Western Association of Map Libraries

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WAML Spring Meeting, Tempe, March 28-29: 
   Minutes, by Steve Mullin & Bill Hunt  
   Attendance,  

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   Tool Chest  

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Editor's Page

Here comes summer, and with it another issue of the IB. Stan Stevens is blameless for the lateness of the past few issues, it's me. Had it not been for Paul Krasner's bad example with The Realist, I would take the term "deadline" more seriously ("Dreadline" is more like it). The Realist was years behind at one point -- leaving the issues to soldier on with perfect continuity, albeit they reported as current news material totally unrelated to the imprint date. So with the IB; I keep promising Stan I'll do better next time and he keeps believing me.

We are adding a Letters-to-the-Editor page with this issue.

Once again, the IB has been stuffed a little fuller than usual -- often enough that it's getting to be the new usual.

Enjoy

Larry Cruse
La Jolla

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Editor, WAML Information Bulletin

Thank you for printing the article on our project of cataloging the Irish maps in the Library of Congress. There is, however, one egregious error which should be corrected.

The map which appears on page 219 of the March 1985 issue is not a sample of an Irish Ordnance Survey map. It is a sample of Jean Rocque's 1756 city plan of Dublin. I attached a fair amount of information on both this particular map and its author, Jean Rocque in a letter to you. I am also uncertain as to why the map was placed on page 219 when there was plenty of room on page 218.

Sincerely,

Eileen M. McConnell
3602 Isbell Street
Silver Spring, MD 20906

[Our apologies for the errors. We got our signals crossed in assembling the March issue. Ed.]
The Agony of 'So-Right-He-Is'

Dear Editor:

Angus Johnson, of the British Museum of Natural History, is, of course, correct when he twits me about mis-representing the amount of reduction involved in going from the ground to a 1:24,000 map. [see letter of Angus Johnson, p. 124, Information Bulletin 16(1) November 1984, in response to Mr. Seavey's "Map collection development planning" in WAML Information Bulletin 15(3) June 1984]

The linear reduction is 24,000 times - whereas the areal reduction, as he points out, is 576,000,000 times. I can only claim a momentary lapse of mathematical ability (which was never very strong to begin with), and a desire to use an analogy that would make sense to people even less technically inclined than I. The paper was originally written for presentation to folks whose knowledge of maps extended to National Geographic products, or even less sophisticated items. Since understanding scale (or at least having some idea of what was going on) was crucial to understanding the main thrust of the paper, I wanted to get the notion over in the simplist possible terms.

I do hope that Mr. Johnson's detection of a small technical error will not blind everybody to the main thrust of the article. Actually, I suppose I shouldn't complain, as his letter is the first evidence I've seen that anybody in the map library community has read the piece in either of the two versions in which it was published prior to the IB reprint.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Seavey
Instructor
School of Library and Information Studies
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Mary Lloyd Blakeley

Mary Blakeley died of cancer on Sunday, June 16, 1985. We are saddened by this news. Mary was the Map Librarian at the University of Arizona, Tucson, until her retirement September 1, 1983, and a longtime member of WAML.

A tribute to her will appear in the next issue.

The Editor
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S LITERARY ADVENTURE:
THE AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES
AND THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

by

Peter Stark
Map Librarian
University of Oregon

The American Guide Series, consisting of state, city and regional guidebooks produced by the Federal Writers' Project was the first attempt on a comprehensive scale to provide guidebooks for the American public. The most recent guide to America at the beginning of the Great Depression, when the project began, was published by Baedeker in 1909. Guidebooks for motor age America were needed, especially in the 1930's when the inexpensive automobile and the network of highways made recreational travel by car pleasurable and possible for a great many people.

That this unique literary endeavor was sponsored by the Federal government is remarkable in itself. That this endeavor succeeded, despite incredible odds, in bringing guidebooks to the American public is, still, largely an unrecognized achievement of the 1930's.

THE BACKGROUND OF THE NEW DEAL

This year, 1985, marks the fiftieth anniversary of much New Deal legislation which has set national policies and established federal agencies that have significantly changed the social, economic and political dimensions of American life. Though born out of the hard times of the 1930's, the New Deal legislation of 1935 continues to affect millions of lives and still influences political debate.

Legislative landmarks of 1935 include the Social Security Act (August 14), the Wagner Act which created the National Labor Relations Board and upheld the right of workers to join labor unions and bargain collectively (July 5) and the Soil Conservation Act (April 27). Another, less known act of Congress that had a more immediate impact on 1935 America than all others passed that year was the gigantic Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 8th. This Act provided for the establishment of a large-scale national works program for jobless workers. New Deal thinkers believed it to be of national importance to preserve the skills and talents of the unemployed. With the passage of this Act, the Federal relief effort shifted away from cash handouts and "leaf-raking" activities towards national construction projects (dams, bridges, public buildings, etc.) that preserved the skills and the self-respect of the American worker.

Established on May 6, 1935, as the principal executive agency of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act was the Works Progress Administration (after 1939, the Works Projects Administration) or WPA. The major emphasis of the program was the employment of industrial workers on civilian construction projects. But a no less depressed, if smaller group of Americans who felt the effects of the Great Depression as much as the industrial workers were the artists, musicians, actors and writers of America. It takes no stretch of the imagination to realize that these people pursuing careers in cultural fields formed a part of the one-third of the nation's unemployed. Knowing that this group of Americans needed projects to preserve their skills and talents, policy-makers in Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration added a small but significant clause in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 which authorized "assistance to educational, professional and clerical persons ... a nationwide program for useful employment of artists, musicians, actors, entertainers, writers and others in these cultural fields." Thus, the WPA not only put industrial workers back to work, it also authorized projects for those in the arts and made the Federal government the largest underwriter of American culture in the 1930's.

Authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act within the Works Progress Administration's Division of Women's and Professional Projects was Federal Project Number One or "Federal One", an unprecedented leap by the Federal government into things cultural. Consistent with the hard times and with Roosevelt's call for "bold, persistent experimentation", Federal One was to employ artists to paint and sculpt, actors to stage plays, musicians to compose and perform music, and writers to write.

THE IDEA OF AN AMERICAN GUIDEBOOK

The Federal Writers' Project was created on July 7, 1935, by Executive Order. Henry G. Alsberg, editor of two magazines published by the New Deal's Federal Emergency Relief
Administration, the predecessor of the WPA, was chosen to be Director of the Writers' Project. As administrators and editors were being recruited to staff national headquarters in Washington D.C., the question of what a government sponsored Writers' Project should do was still unanswered. Should employees of the Project be put to work writing government reports? Should they work on their own projects such as novels, short-stories, poems and non-fiction? Some thought of continuing several projects begun by the Federal Relief Administration, such as the gathering of folklore and recording interviews with ex-slaves, but none of these seemed large enough in scope to occupy hundreds of writers for any length of time.

It was a tribute to the power of the written word that the administrators of the WPA struggled with the problem of finding a suitable task for the new Writers' Project. Writing is by nature more explicit and immediate than any other art form, and the leftward tilt of the country and the outspokenness of some writers groups for radical causes gave the administration pause. The artists, musicians and actors encountered relatively little difficulty developing their objectives, but the writers posed a problem.

The WPA administrators knew that many writers who would seek employment on the new federal project, primarily those in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco, were members of radical writers' unions or in some cases members of the communist John Reed Clubs. Further, the depression gave rise to proletarian ideals of social responsibility in writing, which held that a work not concerned with workers and their pursuit of social justice was irrelevant and frivolous. Few writers of the time were immune from the pervasiveness of this influence. It seemed clear that if left to work on their own subjects while in the employ of the federal government, writers could prove to be an embarrassment to the New Deal.

The suggestion that the Writers' Project should set themselves to the task of writing guidebooks was made by Katherine Kellock, herself a writer for the Resettlement Administration, another program authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Kellock had traveled extensively in Europe before the depression and had made use of the Baedeker guides. Her suggestion that the writers write an American Baedeker was shouted across a room during a noisy cocktail party in Washington, D.C., and as chance had it, many of the leading WPA administrators were within earshot. The idea took hold, expanded into a prospectus and later became the blueprint for the Federal Writers' Project, though the state guidebooks never really resembled the Baedeker guides.

There is no doubt that the depression moved American intellectuals leftward, yet at the same time there was a genuine desire among them to understand and interpret the American character. The Federal Writers' Project channeled this desire
into the production of guidebooks at a time when conditions at
home turned the attention of Americans to their own land as never
before.

WRITING THE GUIDES

With the headquarters in Washington, D.C., established and
functioning as the centralized editorial office, directors for
each state project office were then appointed. The Director would
marshall a force of writers or would-be writers sent by the relief
administration to compose the state guide and perhaps other
smaller works according to the standards of content and quality
established by the Washington office. The basic organization of
the volumes in the American Guide Series to be followed by the
state Directors was, first, general introductory information, then
essays describing various aspects of the state as a whole, city
descriptions and tours, finally, the largest part of the guides,
tours of the entire state. The workforce would be sent far and
wide across the state gathering information in any place it might
be found. We learn from the Arkansas guide that "To obtain
information for the guide, workers of the Arkansas Writers' Project
have haunted libraries, handled faded documents in
archives, and have driven thousands of miles over highways that
crisscross the delta, slice through deep pine forests, follow
river valleys, and ride the ridges of the Ozarks and Ouachitas."
And a more somber account from Michigan: "[... the writers']
skills were highly variable. In some cases, their tools for
acquiring information were deplorable. They had stubs of pencils
and cheap waste paper to make notes upon. They had no
automobiles, no paid transportation, but in many instances --
thinly clothed and with belts pulled in -- they thumbed their way
to their rendezvous with their source materials."

These men and women who formed the rank and file of the
Federal Writers' Project's work force remain anonymous. In the
preface to each state guide there is found some sentence that
refers to the many nameless people who worked on the Project.
"Many Kansans have had a part in making this book..."; "Nebraska:
A Guide to the Cornhusker State is a group enterprise."
And from the Oregon Preface which perhaps best points to the basic fact of
life for the Project worker: "Yet the writers of the guide worked
hard and gladly, though aware that their names would never be
known." But these Project employees knew also that Project work
was relief work, hopefully temporary work until something else
came along. Federal One was never designed or intended to be a
permanent government agency with career employees.

With source materials gathered from the field, the project
editors would start constructing the guides, by editing, and
requesting photographs, art work, maps and contributed essays.
The tours would be field-checked for accuracy as would the essays,
and much material painfully cut. With this done, the project
director would send the manuscript off to Washington.
Headquarters would edit the work according to the standards set
nation-wide and return it to the state office for a final review and often for a rewrite of certain sections. Then the manuscript would be sent back to Washington for final review and submission to the publisher, arranged ahead of time by the Washington office. When published, the state guide would be marketed through the ordinary commercial channels at a price usually ranging between two to four dollars a copy. Today, if located, a first edition of a state guide, complete and in good condition, command prices between twenty and two hundred dollars. The most valuable state guides, due almost entirely to their rarity, are the first editions of Idaho, South and North Dakota.

![Tabor Grand Opera House, Denver](from Colorado: A Guide to the Golden State. p. 200.)

Many problems and conflicts arose that frustrated the smooth operation of the Project. Quite often, competent state directors were difficult to find. A poor director, even with a fine staff, could accomplish little. The Wisconsin Project saw three directors come and go in two years until finding a leader able to finish the state guide. State sectional rivalries delayed work as did political disagreement among employees within state offices.

The central editorial office in Washington also caused difficulties and delays. Standards and rules changed often. Vardis Fisher, Director of the Idaho Project, was constantly amazed at the insensitivity and downright ignorance of Idaho on the part of the Washington office. After submitting the Idaho tours to the Washington office, the editors informed Fisher that he would have to change the tours to fit the new standard of having all tours run uniformly north to south and east to west. Fisher's pleading that eighty-percent of all tourist traffic in Idaho ran south to north fell on deaf ears and the tours had to be painfully rewritten. Washington also called the Idaho Director to express their concern that the description and tour of Grand Teton National Park had not yet been submitted.
With the constant tension between the state offices and Washington together with the fact that nearly seventy-percent of the employees of the Federal Writers' Project were writers only by aspiration or assignment, it is surprising that the Writers' Project completed a guide for each state in a short six years along with many other published works, with enough quality writing in them to win acclaim from the leading critics of the time.

THE GUIDEBOOKS

There were many plans and ideas as to how to construct an "American" Baedeker. Some envisioned a single volume American guide; others, regional guidebooks. Yet, it was the WPA administrative structure, headquartered in Washington, D.C., with 48 state offices, that determined that each state would have its own guidebook.

There is certainly little of Baedeker in the American Guide Series. They were written for the motor age when "touring" became a national pastime. All state guides follow a uniform arrangement consisting of an introduction and three main parts. First, in the introduction, condensed general information is provided telling the reader about climate, transportation services, traffic laws, and other similar background data. A calendar of events for each state is also provided. The first main section of each state guide is dedicated to a collection of essays describing the state's history, people, natural history, economics, culture, education and recreation. Latitude is given for special essays on indigenous subjects such as marine lore in Michigan, cowboy jargon in Nevada, the tall tales of Idaho and the movie industry in California. At times essays were solicited from the academic community on topics on which no member of the project was qualified to write. The second section consists of guides to the state's cities -- usually the largest ones, although the Ohio project chose them "Not for their size alone, but because they are representative of the wide diversity of the state." The city chapters read like smaller versions of the essays on the state as a whole as they cover the city's history, culture, people and economy. They also resemble the third part of the guides, the tour section, as many include walking tours of the cities.

The third main section of each volume guides the traveller on carefully chartered tours into every corner of the state. These tours usually follow the principal highways, not interstates then, but in most cases two lane strips of concrete. So much information is packed into these tours that they easily constitute the most important feature of the guides. As the reader travels down the highway in an automobile or armchair, the countryside is described, histories and economies of towns are revealed, biographies of the important and the colorful are recounted, and local folklore is told. Digressions, some lasting more than three pages, abound, covering such subjects as a typical harvest season
in Oregon's Hood River Valley while following the Mt. Hood loop highway, and the history and development of the California citrus industry as the motorist tours Orange County. Further, the tours often leave the planned route with the rather typical words "Right (or left) on this road..." and lead the adventurous automobile traveller along narrow, often unpaved roads to small towns, historical monuments, ruins, or natural marvels. These turnoffs are separated from the main tour with a smaller type face, so, if one does not feel adventurous the main tour can be easily resumed. At the end of each state guide are several pages of chronology, bibliography, an index and a state map.

The cartographic work of the Federal Writers' Project would seem unremarkable if taken by itself, that is, standing apart from the guides. Oil company maps from the 1930's that were issued by the studios of Gousha and Rand McNally were far superior to the state road maps included either in a back pocket or in sections bound into the volumes of the guidebooks. But the purpose of the state maps found in the guidebooks was to illustrate the tours, not to serve as general purpose road and reference maps as were the oil company maps. The guides were printed and issued by several different publishers who had no experience in map printing, but who were concerned with controlling costs. A higher quality state map at added expense would probably not have resulted in higher sales. There might never have been a large state map in any of the guides had not Bernard DeVoto, the ardent and articulate naturalist and editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, while reviewing the Idaho guide, the first state guide to be issued, said, "A master-map of the state should also be included. The individual maps are excellent, but there should be a composite one showing the mountains and rivers, the counties and towns and the principal roads on the same plate." An official Idaho state highway map was added to the Idaho guide in its second printing, and all other state guides included a state map in some form. DeVoto's statement that the individual maps were excellent referred to the many city plans found in the Idaho guide. The city plans could not of course rival the work of commercial map publishers in quality or detail, but more importantly, they did serve the purpose of illustrating the text of the guide itself.

Some states lagged behind others in compiling their state guides. Several state projects had to call on others to draw maps for their guidebooks. The New York City Project, responsible for many fine maps in its New York City Guide, drew the state maps for the Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Montana guides. Employees on the staff of the Utah Artists' Projects drew the city maps for the Utah guide, while the mapmakers attached to the Oregon Writers' Project were responsible for the maps in the Washington state guide. Three state guides, Idaho, New Mexico and Virginia placed an official state highway map into a back pocket. Alaska, the only guide to be written by a single author, Merle Colby, simply folded a U.S. Geological Survey map of Alaska with a scale of 1 to 5-million in the back of the guide. But most maps bear the stamp of individual state projects and are remarkable if
only for their variety. The multiplicity of styles, the many publishers of the guides who all lacked experience in map publishing, and the cost factor all led to the uneven quality of the maps of the Federal Writers' Project.

CONCLUSION

A set of unique circumstances came together in 1935, giving rise to the art and professional projects of the New Deal. It follows that once these circumstances changed, the reasons for the projects' continued existence were removed. As mentioned earlier, the Federal Writers' Project was never intended to be an on-going Federal bureau. The project was funded for six month periods, and twice each year the trauma of reauthorization had to be endured. New Deal critics began to gain strength and influence as the decade of depression grew to a close and conditions slowly improved. One of these critics, Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, did much to discredit the Writers' and other professional projects of Federal One as his Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities began to "investigate" the WPA. Meanwhile, foreign affairs occupied an increasing amount of the Roosevelt administration's time and attention. When war was declared in December 1941, projects all over the country folded under the demands of war and a shortage of workers in essential industries. The last of the state guidebooks, Oklahoma : A Guide to the Sooner State, was published in December, 1941, the same month that the United States entered the Second World War. The Federal Writers' Project entered forced retirement and was disbanded altogether in 1942.

The seven linear feet of books that make up the published work of the Federal Writers' Project's American Guide Series is much more than a storehouse of facts and anecdotes. They reveal a sense of genuine discovery and a spirit of appreciation of place, our American place, as it was in the 1930's, full of regional diversity and local color, now almost lost to the homogenized world of the interstate.

From *California: A Guide to the Golden State*

**OAKLAND**

**KEY**
1. Oakland City Hall
2. The Zoo Museum
3. Lafayette Park
4. Lake Merritt Wildlife Sanctuary
5. The Landmarks
6. The House, Child Home
7. Piedmont Park
8. Albany Olmsted Courthouse
9. The Oakland Public Museum
10. Penny Tubo
11. Ford and Last Chance Saloon
12. St. John's Episcopal Church
13. Linda Vista Park
14. California College of Arts and Crafts
15. The Heights
16. Sausalito Post
d17. Chadath-Oberadney
18. Mills College
APPENDIX

A LIST OF THE FIRST EDITIONS
OF THE STATE, DISTRICT, AND TERRITORIAL GUIDES
ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

(including the appropriate Library of Congress
Classification number for each Guide Book)

ALABAMA


ALASKA


ARIZONA


ARKANSAS


CALIFORNIA

Federal Writers Project, California. California : A Guide to
F 866.F36.

COLORADO

Writers Program, Colorado. Colorado : A Guide to the

CONNECTICUT

to Its Roads, Lore, and People. Boston : Houghton Mifflin,
1938. F 100.F45.

DELAWARE

Federal Writers Project, Delaware. Delaware : A Guide to
FLORIDA


GEORGIA


IDAHO


ILLINOIS


INDIANA


IOWA


KANSAS


KENTUCKY


LOUISIANA


MAINE

MARYLAND


 MASSACHUSETTS


MICHIGAN


MINNESOTA


MISSISSIPPI


MISSOURI


MONTANA


NEBRASKA


NEVADA


NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY


NEW MEXICO


NEW YORK STATE


NORTH CAROLINA


NORTH DAKOTA


OHIO


OKLAHOMA


OREGON


PENNSYLVANIA

PUERTO RICO


RHODE ISLAND


SOUTH CAROLINA


SOUTH DAKOTA


TENNESSEE


TEXAS


UTAH


VERMONT


VIRGINIA


WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON STATE


WEST VIRGINIA


WISCONSIN


WYOMING


BIBLIOGRAPHY


"Distributing the Guides." Publishers' Weekly 184 (May 11, 1942)


Taber, Ronald W. "Vardis Fisher and the 'Idaho Guide.'" *Pacific Northwest Quarterly.* 59 (April 1968) 68-76.


The purpose of this booklet is to give geographers an overview of the available equipment, programs and data sets to produce maps by computer. We have to thank Dr. Carter for undertaking this task because even though there are several volumes of program descriptions and literally hundreds of spec-sheets for the different types of computers and instruments for data input and graphic output, it is not easy to make sense of the available multitude and keep up to date with new items.

The booklet can be partitioned into two parts, one giving a very scant overview of the field of computer mapping and its terminology (chapters 1 and 2), as well as its literature (chapter 7). The other part describes cartographic data banks (ch. 3), turnkey systems at large (ch. 4), mapping software (ch. 5) and the microcomputer as a cartographic tool (ch. 6). The second part (58 pages) is clearly given emphasis over the first (20 pages).

The booklet is written in a lucid style, its size (5.5" by 8.5") makes it a good companion. The number of graphic illustrations is small (18 figures, 11 of them by computer. Carter's explanation is that most modern computer maps are on screens and not on paper).

The main part ranges across the entire field of cartographic software and hardware. I could not think of any program that has been left out and there are many that I have not seen mentioned
before. The coverage of hardware is somewhat less complete but for good reason. First, there are usually several brands of computers and peripherals that perform the same tasks and work with the same programs, and secondly, one should always first identify the problems for which the system will be used, then look for the appropriate programs and only finally match it with the most suitable hardware. If one does it the other way around, disaster is likely.

The latter advice is mine and not Carter's, though, as in general there is very little solid advice in the booklet. The emphasis is on facts and the reader easily gets the impression that data and programs are available for every problem and any machine. Since prices are rarely mentioned, it easily looks as if money is not important and costs might be negligible. More seriously, the author gives the impression as if all the programs and data bases that he mentions are readily available and easily usable. In reality, many of them are in the planning stage or of an experimental type and therefore not usable without significant additional work. Anyway, there are only very few programs available that are well documented and easy enough in their use that a novice can get them implemented without losing some teeth.

To get any of the non-commercial ones, one has to apply different kinds of tricks which Carter might have mentioned to the reader's benefit. Carter himself seems to use a very limited number of programs: of the eleven computer maps in the booklet, seven are made by a single program (SAS/GRAPH), whereas the others are from outside sources.

I hope that this booklet will be read by many geographers, though, because it will make them all want to get involved. Carter's optimism might mislead them first. They will soon find out that results can only be obtained after hard work and some will not like that. But Carter gives them a chance to try. He points in the right direction.

Thomas K. Poiker (formerly Peucker)
Department of Geography
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, British Columbia
Fonstad, Karen Wynn

xvii, 169 p. $9.95. LC: 84-6511
ISBN: 0-345-3143-4 (pbk); 0-345-31432-8 (hdcvr)

For the last several years, I have tried to make it a point to visit Pern at least once a year, and like Libya, maps have been hard to come by. I was delighted to see this volume, and delved in hoping that it would solve some of the questions that had arisen during my journeys. For the readers of McCaffrey's tales who are graphically orientated, this book is indispensable. The time and attention paid to detail is impressive. The volume is divided into 3 parts: Regional maps, maps pertaining specifically to the adventures related to in each of the five major books in the series (The Harper Hall short novels being lumped together), and thematic maps of all Pern. There is actually more text than maps, but that is understandable as it was necessary to fully explain what was happening in the stories not only geographically but chronologically as well.

