George J. Saucedo.
Index to Graduate Theses and Dissertations on California Geology,

Accompanying this article is a map entitled: "Thesis Areas in California,
1975-1976; map of California showing location of Theses and Dissertations
on California Geology, 1975-1976; (Grid is in fifteen minute quadrangle
units; numbers refer to accompanying list.)"

The list includes 109 theses plotted on index map, and 96 theses of
regional studies and topical studies not plotted on map (all related to
California). The citations include author, title, degree for which
written, institution for which written. The number of pages is not noted.

This index is the second supplement to California Division of Mines and
Geology Special Report 115, "Index to graduate theses and dissertations
on California geology, 1962-through 1972". (The first supplement was
published in the February 1978 issue of California Geology.)

This issue of California Geology (April 1978) contains an article by
Charles W. Jennings entitled: "New Geologic Map of California: a summa-
tion of 140 years of geologic mapping". Included as illustrations are
three maps: "Geological Plan of the Port of San Francisco, California",
published in 1839; the "Carte géologique de la Haute Californie et de la
Nevada" (1867); and the "Carte géologique de la Californie" by Jules
Marcou (1854-1875). The cover of this issue is illustrated with a color
Western Economic Research Co.

[Zip Code Maps of California areas:] Northern California (24 counties)
San Francisco Bay Area (13"
Central California (11"
Los Angeles 5-Co. Area (5"
San Diego County (1"
Southern California (4"

All maps are 30" x 42", except San Diego which is 26" x 34"
Available as paper prints and as Mylar overlays.

Order from: Western Economic Research Co.
13437 Ventura Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Prices: $9.00 ea. for paper prints; $15.00 each for Mylar overlays.

Western Economic Research Co.
[Census Data Statistics of California areas:] [same as above citation]

Data by Zip Codes, including Population and Housing: Total Population
Total # of Households
Pop. in Group Quarters
Pop. per Household

Postal Deliveries: The number of Residential Deliveries and the number of Business Deliveries is shown for each 5-Digit Zip Code, as well as the number of P.O. Boxes in most cases. Information derived from the Official Postal Directory plus direct contact with the Postal authorities in all multiple Zip areas. Data for 1976 or 1977.

Motor Vehicle Registrations: number shown for each 5-Digit Zip, as of July 1976. All types of motor vehicles.


Order from: [Ibid.] Prices: Northern California $25.
San Francisco Bay Area $50.
Central California $25.
Los Angeles 5-Co. Area $60.
San Diego County $25.
Southern California $25.

The information is organized according to the same coverage of the ZIP CODE MAPS noted above.

[see Index map of California for coverage, and sample page of census data - next page.]
### Partial Sample Page from New Reports

**New Updated Statistics by 5 Digit Zip Codes in Central California (11 Counties)**

*Indicates name of Incorporated City

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**Postal Information (1976-77)(2)**

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<th>Residential Deliveries</th>
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<th>Business Deliveries</th>
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<th>Social Security Recipients(4)</th>
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### Diagram

- Northern California covers 24 counties.
- Central California covers 11 counties.
- Southern California except LA-San Diego.
- The Bay Area covers 3 counties.
- Imperial, Kern, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.
- The Los Angeles-Orange Counties.
- San Diego County.
Ritzma, Howard [and others]. Oil and Gas Fields and Pipelines of Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1976. 1:1,000,000. UGMS Map 41. $1.00

Similar to petroleum information on "Energy Resource Map of Utah", (UGMS Map 36, currently out of print, to be reissued spring 1978).


Reprint from his article in Utah Geology, vol. 4, no. 1.

Earthquake Fault Map of a Portion of Salt Lake County, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey. Salt Lake City, 1977. Scale ca. 1:150,000. UGMS Map 42. free

A revision of UGMS Map 18 issued in 1968.

Whelan, J. A. Geothermal Gradient Data, Cedar City, Utah, 2° AMS Sheet. Salt Lake City, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1976. 1:250,000. UGMS Map 40. $2.00

Blue line print.

Order from: Utah Geological and Mineral Survey
606 Black Hawk Way
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

Salt Lake County Street Directory and Atlas, Salt Lake City; Salt Lake County Street Directory, 1977. Scale ca. 1:20,000. $15.00

Order from: Salt Lake County Street Directory
P.O. Box 1201
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

WASHINGTON EP

COASTAL ZONE ATLAS OF WASHINGTON.
Prepared for the Washington State Department of Ecology at the University of Washington Cartographic Laboratory, Carl Youngmann, Director. (Publication No. DOE 77- ) Seattle, 1977+ 64 cm. x 46 cm.


Members of WAML had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Youngmann at the Seattle meeting on March 24, 1978 describe the data collection, compilation, and cartography of this Atlas. Additional volumes to be published, and price information follows - next page.]
Individual volumes, and Regional volumes, of the COASTAL ZONE ATLAS OF WASHINGTON may be ordered as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Whatcom (1977)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Skagit (1978)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>San Juan (1978)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eleven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>Clallam (1978)</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Regional Volume I  Whatcom, Skagit, San Juan (1978)  $168.00
                      Island, Snohomish, King               $138.00
                      Pierce, Thurston, Mason               $131.00
                      Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam            $172.00
                      [late Summer or Fall 1978]

[possible]:  [ V ?  Gray's Harbor, Pacific, Wahkiakum] [price not est.]