My only criticisms center on some minor points that are probably only bothersome to myself. On page xiv is a map of Pern's time zones and latitudes. This coordinate system is found again on the regional maps (pages 1 to 25), and referred to in the index of place names (pages 168, 169). While this is a nice touch, I found myself uneasy, not with the combination of time zones with the meridians, but the location of the prime meridian. It would make more sense if it went through the ancients' plateau hold on the southern continent, or if it developed at a later date, through the first settlement on the northern continent.

Pages xvi and xvii explain the format of the atlas and give the symbols used on the various regional maps. I was surprised to see in the cultural symbols that Weyrs ranked below minor holds in importance and even more dismayed when I turned to the regional maps and found the symbols reversed, or altogether different as on page 23. This could have been only a proof-reading error, but was irritating just the same.

When scanning the table of contents, I immediately noticed the presence of The Ancients' Map in the thematic section and quickly flipped to that page. This was the map found in the navigation room of the ships that brought the original settlers to Pern. From the text of the White Dragon, we learn that Flar, a major character in the Pern Series, was excited by the discovery of the map because it showed the extent of the southern continent which was largely unexplored. The map provided by Fonstad showed the northern continent and only the known portion of the southern continent, not its full extent. This was disappointing.
I was intrigued with the cross sections found with some of the regional maps, but wish some attempt had been made to label the various geologic strata. The structural geology of the various regions of the planet was extremely important in determining settlement patterns.

As I stated before, these are very minor points. I certainly do not want to create an unfavorable impression of the Atlas of Pern because it does, in fact, accomplish its stated purpose of creating in the mind of the reader the feeling of "actually visiting Pern". If the atlas had been less professionally done or did not truly reflect the geographic setting of Pern as communicated in McCaffrey's works, I would not have considered it worthy of review in this forum. As it is, Fonstad has created a marvelous atlas that remains true to the wonderful planet created by Anne McCaffrey.

Not all map collections will want this atlas unless they collect literary and/or fantasy maps, or have classes dealing with cognitive geography. But certainly any library that carries Anne McCaffrey's works should purchase this volume. Her works are incomplete without it.

Susan Trevitt-Clark  
Assistant Map Librarian  
University of Oregon  
Eugene, Oregon

Originally published in Scotland as the Bartholomew Family Atlas of the World, this Reader's Digest/Bartholomew Atlas of the World is intended to meet the home use need for an international atlas.

Typically of Bartholomew, the maps are of very fine quality with the emphasis placed on shaded relief, physical maps. These maps also show country and state boundaries, transportation arteries, place names, including an indication of size by symbol and other selected cultural features. A well laid out table of contents combines a listing of maps by continent, giving page number and scale, with the index map for the area showing map coverage and page number. Five political maps are included arranged by world region. A clearly presented, one page "Key to Symbols" applies to all maps in the atlas.

The scale of the maps, which varies from 1:2,500,000 to 1:60,000,000, is clearly identified on each map. Projection, however, is not given, nor is there any general statement concerning projection provided in the introductory text. Likewise, there is no mention of date, either on the maps or in the text. The dust jacket describes the maps merely as "up-to-date" and "newly created."

A 30,000 entry index refers to page and grid location. Coordinates for places are not given, but a latitude and longitude grid, usually at ten degree intervals, is placed on the maps. Place names are current, and cross references are used liberally. There is an error in the last column of the index listing entries of Zigong, China, through Zinder, Niger, after Ziniare, Upper Volta (now Burkina) through Zyyl, Cyprus.

There is a reasonable balance of world coverage, although the atlas could be strengthened with better coverage of South America and Africa.

The non-map features are attractive, albeit brief, and include, in part, an exploration of the solar system, earth time, continental drift and plate tectonics, climate, energy, global military balance, and a table of figures giving mountain heights, river lengths, lake and inland sea areas and ocean depths. The statistical data provided on nations, dependencies and urban places give population figures, but, again, no indication of date, a significant weakness.

The binding is quite satisfactory, especially for the maps utilizing a two page spread. The cover boards, however, have a
curling problem on most copies.

The atlas does well at meeting its purpose as a home use, family atlas with international coverage. It is shorter than the comparable Rand McNally Family World Atlas New Census Edition (1981); but if physical map coverage is desired, the Bartholomew atlas is the better choice. Much of the additional length of the Rand McNally volume is due to a section of city plans and a heavy emphasis on the United States. Internationally, there is better balance in Bartholomew. A few of the details lacking in the Bartholomew atlas, however, are given in Rand McNally, notably dates for the statistical data and projection information on each map. The indexes of the two atlases are approximately the same length.

The Hammond New Contemporary World Atlas, New Perspective Edition (1980), is the "home use" Hammond counterpart of the two atlases above. Hammond emphasizes political maps and cultural and economic information, not found in either of the other two atlases.

Each of these atlases has its own strengths and meets some purposes better than others within the desirable qualities of a family atlas. The strength of the Reader's Digest/Bartholomew Atlas of the World lies in its superb physical maps and ease of access through an excellent table of contents and index.

Donna Koepp
Denver Public Library
Denver, Colorado

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Growing Every 15 Seconds!

At 8 AM on New Year's Day, the U.S. population totaled 237,232,946 - but not for long! The Census Bureau estimates that we gain one new MAP USER about every 15 seconds.

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Stommel, Henry.  
Lost Islands: the Story of Islands that have Vanished from Nautical Charts.  Vancouver : University of British Columbia Press, 1984.  xxi, 146 p.  (Map in Pocket).  

This book is for the islomane.  Henry Stommel borrows that term from Lawrence Durrell and it is so much more elegant and genteel than "island freak."  Since I must confess to islomania myself, this is not an unbiased review.  Real islands are almost magical, and the lost islands....  

Henry Stommel is an oceanographer operating out of Woods Hole.  His credentials are impressive enough, with works on the gulf stream and on nautical atlases to his credit.  Lost Islands is a personal work; this is not to say it is not scholarly, but it is a relaxed narrative, thorough for all of that, regaling us with tales of islands which have appeared on nautical charts and then vanished.  Essentially, the islands which have been "lost" should never have been found in the first place.  Mirages and icebergs have been mistaken for islands and have been recorded by mariners, finding their way onto maps and charts.  Inability to pinpoint one's position exactly has led to a single island being recorded in several locations.  There were the outright lies of men seeking fame.  And, of course, some islands do actually sink beneath the waves.  Since cartographers make charts for navigational purposes, it was always safer to record dubious sightings than risk shipwrecks.  

Stommel recounts the tale of many of these ghosts and adds the personal stories of the men involved.  From the fabrications of Benjamin Morrell through the multiple recordings of Bouvet Island to modern satellite reconnaissances, he entertains us.  If the North Atlantic seems neglected, it is because the ghosts were exorcised early on, and Stommel uses the Admiralty charts as his primary source.  The book centers on the Pacific because most of his ghost islands were in this ocean.  With so much more area, there was room for error and speculation well into modern times.  And, one is surprised to learn, long after accurate ship's chronometers became available, cheap ship owners did not use them.  This false economy allowed errors in longitude to creep into observations.  

The book is enhanced by illustrations and maps.  A rather thorough five page index increases the reference value of the work.  The bibliography -- divided into "Main Published Sources" and "Interesting Books" -- is something of a disappointment: what is included is good, but Raymond Ramsay's No Longer on the Map (New York: Viking, 1972) was not cited, nor was Samuel Eliot Morison's The European Discovery of America: the Northern Voyages A.D. 500-1600 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1971) with its
excellent chapter on "Flyaway Islands and False Voyages", though this latter work is mentioned in the text. Jeremiah Reynolds's 1828 list of questionable islands is included as an appendix. A pocket inside the back cover contains a large sheet upon which are reproduced the Admiralty charts of the Indian Ocean (1817) and the Pacific Ocean (1859). A final technical aside should note that though the work is published in Canada, the printing was done in the U.S.A.

Personal bias aside, I think this work can safely be urged upon all map collections that have an accent on the history of exploration, nautical charts, or the Pacific Ocean. While it has obvious reference value, there is also the entertainment value of an interesting topic engagingly discussed. The potential readership includes more than the serious maritime researcher, and circulating copies in public libraries would not be out of place.

J.B. Post
Free Library of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA

The U.S. National Report to the International Cartographic Association is a state-of-the-art report on American cartography. In 100 pages it provides an overview of cartographic research and production from 1980 through 1983. It consists of 9 sections, each section having a number of brief reports written by different specialists.

Section 1 discusses federal, state, and local mapping with the emphasis on federal agencies. Here one can find out what has been done by a particular agency as well as what projects are currently in the R & D stage. Lest anyone wonder, the computer is everywhere. Section 2 is concerned with non-government mapping activities. Here the major projects of the National Geographic Society, Rand McNally and Company, and Donnelley Cartographic Services are discussed. There is also a list of all new state atlases published during these four years. Section 3 is concerned with cartographic education in the United States while Section 4 discusses new equipment and materials used in the actual production of maps. Section 5 discusses cartographic automation. If information on geographic data bases, microcomputers, or computer software packages is needed than this section is just the thing to read. Section 6 consists of a list of important cartographic journals, a discussion of professional societies of interest to cartographers, a list of map sources, and some personal milestones of a number of well-known cartographers. Section 7 is concerned with the History of Cartography with specific mention made of the projects, acquisitions, and publications of the Newberry Library and the Library of Congress. Section 8 discusses the issues of minimum professional standards for cartographers in the federal government and federal mapping policy. The former is of special interest to cartographers but the latter should be of interest to all map users. Section 9 is concerned with recent developments in remote sensing applications for resource mapping.

While the U.S. National Report to ICA, 1984 is hardly a book to read from cover to cover in one sitting, it is full of valuable information. Much of the information will be of interest only to professional cartographers, cartography professors, or cartography students but anyone interested in maps will find something of value. As editor, Judy Olson is to be congratulated for organizing a report that, while written by 49 contributors, is well organized, succinct, and internally consistent. Many of the reports have bibliographies and those pieces listing items
available for purchase have the address listed within the citation. The address of each contributor is given in a master list on page 4, so that further information can be sought if necessary. The final bonus is that this report does not need to be purchased if you or your library has a subscription to The American Cartographer because it was published as a Special Issue to that journal in the summer of 1984.

Joanne Perry
Map Librarian
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331

Among the considerable difficulties faced by the newly-established government of the United States at the end of the Revolution in 1783 was the pressing problem of amortizing the large war debt in order that the country attain solvency as quickly as possible. At the time, the cash-poor government had but one major asset, and that a resource of enormous potential worth -- the vast territory of trans-Appalachian lands that stretched from the Great Lakes south to Spanish Florida and west to the Mississippi River. However, this immense public domain was of little actual value until it could be settled in an orderly, efficient fashion. The rectangular survey system was a major component of the government land policy that emerged to meet this need.

It would be a commonplace to describe the history of the U.S. public land survey as complex, so intricate is the 200 year span of its development. In his book, A History of the Rectangular Survey System, C. Albert White, a retired Bureau of Land Management surveyor, has bravely undertaken the formidable task of sketching the details of the survey's genesis and evolution. The result is a large (774 pages) volume that is a useful, if somewhat quirky, reference work. Mr. White informs us that his volume was intended as part of the course materials for a BLM class he taught on cadastral surveying.

Mr. White's book consists of two basic segments: an historical account of the rectangular survey itself, running to about 225 pages, followed by a much larger Appendix of some 550 pages, in which various documents relating to the survey are laid out. Regrettably, these two sections stand rather apart, with little resonance or reference between them. The book, arranged chronologically, begins with a brief synopsis of colonial antecedents of the survey before moving to the text of the Ordinance of 1785 -- the foundation of the future U.S. public land policy. The author then traces the development of the rectangular survey, first under the aegis of the Treasury Department, through the creation of the General Land Office in 1812, its incorporation into the newly established Department of the Interior in 1849, to the mid-twentieth century merger of the GLO into the Bureau of Land Management. We see the development of various techniques, both in surveying and in the formation and administration of public land policy.

In the massive Appendix, Mr. White samples a considerable range of the documents connected with the evolution of the rectangular survey. Here, for our examination, are early letters of in-
struction to guide deputy surveyors in the field, as well as the
general instructions for the surveys of several of the public land
states. Here, also, are letters from surveyors and public land
administrators discussing their craft, as well as specimen field
notes and various manuals and administrative circulars that deal
with the surveying process. Aside from illuminating the develop-
ment of the public land survey itself, the documents cast interest-
ing light on the technical and social history of the 19th
century. We learn not only of the problems of surveying extended
physical barriers, such as lakes and rivers, but also of the
official exhortations that field surveyors exhibit the highest
integrity in light of the enduring consequences of their work.

Mr. White's book will be valuable to anyone interested in
facets of the U.S. rectangular survey. A great deal of
information has been culled from a number of original sources,
some apparently rather difficult of access. The book includes
numerous interesting maps and diagrams. The diagrams drawn for
this volume as well as facsimiles of 19th century maps and plats
are well-chosen and generally legible and have been thoughtfully
placed in or adjacent to the text they illustrate. The author has
performed a service by assembling materials that illustrate the
history of this basic artifact that underlies the settlement in
such a large portion of the nation.

However, the book is often rather arduous going, and its lack
of thematic organization makes any but the simplest reference
questions difficult to deal with. The first part of the book
often has the bumpy narrative quality of a medieval chronicle,
with its surfeit of dates and facts and absence of thematic
interpretation. This difficulty is compounded by an inadequate
index to the text, no index to the Appendix, and no index to the
many maps and diagrams. A rudimentary bibliography is included,
but since no bibliographic citations are given in the text,
readers with more detailed questions will find little to guide
them further. Inexplicably, neither the bibliography (p. 225) nor
the index (pp. 767-774) are indicated in the Table of Contents.
Another of the book's problems is the uneven coverage it accords
the twenty-nine public land states. Documents in the Appendix
deal with only the following eleven states: Ohio, Michigan,
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas,
Mississippi, Florida, and Oregon. This apparently reflects the
unevenness of preservation and availability of public documents in
the microfilm collections of the National Archives.

Its idiosyncrasies in organization and content aside, Mr.
White's book will repay an examination by anyone with an interest
in the history of the U.S. rectangular survey. It is a valuable
compendium of source material and will provide a point of
departure for further research in this subject.

David B. Marentette
Dept. of Geography
University of Oregon, Eugene
"More on Map Codes"
compiled by
Stan DeOrsey

Rand McNally Map Date Codes

Over the years Rand appears to have used a number of "systems" to date their maps. All variations may not be explained here -- but most maps should still be able to be dated. One big exception, in the 20's some Rand maps have no letters or numbers at all and these must be dated by comparing to known dated maps.

First, Rand used a simple letter code, A for 1919, B for 1920, through Z in 1944. However, some years prior to 1944 numbers began to appear after the letter. If the set of numbers has 4 digits, the first 2 digits indicate the year the base map was drafted while the second 2 digits either indicate the year the first Rand map was made of the area (the original base) or simply a code for the area covered. The latter seems more likely except that it limits Rand to 100 areas. If only 2 digits exist after the letter, they seem to be a code for the area.

Now after 1944 the letter was replaced by a 1 or 2 digit year preceding the above series of Nigits and often separated by a hyphen. From 1945 to 1965 only the last digit of the year was used. To distinguish 1945 from 1955 from 1965 generally requires common sense -- look at the census date if given, interstate highways, etc. From 1966 to present, the last 2 digits of the year are used.

At some point the series of 4 digits was increased to 6 digits although this now has been discontinued. It is thought these extra digits indicate the number of printings and would change for each oil company, etc. Lastly, still one or two more digits were added after the above series of digits and are separated by a hyphen. These represent the number of editions (possibly updates) to the base map thru the current map.

Examples:

Z 4424 The Z indicates a 1944 printing, the 44 shows that the base map was newly drawn this year, the 24 either shows the original base map was drawn in 1924 or simply a code signifying the area covered. (It is a Texaco Illinois map.)

0-3868-4 The 0 indicates either a 1950 or 1960 printing (in this case it is clearly 1950 based on the map), the 38 shows that the base map was drawn in 1938, the 68 cannot be 1968 and so must be a code for the area, and the 4 indicates 4 updates to the base from 1938 to 1950. (It is Buffalo-Niagara Falls for Gulf.)
Now to all this may be added a letter N, S, E, W, or even V for North, South, etc., when only a portion of the base is used. The V stands for a Velox print (?).

One more. 3-584630V-5 The 3 is either 1953 or 1963 (map has a 1963 copyright statement!), 58 for a 1958 base map, 46 for either first map in 1946 or a code for the area, 30 for 30 printings since 1958 for various companies and years, V for Velox, and 5 for 5 editions (updates) between 1958 and 1963. (Texaco map of St. Petersburg.)

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H. M. Gousha Map Date Codes

The H. M. Gousha Company was founded in 1926 in Chicago by former employees of Rand McNally, and like Rand they used a hidden date. While some of their maps are dated in the legend or even on the cover, many Gousha maps do not contain an obvious date.

The code used is one or two letters in a bottom map margin, generally with a series of digits and even another letter. The digits are not relevant to the date, they indicate the map masters for a filing system. The older the map, the fewer the digits, if any at all. If two groups of letters appear in the series, check both and use the one which makes most sense based on the map. Occasionally, a map code may indicate different dates on each side of the map or with a particular inset. In this case the map is classified by the newest such date.

Letter A was assigned to 1927, B to 1928 and so forth through Z in 1952. Then AA for 1953, BB for 1954, and so forth through ZZ in 1978. At this point to code gets confusing, refer to the table below.
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### AAA Date Codes

It is not clear how many AAA member clubs actually used the following scheme for dating their maps, but it is known to have been used by the Automobile Club of Southern California (ACSC) and the California State Automobile Association (CSAA).

ACSC and CSAA maps issued before the mid-1960's generally contained a sequence of 4 to 6 numbers. These numbers are backwards and should be decoded right to left. The right most digit (or two) is the month (but 10 and 12 still read forward, not 01 or 21); going to the left, the next two digits are the year (in reverse order); the left most digit or two do not have a known meaning unless they represent the day of the month. For example:

- 8746 = 6-47 = June 1947
- 1355 = 5-35 = May 1953
- 218412 = 12-48 = December 1948

Dates are given both inside and on the cover; the inside date is usually 2 to 4 months earlier than the one on the cover.

Since the mid-1960's the date has appeared uncoded as say 6-79 = June 1979.

Most other AAA maps contain a 4 digit code which appears to represent the particular map title and not a date. Also check for copyright dates.

The older the map the less likely it is to fit the above system.

### OLIVER'S LAW OF LOCATION:

No matter where you go, there you are!
Demographics


This national map will familiarize you with the new metropolitan configuration authorized by the Office of Management and Budget. Census data collected since June 30, 1983, are organized according to the new system.

Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for $2.50, the stock number is 003-024-05746-8. For a full listing of areas and components, you may order "Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1983" (catalogue number is PB83-218891) from National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Document Sales, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA., 22161, or call 703/ 487-4650. The cost is $13.00 for printed copy or $4.50 for microfiche. A less detailed listing appears in Appendix A of the 1983 County and City Data Book. The Customer Services Branch will send a photocopy of the list without charge.

1980 Population Distribution In the United States (GE-70, No. 4).

White symbols on a dark blue map of the United States (giving a "nighttime effect") show urbanized areas, urban and rural places, and concentrations of the remaining population. The map size is 30" x 42". It costs $1.25 (GPO stock number 003-024-05651-8).

DATA NEWS is a quarterly periodical published by the Los Angeles Regional Office of the U.S. Census Bureau. It is intended to be helpful to data users throughout the states of California and Hawaii. DATA NEWS is designed to assist in the Bureau's outreach efforts by disseminating data and providing assistance in locating, understanding, and using Bureau products. Specifically, DATA NEWS provides relevant information concerning the Bureau's numerous programs, products, and services. We hope this and future issues of the DATA NEWS are useful in satisfying your data needs.


1990 Census issue paper, including Census geography, is available from: Bureau of the Census, Room 810, I.S.P., 11777 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90049.
Part Time Jobs!

Part-time jobs are available at $5.30 per hour, plus 20.5 cents per mile for car. Interviewers must be U.S. citizens, have a valid driver's license, telephone, able to work evenings and Saturdays, and pass a written test. Call (213) 209-6640.

State Data Centers Offer Various Census Data Services

If you regularly use statistics, you should get to know the flocks at your nearest State Data Center. They can offer guidance about statistics and reference sources for your State and, in some case, provide customized data products.

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<td>Honolulu 808/ 548-3082</td>
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<td>Santa Fe 505/ 827-6200</td>
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<td>State Planning Coordinator's Office; Salt Lake City</td>
<td>801/ 533-6082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Trends

Demographic Declines

... In the Netherlands ... the government has given up on the possibility of holding a census in the foreseeable future....


Statistics


According to her detailed survey, the composite collection is run by a library school graduate (however, 15-20% are still being run by "irregulars"), with between 100 and 200 hours of other help per week. Patrons have access to maps about 60 hours per week. Most collections are located in the main library, have between 2,500 and 3,000 square-feet, with six tables, 20-25 chairs, between 400-700 map drawers, 27-56 filing cabinet drawers which are more than 50% full of maps, hold from 70,000 to 156,000 maps, about 1,000 atlases plus 800 other books. There is much more in the article on acquisitions, all of it providing a useful gauge of our collective status.

Statistical Sampling

23,646,000 travel items were distributed by the Automobile Club of Southern California in 1984; net income was $10,000,000; retained income was $117,468,000; prepayments on goods and services $44,629,000. (Auto Club News 54(2) Spring 1985. Annual Report)

Equations Auto Club Maps $4.96 each?

The Ayes Have It!


Rough Estimates?

1. Bradford's Law of Scattering: 50% of references are in 10% of holdings. (lost citation)

2. A. 42% of erosion takes place on 12% of the land. (Newhouse News Service, 4/30/85, quoting Kathryn Kahler, USDA).
B. Conservation tillage ... can mean a reduction in fuel consumption of 50% ... it was used on about 30% of the 327-million acres in production in the U.S. last year. (Jeffrey J. Zygmont, "Reduced Tillage means a boom for tractor and implement makers," Ward's Auto World 21(5): 84, May 1985


Based on a workshop, "The Assessment of Erosion in USA and Europe," held at Ghent, Belgium, in early 1978. One of the four sections is an evaluation of erosion risks and erosion mapping. The section is primarily concerned with mapping at scales of 1:100,000 or smaller. Papers having to do with more-detailed maps are included in the miscellaneous section. Students interested in the techniques used to map erosion problems in various parts of the globe are given not only a brief discussion of problems of current practices. (from a review by T.C. Smith, in California Geology 38(5): 117, May 1985.)

Environmental Mapping / Canadian Sensitivity to Acid Rain Maps


"Recent studies suggest that the smoke from the cluster [copper] smelters in [southeastern] Arizona may be a primary cause of acid rain in the Rockies... ecological damage from the Douglas smelter could eventually be dwarfed by two Mexican copper smelters 60 miles south of Douglas ... in Cananea ... [and] a new one in Nacozari.... Nacozari will, in fact, be the largest source of sulphur dioxide in North America except for the giant Canadian smelters in Sudbury, Ontario. (Richard Louv, "Arizona vs. pollution -- home grown and foreign," San Diego Union March 24, 1985, p. A-3.)

Further Reading

Bill Richards, "Save That Road Map, It May Soon Become a Collector's Item," (The Wall Street Journal, April 18, 1985, pp. 1 & 22), continues that genre of articles which anticipate inertial navigation computers in cars.

The Keystone Kops vision of cartographers chasing an application for such waves is nicely summarized by such applications as Kirby Vacuum targeting promising prospects for door-to-door sales ("the more things change, the more they remain the same"), and a Rand McNally observation after trying to devise a horse atlas, ...
"... there isn't much information about where horses live." --
(at least not since the Census Bureau quit reporting them in the
Census of Agriculture about 30 years ago.)

**NEW TITLES**

Gonzales, Rene

Diccionario Geografico Boliviano. (Casilla 450, Cochabamba,
Bolivia: Editorial Los Amigos del Libro Werner Guttentag
(Enciclopedia Boliviana Vol. 64).

Other volumes of interest: #17 Physical Geography, #23 Agri-
cultural Geography; #27 Geology, #43 History of Minerals,
#46 Cities of Bolivia, #68 Human and Political Geography.
(no prices given / text in Spanish).

**TOPONYMS**

The December 1984 issue of *Names*, Journal of the American
Names Society, is a festschrift dedicated to Dr. Meredith F.
Burrill. Dr. Burrill's name is synonymous with Romanization of
Chinese and Japanese names for U.S. mapping in WWII, then as
Executive Secretary of the interdepartmental Board on Geographic

It would have nicely rounded out the celebration if a
bibliography of Dr. Burrill's many contributions had been included
here. The eight papers which are included -- as well as
geographic names book reviews -- will provide something of
interest to almost everyone, beginning with W.F.H. Nicolaïsen's
"Maps of Space -- Maps of Time," and ending with F.J. Ormeling's
"The Pilot Training Course in Toponymy in Indonesia (a report)."
Reviews include the Dictionary of Spanish Place Names in the
U.S.A. (California; Oregon; Washington; British Columbia; Alaska;
New Mexico; Texas; and, Arizona) in four volumes. And, amongst
the shorter notices, is Place Names and Personal Names As Evidence of
Settlement History: Proceedings of the XIV International
Congress of Onomastic Sciences containing 60 papers. Finally, the
back cover announces the sixth International Humor Conference, to
be held in Phoenix, Los Angeles, as well as several other sites,
as well as the Western Humor and Irony Membership (WHIM) annual
meeting in the Phoenix Valley, held each April 1st; then there is
the yearbook, WHIMSYY ($10.00 -- no joke).

*Names* is available from AMS Press, Inc., 56th East 13th St.,
New York, NY 10003, for $18 per year.
SEA OF CORTEZ CRUISING CHARTS

A Short History

by

Gerry Cunningham

CRUISING CHARTS, now a division of Cortez Designs Inc., started in 1972 with a single 1:50,000-scale chart of the area from Guaymas Harbor (Sonora, Mexico), north to San Carlos Bay, Mexico's largest and oldest full-service marina.

As an amateur sailor who had retired from mountain climbing equipment and kiddy carriers, I felt keenly aware of the need for detailed charts of what has turned out to be the finest cruising area in the Sea of Cortez (Gulf of California). My family and I have been sailing in this area for the past twenty-nine years.

At first, only DMA Chart #21008 and its Mexican counterpart were available, at a scale of 1:639,400. These were useless for coastwise "gunkholing." Of the 40 anchorages actually available in the unique 55-mile stretch of coast from Guaymas Harbor north to Estero Tastiota, only 3 or 4 could be picked out on this chart. Chart #21182 of Guaymas Harbor was much larger scale, but it didn't reach as far as San Carlos Bay. It also showed a few imaginary islets, and did not show at all a couple of the obvious dangers.

I had studied the elements of topographical mapmaking and was fascinated by the subject, so I set out to remedy the lack of suitable charts for this exceptional cruising area. Originally drawn for my own use, it became apparent that other cruisers would appreciate this information.

That first chart grew eventually into a set of three, coextending from Guaymas to Tastiota. Most of this shoreline was surveyed from the deck of a 24-foot sailboat. The Guaymas Harbor area, however, was traced from chart #21182 with additions and corrections as needed. The dangerous reef just south of Punta Colorado by Bacochibampo Bay was triangulated, as was a pinnacle rock within the bay itself. These are the sort of details that have been added to the charts over the years.

Once the traceable area of the Guaymas Harbor chart had been left behind, the shore outline was done by triangulation either from the deck of the boat or from land, using a Brunton compass. The overall control was taken from chart #21008 and a print of a satellite photo of the area. The distance and directions of about four major, recognizable sectors of the shoreline were established from these sources. The subordinate features were then added by running by motor on a calm morning, a few miles offshore and
timing when the various features came abeam. The times were then pro-rated into the time for the entire run of the complete sector, whose distance was known. At no time in the early stages was an effort made to research available resources. The fun was in the doing.

In 1980, the three separate charts with conventional N/S orientation were combined into CRUISING CHARTS' now standard format of an 11" x 34" strip chart oriented parallel with the coastline and printed on both sides. About this time, I discovered the Mexican 1:50,000 topographical series. This immediately provided the perfect base for an accurate shoreline against which to plot details. It was gratifying to find that the original surveys complied closely with the topo maps except for one detail. None of the bays on my charts were as deeply indented into the coastline as they should have been. Their indentation had been triangulated past the headland on either side of the bay's entrance, to a landmark more or less centered at the bayhead. Inaccuracy is understandable. These points were not only sometimes indefinite, but the intersection of the rays was usually quite acute. Interestingly, all of the errors I made were in the direction of not enough indentation.

After the Guaymas to Tastiota chart appeared to be "finished" and was in its 2nd edition, 2nd printing, my horizon expanded to less interesting, but still useful areas. Kino Bay has an active group of fishermen and sailors and there were only a few anchorages needing coverage. With topo maps to give a head start for shoreline, a couple of trips from San Carlos to Kino gathered sufficient detail to chart its sandy shoals. On the reverse side I included the several good anchorages off the Southeast corner of Tiburon Island. The coastal outline for Tiburon was traced from Mexican 1:50,000 aerial photos. The Kino Tiburon chart was published in 1983.

Then the local Phoenix and Tucson [Arizona] fisherman and boaters set up a hue and cry for a Puerto Penasco chart. Although there is little to attract a cruiser to these northern reaches of high tides and endless sandy beaches, the Penasco chart was published in 1984.

It was on the last trip to Kino that a complaint was expressed by the local boaters that neither the Guaymas tide tables, with a range of about 4.5-feet, nor the Penasco tide tables, with a range of about 21-feet, were adequate for Kino, which lies right at the beginning of the constrictions imposed by the midriff islands, and lives by its own laws. Tide tables seemed a natural adjunct to charts, so using mostly Mexican data as a base, computer programs were written to convert Guaymas tides to reflect San Carlos times, and Bahia de los Angeles tides to reflect Kino, based on about 40 days worth of observations at Kino. Puerto Penasco tide tables were available from both Mexico and the University of Arizona. This booklet of three tide tables is published annually, starting with the 1984 edition.
My most recent publication is a Cruising Guide to San Carlos, covering in detail all 40 of the anchorages from Guaymas harbor to Tastiota. But I am not finished yet. I consider the Middle Gulf, from Conception Bay to Puerto Refugio on the Baja side, to have almost as many good anchorages as the San Carlos area, although spread out over 200-square-miles. It's worth more charts and another Cruising Guide in my opinion.

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APPENDIX

PUBLICATIONS by GERRY CUNNINGHAM

[trade name: Cruising Charts]
Box 976, Patagonia, Arizona 85624]

Guaymas to San Carlos Chart Copyright 1972, 2nd printing 3/73
San Carlos to Bahia Oculta Chart Copyright 1972, 2nd print 3/73
Bahia Oculta to Tastiota Chart Copyright 1975

The above three charts were combined into a single Strip Chart which became the standard format for CRUISING CHARTS.

LARGE SCALE STRIP CHARTS, 1:50,000, folded 8.5" x 11":

San Carlos Chart Copyright 1980, 2nd printing, 4/82 $4.50
Kino Chart Copyright 1983 $4.50
Puerto Penasco Chart Copyright 1984 $4.50

First Annual Tide Tables - San Carlos, Kino, Penasco Copyright 1984 $4.50
Cruising Guide to San Carlos [51 photos, 36 charts] Copyright 1985 $17.95

Prices are for PrePayment, with Postage Prepaid. Parcel Post added to invoiced accounts.

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ZAPPA'S LAW:

There are two things on earth that are universal,
hydrogen and stupidity.
A Short History of the Wilderness Press

by

Thomas Winnett

In 1966 it became obvious to some of us that there was a new-found interest in backpacking. More people were seen on the trails. More companies were making and selling backpacking equipment and supplies. More areas were being set aside as federal wilderness.

In this context we thought there would be a growing market for trail guides -- books that told what was where in the mountains. The Sierra Nevada snow melted early in 1966 -- early for the Sierra, that is -- and that summer we walked hundreds of miles on Sierra trails, preserving what we saw via our mini-tape recorders. From these explorations arose the first new Sierra trail guide in many years -- Sierra North, the first publication of Wilderness Press. It was researched and written by the company's two founders -- Thomas Winnett and Karl Schwenke. It detailed 100 hiking trips in the northern Sierra Nevada, from overnights to two-week expeditions. It sold like hotcakes, because there had never been a book like it.

Clearly there would also be a market for a Sierra South, so the same two authors did the field work for that book in the summer of 1967 and the book came out early in 1968.

Meanwhile, the authors had conceived a series of twenty-some small books each of which would be an exhaustive guide to the area of one 15-minute USGS quadrangle in the High Sierra. The first three of these were published late in 1969 -- Yosemite, Mt. Abbot and Blackcap Mountain. Each one had, inside the back cover, a map of the quadrangle in two colors -- the USGS map (revised by the authors) in black and the described trails and campsites overlaid in red. These guidebooks covered the trails, some cross-country routes, the flora, the fauna, the geology, the fishing prospects, the swimming opportunities, and the climbing possibilities.

The year 1970 saw the publication of two more books besides the Tuolumne Meadows quadrangle guide -- Desolation Wilderness, west of Lake Tahoe, and The Tahoe-Yosemite Trail. The latter named, a guide to a route from Meeks Bay on Lake Tahoe to Tuolumne Meadows in Yosemite, fleshed out a concept that had briefly been pursued by the Forest Service some fifty years earlier. Winnett and Don Denison scouted out what they thought was the best route from Tahoe to Yosemite, and gave that route de facto status as a long trail by writing a book about it.

Thomas Winnett is the Publisher of Wilderness Press.
Several more guidebooks to parts of California were published in 1971, and then in 1972 the company's most ambitious project was conceived -- a guide to the 2650-mile Pacific Crest Trail. Jeffrey Schaffer, then working in the Earth Sciences Library on the campus of the University of California in Berkeley, was hired to coordinate the project and to hike much of the trail. It became obvious that to cover all the PCT in one book would make a very fat book, so it was decided to make two volumes, the first covering California and the second, Oregon and Washington. Schaffer and three co-authors proceeded to scout the entire 1650 miles in California that summer, carefully marking their topographic maps as they went. Some of the Pacific Crest Trail route lay on trails not on the topo maps, and some of it was still just cross-country until trail could be built in these sections. When the book was published, the maps were in two colors -- black for the USGS topographic base map and red for the route of the PCT -- permanent, temporary, or proposed.

Volume Two of the Pacific Crest Trail, for Oregon and Washington, was published the next year, with Schaffer the chief author and master mapmaker. But the authors weren't satisfied with the maps, partly because they were much reduced from original USGS size in order to fit on pages, and partly because it was very difficult to make out the streams, since they appeared in black, just like the roads and the contour lines. The decision was made, for the next editions, to show all the water in blue.

By 1976, hundreds of miles of new trail had been incorporated into the California portion of the PCT, and altogether so many changes had occurred that a completely new edition was prepared, with all the type set over again. The book's format size was increased by 54%, to permit larger maps, and cartographers labored for long hours to trace all the water on the USGS maps onto Mylar to use in making blue overlays. In addition, about 8000 changes were made to correct and update the USGS base maps used to make the 242 maps in the new California edition alone. Altogether, preparing the maps required more than one thousand hours. In this edition, incidentally, fairly long digressions about historical items were deliberately placed where new trail descriptions would later be made necessary by further trail construction scheduled for after 1976. That way, it was hoped, the digressions could be dropped from the third edition and new trail descriptions put in their place. No such luck! -- the immensity of the changes needed in the 1982 edition of the California volume required setting all the type for a third time.

Since the latest editions of Volume 1 and Volume 2 appeared, the authors have prepared annual supplements to update the books, which are distributed free to all who ask. The current supplement for Volume 1 has as many words as the average 48-page book. Who says the mountains are eternal?
These experiences with mapping the Pacific Crest Trail led to a series of maps that Wilderness Press has published. Under the direction of Schaffer, who is probably the best trail-mapper in the United States, the press has produced its versions of these 15-minute quadrangles: Fallen Leaf Lake, Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite, Merced Peak, Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, Devils Postpile, Triple Divide Peak, Mt. Whitney, Mineral King, Ukonom Lake, Scott Bar, Forks of Salmon, and Sawyers Bar. In addition, it has produced Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, and Lassen Volcanic National Park. For these maps the press ignores the black trail lines on the USGS maps and draws in its own trail lines. Schaffer has set a standard that the trail line on a map shall not be more than 1/100th of an inch from its true location at any point along the trail. On these maps, all the switchbacks are shown, not just some wavy segments of schematic switchbacks. Roads built since the USGS maps were made (thirty or thirty-five years ago) are drawn in, and changes made in the blue water overlay. Wilderness-area boundaries are added, along with many place names. Clearly, these Wilderness Press maps are the best available.

The press continues to publish new guidebooks and new editions of old ones — but only a handful per year, so to ensure quality control. Before signing a contract with a new author, Winnett first has the author submit a description of about 25-miles of trail, along with marked maps, and then goes himself to the area and hikes those trails to see if the prospective author meets Wilderness Press standards.

**Edition History of Wilderness Press Titles**

(Editions followed by year of publication; e.g., 1: 1978)

- The Anza-Borrego Desert Region - 1: 1978 2: 1985 $9.95
- Arizona Trails - 1: 1981 2: 1985 $12.95
- Backpackers' Sourcebook - 1: 1979 2: 1983 $4.95
- Backpacking Basics (formerly titled Backpacking for Fun)
  1: 1976 2: 1979 $5.95
- The Boundary Waters Canoe Area, v. 2 - 1: 1979 $9.95 ea. vol.
- Crater Lake National Park and Vicinity - 1: 1983 $11.95
  $4.95
- Desert Hiking (first reprint edition) 1: 1983 $9.95
  (first published by another publisher)
- Desolation Wilderness and the South Lake Tahoe Basin -
  1: 1980 2: 1985 $9.95
- Guide to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area - 1: 1978
  (now Out of Print)
- Hawaii's Best Hiking Trails - 1: 1982 $9.95
- Hiking Hawaii - 1: 1977 2: 1979 $6.95
Edition History of Wilderness Press Titles

(Editions followed by year of publication; e.g., 1: 1978)

- Hot Springs and Hot Pools of the Northwest (first reprint ed.) 1: 1984 $9.95 (first published by another publisher)
- Hot Springs and Hot Pools of the Southwest 2: 1985 $12.95 (first published by another publisher)
- Huckleberry Country 1: 1977 $4.95
- The John Muir Trail 1: 1978 2: 1984 $6.95
- Lassen Volcanic National Park 1: 1981 $12.95
- Marble Mountain Wilderness 1: 1980 $11.95
- Mountaineering Medicine 10: 1983 (eds. 1-9 by another publ.) $2.95
- A Pacific Crest Odyssey 1: 1979 $7.95
- Peninsula Trails 1: 1982 $9.95
- Point Reyes 1: 1981 2: 1985 $8.95
- The Sawtooth National Recreation Area 1: 1981 $12.95
- Self-Propelled in the Southern Sierra, v. 1 1: 1978 2: 1982
- Self-Propelled in the Southern Sierra, v. 2 1: 1979 2: 1984 $12.95 each volume.
- A Sierra Nevada Flora 2: 1981 (first published as Survival Handbook to Sierra Flora by another publisher) $9.95
- Ski Touring in California 1: 1972 2: 1983 $9.95
- South Bay Trails 1: 1984 $11.95
- The Tahoe Sierra 1: 1975 2: 1984 $13.95
- A Treasury of the Sierra Nevada 1: 1983 $10.95 paper / $15.95 cloth
- The Trinity Alps 1: 1983 $12.95
- The Vertical World of Yosemite 1: 1974 $17.95
- West of Eden 1: 1984 $19.95 paper / $29.95 cloth
Edition History of Wilderness Press Titles  
(Editions followed by year of publication; e.g., 1: 1978)

High Sierra Hiking Guides $5.95 each
- Kern Peak-Olancha 1: 1974 2: 1979
- Pinecrest 1: 1976
- Triple Divide Peak 1: 1980

All titles may be ordered from: Wilderness Press  
2440 Bancroft Way Berkeley, CA 94704-1676 (telephone 415/843-8080)

Minutes
WAML Fall Meeting
Fresno, California
October 11-12, 1984

by
Steve Mullin
WAML Secretary

Introduction

The Fall Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries convened on October 11th, 1984, in Fresno, California. Host Herb Fox used the occasion to showcase the faculty and programs of California State University, Fresno, and to introduce the conference to the environment, history and charm of this bustling San Joaquin Valley city. In addition to two days of sessions at the CSUF Madden Library, attendees were invited to the Fox home on Thursday for wine and socializing, followed by a complete Armenian dinner at the Peach Tree Restaurant. On Saturday, Dr. Chester Cole guided an all-day field trip to nearby Yosemite National Park.
Speakers

After welcoming comments by University President Harold Haak and University Librarian Lillie Parker, members of the CSU-Fresno faculty took over the podium.

Dr. Fared Nader from the Dept. of Civil Engineering, Surveying and Photogrammetry spoke of the rigorous training undergraduates receive in mapping and photogrammetry. Dr. Nader's talk undoubtedly served as a useful refresher course on basic map-making principles for many of the assembled librarians. Dr. John Metzopoulos of the same department spoke on photogrammetry's applications, with an emphasis on some of the department's more offbeat projects: contour mapping of an amputee's stump; mapping of footprints for forensic applications, measuring weights of uncooperative zoo animals.

The Dept. of Geology was represented by Dr. Robert Merrill, who spoke on the geology and seismic activity of Central California, in particular the recent Coalinga earthquake and its effect on Fresno. Department Chairman John Avent entertained the attendees with a slide show on his "vacation": a grueling trek through the Himalayas in Kashmir.

Dr. John Tinker of the Dept. of Sociology discussed his recent work in ethnic migration patterns and cultural assimilation. Using a series of distribution maps, he plotted the movement of Japanese-Americans from 1900 to the present in the Fresno area, and correlated their physical dispersal throughout the region with intermarriage statistics. He is currently applying this technique to the area's large Chicano population.

Dr. Donald Morgan of the Dept. of Geography traced the hydrologic cycle of the Fresno area and spoke at length about the relationship of satellite and infrared image mapping to meteorology.

The final speaker of the two day session was our host, Herb Fox, Map Librarian, CSU-Fresno. Mr. Fox spoke of the quixotic and ultimately doomed utopian settlement of Topolobampo in Mexico. The brainchild of Albert Kinsey Owen, it was launched with high hopes in 1886 on the Gulf of California near present-day Los Mochis, and slowly withered away when its dream of becoming a port to rival San Francisco proved unrealistic. CSU-Fresno's library is the home of much of the manuscript material of Owen's ill-fated venture, and the Dept. of Special Collections mounted a fascinating exhibit in support of Mr. Fox's talk. [Editor's Note: For a more extensive treatment of this subject, see WAML Information Bulletin 16:2 (March 1985) 133-142: "Topolobampo, American Utopia in Mexico" by Herbert S. Fox.]
Business Meeting & Committee Reports

WAML Treasurer Stan Stevens reported that the organization's income exceeded expenses by some $900 for fiscal year 1983-84. The major expense was the $2600 production cost of WAML Occasional Paper #11: Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources. A thorough and timely promotion by the authors, Mary Ansari and Linda Newman, resulted in the organization recouping over 90% of the production costs in the first year - a remarkable achievement!

WAML's current membership is 211; IB subscribers: 207 (139 domestic, 68 foreign); total IB circulation: 425. The Membership and circulation are holding steady, although Stan noted that increased circulation is possible with proper promotion. Volunteers please apply.

Linda Newman reminded Members that she and Stan Stevens are WAML's Representatives to the Cartographic Users Advisory Council. Inquiries to US government agencies should be routed through them.

Larry Cruse announced that the WAML Microfilm Consortium is ready to request funding to film the Cassini and Carte du France series.

Ron Whistance-Smith reported that the Executive Committee has determined the future schedule for WAML Meetings:

Spring 85: Arizona State University, Tempe, March 28-29

Fall 85: U.C. Davis, Sept. 19-20

Spring 86: San Diego State University, the week before Easter

Fall 86: University of Oregon, Eugene, Sept. 11-12, in conjunction with Assn. of Pacific Coast Geographers.

Spring 87: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Fall 87: Denver, Colorado

David Lundquist volunteered to replace Phil Hoehn, who is rotating out, on the Publications Committee. David joins continuing members Stan Stevens, Larry Cruse, Ron Whistance-Smith and Peter Stark. Occasional Paper #10, Riley Moffat's Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940, is complete and is being prepared for publication. The Committee could help Riley prepare and mail out advertising, such as that done by Mary Ansari and Linda Newman. The consensus is that there may be a larger market for this Occasional Paper (average sale of OP's: 250 plus free, review and institutional Member copies).

Two OP proposals were discussed and thought to be unsuitable
for publication by WAML:

- Frances Woodward's "Exploration and survey of Kootenay District 1800-1918" was deemed to specialized for WAML's OP series.

- Eels Jacob's "The redheaded in Japan; Dutch influence in Japanese cartography (1640-1853)" belongs in a publication concerned with the history of cartography. Mentioned as a desirable and more appropriate publication for WAML would be (if presented for consideration as an OP) - a cartobibliography of Japanese maps in western libraries: Berkeley, UBC and Seattle Museum of Science and Industry.