Notice that the Regional Volumes are a combination of Counties; no new or different data is presented in the Regional Volumes, it is simply a convenient packaging method for those who do not need the Counties in a separate binder. The cost savings by buying a Regional Volume can be demonstrated by comparing cost of individual Volumes one, two, and three with the Regional Volume I price - a savings of $70.]

Order from:  Carol Jean Lundeen  
Department of Ecology  PV-11  
Olympia, WA 98504  phone (206) 753-3896
SELECTED MAP SOURCES IN SEATTLE
by
Carl N. Nielsen
Geography Dept. Library
University of Washington, Seattle

[data as of March 15, 1978]

ABEL'S SPORTING GOODS
17362 South Central Pkwy (Tukwila)
General Maps

AIR ASSOCIATES - THE PILOT SHOP
7201 Perimeter Rd. S.
Aeronautical Charts

ALPINE HUT
2215 15th NW (Magnolia)
Topographic Map Selection

ATHLETIC SUPPLY CO.
901 Harrison St.
Topographic Map Selection

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF WASHINGTON (AAA)
330 Sixth Ave. N.
Topographic Maps
Marine charts (NOAA)
Thomas Bros. Maps & Atlases
Gousha Maps
Arrow Maps
Foreign Maps
Travel & Recreation Guides
City, County, State, Area Road Maps
Trip Maps [latter two free to members]

ASA-AVIATION SUPPLIES AND ACADEMICS
6820 Perimeter Rd. S
Aeronautical Charts

CAPTAINS
- 1324 Second Ave.
- Fishermen's Terminal
Topographic Maps
Hydrologic Charts (DMA)
Marine Charts - World Coverage
Thomas Bros. Maps
Aeronautical Charts
Kistler Molded Maps
Canadian Nautical Charts
World Maps

CARLSSEN AND LARSEN NAUTICAL SALES & SERVICE
- 708 Fourth Ave.
- Pier 55
- 6010 Seaview NW
Topographic Maps
Hydrological Charts (DMA)
Marine Charts
Canadian Nautical Charts

CASCADE MARINE
22634 6th S. (Des Moines)
Canadian Charts
Nautical Charts

COMSTOCK'S BINDERY & BOOKSHOP
7903 Rainier So.
General Maps

DAC MARKETING
1919 Queen Anne N.
Specialty Maps

EDDIE BAUER, INC.
1962 Third Ave.
Topographic Maps

EKNES INSTRUMENT
5456 Shilshoe Ave. NW
Nautical Charts

THE ELLIOTT BAY BOOK CO.
1st S. & S. Main
General Maps

FOSTER OFFICE EQUIPMENT
426 SW 153rd
Thomas Bros Maps

FOURAY BOOK STORE
1306 1st Ave.
General Maps

GALVIN FLYING SERVICE, INC
7205 Perimeter Rd. S.
Aeronautical Charts
[Metsker Maps, continued]

JACK DALTON MAP CO. INC.
2313 5th

Colorprint Maps
Cleartype Maps
Replogle Globes
Thomas Bros. Maps - Street
Atlas & Wall Maps
Michelin Maps: Europe, Africa
- Road Maps & Travel Guides
Kistler 3-D Maps
Pittmon Maps
Kroll Maps
American Map Co. - Business
Control Maps
Bartholomew Maps - Business
Maps, Individual Road Maps,
All Continents
Oregon Blueprint - NW Cities
and Counties
Atlases
Arrow Maps - NW Cities and
Counties
Special Maps

J. K. GILL CO.
-1422 5th
- 550 Northgate Mall
- 947 Southcenter Shopping Center
- 1931 S. Sea Tac Mall (Federal Way)
- 145 Bellevue Sq. (Bellevue)
  Thomas Bros. Maps

KROLL MAP CO., INC.
2702 3rd Ave.
Topographic Maps
Thomas Bros. Maps
Seattle Area Maps
Street Maps
Real Estate Atlases

MARINE CENTER
2130 Westlake Ave. N.
Nautical Charts
Canadian Nautical Charts

METSKER MAPS
1008 Second Ave.
Topographic Maps
Hydrologic Charts (DMA)
Marine Charts
Canadian Nautical Charts
Rand McNally Cleartype
Western U.S. County Maps
Township Maps

Business Sales Maps - City &
County
Raised Relief
Thomas Bros. Maps, Atlases
Kistler 3-D Maps
Road Maps & Guides - All
Continents
Seattle Street Maps
Property Owner Maps & Atlases
American Map - Business Con-
trol Maps
World Globes & Atlases
Hubbard 3-D Area Maps
Bartholomew Maps
Travel & Recreation Guides
& Maps
Real Estate Maps

MICROCHART NAVIGATION SYSTEMS
1500 Westlake N.
Marine Charts

NORTHWEST INSTRUMENTS
2525 W. Commodore Way
Hydrologic Charts (DMA)
Canadian Nautical Charts

QUEEN CITY AVIATION, INC.
Aeronautical Charts

RECREATION EQUIPMENT, INC.
1525 11th Ave.
Topographic Maps (also sec-
tions of quads in 8½ x 11)
Hiking Maps
Michelin Maps

SHILSHOE TEXACO MARINE SERVICE
7029 Seaview NW
Marine Charts

SHOREY BOOK STORES
110 Union
"Modern, Early and Rare Maps"

THE SKI RACK AND MOUNTAIN SHOP
2126 Westlake Ave.
Topographic Maps
SKYCAST
8075 Perimeter Rd. S
Aeronautical Charts

SUPERIOR REPROGRAPHICS
1918 4th
Thomas Bros. Maps
City & County Maps

SWALLOW'S NEST
3320 Meridian N.
General Maps

THOMAS BROS. MAPS
500 Wall St.
Street Atlases
Large-scale Wall Maps
Pocket Maps
Special Advertising Maps

UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE
4326 University Way NE
Michelin Maps
Kroll Maps
Thomas Bros. Maps
Atlases
Travel Guides

VAN DUSEN AIRCRAFT SUPPLIES, INC.
7170 Perimeter Rd. S.
Aeronautical Charts

WASHINGTON AIRCRAFT, INC.
7201½ Perimeter Rd. S.
Aeronautical Charts

WASHINGTON BOOK STORE, INC.
4315 University Way NE
Thomas Bros. Maps
Atlases
Travel Guides

WIDEWORLD BOOKSHOP
401 NE 45th
General Maps
Globes

WINDWARD MARK BOAT EQPT.
6317 Seaview Ave. NW
Nautical Charts
Canadian Nautical Charts

MISCELLANEOUS CITY, STATE, & FEDERAL

Post Office Dept.
Zip Code Maps

NOAA/NOS
Nautical Charts

University of Washington
Campus Maps
Parking Maps
Utility & Planning Maps

McDonalds
"Heritage" maps - at Shell Station

Parks & Recreation Depts.
Park Maps
Bicycle Maps

Metro Transit
City/County route maps

City/County Engineering Depts.
Plat maps
Ownership maps

Gas Stations - All Major Companies
City Maps
State Maps

MAP LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON STATE

Western Washington State University
Bellingham
Map Library, Dept. of Geography

Central Washington State University
Ellensburg
Library

Washington State Library
Olympia

Washington State University
Pullman
Library, Serial Record Sect.

Seattle Public Library
1000 4th, Seattle
[Selected Map Sources in Seattle (Map Libraries in Washington State), continued]

University of Washington
Seattle
Suzzallo Library (Map Center & Pacific NW Collection).
Geography Library (Smith Hall)

University of Puget Sound
Tacoma
Dept. of Geology
Tacoma Public Library

Spokane Public Library

Pacific Lutheran University
Tacoma
Dept. of Earth Sciences

U.S. Geological Survey
W. 920 Riverside Ave.
Spokane

Whitman College
Walla Walla
Library

[EDITOR's NOTE: This list of Sources was prepared by Mr. Nielsen as an aid to geography students at the University of Washington. It is preliminary and subject to refinement. It was distributed at the WAML meeting March 23-24.]

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DUPLICATE MAPS AVAILABLE

In exchange for self-addressed address labels, I will supply the following:

Railway map of India 1:3,500,000. 1966.


------. 1922. (condition is poor)

------. 1922.

Irrigation map of Central California.

Irrigation map of Southern California.

Seismic reflection surveys [of Calif. coast]. [1975?].

U.S. Dept. of Interior. Oil and gas fields of the State of Oklahoma. 1921.

Mapa de la Republica de Bolivia. 1:1,000,000. 1973.

This offer is, of course, on a first-come, first-served basis.

David Lundquist
Map Librarian
University Library
University of California
Davis, California 95616
The following list of maps is offered on a gift or exchange basis with any research map collection, post paid:

GSGS 4148  Spain  1:250,000  #S 7264

AMS  5302  Western Asia  1:1,000,000  #NL-44, 2 copies

AMS  5203  U.S.S.R.  1:2,000,000  #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

AMS  C521  Greenland  1:25,000  # 73 0.3, 74 0.2, 72 0.1, 72 0.2, 75 0.1, 73 0.1, 73 0.4, 75 0.2, 72 0.3, 74 0.4, 74 0.1, 73 0.2.

AMS  A521  Bella Coola, Grenville Channel

AMS  L505  Malaysia  1:190,000  #1, 2, Trengganu

AMS  A402  Canada  1:506,880  # 11 NW, 11SW, 12 NE, 12 NW, 12 SW, 21 NE, 21 NE & 21 SE, 21 NW, 21 SE & 20 NE, 21 SW, 22 NE, 22 SE.

AMS  G501  West Africa  1:250,000  # NL 28-9

AMS  A721  British Columbia  1:50,000  Prince Rupert East & West, Johnstone Strait.

AMS  M691  Italy & Switzerland  1:100,000  # 306, 38, 94, 142, 263.


AMS  T663  Ceram  1:100,000  # 7, 4, 5.

AMS  T791  Bismarck Archipelago  1:50,000  Cape Gloucester, Mt. Tangi.

AMS  T732  Borneo  1:250,000  # II-B & C, II-F, II-G, III-H, III-P.

AMS  M891  Italy  1:25,000  #184 II NE, 184 III NW, 185 III SE, 225 I SW, 224 III SE, 225 IV NE, 244 III, 254 IV SE, 268 II SE, 269 II SE, 274 IV NW.