Phil Hoehn (Chair of MAGERT) and Linda Newman (MAGERT rep to WAML) told members about plans for the ALA Conference in Chicago July 6-10, 1985:

- MAGERT will conduct an all-day map cataloging workshop on July 5th, preceeding the conference.

- Charles Seavey and David Cobb will speak on "why maps are important to libraries; aimed at library directors."

- Phil Hoehn called for papers, 20 minutes or less, on the following topics: maps for the public good - how map libraries help people outside libraries, government agencies, etc.; historical mapping; new mapping; map presentation on access technology.

- A trip to the American Geographical Society's collection in Milwaukee is planned.

Sounding Board

Jerry Greenberg reported that the U.S.G.S. NCIC is holding its own in spite of federal funding cuts. He said that the NCIC state affiliate office for California is now located at U.C. Santa Barbara. He added that he favored locating affiliate offices in University Libraries "where there is competence and interest."

Linda Newman announced that the ALA Guide to U.S. Map Resources should be out by February or March 1985.

Donna Koepp requested contributing editors for the Serial Set indexing project. She also announced that the Denver Public Library in conjunction with the Colorado Dept. of Local Affairs, is providing maps on demand with 1980 census data. The library uses a Techtronics color terminal with printout capability. Current cost to the public is $5 per map. The system will eventually produce an electronic atlas.

Vlad Shkurkin mentioned that the Sanborn maps of Albuquerque, New Mexico, seem to be deliberately falsified during the years 1902-1908, perhaps to avoid property line problems after platting.
Bill Hunt, longtime WAML member, announced that his new business, Pacific Travelers Supply, stands ready to assist the map library community in worldwide map acquisitions. Write for a catalog to 529 State Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

Janet Collins told the gathering that the U.S.G.S. has a monthly update to prices for their various publication series, which doubles nicely as an index. It is available from U.S.G.S. Denver as a computer printout.

Phil Hoehn said that the University of California-Stanford Map Librarians Group has jointly purchased the California county land ownership map set (published on microfiche by Library of Congress).

Linda Cottrell voiced concern over many inter-library requests for common items being generated by OCLC. She also said that she has been appointed editor of the Map Online User Newsletter and requested that letters and articles be sent to her.

Stan Stevens reported that WAML is apparently the only organization listed under maps in the Encyclopedia of Associations. This has resulted in some interesting requests being sent to him: BBC's New York office asked him for a map of the British Empire in 1910; a business development agency in Dublin, Ireland, requested a map of Silicon Valley, California.

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Minutes

WAML Spring Meeting
Tempe, Arizona
March 28-29, 1985

by

Steve Mullin
WAML Secretary

with contributions from Bill Hunt

Introduction

March in Arizona is the time for citrus blossoms, baseball, and this year, map librarians, as WAML held its Spring Meeting at Arizona State University in Tempe, March 28 and 29. A number of members, emerging from more northerly latitudes, arrived early or lingered after the meetings to warm themselves in the desert sun. Host Rosanna Miller invited everyone to her home after Thursday's sessions for socializing and a bargeque. On Saturday, continuing a WAML tradition of splendid field trips, a group of attendees was treated to a guided tour of the Grand Canyon.
Business Meeting and Committee Reports

Note: Minutes for the Executive Committee meeting on Thursday morning are combined with the Business Meeting and Committee Reports, since much of what was discussed was repeated to the Membership during the Business Meeting.

Attendance at the Executive Committee Meeting: President, Ron Whistance-Smith; Vice-President, Steve Hiller; Treasurer, Stan Stevens; Secretary, Steve Mullin; and Editor of the IB, Larry Cruse.

Larry Cruse reported on the activities of the Microfilm Consortium. Fourteen libraries have agreed to buy the Cassini/ Carte du France set from LC on microfiche. In a separate project, U.C. San Diego has paid to have the Berkeley Library photograph 250 nautical charts of Melanesia. Larry needs 5 more subscribers to expand the project to Berkeley's collection of pre-1950 charts of western North America. After much discussion, the Executive Committee agreed that this type of group endeavor would work well under the auspices of WAML sponsorship. WAML could put together groups large enough to qualify for reduced rates, and sell the sets at a small mark-up sufficient to generate seed money for future projects. The Committee decided to purchase six additional sets of the Cassini/ Carte du France and sell them as the first effort in this direction, and to use the Information Bulletin as a vehicle to generate interest in future projects. The question of compensation to libraries who agree to have their materials filmed was raised. Larry felt that considerable staff time can often be involved, and that simply a free copy of any products might not be enough compensation. The problem is further complicated by the fact that units within libraries generally cannot collect royalties directly. The Executive would appreciate comments on this issue.

Stan Stevens suggested that WAML's Constitution and Bylaws be reviewed, since this hasn't been done in 10 years. A 3-person committee, including someone with an historic perspective of the organization, would be given a one-year deadline to make recommendations. The Executive Committee agreed to ask for volunteers.

The question of WAML's proposed membership in IFLA was discussed at length by the Executive Committee. Positives: Increased visibility for WAML, input into bibliographic tools, offers by two prospective representatives to underwrite much of the costs. Negatives: Lot of representation by U.S. library groups on IFLA already; appointee would be expected to contribute mightily of his/her time to IFLA committees; greatest benefit of IFLA involvement is to the individual rather than to the sponsoring body; cost is high - $300 per year in membership and substantial travel/per diem costs, at least some of which the organization would be responsible for. In general the Executive
Committee felt that IFLA needed us more than we needed it, and that we could make better use of the money, a position the Membership supported during the Business Meeting.

Larry Cruse brought issues before the Publications Committee: ALA's Map & Geography Round Table (MAGERT) has requested financial assistance from WAML to publish in monograph form the Trans-Mississippi West papers presented at past ALA conferences. The Executive Committee was reluctant to enter into a joint publishing agreement, but instead suggested that MAGERT consider submitting the papers to WAML for consideration as an Occasional Paper.

The Executive Committee discussed the issue of compensation to authors of Occasional Papers, since the question had recently been raised by an individual submitting an OP proposal. WAML has never given remuneration, and the Committee felt that we should maintain this policy. However, as the result of the anonymous donation WAML received a few years ago, the organization is in a position to assist authors with costs arising from researching and writing Occasional Papers. None of this money has been given out so far. The Executive Committee thought that the Publications Committee should look into this question of the proper use of WAML money in "encouraging" the production of Occasional Papers.

Riley Moffat's Occasional Paper #10, Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940, is ready to be printed. Mary Larsgaard has written the introduction. Interest should be higher than usual. Committee members asked Stan Stevens to get cost estimates for runs of 500, 750, and 1000 copies. Stan reported that sales of Occasional Paper #11, Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources, are within $94 of the break-even point.

Speakers

University Librarian Donald E. Riggs and Vladimir Borovansky, Head of Noble Science and Engineering Library, welcomed the conference attendees to ASU. Following the business meeting, Frank Aldrich of ASU's Geography Department, spoke on computer mapping and graphics. He illustrated his talk with slides showing his work in computer alterations of map surfaces.

The last speakers on Thursday were Steve Mullin and Bill Stewart, who spoke of their respective adventures as dealers of Latin American cartography. Mullin talked about the history of mapping in Latin America and then brought up to date the status and availability of maps in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. The latter three countries all restrict to some degree the distribution of their mapping, although it is possible to get things out with proper permission. Guatemala is wary of academia, however, since finding maps with North American library property
stamps on them in the possession of anti-government guerrillas. Mullin's obvious command of his material and the depth of his insight, conveyed with the wit and style for which he has become famous, completely captivated the audience. They rose as one at the conclusion of the presentation and unanimously proclaimed Mullin an honorary lifetime member of WAML.*

Bill Stewart supplies maps of the Andean countries he frequents as part of his varied interests in the region. He related his experiences, some frustrating, some harrowing, in getting maps out of this unsettled area. He concluded by summarizing the current situation and future plans of the mapping programs in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile.

* [Editor's Note: On behalf of the Membership, we are looking for someone to verify that this particular episode took place.]

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[The balance of the Minutes were recorded by Bill Hunt.]

Aerial Photography in Map Libraries

Steve Miller, Stan Stevens, and Ron Whistance-Smith shared a program discussing the acquisition of aerial photography for map libraries.

Steve Miller introduced the subject and laid the foundation for a comprehensive discussion of the subject that will be covered by a series of WAML meetings:

A few libraries have large numbers of aerial photos, but most have few or none. Tens of millions of photos of the U.S. are taken. There is a broad user group; there are more user groups for photography than there are for mapping.

1. Advantages to using aerial photography: availability currency; variety (scales from 1:1,000 to 1:130,000; black & white, color infrared, and true color film types; standard contact prints, composites, on Mylar, etc.; available in stereo pairs with little feature elimination. Photos, unlike the compiled topographic map, do not generalize or select.

2. Disadvantages of aerial photography; most photos are not published products; they are printed on demand from negatives; there are few indexes of coverage, except for NHAP (USGS) and some government series; photos are not of consistent scale. Map libraries do not easily start new collections; usually they wait until a user group requests a product or until the demand grows.

How to build a collection: cost sharing with other agencies; acquire superceded photos from federal agencies, e.g., USFS, ASCS.

Stan Stevens discussed the acquisition of aerial photos of the US:
Who uses photos? Laws require geologic studies for building activity in fault zones. Attorneys need before and after information for some types of cases.

Sources of photography: US Federal Government; State agencies; commercial firms (look in the telephone yellow pages under the subject heading: "Photographers - Aerial"); U.S. National Archives.

What do you ask for when you request photography of sources?:
- What do you have: how far back does it go, how complete is the coverage? - How much does it cost?

Stan's special case study: himself. Stan's goal is to acquire all photography, at all scales - everything - for his five-county Monterey Bay region. He suggests that one do likewise by defining the acquisition program specifically for the clientele and academic programs.

He provided information on other sources of aerial photography:

- JPL (Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena) produced a survey of the Los Angeles Basin in its special publications series, 1974.
- USGS aerial photography summary record system (APSGS) records coverage as reported by contributors. Check with NCIC or the State NCIC Affiliate for further information.
- U.S. National Archives - Special List No. 25 - Aerial Photos in the National Archives, by Charles Taylor and Richard Spur.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for each District.
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service and all Department of Agriculture agencies have their aerial photos managed by the Aerial Photography Field Office in Salt Lake City (ASCS)
- California Dept. of Transportation (CALTRANS) index to photos, 1927-1955, updated by annual reports.
- California Department of Water Resources, Surveys and Photometrics Section, 1952 to 1984 coverage has been cataloged.
- Whittier College holds the largest collection of early aerial photography, the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Collection, 1925-1965. It has recently acquired the UCLA Fairchild Collection, so now there are 3,017 flights or jobs consolidated at Whittier. About 401,000 photos and negatives are in the Collection; 56% is of California; 24% is other U.S.; 18% is unidentified; and 2% is outside the U.S.

The prices of aerial photos vary according to the type of vendor providing the reproduction services, and the type of services required: from $3.00 to $5.85 for Federal Agencies, $45 private.

Ron Whistance-Smith described Canadian aerial photography. He provided sample lists produced by the Maritime Resource Management Service, and the Province of Alberta. All indexes for photography in Canada are done on National topo series base, 1:1 mil, 4-degree
x 8-degree. Since conversion to IMW standard 4-degree x 6-degree, we may change, but it's entrenched. This is true for both federal and provincial.

Federal standard for photo indexes is 1:250,000 base. It was formerly 1:126,800, 1:50,000 occasionally, and 1:500,000 (1:15,840 photos indexed on 1:50,000 bases in 1950's). Nearly all indexes for 1959 to present on microfiche (35mm frames done 6-up for 105mm format). There are now 1,000 fiche available. A series of 8.5" x 11" books, one per province or territory, indexes the index fiche. E.g., 83H (Edmonton), look at 1:250,000 index with photos shown, one frame per year.

After finding the availability of photos, the user is shown a list of available products. Many Canadian topos have topo name, and date. Products are available, easy to order.

After the three presentations, questions were asked of the speakers. One question about the storage of photographs was taken by Ron, who responded with a comment that aerial photo boxes made for his collection are less than perfect. He noted that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published in its Bulletin articles about the storage of photos.

The Business Meeting resumed at this point. It was announced that Herb Fox has resigned from heading the Nominations Committee. Sue Brown (Univ. of Texas at El Paso) volunteered to review the WAML Constitution and Bylaws.

Linda Newman reported on the depository status of libraries with arrangements with GPO, NOS, Board on Geographic Names, and USGS. CUAC held meetings in January with representatives of these federal agencies. She announced that NCIC in Reston has a new telephone number for information on its new digital map program: 1-800- USA-MAPS. The Bureau of the Census will offer fewer products in paper form for the 1990 Census, more will be in computer-digital form. In the future, the Board on Geographic Names may not send gazetteers through GPO depository arrangements, but policy is not resolved.

The Meeting was adjourned at 5pm in favor of a tour of the Map Room of Arizona State University. The President was joined by all present in extending a hearty round of applause to Rosanna Miller for a very pleasant, well organized, and most educational conference.
Attendance at WAML Spring Meeting
Arizona State University, Tempe
March 28-29, 1985

Jean Bock, Arizona Historical Society, Tucson
Jim Bolt, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints,
Salt Lake City, Utah
Susan Brown, University of Texas, El Paso
David Cobb, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Janet Collins, Western Washington University, Bellingham
Linda Cottrell, University of Arizona, Tucson
Barbara Cox, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla
Karen Fanchan, Colorado State University, Fort Collins
John Petros, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, Calif.
Marjorie Henry, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington
Steven Z. Hiller, University of Washington, Seattle
Julie Hoff, Arizona State University, Tempe
William Hunt, Pacific Travellers Supply, Santa Barbara, Calif.
George Ilinsky, Arizona State University, Tempe
John Kawula, University of Idaho, Moscow
Donna Koepp, Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado
David Lundquist, University of California-Davis, Davis
Rosanna Miller, Arizona State University, Tempe
James Minton, University of Arizona, Tucson
Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
Steven Mullin, Mexican Maps, Oakland, California
Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno
Michael Noga, Stanford University, Stanford, California
Heather Rex, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Bruce Robertson, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
Linda Carlson Sharp, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis
Vlad Shkurkin, Publisher, San Pablo, California
Michael Skinner, Arizona State University, Tempe
Dale Steele, University of Arizona, Tucson
Stanley Stevens, University of California-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz
Bill Stewart, South American Map Import Specialist,
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University, San Diego, Calif.
Karyl Tonge, Stanford University, Stanford, California
Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton
Eleanore Wilkins, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California
Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Frances Woodward, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

The following joined the group on the Grand Canyon trip:

Bobbie Gentry, Arizona State University, Tempe
Tom Miller, Motorola, Inc., Tempe, Arizona
Jim Stute, Moats Contracting Co., Phoenix, Arizona
CONFERENCES/MEETINGS - SOME PAST, SOME FUTURE

JUNE 1985

June 2-5
Honolulu, HI
Circum Pacific Map Project meeting.

Jun 3-7
Winnipeg, Man.
Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 19th Annual Conference, University of Manitoba, co-sponsored by Provincial Archives of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba Libraries. Theme: "Mapping the Prairies". Immediately preceding the SLA Annual Conference. Further information: Hugh Larimer, Map Section, University of Manitoba, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 (204) 474-9844; or, Tim Ross, Cartographic Archivist, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1T5 (204) 945-3972.

June 5-7
Los Angeles
Optical Storage for Small Systems at Biltmore Hotel. Contact: Technology Opportunity Conference, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA (tel. 415/626-1133)

June 8-13
Winnipeg
Special Libraries Association, Geography & Map Division, Annual Meeting.

June 11-14
Fredericton
Colloquium on Surveying and Mapping Education at University of New Brunswick

June 12-14
Anaheim, CA
Info West at Convention Center. Cahners Exposition Group, 999 Summer St., Stamford, CT 06905

June 18-20
Washington, DC
Syntopicon XIII at Convention Center. Assn. of Information Systems Professionals, 1015 N. York Road, Willow Grove, PA 19090

June 19-July 3
Europe
European Library Tour, with Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, of Mainz, Rothenburg, Prague, Vienna, Salzburg, Hallstatt, Munich. MURN Travel, 740 N. Plankinton Ave., Ste. 634, Milwaukee, WI 53203 (tel. 414/ 224-6009)

June 25-27
West Lafayette
11th International Symposium on Machine Processing of Remotely Sensed Data at Purdue Univ. Contact: Vern Vanderbilt, Purdue Univ., LARS, 1291 Cumberland Ave., West Lafayette, IN 47906 (317/ 494-6306)
June 25-27
Los Angeles


JULY

July 7
Ottawa, Canada

Preconference for curators of historical maps. Contact Ed Dahl or Betty Kidd at the Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection.

Jul. 8-12
Ottawa, Canada

Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography. National Map Collection Public Archives of Canada, host. Held in conjunction with Imago Mundi and the International Society for the History of Cartography. For detailed information write: "History of Cartography Conference 1985", National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3. Tel. (613) 995-1077. Chair of the event & Program is Edward H. Dahl. Topics are 1) teaching history of cartography; history of 20th Century cartography; history of Canadian cartography; computers & study of history of cartography; physical analysis of maps; curatorship of collections of historical maps; and, carto-bibliography. Registration fee for the conference is Cdn.$ 125. (Tourist information is available toll free: 1-800-268-3735).

July 8-Aug 16
Washington, DC


July 9
Salt Lake City

U.S. Census Bureau public meeting on the 1990 Census. Contact: State Data Center, (telephone 801/ 533-6082)

July 10
Cheyenne, WY

[same as above] Contact: State Data Center, (telephone 303/ 236-2200)

July 10-12
San Francisco


July 22-26
San Francisco

Siggraph 85 (ACM). Contact: Bob Heilman, Ram-tec Inc., 2211 Lawson Lane, Santa Clara, CA 95050.

July 27-Aug. 1
Ottawa, Canada

USISA 85 - 23rd Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association:
Contact: Chris Palmerlee, 319 C St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003 (202/ 544-1419) Features at least 30 papers on GIS and automated mapping.

July 30-Aug. 2
Coastal Zone '85, the Fourth Symposium on Coastal and Ocean Management.

AUGUST

Aug. 1-3
INDEX: Education/The Electronic Library/ Automating Education. Contact: Infomart, 1950 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, TX 75207
Dallas, Texas

Aug. 11-16
AM/FM International Conference (Keystone VIII)
Keystone, Colo.

Aug. 13
U.S. Census Bureau, Public Meeting/1990 Census Contact: State Data Center (808/ 548-3082)
Honolulu, Hawaii

Aug. 15-19
First International Symposium on Precise Positioning with Global Positioning Systems.
Rockville, MD

Aug. 16-24
Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 18-23
Society of Photo & Optical Instrumentation Eng. 29th Annual International Technical Symposium on Optical and Electro-Optical Engineering. Contact: P.O. Box 10, Bellingham, WA 98227-0010 (tel. 206/ 676-3290)
San Diego, Calif.

Aug. 20-22
PECORA X, Remote Sensing in Forest and Range Resource Management. Contact: Dr. Robert Haas, USGS EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198 (605/ 594-6114)
Fort Collins, CO

Aug. 25-29
International Symposium on Remote Sensing for Resources Development and Environmental Management. Contact: Secretariat, Symposium Commis- sion VII, ISPRS, c/o ITC, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA Enschede, The Netherlands
Enschede, The Netherlands

SEPTEMBER

Sep. 8-13
ASCM-ASP Fall Convention. Contact: Dr. Paul Mausel, Dept. Geography/Geology, Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute, IN 47809 (812/ 232-6311)
Indianapolis
Sep. 9-14
UCLA, LA, Calif.
Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

Sep. 11-13
Chicago, Ill.
Interactive Videodisc Development Seminar. Sponsored by Pioneer Video, Inc. Contact: PDS Seminar Coordinator at 213/498-0300.

Sep. 12-15
UCLA, LA, Calif.

Sep. 10-13
Washington, D.C.
Envirosat '85 Conference, NOAA. Contact: Program Committee, 2nd Envirosat Conference NOAA/NESDIS, Code E/ER-2, Federal Bldg. 4, Mail Stop D, Washington, D.C. 20233

Sep. 19-20
UC Davis, Calif.
WAML Fall Meeting. Contact: Dave Lundquist, Shields Library, Univ. Calif. Davis, 95616

Sep. 19-21
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Ninth Western States Geographic Names Conf. Contact: Andrew J. Bieber, Chair, 9th WSGNC, State Engineer's Office, Herschler Bldg., Cheyenne, WY 82002

OCTOBER

In October:
France plans to launch Spot 1, first of four earth observation satellites, featuring 30m resolution and stereo capability.

Oct. 21-25
Tucson, Ariz.
Arid Lands: Today and Tomorrow. Contact: Dr. G.P. Nabham, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Oct. 21-25
Sioux Falls, SD
EROS Data Center workshop: Hydrologic Information Systems. This is intended for hydrologists and water resource managers. Will provide hands-on experience in the digital merging and integration of multiple, registered data sets in map form. Contact: William H. Anderson, Training & Assistance Office, USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198 (605/594-6114)

Oct. 23-25
Graz, Austria

Oct. 23-25
Arlington, Virg.
First Annual Compact Disk-Read Only Memory Exposition/Forum [CD-ROM] Sponsored by: Learning
Technology Institute, Contact: Judith Paris, P.O. Box 3484, McLean, VA 22103 (703/ 448-5910)


NOVEMBER

Nov. 4-8 EROS Data Center Workshop: Advanced Remote Sensing and Spatial Data Analysis for Exploration Geology. Designed for geoscientists involved in exploration for hydrocarbons or minerals. Will introduce concepts and utility of geological data bases incorporating geological, geo-physical, geochemical, remotely sensed, topographic, and geographic data. Workshop exercises will be conducted on remote image processing systems (RIPS). Contact: see Oct. 21-25.