Please address requests and inquiries to: Riley Moffat, Map Librarian, Map Collection, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602
ACQUISITIONS ROUND-TABLE


"Yes! The Picture Shop, P.O. Box 1388, Christchurch, New Zealand. (The Picture Shop is part of the Avon Group.)

Our thanks to Phillips L. Barton, Map Librarian, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z., for this answer.

#10 A NOTE ON BEGGING: THIS WORKED FOR US by, Edward P. Thatcher
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

The University of Oregon Map Library loans maps for short periods of two or three days. For those who wish maps over a much longer period, we try to direct the attention of the patron to the National Geographic Society's map series. Most of these are replicated in great quantity and are, therefore, easily replaced. They are replaced by our begging procedures.

Recently we noted that our direct and individual-approach begging practices within our own academic community were not supplying us with all the maps that we knew had been issued with the National Geographic Society's magazine. I wrote a note about our need for these to the University's alumni office, adding that we would be grateful also for donations of other maps. Within two weeks after the appearance of my note in the quarterly alumni paper, we have received thirteen packages containing a total of more than 275 maps. For many National Geographic Society maps, we now have sufficient quantity to donate some to the library of the nearby community college and to individuals when that seems to inspire good-will.

My note of acknowledgment to these alumn(i, ae) donors suggests that for our purposes no map ever becomes obsolete; and that we will gladly receive, maintain, and use all further donations. This impersonal, shotgun approach through the alumni office has brought completion of the series. Added benefits may be realized later.
REFERENCE ROUND-TABLE

# 6  QUESTION: Several symbols are used to portray large buildings on USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. The well-known USGS brochure entitled "Topographic Maps" includes two pages of topographic map symbols shown therein, "Buildings (dwellings, places of employment, etc.)" are portrayed with either solid black fill or with black outline and a cross-hatch pattern as fill. What criteria is used to differentiate these symbols in chart specifications?

Paul W. Stout, Map Librarian, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, has kindly submitted the following:

ANSWER: John T. Wood, of the USGS National Cartographic Information Center, wrote: "Class 1 landmark buildings with dimensions less than .10-inch by .20-inch (200 x 400 feet at the scale of 1:24,000) are shown to-scale in solid black fill; buildings larger than the above dimensions are shown to-scale with a cross-hatched fill. Exceptions are made in the case of photorevised maps where the revised information appears in purple. In this instance, large class 1 buildings, regardless of size, are generally shown in solid fill."

# 7  Paul W. Stout also provides this related information:

QUESTION: In response to my request for a booklet on symbols for USGS topographic maps, NCIC sent a copy of "Symbols for standard topographic maps published at the scale 1:63,360 and larger to be scribed at 1:24,000 - 1:48,000." This eleven-page document was published by the USGS Topographic Division in May 1958. Is the 1958 symbol booklet available for distribution to map librarians? Also, is a more recent symbols book for topographic maps available? Surely new symbols have been incorporated during the past 20 years. For example, revised information on photo-revised maps is shown via a purple plate, but the old symbols show no symbols on a purple plate.

ANSWER: A phone call from Bob Wakefield of NCIC revealed the following:

Single copies of the 1958 symbols booklet are available on request from the following address:

U.S. Geological Survey
Topographic Division
Mail Stop 520 (phone: 703 860-6275)
National Center
Reston, Virginia 22092

The symbols book is in the process of revision, with no date established for publication. Revision of the booklet must wait for further developments concerning metrification and intermediate scale maps.

# 1  Can you name any women that have made notable contributions to the field of cartography? [see p. 15, I.B. Vol. 9, #1 (Nov. 1977)]

Bernice Kimball, Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles, has provided the names and examples of the cartography of two women whose work is represented in map collections in Los Angeles.
Laura L. Whitlock, the contributor, Bernice Kimball, notes that Laura Whitlock produced maps at least during the period 1906-1919. She also observes that the quality of the Transportation maps are not as high as her City and County maps; "they were obviously done for commercial purposes, probably reduced by pantograph for the Los Angeles Railway, and serve a useful purpose; they are at least as well-done as those of her masculine counterparts."

Laura Whitlock evidently worked for the County of Los Angeles, perhaps the County Engineers.

The earliest map known is 1906: "Map of The City of Los Angeles / showing Railway Systems", Copyrighted by L. L. Whitlock, for L.A. Ry. Co., 1906 / issued by Travel and Hotel Bureau, 207 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal."

"Official Transportation and City Map of Los Angeles California and Suburbs", Copyright 1910 by Laura L. Whitlock. Contains inset map of San Fernando Valley. Also Copyright in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1919. The UCLA Department of Special Collections has copies of this map for 1910 and 1911.

"City Map of Los Angeles Cal.", Copyright 1910 by Laura L. Whitlock. Has a Street Index, and title cartouche indicates that the map shows Block Numbers. It was also Copyright in 1913, 1915, and 1917.

"Official Map of the County of Los Angeles California / Copyright 1916 by Laura L. Whitlock / Compiled from Official Maps by Laura L. Whitlock / ... / Checked and approved by the County Surveyor / Marginal Map showing the positions of Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands with reference to the mainland".

The latter map is in the possession of the Los Angeles County Bureau of Engineering, and is here reproduced through the courtesy of Bernice Kimball. Another copy is in the collection of the Los Angeles Public Library. As one can see, a reproduction at this scale loses almost all the detail. The original is rather large. [Reproduced on next page.]