Sioux Falls, SD


Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 12-14 The Future of Optical Memories, Videodiscs and Compact Disks to the Year 2000. Holiday Inn, Union Square. Contact: Technology Opportunity Conference, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA (415) 626-1133

San Francisco


The NACIS Program Committee invites papers and poster displays on all topics pertaining to cartographic information, and especially those contributions which relate to the theme of the NACIS V - "Images of the Earth". The deadline for submitting abstracts of papers (300 words) or poster proposals is 7/1/85 to Rowles (above)

Nov. 15-16 Society for the History of Discoveries Contact: Dr. John A. Wolter, Program Chairman, Washington, D.C.
DECEMBER

Dec. 2-6
Sioux Falls, SD
EROS Data Center Workshop: Spatial Data Analysis for Resource Assessment. Workshop for those working in natural resource planning and management, includes an overview of spatial data characteristics and geographic information systems, descriptions of the role of remotely sensed data in GIS, discussions of capabilities limitations, and procedures involved in spatial analysis, and explanations of methods available for application to natural resource problems. Contact: [see Oct. 21-25]

1986

MAY

May 14-17
Baton Rouge, LA
International Symposium on Flood Frequency and Risk Analysis. Contact: Dr. Vijay P. Singh, Dept. Civil Engineering, Louisana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (tel. 504/ 388-6697)

FUTURE SLA MEETINGS

Special Libraries Association has announced the following dates for its Winter and Annual conferences:

Winter 1986
Annual 1986
Jan. 29-31
Jun. 7-12
Nashville, Tennessee
Boston, Massachusetts

Winter 1987
Annual 1987
Jan. 26-30
Jun. 6-11
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Anaheim, California

Winter 1988
Annual 1988
Jan. 27-29
Jun. 11-16
Williamsburg, Virginia
Denver, Colorado

Annual 1989
Jan. 10-15
New York, New York

Annual 1990
Jun. 9-14
Cleveland, Ohio

Annual 1991
Jun. 8-13
San Antonio, Texas

Annual 1992
Jun. 6-11
San Francisco, California

Annual 1993
Jun. 5-10
Cincinnati, Ohio
SELF PRESERVATION

"If you want a preservation job done right do it yourself!"

This department is devoted to an exchange of ideas giving curators more mileage from road maps, protection from the sun (through shaded relief) and other off-the-wall and into the storage cabinet labor saving ideas. Send in your handy hints!

WHITE PAPER

Strategic Technology Considerations Relative to the Preservation and Storage of Human and Machine Readable Records

[Prepared for the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) by Subcommittee C of the Committee on Preservation, July 1984]

Summary

This white paper briefly summarizes Subcommittee C's recommendations for a long-range plan for the accessioning, storage, and preservation of archival records. Factors relevant to both human and machine-readable archival records are considered, although it is the latter that are emphasized, in short, Subcommittee C, after much debate and research, has concluded that NARS should formulate a preservation and storage strategy based on human-readable microfilm. It is the simplest, most effective, and lowest risk approach. An outline of a records management and preservation system that implements the concept comprises the essential contribution of the white paper.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The charter of Subcommittee C is to advise the Archivist of the United States, through the Committee on Preservation, on matters relating to the long-range planning for the accessioning and preservation of machine-readable (MR) records. At present, the MR records mainly comprise a diverse collection of computer-compatible magnetic tapes (CCT's). Other forms of MR records exist, and more are on the way.
Magnetic tape was not designed or intended for archival storage as NARS defines it. Offline storage, backup and recovery, and data transport between computer systems are the most common applications of magnetic tape. However, owing to lack of a better alternative, most data processing facilities employ magnetic tape as a de facto archiving (not archival) medium.

A visit to any properly designed and managed data processing facility will reveal racks of neatly stored and labeled magnetic tape reels (a tape library) and one or more clusters of magnetic tape drives. It's all very professional, expensive, and in many ways unique. And although many pay lip service to the need for periodic maintenance of tape files, unless active records are being stored, it's a good bet that most magnetic tapes are cleaned and retensioned infrequently.

If the condition of magnetic tapes were the only issue, NARS would have only a preservation and indexing problem. Life, however, is seldom that simple. Although magnetic tapes are supposed to be system-independent media of data transport and storage, it just doesn't always work out that way in practice. If hardware independence is achieved, there will be systems software problems. If independence in this regard is attained, it will be found that some special database management software has been used. Or documentation giving control command, logical record design, etc., are missing. And so on, ad infinitum. For those of us who have or are presently grappling with these problems in government or industry, the issues and concerns are self evident.

Similar discussions can be developed for other MR media. However, the intention is not to wallow in technical details, but to provide some indication of the scope and complexity [of] NARS's responsibility for preserving MR records engenders.

Subcommittee C has studied the problem of archiving machine-readable records, and its relationship to the archiving of human-readable records, for over two years. The current number of MR records that may be scheduled (estimated at 3% of a base of over 10-million magnetic tape), the anticipated number of future records of this type, the existence and growth in number of other types of machine-readable records (e.g., word processing floppy diskettes and optical data disks), hardware and software dependencies, missing or inadequate documentation, lack of standards, high costs, unknown or unacceptable archival properties of the media, etc., has caused Subcommittee C to recommend a human-readable approach to archiving permanent records of all kinds.

This recommendation is perceived by some as anachronistic or inappropriate in the electronic information age. It is, therefore, the objective of this white paper to put in perspective the facts, observations, and logic that compelled Subcommittee C to propose this solution and risk being characterized as
technological Philistines.

2.0 PERCEIVED MISSION OF NARS

The mission of NARS is to collect (accession), convert to a permanently storable form, store and preserve, and make available for general reference government records deemed to be of historical, informational, or cultural value, regardless of source, original format, or condition.

Put in terms of priorities relative to responsibilities, the following hierarchy is believed to be operative:

Top (Fiduciary) Priority -- Accession and preserve valuable records indefinitely and make them available to the public.

Secondary (Operating) Priority -- Make the archived records available in an easy, timely, and inexpensive manner.

Lowest (Goodwill) Priority -- Provide the archived records, or the information in them, in an easy to use or process form or provide information processing services.

3.0 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The National Archives and Records Service is faced with an ever growing requirement to preserve historical, cultural, and informational records stored in many different media. In the past, most archival records were in human-readable form. Modern technology, beginning in the 1950's with the advent of the large computer system, has created a rapidly growing universe of machine-readable records. Unlike paper and microfilm records, MR records are often interpretable/usable only in the technology environment in which they are created. With the possible exception of properly recorded and documented computer-compatible magnetic tapes, all other MR records require the equipment and software, plus appropriate documentation, originally used to create them. Specific examples include instrumentation tapes, floppy diskettes, video tapes, optical data and video disks, magnetic cassettes, magnetic disk packs, etc. The continuing surge of technological innovation guarantees frequent additions to this list.

The problem faced by NARS is simple to state, but difficult to solve. At the management level, it must be determined whether NARS is to be a passive repository for records of some agreed-upon archival value or an active records management/information resources utility. In either case, at the technology level, it must be determined what type of information systems environment is appropriate for NARS in terms of its legally-mandated mission, the probable cost-benefit equation, and the likely rapid growth in MR storage options. Finally, it must be determined whether or not NARS can function in the future by sharing its resources between a multiplicity of technologically incompatible systems or it
compelled to adopt a single, uniform technical approach to record preservation and storage.

4.0 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions are an explicit part of this analysis:

* An information systems solution is desired for an overall systems problem, not recommendations for promising, but unproven hardware components.

* Any information systems solution must be characterized by: a favorable cost-benefit equation; long-term maintainability and stability; utility to NARS and users; and freedom from dependence on non-standard, unproven equipment and software.

* NARS is not, and should not be, involved in fundamental research or development related to data storage and retrieval systems.

* The volume of archival records will continue to grow, with the growth rate of MR records being greater than that of MR records.

* For MR records, it's the information content that's important, not the source documents or original media.

* Certain human-readable records will have intrinsic value, but there will still be a need to preserve the information content.

* The archived records are relatively inactive, which by definition precludes a need for online accessibility.

5.0 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Subcommittee C sees the primary issue as the existence and proliferation of large quantities of computer-compatible and instrumentation tapes, whose information content is accessible only if detailed knowledge of the software is attainable, if the appropriate documentation is available, and, more rarely, if the original computer hardware is still operational.

Without getting into the technical issues centering on hardware/software vendors, operating systems, systems utilities, tape formats, record layouts, and much more, it is safe to say that the best one could hope for is to accession magnetic tape reels (and related documentation) which are error-free and, when read into computer memory, staged to disk, used to drive a printer, or copied, would provide a usable recreation of their stored information. Granting all of the above creates no problems, which frankly is believed to be unlikely in most instances, NARS is still faced with the fact that magnetic tape is not an archival medium, and was never intended to be one.

It is further conceded that the lack of certifiable
permanence of magnetic tape can be circumvented by maintaining a tape archival facility in accordance with NBS standards. This implies the creation of a computer center with all the controls, expert staff, space requirements, and cost that goes with it. To ensure readability the tapes will have to be periodically recorded, retensioned, cleaned, etc. until they are disposed of 20, 50, or 100 years into the future. Several of the members of Subcommittee C are familiar with the cost and complexity of tape libraries having up to several hundred thousand rels. Management of such a facility would not seem to be the domain or mission of NARS' expert archivists and historians.

Even if the near-term challenges could be met, over time the number of tape reels would begin to grow exponentially. Some idea of the problems this might create can be gleaned by studying the history of the computer operations of the Social Security Administration or the IRS. The ultimate accession by NARS of millions of CCT reels would result in a data processing-driven environment, instead of a records management and preservation environment.

Moreover, even if the CCT tape issues are successfully addressed, there will still be all the other MR media to accommodate. Word processing and data floppy diskettes, video and optical data disks, instrumentation tape, etc., will require their own archiving facilities and technicians. The past experience of those members of the Subcommittee C that have faced similar information systems design and operation problems suggests that NARS should carefully evaluate the most probable evolution of a MR record archiving facility in terms of cost, benefit, and real need.

Finally, even if the above works out, there will still be the question of what to do with HR records. Continue to store them offline on microfilm? Scan, digitize, and store them on magnetic tape or optical disk? Do some of both? Regardless, it adds either incompatible or new technologies or both. And with the exception of microfilm records, NARS still will not have fulfilled a major part of its mission, the indefinite preservation of valuable records, despite the cost and complexity.

6.0 SOLUTION OPTIONS

NARS does not have many options. And of these only a few make any sense if it is agreed that a problem exists NOW, a solution must be found NOW, a plan must be developed NOW, and the technology to be proposed is to be available NOW. Several solution options are listed below.

* **Status Quo:** Continue to operate in the current mode. This puts the burden of archival record preservation, in a de facto way, on the agency with the MR records.

* **Change the Law:** Continue to operate in the current mode, but
by law make the creating agency responsible for preservation of the MR records according to NARS and NBS standards.

In both of the cases NARS would maintain an index of the nature and location of the MR records. These proposals may seem trivial, but they have the merit of keeping NARS out of the data processing business and focussed on its professional mission.

* The Hybrid Preservation Environment: Maintain distinct HR and MR record storage environments. Presumably this would mean a microfilm archive for HR records and magnetic tape library for MR records. The cost and complexity of the latter has been discussed previously.

* The All-MR (Electronic) Environment: Convert all data to one or more MR media. This approach would be costly to get started and maintain and provide more capability than is really needed now or in the foreseeable future. It does have the virtue, however, of providing a uniform technology environment and addressing the CCT issue. One caveat: as the amount of information to be stored and preserved grew at an exponential rate, optical disk or an alternative high-capability technology would be an absolute necessity. Of course, it's implicitly assumed in this case that the storage medium is or will be archival or that standardized procedures can be used to make it seem that way.

The All-HR/Computer-Supported Environment

The basic philosophy of this approach is that all records should be stored in a HR-format in a certifiably archival medium. In simple terms, a microfilm mass memory is meant. The concept, when fully expanded and understood, is not as simple minded or reactionary as it may first seem. In fact, as will be evident later, this approach is the only one that TODAY/NOW strikes Subcommittee C as making any sense for NARS.

7.0 RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Subcommittee C proposes that NARS develop and implement a strategic information systems plan for archival record preservation based on the use of microfilm as a permanent storage for both HR and MR records (see Figure 1).

The basic concept is straightforward. It effectively converts a many-branched technology problem into a records management and preservation problem. The essence of the concept is this:

* A centralized NARS records management and preservation system is to be designed and implemented. The system will be an archival database of permanent records.
The system will be comprised of a search database and a retrieval database. The search database will be an index of all of NARS' archived records (and possibly of archived records held at agencies and/or related records). Using a KWIC (key word in context) or simple hierarchal database management system, any user could determine the existence, availability, and location (logical file) of any of NARS' records. The orientation of the search database is online, magnetic disk storage, and database management software.

The retrieval database would be a microfilm mass memory system. Both HR and MR (as appropriate) images would be stored on rolls of 16mm microfilm. These rolls would be accessible under computer control. Displayed images would be scanned and digitized (HR mode) or scanned in digital format (MR mode). The electronic image could then be displayed on a CRT terminal, printed, staged to disk for processing, or transmitted. The orientation of the retrieval database is archival mass storage, microfilm, and records management software.

Record will be accessioned in various formats, provided they meet NARS standard and specifications. A standard, computer-indexed microfilm format @ 24X & 48X reductions would be used.

Paper record will be stored directly on microfilm.

Word processing diskettes will have to be printed out before accessioning and supplied as paper records. They will also be stored directly on microfilm. (The same would be true for all other forms of "electronic media", except tapes. The idea is not to allow irrelevant technology problems to be created for NARS by an agency's preference or for its convenience).

Computer-compatible tapes storing alphanumeric data of any kind will generally be converted, using standard COM technology, to HR 16mm-microfilm records. We say generally because a small percentage of CCT's may contain records that require relatively frequent access and/or processing. In this special case, software commands would be used to cause both a HR and MR image of the record to be printed by the COM equipment. This option would probably be used only for important source documents.

Instrumentation tapes mainly are used to record physical data. Such data are almost invariably processed, reformatted into a more usable form, and stored on a CCT. For example, LANDSAT remote sensing data must be corrected for variations in geometric and radiance values. As learned from Subcommittee C's visit to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, the really usable ends up being stored on CCT's. Hence, physical/scientific data should be archivable in the same way as alphanumeric data. (Note: In both the preceding cases any relevant documentation required to use/interpret the records will also be stored on microfilm.)
* Image data (meaning graphics such as maps, drawings, or B/W pictures) would be stored in analog form in a standard microfilm format (the type of film and processing might be different if continuous tone properties were to be accurately preserved). High-resolution CRT's would be used for viewing.

The key to the successful implementation of Subcommittee C's proposal is standardizing the accessioning of MR records. NARS will have to provide standards and specifications to the agencies in terms of what the accessioned 16mm roll film or print tapes (if the agency doesn't have the appropriate COM equipment) must look like. In certain cases, NARS may have to support exception processing if the agency scheduling MR records does not have or cannot obtain the facilities needed to meet NARS's requirements.

The advantages of SubcommitteeC's microfilm-based approach are severalfold:

* Permits a complex, technology-driven problem to be understood/solved in a records management and preservation context.

* The records are stored in a certifiably archival medium (silver halide film processed to applicable ANSI & Federal standards).

* Employs a single, basic technology.

* The basic systems implementation can be characterized as follows:

  -- Available from and supported by two or more stable vendors.

  -- Proven in production environments.

  -- In use throughout the Federal Government and in much of industry.

  -- Simple and reproducible equipment.

  -- Favorable acquisition and operating costs.

  -- Can be operated/used by non-technical personnel.

  -- Capacity can be expanded indefinitely without a conversion (modularity).

  -- Compatible with current/projected future electronic information handling technology (e.g., CCD scanning arrays, microcomputers, optical data disks, graphic display terminals, and digital communications).

  -- Evolutionary, rather than revolutionary.
-- Doesn't require the scheduling of R&D breakthroughs (minimum risk).

-- Satisfies the need for both permanent storage and access to the archived records.

-- All records are secure, as users have access only to the electronic image of the record.

-- Replication and dissemination in various ways are easy and inexpensive.

-- Users can have local or remote online access to the search database.

-- Solves the incompatible/diverse hardware and software MR record problem.

* Maintains and enhances NARS's leadership role in meeting the requirements for permanent storage of both HR and MR records in the coming electronic information age.

* Puts most of the cost/complexity burden related to the preparation of the scheduled records on the supplying agencies.

* Puts most of the cost/complexity burden related to the processing/manipulation of the data content of the records on the end user.

8.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Subcommittee C has proposed a strategic solution to NARS's HR/MR record preservation and storage problem. The HR microfilm mass memory approach has several significant advantages relative to competing concepts.

* It guarantees the indefinite preservation of archival records.

* It provides a hardware and software independent mode of preservation.

* It is amenable to mechanization and the appropriate/required use of modern computer and communications technology.

* It is essentially risk free.

* It provides the basis for a totally integrated, modern records management and preservation system.

Subcommittee C recommends that NARS give careful consideration to this proposal. We recognize that there may be mitigating factors, not the least of which are the political and budgetary ones. Nevertheless, as viewed from a management
perspective by qualified business-technologists with relevant credentials, there do not appear to be more attractive alternatives.

As we have advised previously, NARS must first determine what role it needs to play in the electronic information age. Subcommittee C has implicitly recommended that NARS intends to be a leader and a role model. On this basis we have concluded the records management and preservation environment proposed in the white paper. We believe it is the most sensible approach.

CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1.10 The Disk is Dandy, But Film is Still Handy, Modern Office Technology, January 1984, pp. 112-114.

2.0 Related Technology


2.8 Role of OCR Grows with Information Impact, P. Polizzano, Data Management, November 1983, pp. 16-17.


3.0 Magnetic Tape

3.1 Recording Media Archival Attributes (Magnetic), Ampex Corp., Final Report F30602-78-C-0101, RADC, November 1979.


4.0 Optical Disks

4.1 Will Optical Disk Memory Supplant Microfilm?, G. Walter, J. of Micrographics, July/August 1980, pp. 29-34.


4.5 Disks Dispose of Paper Pileup, Science Digest, October 1983, p. 33.


Issued July 1984

In the Literature


Discusses the condition of maps in earth science libraries nationwide, based on a sample survey. Details the need for preserving loose maps issued with books. Includes practical suggestions for remedial action.
Remote Sensing

Most WAML members have probably received already this notice of W.A.C. Corp.'s Aerial Photo Update Service for the Pacific States. If not, write to Jody Bristow, W.A.C. Corp., 520 Conger St., Eugene, OR 97402.

Complete annual coverage of Washington, Oregon and California is available starting this year (some photography is 1984) at scales of 1" = 400' to 1" = 2,640, with same day delivery available.
The April 1985 issue of Scientific American (252(4):36-38) carries a review of Second View: the Rephotographic Survey Project, by Mark Klett, et al., (the University of New Mexico Press), "a striking album of landscape photographs of the Rocky Mountain West ..." graphically demonstrating the differences in landscape tableau 100 years between photographs can make. The review illustration and text lend credence to the factors which make a good repeat photo, such as season, sun angle, camera format, etc. The effects get stronger the more nearly the two photographs match in secondary factors, giving an uncanny effect that one or the other is a fantasy, assuming one of the scenes is real.

These volumes follow on some earlier government publications advocating/demonstrating the same technique.

Repeat Photography

From time-to-time there seems to be a peak of interest in the impulse to record landscapes from ground level. In "Microcartography" this issue are the microfilmed topological drawings of Ireland and France. Modern equivalents using remote sensing techniques appeared recently in two popular magazines. The December 1984 issue of The Geographical Magazine (56(12):656) carried a notice that Wayne Lambert of the Department of Geosciences, West Texas State University, Canyon, Texas 79016, is trying to establish an international standard for the procedure. According to the article, Lambert "has established a newsletter which includes a list of current research in progress and a reading list." (There was not time to contact him before this issue went to press.)

In the Literature


Catalog of 56 aircraft & spacecraft systems. Includes field of view, bands, and quantization level. Includes those used for earth surveys in the past 10 years, or currently proposed. Listed alphabetically by sensor initials or acronym. Inventory is preceded by a useful introduction and followed by 66 literature references with addresses for obtaining a copy where necessary.

SURVEY

Remote Sensing - Color/Black-and-White Fiche

We are investigating the reduction of air photos to microfiche, either directly from 9" x 9" down to 4" x 4", or alternately, quartering the photos photographically. Word now comes that the EROS Data Center is considering something similar,
but using color microfiche. WAML has been asked to survey its readers for opinions on the utility of such a scheme for themselves and their patrons. The results of this Poll will be part of a presentation to EROS and other air photo vendors interested in the library market.

Would you photocopy the Poll form, fill it out and return it to me?

Color microfiche of any/all remote sensing products is technically feasible as a memory store for producers, but at issue is its attractiveness to the user community. Cost would be about $3 per fiche (as opposed to EROS Data Center’s current photo charge of $45 +). We need negative as well as positive feed back from as large a sample as possible. This may be a chance to sway opinions.

Poll

1. A. [ ] Microfiche won’t fly, no matter how you slice it.
   B. [ ] Color fiche is worth considering and I would like to act in an advisory capacity on its formatting and application.

2. [ ] Fly that by me again! Send evaluation samples, and I will respond.

3. [ ] I would recommend color fiche for the following applications:
   [ ] Geographic browse files by IMW 4 x 6-degree quads.
   or
   [ ] Geographic browse files by path/row.
   and
   [ ] Color full-fiche subdivisions of original scene 1:1
   [ ] Color full-fiche reductions of original scene ca.1:4

4. [ ] Earth Resources Observation Systems
   [ ] Landsat MSS composites
   [ ] Landsat Thematic Mapper
   [ ] Shuttle Imaging Radar/Large Format Shuttle Camera
   [ ] Coastal Zone Color Scanner
Heat Capacity Mapping Mission
Seasat
Spot satellite

5. Other Remote Sensing
   National High Altitude Photography
   NHAP 7.5-quad mosaics (now $25/$45 each)
   Orthophoto quadrangles (now $2.50 each)
   Standard color air photos (now $5 and up)

6. Format
   Cut fiche
   fiche rolls (105mm x 100')

7. I will evaluate the color fiche sample enclosed with this issue as a possible alternative for depository libraries. Enclosed with this poll is my response.

Name

Institution

Telephone #

Return to: Larry Cruse, Map Section, C-075-P
           University Library, University of California
           La Jolla, California  92037

------------------------------------------------------------------
Shorter Notices


Anyone who has tried keeping up with the Library of Congress' Catalog of Copyright Entries for Maps will quickly appreciate the telescoping effect of John Ettlinger's checklist. Since 'copyright' is virtually synonymous with 'commercial', this record of copyrighted maps is interesting in itself and is prototypical of a checklist type we could use more of.

Using copyright records may be the most practical way of gaining access to the otherwise secretive world of many publishers, publishers who too frequently use the stratagem of either obscuring the date of publication on their maps or deleting it completely.

Sadly, many of the maps recorded here have been lost to fire, confusion, neglect and war. This checklist is the first, necessary step towards reassembly of those maps.

A subsequent volume in this series will be devoted to copyrighted insurance plans. It should be an interesting and useful backstop to the National Map Collection's own checklist of its fire insurance map holdings, perhaps the final brick in the wall begun with WAML's Occasional Papers 1, 2, and 3.