[Title cartouche from Whitlock's 1906 Railway map.]

MAP OF
THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
SHOWING RAILWAY SYSTEMS

LOS ANGELES RY. CO'S LINES
PACIFIC ELECTRIC INTELS-URBAN DEPOT
PACIFIC ELECTRIC RY CO'S LINES
LOS ANGELES INTER-URBAN RY. CO.
LOS ANGELES PACIFIC R.R
LOS ANGELES & REDOND L RY. CO.
Whitlock's 1916 Official Map of the County of Los Angeles
Cecilia Rogers  Little is presently known about Miss Rogers. The 1920 map depicted here is copied for us by the contributor of this "Reference Round-Table" item, Bernice Kimball. Mrs. Kimball indicates that the original is located in the Los Angeles Public Library. Its cartouche indicates that it was Copyright in January 1920; whether a copy exists in the Library of Congress map collection has not been determined.
CALIFORNIA MAP SOCIETY CHARTS COURSE AT ITS FIRST MEETING

Map collectors, historians, and librarians met in Berkeley at The Bancroft Library, University of California, on Saturday, May 20, 1978, at the first meeting of the California Map Society.

The host, R. Philip Hoehn, Map Librarian of The Bancroft Library, treated the early arrivals to coffee and donuts while awaiting for all to assemble. For those who had gotten an early start for the 10:00 am registration, this interlude permitted some to awaken and others to greet new and old friends.

The meeting was divided into three parts: a business session, a lecture on a pre-Columbian Codex, and a lecture and slide-show on "Landmarks in California Cartography".

At 10:30 a.m., the host opened the business meeting by requesting that all persons introduce themselves. About twenty enthusiasts were present, including three from southern California (Glendale, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo), and all others were from northern California.

Mr. Hoehn stated that the California Map Society was not thought of (by himself or Diane M.T. Rose, the co-convenors of the meeting) as an organization that would take the place of any other group, but it is hoped that it would bring together persons especially interested in maps and their relationship to California.

He opened the discussion with a series of questions and an appeal to those assembled to accept leadership in formulating the content and structure of the Society.

What should be the focus of the Society?: historical maps of California; the history of cartography?
What should be the geographic area from which the membership would participate?: Statewide; Northern California?
What should be the structure of the Society?: should there be a constitution & by-laws; officers; dues?
Is there a need for an organization?
In recent years, he pointed out, there have been several groups formed in other cities and states: Chicago Map Society, Wisconsin Map Society, and the Michigan Map Society. Some of these have sponsored publications, some are teaching young people about cartography.

Ms. Rose (doctoral student in history, UC Davis) expressed her view that the Society should be formed because there are persons in California who have specialized interests in maps about California who want to have enjoyment from sharing information, learning about each other's work, and hearing speakers on topics of common interest.

Joe Crotts (Government Publications & Maps Librarian, Cal. St. Univ. Chico) believed that the organization should be loosely structured so that the interests of all persons could be represented.

Phil Hoehn indicated that thirty to forty persons had expressed an interest in the proposed Society, but for various reasons could not attend today's initial meeting.
Ms. Rose asked those assembled whether they wanted Mr. Hoehn to plan another meeting.

Mrs. Crotts asked what the geographic distribution is of those persons who have expressed interest.

Ms. Rose responded that a lot of southern California people are interested.

Joe Crotts stated his opinion that the Society should be a State-wide group.

Robert H. Becker (Associate Director, The Bancroft Library) thought that quarterly meetings of the Society would be appropriate.

Ms. Rose described that the programming of Society meetings could include collectors and librarians telling about their collections; dealers could describe their techniques and approaches to selling and collecting maps.

Mr. Becker also said that he had recently talked to a group of surveyors who have made plans to form an historical society about the surveying profession, and that we could invite someone from that group to discuss their work.

Mr. Hoehn asked whether it is the consensus that the Society should be a State-wide organization? No opposition to this idea was voiced.

He then stated that a convenor of meetings was needed. He asked whether there was anyone who would volunteer to do this? No one responded.

Ms. Rose asked whether someone would like to host the next meeting? No one responded.

Phil Hoehn suggested that perhaps members of the California Historical Society could be invited to the next meeting, as well as other collectors of maps.

Joe Crotts said that we need an interim-executive; we also need to have people express their ideas of what they want.

Mr. Becker asked: "Who is to be nominated?"

Phil Hoehn volunteered to be the interim-executive secretary "for a brief period of time". He also indicated that any questions about dues would be deferred. He suggested that a questionnaire be sent to all interested.

Mr. Becker suggested a "steering committee" be appointed to help Mr. Hoehn.

Mr. Hoehn readily agreed with this suggestion, and asked for volunteers.

Two volunteers agreed: Ken Stein of Berkeley, and Robert Winter (Dept. of Geography, Cal. State Univ. Hayward).

With that essential business accomplished, the attention of the participants was directed by Ms. Rose to the early California maps on display throughout the library, and she urged people to look at them because many of them would be shown as part of her slide-show and presentation later.
Mr. Becker then invited the participants to accompany him into the next room, where on display was a pre-Columbian Codex. He then described the pictograph in great detail and told how The Bancroft Library had acquired it (from the William W. Crocker family). He also explained its relationship to cartography.

[Codex Fernandez Leal. A pre-Columbian manuscript from Mexico, tentatively dated between the 8th and 14th centuries AD. It is a Mixtec Pictograph drawn and painted with vegetable and mineral colors on a paper made from a vegetable fibre. It depicts an invasion of Mexico from the South, whose conquering warriors are finally weakened, dispersed, and exiled to mountain towns in the area of modern Oaxaca.]

At 11:15 am, Diane M.T. Rose reassembled the participants in an upstairs conference room, equipped for her slide presentation: "Landmarks in California Cartography". She narrated the sixty photographic slides of maps that she and Phil Hoehn had especially prepared for this meeting.

The slides were arranged chronologically, presenting a general history of maps of early California, from the mid-16th Century to the late 19th Century (all pre-Statehood). All the maps are located in the Map Collection of The Bancroft Library, and the following criteria for the selection of these particular maps for the presentation were:

1. artistic design
2. those where new geographical features were noted for the first time
3. those that used unique technical aspects of cartography
4. those that depict California as an island, and those early Diseños that were used by claimants for Ranchos.

Examples of map-slides shown are:

the Jodocus Hondius Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticae 1589 (one of six known copies)
San Francisco Bay by Bodega 1775
San Francisco Bay by Cañizeres 1781 (first printed map of the Bay)
Pueblo of Los Angeles 1782
Mission San Jose 1824
Richardson's Yerba Buena 1835 (first official map of San Francisco)

A total of forty-two maps were shown (some were shown in detailed sections), and judging from the sustained applause accorded to Ms. Rose, the participants may have expressed a desire for more presentations of this type.

The presentation ended at 12:45 pm, the co-convenors thanked the participants for their attendance, and the first meeting of the California Map Society came to a close.

Stanley D. Stevens

[Persons who wish to express an interest in the future of the California Map Society may contact Mr. Hoehn at: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.]
CALL FOR PAPERS
Annual Conference of
Geography & Map Division
Special Libraries Association
Honolulu, June 9-14, 1979

"Politics and Economics--Impact on Libraries
and Information Service"

In addition to papers relating directly to the theme,
as stated above, such as those on micrographics and
copyright, papers on cartography of the Pacific and
Pacific area map libraries are encouraged. Send ab-
stracts of proposed papers to:

Mary Larsgaard
Map Librarian
Library
Central Washington University
Ellensburg, WA 98926

by SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

Nebenzahl Prize

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of
Cartography announces the establishment of the Neben-
zahl Prize, to be given to the winner of the annual
competition for the best scholarly, book-length manu-
script written in English on any topic in the history
of cartography. The prize provides an award of (U.S.)
$1,500 and publication by the University of Chicago
Press. A manuscript may not be in contention for any
other award that entails publication or under consid-
eration by another publisher while it is being consid-
ered by the Nebenzahl Prize committee. The first
competition will open in 1978. There will be no award
in those years when the prize committee judges that
none of the manuscripts submitted to it are worthy
of the Prize. This prize is separate and distinct from
the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of
Cartography. For details please write to the Director,
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of
Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St.,
Chicago, IL 60610.
DEALERS' CATALOGS RECEIVED

Richard Fitch, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

List No. 131 (1978): Bibliography, including ... Cartography....
List No. 132 (1978): Miscellaneous, including ... Maps ....

Michael Ginsberg Books, Inc., Box 402, Sharon, Mass. 02067
Catalogue Thirteen: Rare Americana, books, pamphlets, newspapers,
and documents [including maps]. 200 items. illus.

The Old Print Shop/Kenneth M. Newman, 150 Lexington Ave. at 30th St.,
New York, NY 10016
Portfolio, Vol. 37, No. 5: Maps. 39 items. illus.
[pp. 97-120] [principally Americana]

Lüder H. Niemeyer, buch & kunstantiquar, Simrockallee 34, D-53 Bonn 2, Ger.

Walter Reuben Inc., Suite 410 American Bank Tower, Austin, Texas 78701
Catalogue 30: Rare Books, documents, pamphlets, maps and ephemera
relating to The United States-Mexico Border. 165 items. illus.
199 items: 64 book items, 135 maps (including one globe).
Total value of all items: $163,400.00 The highest priced
book ($15,000): The personal narrative of James O. Pattie,
of Kentucky .... 1831. The highest priced among the maps
($14,500) is a Seventeenth Century Terrestrial Globe by
Dominici de Rubels, Rome 1695. Average prices: books -
$1350.; maps - $708.

Cedric L. Robinson, Bookseller, 597 Palisado Avenue, Windsor, Connecticut
06095
Catalogue 131 (Spring 1978): Americana, largely recent purchases, in-
cluding American Law & Trials, War of 1812.
834 items [The West, California, Pacific
Railroad Surveys]

L. S. Straight, P.O. Box 106, New York, NY 10016
Catalogue No. 322: Africa. 56 items.
Catalogue No. 324: Americana. 92 items.