Duplicate Geographical Serials

The Map Library of Western Michigan University has duplicate copies of volumes 3 and 4 of The Cartographer and volumes 5 thru 8 of Canadian Cartographer (title change, later called Cartographica) that it is offering to interested libraries. If you are interested in these volumes, please contact:

Michael McDonnell
Map Library, Waldo Library
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
# Duplicate Maps Available

**from:** University of New Mexico  
Map Room, General Library  
Albuquerque, NM 87131

**USAF Operational Navigation Charts (O.N.C.) 1:1,000,000**  
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J-7  Muscat & Oman, Saudi Arabia, S. Yemen, Trugal St. 69
J-8  Damao, DIU, India, Pakistan 1973
J-10 Irrawaddy River 1964
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J-12 Hong Kong & New Territories, Peoples Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of China, Ryukyu Islands
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N-3  Angola, Zaire 1982
N-4  Angola, Zaire, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Zambia 1974
N-7  Agalega Islands (Mauritius) & Tromelin IIs. (France) 68
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Global Navigation and Planning Charts (GNC) 1:5,000,000 D.M.A.
GNC-10  Edition 8 ; GNC-12  Edition 8

Jet Navigation Charts (JNC) 1:2,000,000 D.M.A. (Edition #)
JNC-77 (1); JNC-78 (1); JNC-91 (1); JNC-92 (1); JNC-93 (1).

Joint Operations Graphic-Air  1:250,000

NI-36-3  Nicosia/Cyprus  D.O.D.  3

U.S. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration  Nautical Charts

11006  11401  12221  13312  18541
   11408  12230            18558
11309  11409  12263  14820  18600
11316  11412  12273  14960  18640
11321  11413  12318            18643
11323  11429  12341  18400  18645
11340  11442  12343  18440  18655
11341  11460  12353  18453  18680
11342  11462            18456  18700
11349  11468  13209  18464  18703
11356  11492  13217  18468
11357  11495  13237  18484
11358        13246  18504
11363  12210  13288  18512
13371  12214            18535
13388

Wyoming Highway Map/Wyoming State Highway Dept. 1969/1"=18miles
South Central U.S./N.G.S. 1969/1:2,851,200
Pacific Ocean/N.G.S. 1952/1:27m
Oklahoma City St. Map/American Auto Association 1965/1.5"=1mile
Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, & Thailand/N.G.S. 1967/1:1,900,800
Colorado Road Map/State Hwy. Dept/1966/1"=20miles
Forest Service Maps: (U.S.D.A.) (1:126,720):
   Beaverhead Natl Forest, Montana, 1981
   Mark Twain Natl. Forest (Poplar Bluff Ranger District) 1981
   Mark Twain Natl. Forest (Salem-Potosi Ranger District) 1981
   Mark Twain Natl. Forest (Ava Ranger District) 1981
   Bienville Natl. Forest, Mississippi, 1983
   Ottawa Natl. Forest & Cypres H. McCormick Exper. Forest, Mich. 75
   Chippewa Natl. Forest, Minn., 1968
   Redbird Purchase Unit, Kentucky, 1981
   Idaho Panhandle Natl. Forest (Kaniks Natl. Forest) ID/WA/MT 81
   Wayne Natl. Forest (Athens Unit-Athens Ranger Dist) Ohio 1975
Army Corps of Engineers Topo Maps 1:250,000
NH 15-1 Palestine, TX 1984 (2 copies)
NI 15-8 El Dorado, AK 1984
NH 16-1 Hattiesburg, Miss; Ala 1984
NI 15-10 Tyler, TX 1984

Important Farmlands, Clarke County, Mich. 5/82, 1:50,000

Pilot Charts of North Atlantic/D.M.A./ 1:11,264,570 Lat 45-degrees
[have many of period 1973-1983; specify needs]
Pilot Charts of North Pacific/D.M.A./ 1:15,400,780 at Lat 45
[have many of 1973-1983 except 78 & 80; specify needs]

California 1976 Census Maps 1" = 1-mile: sheets #4 & #5

Political Boundary Map of US, Central America, Northern South
America, and Canada

Geothermal Gradient Map of the US. Natl. Geophysical Data... 1982

US National Ocean Service. Sectional Aeronautical Chart 1:500,000
Albuquerque 33rd ed. 6/7/84
El Paso 31st ed. 9/1/83
Houston 33rd ed. 2/16/84
Los Angeles 30th ed. 1/21/82
Phoenix 31st ed. 6/7/84

Basic political boundaries - outline maps (no dates, no authors)
Antarctic Region 1:8,625,000
Eastern Asia 1:14,500,000 (2 copies)
Europe 1:3,500,000 (2 copies)
Europe 1:4,300,000
Middle East 1:5,500,000
S.E. Asia 1:3,000,000
S.W. Asia 1:6,500,000
World Map Oct. 1983
World Map

US Central Intelligence Agency
Nicaragua 1:1,500,000 10/79
Tunisia 1:1,650,000 5/72
Zhongguo Pinyin Ditu (China) 1:18,000,000 6/84
Muslim Distribution 1:40,000,000 2/84
Italy 1:2,700,000 11/73
World Map 1:85,000,000 4/84
Namibia 2/78
Philippines 1:4,000,000 12/73
Middle East 1:4,500,000 1/81
Iraq-Iran Central & Southern Border Areas 1:670,000 9/80

US Foreign Service Posts & Dept. of State Jurisdictions 1/84

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Duplicate Atlases, Gazetteers & Related Material
(Available for the cost of shipping.)

Syracuse University Libraries, Map Collection
Mary Ann Waltz, Area Studies, E.S. Bird Library,
Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210

   1960. 2nd ed. 3 copies.
An Historical Atlas of the Indian Peninsula. C. Collin Davies.
   London: Oxford University Press, 1959. 2nd ed. 8 copies.
   Buenos Aires: Asociacion para la Promocion de la Estudios
   Territoriales, [1981].
Atlas del Desarrollo Territorial de la Argentina, Vol. I. P.H.
   Randle. Buenos Aires: Asociacion para la Promocion de la
   Estudios Territoriales, [1981].
Atlas del Desarrollo Territorial de la Argentina, Vol. II. P.H.
   Randle. Buenos Aires: Asociacion para la Promocion de la
   Estudios Territoriales, [1981].
   Janeiro: Ministerio da Educacao E Cultura, [1956].
Atlas Jezkowy Kaszursczyny I Dialektow Ssiednich. Polska
   Adademia Nauk. Warszawa: Zaklad Narobowy Imienia Ossolin-
   skich, 1969.
Atlas Missionario Portugues. Portugal Junta das Missoes Geogra-
   Bogtrykkeri, 1949.
   United States Department of State, [1947].
Atlas of Kentucky. P.P. Karan and Cotton Mather, eds. Lexington:


MicroCartography

Sixteenth in a Series. by Larry Cruse

Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92039
(phone 619/452-3338)

"... the microfilming of map sheets increased from 9,557 in 1982-1983 to 33,961 in 1983-1984, more than 300 percent. The majority of the maps microfilmed were from various government record groups and in particular from Parks Canada and Public Works.... The program to microfilm poor quality ozalid prints as they are received continued, in these cases, only the microfilm copy is retained by the National Map Collection.... The introduction of inexpensive reader-printer copies from the division's 105mm negatives, which can be supplied the same day, was welcomed by the researchers using the holdings...."


Ireland 1:10,560-Scale

The National Map Collection of Canada made preservation microfiche of their 1:10,560-scale Irish Ordnance Survey maps some time ago. The 1,907 first edition sheets, one per fiche, are being offered to map libraries in full sets for $963.50 (Canadian $$, about $750 U.S.).

Patrick Dempsey of the Library of Congress, Geography & Map Division, will be working with the NMC staff this summer to verify the edition status of each sheet. In the event any are not first editions, Robert Karrow generously offered to loan copies from the Newberry Library collection. These will be microfiched at NMC and made part of the set. It is hoped this portion of the project can be completed by mid- to late summer and the fiche delivered in September.

Because of the additional workload duplicating this many large sets, it is essential for participants to submit firm orders as soon as possible. NMC staff will then be able to expedite assembly of sets once only. If you would like to participate, please notify NMC by August 1st, 1985. Orders should be sent to Ms. Betty Kidd, Director, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3, tel. 613/ 995-1077.
Irish Topological Drawings

Several years ago, Carlos Hagen, Map Librarian at UCLA, suggested that map librarians liberate themselves from the parochialism of the looking-straight-down map. The bird's-eye-view is a step in the direction he had in mind, certainly, but full emancipation was what he advocated. The next step towards implementing this suggestion is the panoramic view from ground level. Photographic views are much in evidence these days, both of the urban and the rural landscape; particularly striking are such photos in a Time series [see "Remote Sensing," this issue, and for additional reading: Hindman, Sandra, The Early Illustrated Book, Essays in Honor of Lessing J. Rosenwald, (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1982). It includes J.H. Perry's "Depicting a New World", James Cahill's "Late Ming Landscape Albums and European Printed Books", Karen S. Pearson's "Multimedia Approach to Landscape in German Renaissance Geography Books", and Charles Talbot's "Topography as Landscape in Early Printed Books". See also Hugh Prince, "Landscape Through Painting," Geography 69(1):3-18, January 1984, and Nicholas Potter, "Topographical Prints," The Map Collector 23:3-7, June 1983.]

The pre-photographic equivalent of such landscape portraits are the topological drawings in the collections of major libraries. Simply a rendering of a place or things, drawings of this type are being microfilmed now with some regularity. In 1980, Irish Microforms Limited issued their collection of "Prints and Drawings in the National Library of Ireland", which matches part of Michael Hewson's Catalogue of Irish Topographical Prints and Original Drawings (Malton Press, 1975) on 3 reels of black & white 35mm microfilm. These films include all prints which reached the National Library of Ireland individually, or were published separately. A copy of the catalog is included with the films, making access easy. The drawings and views make an excellent compliment to the Irish 1:10,560 maps. Prints are arranged by County and the catalog includes a place index -- as well as indexes for artists and engravers. Cost of the set was about $100. several years ago; for current status, contact Irish Microforms, 124 Ranelagh, Dublin 6, Ireland.

French Topological Drawings


The 250,000 35mm images of the collections of the Department of Prints and Photographs contain a subunit, "Topographie de la
France. Paris comprises 67 reels containing 66,294 frames (approx. $3,500.) and the Ile de France, 17 reels with 15,877 frames (approx. $2,200.) This is the most frequently used collection in the Department of Prints. The collection is organized according to 'departments' and towns and contains maps and architectural surveys dating back to the 17th century. Also included are drawings, engravings, lithographs, post cards [a history of French post cards appears in the new CNRS catalog -- see "Catalogs", this issue], press clippings and old and new photographs. Each document relates to a specific place and an event which took place there. [from the prospectus]

Another topological set from the same prospectus is the "Destailleur Collection of 18th and 19th Century Drawings (arranged by department): France, 6 reels, 4,210 frames ($590), and Paris, 2 reels, 1,568 frames, ($220). Other Bibliothèque Nationale holdings on microfilm are Egyptian photos of towns ca. 1850, and 100 early air photos of France by Louis Bleriot, ca. 1905-1909.

Subcommittee C of the Committee on Preservation prepared for the National Archives and Records Service a "white paper": "Strategic Technology Considerations Relative to the Preservation and Storage of Human and Machine Readable Records."

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Micro Color International Inc. (85 Godwin Ave., Unit 11B, Midland Park, NJ 07432) is profiled in the March 1985 issue of Plan and Print (58(3):22-24, 54). Illustrated are 105mm color nautical charts distributed by Bowditch Navigational Systems, including their semi-automatic navigational fiche reader. All fiche are produced on Cibachrome film stock.

Micro Color is also advertising a Micro Design Model 825 color fiche compatible reader with a 11" x 11" screen for $255.


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Gazetteers / Geographical Dictionaries

Ron Whistance-Smith proposed that the WAML Microform Consortium microfilming of gazetteers and geographical dictionaries to support the microfiche map sets currently in production, beginning with those for Austria. This would solve a problem many of us have when trying to locate places associated with ca. 17th - 19th
C. maps. We have not yet worked out a mechanism for doing this work, but the product is so universally needed that is is being given first priority.

Ron's proposal would begin with a full complement of Austrian material. We have to work out the cost factors — mastering costs appear to be about 10-cents per page and duplicating is about 12-cents per fiche. We also need to be sure of the billing procedure and of a small return to the Consortium for continuation of the project. Since material will have to be drawn from many collections in order to make complete sets of material, this process will need volunteers to work up or submit appropriate bibliographies and arrange for filming, either at the source library or to be sent to UCSD. A check of other microfilm sources would also be appropriate; it might be as well in some cases to simply note the availability of such fiche rather than duplicate te work. This is partly contingent on price and demand amongst the membership.

As with the map projects, we will have to start small and produce the material gradually. While the logistics of producing such microfiche are well enough known to us, the bibliographies are more daunting. For instance, are microfilms already available? If you have any suggestions or would be willing to act as manager for any such project on a particular country, please let me know. Ron has already claimed Austria, supplied an inventory of relevant titles and we are now working at the microfilming issues. Still to be checked are other possible microfilm sources, especially those buried in larger microfilmed book sets. It is always possible the microfilm publishers will be willing to make us a deal on such a sub assemblage.

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Color Microfiche Geologic Atlas of the United States

Enclosed with this issue [loose in a white envelope, 4" x 6"] is a prototype color microfiche folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. The Atlas, as you probably know, consists of 227 "library edition" folios published between 1894 and 1946 by the U.S. Geological Survey.

In creating this prototype fiche we are trying to reconcile a number of factors and this seemed like an opportune time and way of doing it. The manufacturer, Micro Aero Charts, Inc., is a wholesale vendor committed to color microfilming. Because they are not retail specialists, they are interested in working with someone who can utilize their capacity. In return, they provide color fiche to user specifications at wholesale prices. They were willing to underwrite the cost of producing this sample in order to gauge the map library community's interest in such products. In cooperation with them, we are enclosing the sample so that it can be critically evaluated by readers of the Information Bulletin. Micro 'Aero Charts' spokesman, Ted Hodur, will be
following up this sample with a talk at the MAGERT meeting in Chicago, giving everyone an opportunity to voice informed opinions after evaluating the microform.

In looking for a suitable prototype map for color microfiching, Phil Hoehn (UC Berkeley) suggested the Geologic Atlas folios. They have multidisciplinary appeal in map libraries, are a large enough run to interest a producer such as Micro Aero Charts, yet are small enough to be afforded by many libraries. Further, producing them on microfiche would allow libraries to buy all or partial sets of the fiche without paying unnecessarily for unwanted materials. Last, but not least, the Geologic Atlas folios are in need of preservation, somehow, and this approach would spread the financial burden most democratically; in the process it would also broadcast results to many libraries needing their folios preserved, or wanting to build an initial set.

We hurriedly decided to produce the prototype as a single fiche per folio. This appealed to us simple folk as the "Right Way" to proceed. On examination of the fiche, you may want to disagree, in fact you probably should. Once I had the fiche in hand, it seemed the majority of the color fiche as wasted on text, which should be reproduced on black and white fiche. The color fiche should be reserved for the color maps. A look at the maps under magnification will reveal why. Under high magnification on a fiche reader, the maps do not seem as well defined as they could be. Some of this can be written off to its being a picture of something; it will never appear as the original map did. Until color maps are written directly on the fiche, this sense of being once removed from reality will always be there. Notice on COM fiche the characteristic is not present.

The other factor -- the one we can do something about -- is the size of the map. Given that the film's resolution is constant, less reduction will yield better visual quality. Therefore, devoting as much fiche area to the map as possible should make for a clearer image. In that regard, be tolerant of the prototype's limitations and consider its strengths as if it were better formatted -- perhaps four color sheets per fiche.

Especially impressive is the effect colors have on perception of the map. This, too, will improve with less reduction, at least to the naked eye. Given this strong suit of the medium, it appears that such fiche might be acceptable for such projects.

With regard to longevity factors of this film, the claimed lifetime is at least 50 years, 100 under archival conditions. Archival conditions presume that refrigerated storage is available, so most of us will ignore this fantasy and default to the 50 year threshold. There is no guarantee, of course, that any such lifetime can be realized under normal use -- use which depends on what you consider normal. Kept within microfiche cabinets and used periodically, the color fiche should last at least 50 years.
The overall cost of microfilming the 227 folios and producing 100 sets is $70,000, or $700 per set. Each color fiche would therefore cost slightly over $3.00. This is very cheap by commercial microfilm standards, and is also under map library standards for an extensive set of color facsimilies. It is, however, too large a purchase for anyone to take lightly. Certainly, it is too large for the Consortium to underwrite, so the appeal of the set must be measured amongst all interested parties. It is for this reason that a consensus is being sought on either this project, or some other valuable series which might be more appropriate.

If you are interested, would you please take time to evaluate the color fiche and return your conclusions to me? This will allow Ted Hodur to incorporate comments into his MAGERT presentation, putting us one step closer to discovering any consensus on color map microfilming.

The type of alternative/additional mapping which common sense has preferred till now has been single sheet maps on fiche. Riley Moffat proposed some time ago that we might consider state maps of the U.S. General Land Office (see below). If these would have wider appeal as a color microfiche preservation project, then we can head in that direction very easily.

PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE
STATE MAP SERIES ON MICROFICHE

by -- Riley Moffat

From 1876 to 1943, the General Land Office issued individual maps of the states in which it surveyed land. These maps were uniform in format, multicolored, similar in size and scale and quite detailed. They often formed the basis of commercial maps of the time. I believe, as a group, they form a very important time series in illustrating the development of these states.

I would like to propose that WAML consider sponsoring the filming and publishing of this series of maps on microfiche. The microfiche format would, in my opinion, be best for reading and marketing. Film readers with variable magnification lenses would enable viewers to scan or zero-in on particular areas. With one map per fiche, the low reduction ratio would ensure no loss of information. In developing a master file it would allow collection of individual maps from various collections to form a complete set. Below is a preliminary list of about 230 maps and I believe there may be a few more editions as well that I haven't located. Individual maps on fiche would allow marketing as a complete set or as individual states or even as individual fiche. We may even be able to do "on demand" production and not have to
maintain a large inventory. A collection to begin filming would be the one listed on pages 149 and 159 in National Archives Special List Number 19, compiled by Laura E. Kelsey in 1964. Copies of these maps in dealers catalogs are at least $50; WAML could produce and market them for a fraction of that cost. In my institution, fiche to fiche duplication costs 25-cents. This also may be a good time to investigate the cost and desirability of color microfiche.

Alabama 1878, 1882, 1889, 1895, 1915
Arizona 1876, 1883, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1903, 1909, 1912, 1921,
       1933, 1941, 1953
Arkansas 1878, 1886, 1901, 1914
California 1876, 1885, 1891, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1928, 1944
Colorado 1876, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1905, 1910,
       1921, 1934
Dakota 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885
Florida 1876, 1879, 1883, 1886, 1893, 1911, 1923, 1926
Hawaii 1901, 1909, 1914, 1925, 1929, 1938
Idaho 1876, 1879, 1883, 1888, 1891, 1899, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1913,
       1921, 1932, 1939
Illinois 1878, 1885, 1911
Indian Territory 1876, 1879, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1891, 1899
Indiana 1878, 1886, 1916
Iowa 1878, 1885, 1917
Kansas 1876, 1879, 1884, 1891, 1898, 1912, 1925
Louisiana 1876, 1879, 1886, 1887, 1896, 1916, 1930
Michigan 1878, 1888, 1904, 1927
Minnesota 1876, 1884, 1887, 1894, 1905, 1928
Mississippi 1878, 1885, 1890, 1915
Missouri 1878, 1886, 1891, 1911
Montana 1876, 1883, 1892, 1894, 1897, 1907, 1911, 1917, 1926, 1941
Nebraska 1876, 1879, 1884, 1890, 1908, 1922
Nevada 1876, 1879, 1886, 1894, 1903, 1908, 1914, 1930, 1941
New Mexico 1876, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1894, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1912,
       1927, 1936
North Dakota 1889, 1892, 1903, 1910, 1918
Ohio 1878, 1887, 1895, 1910
Oklahoma 1891, 1893, 1894, 1898, 1901, 1906, 1907, 1914, 1943
Oregon 1876, 1880, 1884, 1889, 1897, 1906, 1910, 1922, 1932, 1943
South Dakota 1889, 1901, 1910, 1918
Utah 1876, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1893, 1902, 1908, 1915, 1926, 1937,
       1943
Washington 1876, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1891, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1924
Wisconsin 1878, 1886, 1895, 1896, 1912, 1931
Wyoming 1876, 1879, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1892, 1900, 1905, 1907,
       1912, 1923, 1931, 1941, 1947

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Natural Chart Project -- Phase 1

Phil Hoehn has delivered the first installment of the Consortium's nautical chart project, 250 105mm images of charts
covering Melanesia from 1916-1978. Duplicate sets are available on diazo fiche for $60. each (full sets only). If you would like a set, place your order with Stan Stevens, WAML Treasurer, c/o Map Collection, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, by September 30, 1985.

This is the first installment of our project to systematically microfilm all nautical charts from ca.1720 to the present -- provided they are not available on microfilm already. If this portion of the project is successful, we will start Phase 2 -- the Northwest Coast of North America -- this Fall.

Bishop Museum Air Photos

The Bishop Museum project is still at a preliminary stage. The first phase would consist of approximately 30,000 air photos of Melanesia from 1920 to 1950. These can be supplied on 35mm silver halide microfilm, diazo fiche, or on silver fiche.

The air photos are unique in many cases and are therefore worthy of preservation efforts. Microfilm preservation provides an opportunity to obtain such air photos far less expensively than a piecemeal approach would require. It would also assure the integrity of the information by placing virtually duplicate sets in other libraries.

At this stage, we know the magnitude of the project: 70,000 air photos total. Negatives can be produced at the Museum for $1.50 each in 4" x 5" format. These can then be transformed into silver halide positive transparencies, with a reduction factor of ca. 2.5 x.

Since this project is huge, it would have to be produced over several years on fiche, perhaps six, at a rate of 5,000 fiche per year. Material would also be available by time span and or island group (8). Alternately, a browse file of 35mm positive images could be generated for less than $1,000. This would be useful in many ways as preliminary to a more thorough project to make larger format negatives. It could also be done quicker and would be sufficient for many types of studies. Users of such films could then, at their option, pay for the making of 4" x 5" negatives. This process would then gradually accomplish the same ends as a frontal assault on making preservation negatives.

Mixing these alternatives is also feasible. For instance, the 35mm browse files could be made first and a standing order system for full fiche could gradually supply you with any new fiche on an annual basis at some set figure, say $1,000 per year.

In addition to UCSD, the Australian National Library, and Brigham Young University have shown interest in this project. We need about five participants to proceed with either project. With
that in hand, and some feel for areas of primary interest, we can proceed. Even if you are not directly interested in these materials for your own collection, would you pass this proposal along to anyone you can think of who might be?

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LC Photoduplication

Mary Ann Ferrarese reports that the French microfilming orders have been arriving. It appears we will have 20 participants; if you have not placed an order already, there is still time if you hurry. Contact: Ms. Mary Ann Ferrarese, Asst. Chief for Bibliographic Services, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

In other news, LC has finished the 105mm Poland 1:100,000 project and has begun on the 6,000 Germany 1:100,000 fiche. Next on their agenda is the checklist Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789. I hope to have prices available for our November issue.