Geological Map Service [Telberg Book Corp.], P.O. Box 920, Sag Harbor, NY
11963
Geological Maps of Latin America (Telberg catalog pages 284-286).
USED AMERICAN MAP PRICE AVERAGES 1976-1977

by

R. Philip Hoehn
The Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley

It comes as no surprise to map curators that historic American maps are expensive and getting more so. The average (mean) price of a pre-1910 American map stood at $195 in 1977, an increase of nearly $16 over 1976, according to a survey of prices in a sampling of recent antiquarian book and map sellers' catalogs. Prices rose by 8.8 percent from 1976 to 1977, and ranged from a low of $5 to a high of $3,500 during the two years. Only maps of the Western Hemisphere and its regions, political divisions and cities were included in the survey. Excluded were prices for atlases, globes and non-American maps, the small number of which produced an unreliable sample.

The use of catalog prices has produced a set of figures which may be somewhat higher than the actual value of similar maps found in many libraries and private collections. Several factors account for this occurrence. First, catalogs list asking rather than final sales prices, which probably are lower. Second, maps listed in catalogs are generally in better condition than maps in collections, which may have suffered wear and tear from use. Finally, catalogs tend to have only a limited number of inexpensive items. Possibly offsetting these factors to some degree are the highly priced maps which may never appear in catalogs because they are sold through private transactions.

The figures provided obviously cannot be used to determine the value of a particular map, or even a small collection of maps. Such determinations are extremely risky even when using auction records or other tools. They are best left to an experienced dealer who is familiar not only with the past pricing of a particular map, but also with other factors affecting a map's worth, such as supply and demand, condition, presence or absence of color or annotations, and the like.

The price averages should, however, be of help in rapidly assessing the approximate value of a relatively large and diverse collection of historic American maps. Such an evaluation might be useful in establishing the gross value of a collection for insurance purposes, where only an approximation is normally needed, and where an actual appraisal by a qualified expert would be prohibitively expensive. The changes in prices from 1976 to 1977 can be of help to the map curator in providing justification for an increased budget request, or alternatively to help in the preparation of a more selective collecting policy. The changes in price can also benefit the investor by providing some measure of the increase of map values which can then be compared to other forms of investment.

In retrospect, it would have been much less work to use a sample, say 10 percent, from a larger number of catalogs. This broader based method is being utilized for a similar survey of 1978 prices.
### Average (Mean) Price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>To 1700</th>
<th>1701-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1910</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>$472.75</td>
<td>$271.98</td>
<td>$104.53</td>
<td>$46.72</td>
<td>$179.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>+ 6.0</td>
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### Range of Prices

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<td>$20-1,900</td>
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### Number in Sample

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<td>264</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>555</td>
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<td>440</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>1,619</td>
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### Catalogs Used in Survey

1976: Arader 9, 10; The Cartographer 1-3; Richard Fitch 27; Nebenzahl 36; Radford Americana 14-16; Radford Americana List A15; Rosenkilde and Bagger 180; Walter Reuben 20-24; L.S. Straight 297, 299-300, 305, 310.

1977: Arader 12, 14; The Cartographer 4-7; Richard Fitch 28; Nebenzahl 38; Radford Americana 18-19; Radford Americana List A17; Radford Special Catalog (Jan. 1977); Walter Reuben 25-27; Rosenkilde and Bagger 187; Paul Roberts Stoney 1-77; L.S. Straight 311, 313, 315-317.
PUBLISHERS’ CATALOGS RECEIVED

A graphic index to topographic, bathymetric and resources maps, with prices and ordering information. Published quarterly.

A graphic index to all topographic series, Austria and Central Europe.

§ FINLAND. Hydrographic Department of Board of Navigation. Catalogue of Finnish Charts. 1978. [P.O. Box 158, SF-00141, Helsinki, 14, Finland]
A graphic index to nautical charts of Finland’s coast on the Baltic and interior waterways.

§ GENERAL MEDIA CORPORATION, P.O. Box 280, Monmouth, Oregon 97361
1978 Teaching Aids for the Overhead Projector.

Each transparency comes mounted on a frame for use in an overhead projector. Average price is about $3.00 per transparency. Subjects cover history, geography, economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, and earth sciences. Areas covered are every country in the world, continental maps of Africa, China, Middle East, Asia, Pacific, Europe, Anglo-America, Latin America, World Geography, World History, U.S. History, Oceanography, Energy-Conservation, Soils, Weather & Climate, etc.

§ HERMANN HAACK, Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt, 58 Gotha, Deutsche Demokratische Republik. Kartographische Erzeugnisse: Atlanten, Wandkarten, Handkarten, Reproduktionen, Bücher Zeitschriften. [8/1/78]

§ NICO ISRAEL, Publishing Department, a division of A. Asher & Co.B.V., Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Bibliotheca Australiana: This extensive series of facsimile editions chronicles four hundred years of Pacific exploration, from Magellan’s voyage at the beginning of the sixteenth century to the highly-organized scientific expeditions at the end of the nineteenth century. All significant journals and histories written during these four centuries by the mariners themselves, their crews and compatriots, are included.


§ MEXICO. DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTUDIOS DEL TERRITORIO NACIONAL/DEPARTAMENTO DE AGENCIAS. San Antonio Abad 124, Mexico 8, D.F.

DETENAL (formerly CETENAL) has been reported upon previously by Prof. J. Granville Jensen in his presentation at Corvallis [see Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 102ff: "Some important cartographic agencies and available maps of Mexico"].

CETENAL, a 48-page illustrated booklet [in Spanish] describes the work of this Mexican cartographic agency.
MICHELIN GUIDES AND MAPS, P.O. Box 5022, New Hyde Park, New York 11040


NEW ZEALAND. Department of Lands and Survey, Map Centre, P.O. Box 6452 Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand

Advice of New Map Releases (New or Revised Editions), No. 98, 24 Jan 78
List of the more popular maps published by the Department of Lands and Survey. An undated, three-page list, with prices.


A transmittal letter from A. A. Akinwale, for the Director of Federal Surveys, states that institutions of higher learning are charged half the price for any map ordered from the Survey Division.

PERGAMON PRESS. Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523


This issue announces the planned publication of the Metamorphic Map of Asia 1:5,000,000 (9 sheets) in English. $100. plus $10 post & ins. "To be published during the second quarter of 1978".
ISBN 0-08-022936-0
Prepared by the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.


George Philip Educational Catalogue 1978. Atlases, Geography Textbooks, Maps designed for classroom use, Teaching Aids, Globes, History maps.

UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016.

New Publications: Scientific Maps and Atlases.

U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, Denver Service Center, D-150, Denver Federal Center, Building 50, Denver, Colorado 80225

Fatal Crash

Faulty Map Suspected

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — When Harold Medley’s plane crashed last weekend in a blind mountain canyon, killing his wife, he was following a route marked on an FAA chart that agency officials concede was not as clear or accurate as it should have been.

Four others have died and a young couple injured in the same canyon since the route was added to the map Nov. 3.

Although officials stop short of blaming the chart for the crashes, in an unprecedented move the tiny blue diamonds marking the route were deleted from a new chart issued two weeks ago.

Medley, who had his pilot’s license for only two weeks, was using the old chart when his plane crashed, killing his wife, Kay.

“They didn’t mark it quite right and it has led a lot of people up the primrose path,” said an official with the FAA’s Flight Service Station in Fresno, who asked not to be identified.

Charles Hannan, assistant chief of the FAA’s flight services division in Washington, D.C., said the removal of the route was the first time in his memory that a route was deleted from a chart.

Said Medley in a telephone interview from his hospital bed, where he lay with minor back injuries: “Yes, I was trying to follow the marked route, the little diamonds. I wish I hadn’t gone that way.

“The altitude starts to change very quickly on you. I couldn’t climb out, but by the time I realized that, I didn’t have enough room to turn,” he said softly, still stunned by his wife’s death.

He is in Northern Inyo Hospital in Bishop, about 50 miles north of the Kearsarge Pass in Kings Canyon National Park where his plane — and two others since November — crashed near the Sierra crest.

The problem with the chart is that a sharp left turn required at one point is not clearly marked. Pilots instead end up trapped in a dead-end canyon near 16,000 feet in elevation. Most small planes cannot climb fast enough at that altitude to get out.

“It isn’t marked as accurately as I’d like to see it, but that’s a problem with chart marking,” said Richard Krenge, accident prevention coordinator with the FAA’s Los Angeles office. “It’s almost impossible to draw a chart at that scale and have it accurate to the degree of a photograph.”

Last Nov. 26, three weeks after the route appeared on the chart, a plane with four military officers aboard crashed in the blind canyon on its way to Las Vegas. All were killed. No chart was found.

On Feb. 20, a young couple bound from Merced to Las Vegas — and using the chart — survived a crash in the same canyon. Authorities said they would have been killed if not for the thick snow.

Easy, popular mountain passes are not marked on the charts. FAA officials said the Kearsarge route was added last fall to try to guide pilots safely through the dangerous pass, where about six planes had crashed in the previous three years.

But when the chart came out, the Kearsarge Pass route “stuck out like a sore thumb,” attracting pilots instead of cautioning them, Krenge said. Unmarked, relatively easy mountain passes exist 60 miles away, he said.
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* Volume number omitted, reference is to consecutive pagination for Vol. 9:
  Issue No. 1 (Nov. 1977) = pp. 1 - 96;
  Issue No. 2 (Mar. 1978) = pp. 97 - 145;

Abbreviations:
NMWNA = New Mapping of Western North America
PR = Publications of Relevance
A R-T = Acquisitions Round-Table
R R-T = Reference Round-Table

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Cobb, David A.
12: contributor to A R-T #6
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90: PR "National Atlas of Japan"

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Kawula, John
118: contributor of "Geologic map disposal"

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90: PR (Atlas of Kentucky)

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45: "Arctic Images: . . ."

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23: "Minutes WAML Meeting"
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22: "Minutes WAML Meeting"

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141: contributor to R R-T

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22: "Minutes WAML Meeting"

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   17: contributor to "News Notes"
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   18: contributor to "News Notes"

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Thatcher, Edward P.
11: contributor to A R-T # 3 & # 6
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27: "Appointments to the Publications Advisory Committee"
67ff: contributor to NMWNA
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<td>Wilson, Maureen F.</td>
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<td>240-242: &quot;California Map Society</td>
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<td>125: &quot;Coastal Zone Atlas of</td>
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The WAML Membership, assembled at the Fullerton Meeting, Oct. 25, 1975, authorized the Editor of the Information Bulletin to accept paid advertisements.

The Editor will accept camera-ready copy for advertisements, based on the following rates (standard 3½" x 11" page), to be located on the inside back cover, the back cover, and inside front cover (at the discretion of the Editor):

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