If you would like to participate in a Consortium project to discount these sets, please fill in the "Expression of Interest" at the end of this column.

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Consortium Cataloging

Pat Moore, Assistant Map Librarian at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, has kindly volunteered to catalog the French Cassini/Carte de France map microfiche on OCLC. This will legitimize our otherwise vague project. Hopefully, the fiche will be delivered and Pat's cataloging finished in time for an appearance in the November issue.

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Image Scaling Guide

The image scaling guide included with this issue has proven useful to us for calibrating the screen magnification of microfilm and microfiche readers. Micro Aero Charts uses them as a promotional device and they seemed useful enough in sufficient libraries to warrant their inclusion in this issue of the Information Bulletin.

To calibrate any type of projection device, simply cut the calibrator along its dotted line. The smaller piece will serve as the scale you use by hand; the large portion goes into the projector, fiche holder or film gate. Use the smaller portion to measure the projected vertical and horizontal lines. Note that the numbers will likely increase as you measure from the center towards any edge. If a microform map is being read on the screen, its scale can be read by using a natural scale indicator as you
would for a paper map, dividing the result by the magnification ratio of the fiche/film viewer. This will yield the scale of the map on the microform itself.

This process should be far more reliable than trusting that your viewer is at the exact scale advertised. Such magnifications are only approximate. And, in equipment with variable magnification, the calibrator can establish the ratio absolutely.

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**MiMi**

MiMi has been called many things, currently it is the Microform Information Map Index, but you can call it anything which comes to mind and still spells MiMi.

The Index will be processed on IBM PCs using Data Base II software and will be in production this summer. It will begin with the set of Italian books before 1601, which includes world-wide coverage. We hope to also begin on the rare atlases from the Library of Congress by September.

Indexing will include source documentation, map coverage, microform type, image quality, subject (if any), cartographer, printer and secondary illustrations.

MiMi will be issued on microfiche for $10 per year. If you would like a special binder in which to keep it, add $10 as a one time expense.

**Order Form**

From: Name ________________________________

Address __________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Telephone (____) _____ - _______ P.O. # _________

[ ] Nautical Chart Project, Phase I: Melanesia (250 fiche) $60.

[ ] MiMi Index to Microform Maps $10.

[ ] MiMi Binder $10.

Mail order to: Western Association of Map Libraries
Stan Stevens, WAML Treasurer,
c/o University Library,
University of California,
Santa Cruz, CA 95064.
Expression of Interest

Copy and send to:

Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093

From:  Name ____________________________________________________________
       Address ___________________________________________________________________
       ___________________________________________________________________
       ___________________________________________________________________
       Telephone (____) ______ - _________

[ ] I am interested in the Austria gazetteer concept.

[ ] I would be willing to manage a foreign gazetteer project for the following ________________________________.

[ ] I am ordering the Nautical Charts in Phase I.

[ ] I am interested in Nautical Charts, Phase II, the Northwest Coast of North America (Alaska/British Columbia).

Color Fiche


[ ] I would prefer this set be split ________________________.

[ ] Start with something else, such as the General Land Office maps of States.

[ ] A good color fiche set of wide appeal might be: ____________.
Melanesian Air Photos ca.1920-1950

I would be willing to buy the 35mm roll films of Bernice Bishop air photos for $1,000.

I would be willing to buy the 30,000 Bernice Bishop 105mm diazo fiche air photos for $10,000.

I would be willing to buy the 30,000 Bernice Bishop 105mm air photos on silver fiche for $15,000.

Break the set into the following time segments:

_______-_______; ______-_____; ________-

Break the set into Island segments - I am interested in the following island groups, at 50-cents per transparency:

_______; _________; _________; _________;

_______; _________; _________;

I would like to participate in the following projects:

European 1:100,000 mapping

Poland 1:100,000 - silver fiche at $1.00 each
Poland 1:100,000 - diazo fiche at $ .25 each
Germany 1:100,000 - silver fiche at $1.00 each
Germany 1:100,000 - diazo fiche at $ .25 each

Maps and Charts of Northwest Coast of North America 1750-1789

- silver fiche at $1.00 each
- diazo fiche at $ .25 each

Copy and send to:

Larry Cruse
Map Section C-075p
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093

Tool Chest

La Bomba !

The Department of the Air Force recently sent to G.P.O. Air Force Pamphlet 127-17, The Blast Effects Computer [SuDocs D301.35:127-17/inst.], complete with instructions on its use. You might have seen an earlier version of this indispensable device on the cover of California Magazine 10 (4), April 1985, leading into a grizzly guide to "The Nuclear Infrastructure in the State of

The Blast Effects Computer is based on TNT equivalence; the Rand Corporation's "Bomb Damaged Effect Computer," (originally Copyrighted in 1958) is the megaton referenced model.

Roughly equivalent to the California Magazine guide and the atlas of High Risk Areas is a map showing "Soviet cities with major aircraft design and airframe/engine production facilities...." which appeared in Defense Electronics (17(4):127).


More Magnets for Mounting Maps

This magnet is too good to ignore. Perfect for displaying mounted maps/air photos and raised relief maps on metal cabinets. Called magnetic gauges, these are four circular gauges that are grooved so that paper travels in the groove. They may be used to handle various sizes of material. A set of four is $15.00, weight 3/4-lb. Order stock no. 400140 from Quick-Kard Company, 1568 N. Sierra Vista St., Fresno, CA 93703 (tel. 800/ 344-7360).

A Promise is A PROMISE!

In the March 1985 issue, we promised to take on the pesky issue of how to file the new format USGS topographic indexes. Unfortunately, the manufacturer we asked did not supply an answer. So, at risk of unmitigating a disaster we offer this untried solution, hoping someone else will figure out the rest for us.

Reference racks are familiar to anyone who has ever walked into an auto parts store. [It's a long story, but basically I have a Chevrolet Citation I cannot wear from the dealership.] Such racks appear to offer a way to place map index catalogs and associated material in a public area, keep them in a semblance of order and yet relatively safe from pilferage.

The samples we have in mind do not, unfortunately, lend themselves to reproduction here because they are half-tone color reproductions in the catalog from which I offer information. The manufacturer is Master Products, and their Reference Racks are metal, designed at either 30-degree or 45-degree viewing angle, in widths at 8", 15", 25", 38", 50", 60" - some expandable, some not expandable. The racks hold 6, 12, 20, 28, 38, or 48 sections.
These have proven to have increased reference and filing efficiency by as much as 30%. They are ideal for programmers, work stations, anywhere you need to retain and retrieve information quickly. They are available from UARCO International, 121 North Ninth St., DeKalb, IL 60115 (tel. 1-800-435-0713 [in Illinois 815/ 756-8471]).

The second example comes in two styles, 3-ring and fixed posts. The latter style appears to add a bit more security. Designed for fast reference, these are made of 20-gauge steel, baked enamel finish in putty color with rubber feet for stability and scar-free use. They are available from Devoke, [1500 Martin Ave.], Box 58051, Santa Clara, CA 95052-8051 (tel. 408/ 980-1360).

If you are unsure of what these are, send for catalogs!

Other applications where these might come in handy is in establishing a master index file of all graphics, in call # order, to be placed in public reference areas. They could also expand in a microfiche reference system, making a good substitute for binders. They might also serve well for ganging sales catalogs together in one place, so library patrons could browse them at will. Finally, they could be used for housing all of those 8.5" x 11" maps being produced by the CIA, Maps on File, and other publishers; might even work for some air photo files. If they came in bigger sizes, they might even be suitable for keeping heavily used topographic files neat. If you come across a style of that size, be sure to let us know.

Also in the DEVOKE catalog is illustrated a "Fast Fastener Dispenser" with the pitch: "Pull this dispenser across mounting surface and double-sided self-adhesive stickers 15/32" square roll out every 1/4" in a continuous stream. Dispenser (1 for $19.50, 3 for $18.75 ea., 5 for $17.80 ea.) comes with one roll of 1000 stickers, refill rolls (at $5.50 ea., $5.25 ea. for 3, $4.95 ea. for orders of 5). Order # 1605-X for Dispenser/roll or 1606-X Refill roll. Would this work for encapsulating? It would certainly allow the maps to breathe.

Equal-Spacing Dividers

Patrons will really be impressed when you scissor one of these near their face and ask if you can be of some assistance. What, for all appearances is a device to inoculate rows of people all at once is actually a handy device for interpolating subunits between hash marks on a map, projecting out distances from a bar scale and for overwhelming your opponent at darts.

Equal-spacing dividers are available from most air-photo and engineering supply houses in several sizes. Catalogs of these and other tools are available from Alan Gordon Enterprises, Inc., 1430 Cahuenga Blvd., Hollywood, CA 90028 (tel. 213/ 985-5500); or, Charvoz-Carsen Corp., 730 East Easy Street [really], Simi Valley, CA 93065 (tel. 805/ 581-1433).
BENCH MARKS!

PHILIP HOEHN (Map Librarian, UC Berkeley),

and

STANLEY STEVENS (Map Librarian, UC Santa Cruz),

have received a University Research Grant from the Office of the President, University of California, to conduct a survey of UC library holdings of California maps with a view toward preparing a cataloging and conversion grant.

The grant was awarded on a competitive basis from proposals submitted by librarians from throughout the UC system and judged by the Librarians Association of the University of California [LAUC]. The LAUC Research and Professional Development Committee administers a university-wide research program for librarians that is funded by the Office of the President. This year's fund amounts to $30,000; there were proposals submitted that totaled more than $56,000; the Stevens/Hoehn grant was one of sixteen selected for funding.

The objective of the research to be conducted during 1985/86 will determine the number of California maps held by UC libraries, and how many of them have been cataloged in machine readable form as compared to manual cataloging. The data sought is for the number of titles or bibliographic records, not the number of map sheets. The researchers also want to know the number of records in machine readable form, brief listed, manually cataloged, and those uncataloged. Data is needed to determine duplication among the collections. Maps of all of California, its regions, counties, and cities, as well as parts thereof, will be surveyed. Hit rates for obtaining shared cataloging from OCLC and RLIN will be included in the data.

The end product of the research will be a major funding request for the conversion or cataloging of the Californiana map holdings of those UC libraries who choose or are able to participate in such a project. The records thus produced would form a strong nucleus for a subset of map records in the MELVYL catalog, the online database that ties all nine campuses of the University of California together. The holdings of all libraries in the UC system may be accessed at any terminal throughout the University, including faculty offices, branch libraries, and other locations remote from the central library facility.

This survey, which was originally proposed by Carlos B. Hagen (Head of the UCLA Map Library), received the endorsement of the UC/Stanford University Map Librarians Group in October 1984. The LAUC grant request was prepared by Stevens, with suggestions by Hoehn and the Berkeley and Santa Cruz LAUC research committees.
CAVEAT EMPTOR

Read the Whole Entry


The latest issue of the Coe Library's Map Collection accession list/newsletter, Map Projections (No. 15, March/April 1985) had us going for a minute! Jim Walsh very cleverly planted this new "Gazetter of France" where the 2 vol. "Gazetteer of Iran" is supposed to go. Darn! A new gazetteer of France would have been worth claiming from the Superintendent of Documents.

The Adventurous Traveler's Guide to Treks, Outings and Expeditions (Mountain Travel, 1398 Solano Ave., Albany, CA 94706, $14.95) is caustically noted as "no more than a travel brochure ... a guide only in the sense that it guides you to one or other of their own trips." (From the Geographical Magazine 56(12):655, December 1984.

The World Eagle, Inc. ("Publishers of Social Studies Materials," 64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181, tel.: 617/235-1415) offers a number of interesting maps in their catalog of publications, such as the Christian Science Monitor's series of 10 Global Perspective Maps, but asking $36 for the Defense Mapping Agency's DMA 1145, "The World 1:30,000,000" is a bit much. DMA originally charged $2.50 for it in 1978; [copies can be obtained for $5 from the USGS.] Also available are photocopyable atlases of "Africa Today and Europe Today" ($23.50 - $35.95 each, depending on binding).

Mexican Prices Up

Rumor has it that the official price for Mexican government map publications may increase as much as 50% between July 1st and Sept. 1st 1985. This would bring the price of sheets in the 1:50,000 series to 750 pesos each (U.S. $3.50).

New Map of the Old West

The European Community, member states, regions and administrative units ($4), a map cited in the IB some time ago -- is being used as a base for two thematic maps of Western Europe: Woodlands of the European Community, 1:4,000,000, 75 x 105 cm., ($5), includes a statistical/comparative inset and a forthcoming Agriculture in Europe map. The administrative map is the only map of Western and Central Europe on one sheet to show internal political subunits. The only faults with the map are that it does not include all of Scandinavia and the inset obstructs north central Europe.
Copies of the maps are available from European Community Information Service, 2100 M Street NW, Suite 707, Washington, D.C. 20037 (tel. 202/ 862-9500) and in Canada from Renouf Publishing Co., Ltd., 2182 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Quebec H3H 1M7 (tel. 514/ 937-3519).

SOFTWARE

Soundex


Most librarians have probably heard of Soundex, although it is not common around map collections; this simple program may change that.

Soundex is a phonetic coding scheme -- similar to Cutter codes -- whose object is to merge similarly pronounced names, regardless of their spellings. How it does it is obvious from the 12 Rules of Madron's algorithm:

* The first letter of the word is removed and saved. That letter becomes the first character of the resulting Soundex code.

* If a double letter is used in a word, such as the "oo" in soon, then the second letter is ignored.

* All letters are converted to upper case before coding.

* Any occurrence of the letters A, E, H, I, O, U, W, and Y (all vowels plus H, W, Y) are ignored.

* Occurrences of B, F, P, and V are coded 1.

* Occurrences of C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, and Z are coded 2.

* Occurrences of D or T are coded 3.

* Any occurrence of L is coded 4.

* Occurrences of M or N are coded 5.

* Any occurrence of R is coded 6.

* If a numeric value larger than three digits occurs, the entire code is truncated to four characters (the beginning letter followed by three digits).

* If a numeric code is less than three digits, the resulting
number is right-padded with zeros.

Useful applications of this algorithm abound in place name and cartographic research for converging personal and place names which: 1) have been phonetically translated amongst languages, and 2) for names which have evolved over time.

Filtering large groups of such names on a personal computer would sort in a few minutes that otherwise might take years.

The article's appendix pages include the BASIC computer code. As one of an array of tools we can apply to filtering geographics in the map library, this one appears to be a must. For the novice, it represents a good starting point because Soundex is simple and effective -- the article shows how; for the expert, Soundex on the PC will provide a useful extension of other analytical tools (genealogists will love it).

It might even be possible to modify the program to create standard Cutter tables when run against place name files from national gazetteer files, such as those of the Geological Survey, or such as FIPS 55, the National Bureau of Standards' place name codes which assign a unique series of five digit numbers to every populated place in the U.S.; these same codes are integrated into the Geographic Names Information System.

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Softworld

The Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin is featuring the evaluation of a personal computer based Automated Cartographic System [11(1) : 9, January 1985, carries a schematic of the system.] Subscriptions to WMB are free from the State Cartographer's Office, 144 Science Hall, Madison, WI 53706, (tel.: 608/ 262-3065).

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The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) publishes its News Line. The Spring 1985 issue (Number 21) announces the availability of World Data Bank II, volume 1/North America (from the Central Intelligence Agency) on diskettes for $1,395.

"Librarians Q & A" appears on a regular basis in News Line. The current issue includes the following response to Information Bulletin Editor's general query about NTIS' interest in supplying WAMLS with a map listing:

"Q. The Cartographic Users Advisory Committee [i.e., Council] represents all map library organizations in the United States. As editor of one such organization's journal, I am interested in finding out whether NTIS would be willing to supply us map information ... (for) each issue -- i.e., three times a year. (Western Association of Map Libraries, La Jolla, CA)
"A. We hesitate to raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled. There are some facts about the maps in the NTIS collection which might limit their attractiveness to map librarians. For example:

* Most maps come in as part of a technical report, either in a packet or as a fold-out sheet. In order to obtain the map, one would need to purchase the report.

* Individual maps, not part of a technical report, usually are maintained as paper copy shelf stock. When the stock is depleted, they may or may not be available in microfiche or blowback copy, depending upon their legibility after filming.

* Microfiche is black and white, so a blow-back copy from microfiche will be black and white. Although it is possible to film in color, we seldom do this.

* Microfiche filming is done in frames of standard report size, so the blow-back of a map comes out in several pages. You would need to tape these together to reconstruct a map whose original size is larger than this. Also, much of the detail of shading and very fine print is lost when a map is photo reduced to microfiche and then blown back to paper copy.

Maps which are indexed by NTIS are listed in the NTIS Bibliographic Database and can be retrieved by using the descriptor "MAP." However, not all reports in the NTIS collection are indexed by NTIS. Those received from the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), NASA, and the Department of Energy, Office of Scientific & Technical Information are indexed by those agencies.

DEMISE OF Geography Program Exchange

J. Michael Lipsey, Coordinator, The Center for Cartographic Research and Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, Michigan State University (315 Natural Science, East Lansing, MI 48824-1115), has issued a letter dated January 23, 1985, in response to an inquiry about computer software distributed by its Geography Program Exchange:

"On January 1, 1985, the GPE was discontinued by the Department of Geography at Michigan State.

"The Geography Program Exchange consisted of software designed for spatial analysis. Its programs were donated by many individuals, most of whom represented colleges and universities. The programs were collected between 1972 and 1979, though a number of them dated from the late 1960's. They were sold at cost to schools and non-profit institutions to encourage and support computer use in
spatial-analytic research at a time when such computer applications were just emerging.

"The GPE was never funded to provide consultation for its programs. A decade ago, researchers worked with this shortcoming, given the very low cost of the programs and the dearth of alternatives. Today, with more efficient and well-documented programs on the market, such lack of support is unacceptable. The absence of funds for program revision has had its effect, too, given the "microcomputer revolution." Every program in the GPE was written for a mainframe computer, and most were written in FORTRAN; but many of the inquiries we've received over the past two years have concerned the availability of microcomputer software with specific requests for BASIC.

"The Geography Program Exchange was a pioneer in software distribution. It provided a valuable service in its time, but we feel that that time has passed."

Notice of Public Meeting

SUBJECT: Electronic Federal Information to Depository Libraries.

The Joint Committee on Printing, Congress of the United States, will hold a public forum to gather information on whether government publications in electronic format should be provided to federal depository libraries. The open meeting is intended to let concerned parties comment on a recently-published report that was submitted to the Committee, and to solicit suggestions for possible pilot projects that can test the feasibility of the proposal.

The federal depository library program was established by Congress to provide Federal government information to the public through libraries. Traditionally, the information has been provided in paper and microform. However, as more and more Federal information is being produced and accessed through electronic means, depository libraries and their users have become anxious to receive some information in electronic format.

In response to this expression of interest, the Joint Committee on Printing established an Ad Hoc Committee to evaluate the feasibility and desirability of providing access to certain government information in electronic format to depository libraries. The Ad Hoc Committee recently submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing its report entitled, "Provision of Federal Government Publications in Electronic Format to Depository Libraries." (Available for purchase at $5.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; stock number 052-070-05970-2).

That report recommends that "the Joint Committee on Printing
and the Superintendent of Documents initiate a pilot program in which depository libraries will receive Federal information in electronic form and provide it to the general public free of charge."

The Joint Committee is considering the establishment of several pilot projects. It is expected that these projects will provide sufficient information to the Congress so that an informed decision can be made about the viability and cost effectiveness of providing information electronically to libraries.

The public forum will be held Wednesday, June 26, 1985, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. All interested parties are invited to attend.

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SOUNDING BOARD

A Simple and Successful Method To Enhance Map Subject Access

by

William E. Studwell
Principal Cataloger
Northern Illinois University

Robert E. Schreiber
Map Cataloger

Perhaps the most essential aspect of bibliographic access in map cataloging is subject access by geographic area. Under the LC subject heading system predominant in English-speaking countries, subject access by geographic area is not a problem for many maps since the subjects assigned have routinely one or more geographic areas as initial elements. But when there is no subject(s) with the area as the initial element, subject access diminishes. Two examples of this latter situation are:

1. Geology #Z Massachusetts #X Maps.

2. Transportation #Z Soviet Union #X Maps.

A few years ago, LC tried [Cataloging Service 124:28-29 (Winter 1978)] and later discarded [Cataloging Service Bulletin 12:61 (Spring 1981)] a system of reversible headings to compensate for this deficiency. Using that concept, the above two subjects would have been augmented by the following headings:

1. Massachusetts #X Geology #X Maps.

2. Soviet Union #X Transportation #X Maps.

This technique was abandoned largely because it subverted the
structure of LC headings.

There are two alternate methods to assure subject access by geographical area. One is to use the points within a machine-readable data base like OCLC which provide data for subject access, such as the 043 field and the $Z$ subfields in the 600 area. The difficulty with this is that it may be a number of years before this method is widely and routinely used. The recent decision by OCLC to make this 043 field optional for input of new records tends to weaken the case for this as a viable alternate in the near future.

The other alternate is to supply automatically supplementary subject headings using the pattern [area] $X$ Maps whenever the areas involved are not covered by subjects beginning with a geographical area. In the two cases mentioned above, the result would be:

1. Geology $Z$ Massachusetts $X$ Maps.
   Massachusetts $X$ Maps.

2. Transportation $Z$ Soviet Union $X$ Maps.
   Soviet Union $X$ Maps.

This system has three advantages:

1) there is always a heading under the geographical area;
2) it completely follows LC structure;
3) it is easy and quick.

The disadvantages of the method are:

1) LC does not use this method (but LC has traditionally been parsimonious with subject headings, and only in recent years has begun to change this tendency. One example is the extra headings now used for biographies. It is possible that LC may also start to use more headings for maps);

2) it tends to produce a lot of headings under more commonly covered areas like "United States," "Great Britain," and the area in which the cataloging institution is located.

Overall, though, this technique has more assets than liabilities. And it has proven to be successful at the authors' institution, which has one of the larger map collections in the United States and which contributes hundreds of new map records to the OCLC system each year.
Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials

- A regular news feature -

City Cutter Tables

MAGERT Position Statement

The Cataloging & Classification Task Force of the Map & Geography Round Table (MAGERT), recognizes the need for Cutter numbers for cities and towns that are not presently found in the G Schedule, especially those of the United States where the need for such numbers is most likely to be encountered.

The Task Force supports the uniform application of city call numbers, used not only in local map classification schemes, but also required in the 052 field in OCLC and RLIN for map records and for the cataloging records of other formats as well. The 052 field, geographic classification code, is a searchable field in RLIN (the Research Libraries Information Network) and in NUC: Cartographic Materials microfiche edition at present, and there are plans to have it as a searchable element in OCLC in the future, and the consistency of the use of Cutter members here is a benefit to reference librarians in accessing these cataloged records by geographic area.

The Task Force is familiar with the Library of Congress' effort to compile such Cutter lists which has been in progress for a number of years, and urges the Library of Congress to see to their successful completion in the near future. We would like to suggest the states that are completed be made available on an individual state-by-state basis as soon as possible to expedite current and retrospective cataloging.

In the event assistance is needed, MAGERT is willing to offer the services of its members in the compilation of the Cutter lists, subject to further negotiation with the Library of Congress. We would like to urge other organizations involved with map cataloging to contact the Library of Congress to indicate their interests in the publication of the Cutter lists as well. We hope that through a concerted effort of the map cataloging community, the need for the speedy publication of the Cutter lists will be recognized by the Library of Congress, and the Library will pursue the compilation of these lists and make them available to institutions around the country as well as abroad without delay.

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Cataloging Floppy Disks

Bonnie Fletcher's "Cataloging Microcomputer Software : Rules,
Guidelines, and Trends" appeared in Library Software Review 3(4):486-495. Complete with a history of practice, a cataloging model with traditional library card, a MARC record and bibliography, it is an excellent tutorial for map librarians. Both main stem and out-on-a-limbers will find this a useful guide.

Maps Can Be Scaley Little Dudes

LC Cataloging Service Bulletin No. 27, p. 53 Winter 1985 interprets use of the terms "scale not given" and "scale indeterminable" in map cataloging. The former is used when the item in hand does not offer a direct means to arrive at its scale; the latter is used when the scale cannot be arrived at by any means, including comparison with a map of known scale.

MOUG

The Map Online Users Group Newsletter No. 16 (March 1985) carries some questions on the need for coordinates in map cataloging records, and suggesting a discussion on the issues at the July meeting in Chicago at ALA. If you have some thoughts on the effects of such a change and will not be at the ALA meeting to present them directly, you might contact Linda Cottrell, Editor, MOUG Newsletter, Map Collection, University Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

An opportune forum for these issues is shaping up at the IFLA preconference on non-traditional access to Bibliographic Records for Cartographic Materials (see calendar of Meetings).

"thanks to the microcomputer system improved finding aids were prepared .... A standard format for records was created allowing anyone to enter the required information easily. When the entry is finished the entire contents of the collection are then printed out by as many index keys as are desired. Normally they are printed by geographical location, by photographer's name and by physical order in the collection.... the time required to prepare these finding aids is less than required to produce a single manually-typed copy."

Public Archives of Canada Annual Report 1983/84, National Photography Collection (p. 75)

Cartobibliography

Congressional Serial Set Index

In addition to Donna Koepp's Serial Set Indexing Project, noted elsewhere in this issue, an announcement arrived recently notes that Historicconsultants, Inc. (P.O. Box 3605, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. 20007, tel. 703/549-3980) is completing the 2nd
edition of the Claussen-Friis Union Catalog and Subject Index to all maps published by Congress from 1789 - 1861.

Part I will itemize the approximately 3,500 maps and Part II will index them in 25,000 entries by title, place, source, subject, print run, engraver and printer.

In addition to the Serial Set maps, 196 maps (1789-1830) in the American State Papers, those of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of Charles Wilkes' and any "Public Printer" maps found in the Library of Congress and National Archives will also be incorporated.

The prepublication price is $40. till Sept. 1, 1985.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS MAPS

The U.S. Geological Survey released a new map on May 6, 1985 showing major water-development projects in the United States. It shows the location, size and ownership of about 2,800 of the nation's major multipurpose and flood-control dams and virtually all the reservoir storage and flood-control capacity of the United States.

Other features illustrated on the map include: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation surface-water irrigation projects; watershed-protection projects of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service; hydroelectric powerplants, both federal plants and non-federal ones licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers navigation and flood-damage reduction projects; and, the federal system of wild and scenic rivers. The 21 water-resources region boundaries are delineated, as well as major rivers, to facilitate locating development projects with respect to drainage basins.

As the nation's largest water data and science agency, the USGS routinely gathers information on the quantity and quality of the country's surface- and ground-water resources for more than 65,000 sites nationwide.

The one-sheet map, 38" x 62", is printed in eight colors at scale of 1:3,168,000. The map was compiled by Kerrie J. Hitt. Its title is "Surface-Water and Related-Land Resources Development in the United States and Puerto Rico". It replaces the map called "Water Resources Development", which was published in 1969.

Bibliografie van in Nederland verschenen Kaarten 1982.
ISSN 0377-8975 ISBN 90-6259-061-6 geb.

United States Maps

State Maps on File. 7 volumes $250. (separately $55 each)

Contains an average of 20 maps on each state. Facts on File, 460 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016 (1-800-322-8755)

[A review of one of the volumes is forthcoming.]

Geodesy

Federal Geodetic Control Committee.
Standards and specifications for geodetic control networks.
Rockville, MD: [the Committee], 1984. SuDocs C 55.402. G29/13

This single publication is designed to replace both "Classification, Standards of Accuracy and General Specifications of Geodetic Control Surveys," issued February 1974, and "Specifications to Support Classification, Standards of Accuracy, and General Specifications of Geodetic Control Surveys," issued June 1980. Because requirements and methods for acquisition of geodetic control are changing rapidly, this publication is being released in loose-leaf format so that it can be updated more conveniently and efficiently.

To be added to the update list notify the Committee. Mail to National Geodetic Information Branch, code N/CG 17x2, NOAA, Rockville, MD 20852.

NTIS N84-31766#


(AD-A142764; DNA-TR-80-003) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 08E

The basic principles of geodesy are presented in an elementary form. The formation of geodetic datums is introduced and the necessity of connecting or joining datums is discussed. Methods used to connect independent geodetic systems to a single world reference system are discussed, including the role of gravity data.

The 1983 edition of this publication contains an expanded discussion of satellite and related technological applications to geodesy and updated description of the World Geodetic System. The basic principles are presented through discussions of various geodetic topics such as: ellipsoids, geoid, horizontal surveying, leveling, geodetic datums and gravity.
Dave Lundquist, UC Davis, supplied this data:

Wheels on the Road, by T. R. Nicholson. ISBN 0 86094 125 6
U.S.$ 15.00 102 pp., 50 illustrations. Published in 1983

Nicholson explores the development of maps for road users from 1870-1940. The cartobibliography includes examples of all major map series and types, and lists individual maps of importance. It provides detailed coverage of the British Map Library.


Water Hazards

A recent study by the USGS suggests that there is more threat in the West from flooding than from earthquakes, based on the experience of the Mt. St. Helens eruption. The potential of all of the ice and snow on volcanic mountains being released poses a threat as far as 65 miles from each such peak. The Cascades are particularly dangerous, with Washington's Mt. Rainier posing the biggest threat. [from a news release which does not include the name of the USGS report]

Further reading:

Volcanoes of the Earth, by Fred M. Bullard, University of Texas Press, 1984. (P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712) $35. (Reviewed in California Geology, May 1985, p. 118.

Teton Bookshop Publishing Co. (Box 1903, Jackson, WY 83001) 1984? $17.

Digital Cartography


The purpose of this newsletter is to establish a forum for the exchange of information on Federal digital cartographic activities for people who work with, use, or are simply interested in digital cartographic data. It contains brief articles about the collection, storage, exchange, or use of
digital cartographic data. Free subscriptions are available upon request, to:

Subscriptions, 516 National Center, U.S. Geological Survey
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092.

NCIC Newsletter no. 14, Winter 1985

The National Cartographic Information Center, U.S.G.S., publishes its Newsletter on a regular basis, which is distributed to all USGS depository libraries. For others who may be interested in receiving it, contact: U.S.G.S., NCIC, 507 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Donna Cedar-Southworth is the Editor. The current issue announces several new cartographic products, including indexes to products.

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Contributions by:

LN = Linda Newman, University of Nevada, Reno
EP = The Editor, from Publisher's blurbs, or items in hand
HR = Heather Rex, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
JW = Jim Walsh, University of Wyoming, Laramie
SS = Stan Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz

REGIONAL [Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah]

* Gal, Jean-Claude

SS
1 col. map, 62 x 89 cm. 1:675,000

A beautiful and visually striking shaded relief/oblique perspective artist's drawing of the Canyons. Includes parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Included in the area are seven National Parks, eight National Monuments, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, seven State Parks, and the Monument Valley Tribal Park. Depicted on this postermap are 33 named geographic features and 18 cities located.

The "Stereographics" text, which is held to a minimum, is by Lin Ottinger and Jean Claude Gal (the latter did the art).

Available for $10.00 from: Andy Pitas, P.O. Box 367, Capitola, CA 95010 (tel. 408/476-3252); or, Lin Ottinger, Moab Rock Shop, 137 South Main St., Moab, UT 84532 (801-259-7312)
ARIZONA

* Pima Association of Governments.
  Tucson area bikeways & selected bikeable streets.
EP
Free from the Association, 100 N. Stone Ave., Suite 1100,
Tucson, AZ 85705  (tel. 602-628-5313).

CALIFORNIA

* California. Department of Boating and Waterways.
  Guide to California boating facilities: northern
  area; central area; southern area. Sacramento, 1984.
EP
Pamphlet, 28 x 22 cm. ca. 1:870,000 Each booklet has
facilities lists and area enlargements, photos, boating
boating regulations, etc. Free.

* Hart Enterprises, Inc.
EP
58 x 81 cm. ca. 1:45,000. Printed both sides. Index.
Folded title: San Diego city map and guide. $1.50
Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, 110 West "C" St.
San Diego, CA 92101.

* Regional Institute of Southern California.
  [Standard Computer Generated Five-Color Maps]
SS
The Census Tract maps for urbanized Southern California,
measuring three-by-five feet, are in five colors, with
each color representing an indicator range. Each of the
16 standard maps costs $50.

MAPS 1-4 POPULATION DENSITY OF CENSUS TRACTS

MAP 1.  1970 CENSUS
MAP 2.  1980 CENSUS
MAP 3.  1984 ESTIMATE
MAP 4.  2010 FORECAST

MAPS 5-8 HOUSING DENSITY OF CENSUS TRACTS

MAP 5.  1970 CENSUS
MAP 6.  1980 CENSUS
MAP 7.  1984 ESTIMATE
MAP 8.  2010 FORECAST

MAPS 9-12 EMPLOYMENT DENSITY BY PLACE OF WORK FOR CENSUS TRACTS

MAP 9.  1970 CENSUS
MAP 10.  1980 CENSUS
MAP 11.  1984 ESTIMATE
MAP 12.  2010 FORECAST

MAPS 13-16 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR CENSUS TRACTS

MAP 13.  1970 CENSUS
MAP 15.  1984 ESTIMATE
MAP 14. 1980 CENSUS

Other indicators and years can be mapped upon request. Customized maps may require an additional setup fee. Many other types of demographic reports are available. For cost of customized maps, reports, data sets on disks, or analyses call the Institute at (213/ 739-6614).

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 600 S. Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 1000, Los Angeles, CA 90005.

NEVADA

* Grose, T. L. T.

LN
1:24,000 29" x 41" $6.00 Map # 82 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557. 702/784-6691.

* Katzer, Terry, and Robert R. Squires

LN
1:24,000 29" x 20.75" $3.00 Urban Map Series, 3Bl [the Bureau] University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557.

* Jones, Richard B.

LN
1:1,000,000 32.25" x 24.75" $5.00 Map # 85 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, NV 89557.

* Jones, Richard B., and Keith G. Papke

LN
1:1,000,000 32.15" x 30" $4.00 Map # 84 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, NV 89557.

* Kleinhampl, Frank J.

LN

various scales 8.5" x 11" Free. Historical orientation; includes explorers trails, emigrant trails, ghost towns.

Plouff, Donald

1:250,000 22" x 36" $4.00 Map # 83 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, NV 89557.

Smith, Eugene I.

1:24,000 29" x 21" $4.00 Map # 81 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, NV 89557.

Snyder, D. B., D. L. Healey, and R. W. Saltus

1:250,000 22" x 36" $4.00 Map # 80 [the Bureau], University of Nevada-Reno, NV 89557.

NEW MEXICO

The following maps are available, on a limited basis, from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, which produced them. They will be given free of charge to map libraries. Make requests to:

Karen Mathews, Geoscience Librarian Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory P.O. Box 1663, MS. D446 Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545 (tel. 505/ 667-1857)

Aiken, Carlos L.V., et al.
Residual Bouguer gravity anomaly map of New Mexico.

LA-7466-MAP. 122 cm x 188 cm. 1978.

Aiken, Carlos L.V., et al.
Residual Bouguer gravity anomaly map of Northern New Mexico.

LA-6737-MAP. 108 cm x 103 cm. 1977.
* Aldrich, M.J. & Laughlin, A.W.
Orientation of least-principal horizontal stress:
Arizona, New Mexico and the Trans-Pecos area of
West Texas. Plus text of stress data and references.

HR
LA-9158-MAP. 138 cm x 91 cm. 1982.

* Goff, Fraser E. & Gardner, Jamie N.
Geologic map of the Sulphur Springs area, Valles
Caldera Geothermal System, New Mexico.

HR
LA-8634-MAP. 2 sheets. 75 cm x 112 cm. & 87 cm x 92 cm.
1980.

* Williams, Laurel M.
Bouguer gravity map of North-Central New Mexico.

HR
LA-8086-MAP. 60 cm x 91 cm. 1979.

* Osburn, Joanne Cima
Geology of Pueblo Mesa quadrangle, Socorro and Cibola
Counties, New Mexico. Socorro, New Mexico Bureau of

HR
1:24,000 121 cm x 56 cm. $3.50 [the Bureau], Socorro,
NM 87801. (tel. 505/835-5410)

* Soil Conservation Service (United States)
Important farmlands of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
Fort Worth, Texas, Soil Conservation Service Cartographic
Unit, 1984.

HR
1:100,000 121 cm. x 56 cm. Free. [the agency], 517 Gold
Ave., SW, Room 3301, Albuquerque, NM 87102 (tel. 505/
766-3277)

WASHINGTON

* Washington, Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Geology
and Earth Resources.
Washington, Availability of Federal land for mineral ex-
ploration and development in the State of...., by D.P.
1:500,000

EP
4 plates: locatable minerals; leasable minerals; coal
resources; metallic minerals. Text of 17pp.
Over-the-counter, free. $1. mail order post prepaid.
[the agency], (Mail Stop PY-12), Olympia, WA 98504.
**WYOMING**

* Moran, Eugene V., et al.  

**JW**

1:903,000 68 cm x 89 cm. $5.00 Cites 178 titles, 162 authors, authors portraits, Wyoming monuments, lakes, pioneer trails and wildlife. [the Association], University of Wyoming, University Station, Box 3573, Laramie, WY 82071.

  Oil and gas map of Wyoming. Laramine, 1984.

**JW**

1:500,000 $12. folded/ $13.50 rolled. Update of 1980 ed. Includes pipelines, refineries, gas plants, oil shale occurrences. Geological Survey of Wyoming, Box 3008 University Station, Laramine, WY 82071

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**NEWS NOTES**

**TACTILE MAPPING UPDATE**

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) is undertaking a number of activities regarding tactile maps. With the assistance of the recommendations made by participants in the meeting on tactile maps held in Washington, D.C., in September 1984, NLS is continuing to develop a circulating collection of tactile maps for use by blind and physically handicapped individuals.

NLS has also produced: "Maps and Graphics for Blind and Visually Handicapped Individuals: a bibliography" (Washington: NLS, 1984). It is available from National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, DC 20542 (telephone 202/287-5100). This will be followed by an international guide to tactile maps, which will list sources of tactile maps around the world. Availability will be announced at a later date.

A number of other publications on tactile maps have been produced recently. The Carroll Center for the Blind (770 Centre St., Newton, MA 02158) has devoted Issue No. 14, Fall 1984, of its Aids and Appliances Review to "Tactual Graphics: Research & Resources".

A research bibliography of literature on tactile maps has been produced by the Spatial Cognition and Haptic Perception working group of the First International Symposium on Maps and
Graphics for the Visually Handicapped (Washington, D.C., March 10-12, 1983). Copies may be obtained from the chair of the working group, Dr. Billie L. Bentzen, Division of Special Education and Rehabilitation, McGuinn Hall B-29, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167. The Australian Institute of Cartographers publishes the Tactual Mapping Newsletter, which is produced irregularly. Contact Byrne Goodrick, AIC Tactual Mapping Working Group, GPO 1292, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

A similar newsletter for the U.S. is being planned by Joe Wiedel, Chair/SC, Department of Geography, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

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CATALOGS


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Americana, Catalogue No. 42, Richard Fitch, Old Maps & Prints & Books, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 (telephone: 505/982-2939)

Sample Catalogues at available at $2.00 each in the U.S. or Canada, $4.00 elsewhere. Each catalogue lists approximately 500 items, of which about 30% are illustrated. Full descriptions are provided.

Richard Fitch is an Institutional Member of WAML. Your patronage will be appreciated.

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Rand McNally. - Business Map Catalog: 1984-85

Available from Joyce E. Hodel, Customer Service Dept., Publishing Group, Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago, IL 60680

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International Civil Aviation Organization
1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 400, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2
Instrument Approach Chart - ICAO, Guidance to Chart Numbers,
1984 39 pp. $2.25
Aeronautical Chart Manual 1908-1984, 168 pp. +10 specimen
charts $9.75
1985 Catalog of Publications free

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Buchexport Leipzig

Volkseigener Aussenhandelsbetrieb der Deutschen Demokrati-
schen Republik DDR - 7010 Leipzig, Postfach 160

1984 Kartographie/Geography catalog. free

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Internationales Landkartenhaus GmbH, Postfach 80 08 30,
D-7000 Stuttgart 80, Federal Republic of Germany

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North American Climatic Data Catalog, Part 1 (January 1984)

National Environment Data Referral Service
NOAA, 3300 Whithaven St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235 (tel.
202/ 634-7722) $10. Check payable to "Commerce, NOAA, AISC".

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Catalogo de Publicaciones y Cartografia del Instituto Nacional

Lic. Luis Martinez Hurtado, Dirección General de Integracion
y Analisis de la Informacion, Cenero 670, 3 Piso, Colonia
Granjas, Mexico 08400, D.F.


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Western Economic Research Co.

1985 Catalog / Order Form / Price List

WERCo., Inc., 15910 Ventura Blvd., Suite A-8, Encino, CA 91436
(tel. 818/ 981-9762)

Western Economic Research Co. is an Institutional Member of WAML.
Your patronage will be appreciated.
NEW SERIAL FROM OCLC

The first issue of OCLC Micro appeared in March. While the focus is on IBM PC/OCLC M300 workstations, the editor promises useful information for Apple, Commodore and Radio Shack micro-computer users as well.

This issue contains short articles on trouble shooting, color cards, the OCLC Microcomputer Program Exchange, new products and two interesting ads for bibliographic control systems. Worth adding to your reading list. (available in most OCLC cataloging departments)

MAPPING - HAZARDS

The April issue of California Geology (vol. 38, no. 4) is devoted to earthquakes in California from April 1979 through October 1982. Included are state maps of epicenters/magnitudes, analytical maps of earthquake effects on the Bay Area, and emergency planning seismic intensity risk maps along the San Andreas fault.

The seismic risk maps are from CDMG Special Publications SP 60 and 61, Earthquake Planning Scenario for a M 8.3 earthquake on the San Andreas fault in southern California (SP 60) and in the San Francisco Bay Area (SP 61). Cost is $6.00 each, from California Division of Mines and Geology, P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, CA 95812 (a subscription to California Geology is $5.00).

PUBLICATION OF RELEVANCE


NEW MAPPING -- FACSIMILES

A map of London, by Christopher and John Greenwood, 1827.

8.50 [pounds Sterling] from Harry Margary, Lympne Castle, Kent, England. Descriptive price list on request.
Latin America

Bill Stewart's fascinating talk at WAML's Spring Meeting was accompanied by a 3-page catalog of maps he supplies for Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. Copies are available from Bill Stewart, 119 Grandview, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103 (tel. 313/665-5073).

Steve Mullin's talk on maps of Mexico and Central America was also accompanied by an inventory list. For a copy, contact him at 456 Alcatraz Ave., Oakland, CA 94609.

New Mexico

Heather Rex, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, has kindly furnished the following citations:

Geology maps of New Mexico at 1:250,000 are now available from the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Information and Resource Center. These maps are blue line copies using a USGS topo base and were generated as part of the NURE Project. Fourteen sheets are available, some of which are the only geology maps extant for their areas. They cost $2.25/sheet. To order or for more information, contact the Bureau: New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Socorro, New Mexico 87801 (tel. 505/835-5410).

U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Important Farmlands of Grant County, N.M. 1:100,000 1983
Fort Worth, TX, SCS Cartographic Unit. [The Service], 517
Gold Avd., SW, Rm. 3301, Albuquerque, NM 87102 (766-3277).
121 x 56 cm. free

Maxwell, Charles H., et al.
Mineral resource potential of the Ryan Hill Roadless Area,
1:50,000 68 x 104 cm. $1.40

New Maps at the Auto Club

AAA North American Road Atlas (Canada/U.S./Mexico/Central America)
$4.25 for members/ $6.25 for nonmembers (includes sales tax).

Auto Club of Southern California: Fallbrook area of San Diego Co.,
(includes Pala Mesa Village, San Luis Rey Heights, etc.)

----- Special offer of AA (GB) pubs: AA Maps & Citibook Kit of
London $5.; Paris $5.; Rome $5.
AA Travelers Guide to Hotels in Europe
AA Guide to Guesthouses, Farmhouses, and Inns - Britain.
AA Guide to Guesthouses, Farmhouses, and Inns - Europe.
AA Guide to Camping and Caravaning - Britain.
AA Guide to Camping and Caravaning - Europe.
(Price is $5. ea., $9. ea. to nonmembers.)

Publishers' New Products
Available from Bill Hunt, Pacific Travellers Supply
529 State St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101

The following list of maps and atlases describes new products received or published in the past year.

STREET ATLASES

Complete spiral-bound atlas, similar to Thomas Bros. st. atl.

Wide World of Maps: Spiral bound street atlases:
Phoenix and Maricopa County, 1985. $8.50
Tucson and eastern Pima County, 1985. $8.50
Yavapai County, 1984-85. $4.95

Compass Maps: Indexed, spiral bound street atlases of CA counties:
Merced County, 1984. $7.95
San Joaquin County, 1983-84. $7.95
Stanislaus County, 1984-85. $7.95
Sutter, Yuba Counties, 1984-85. $7.95

Folded street maps: California-Nevada Ski Map, 1984. $1.25
Northern California Wine Map, 1984. $1.25

Thomas Brothers: 1985 editions of street atlases will be completely released by June. Note revision of California Road Atlas and Travel Guide ($12.95) (1st revision in two years).

RELIEF MAPS

GM Technik: Raised-relief maps of flexible vinyl material for rolled storage. Hypsometric coloring. Designed for classroom use; large size and molded relief excellent for illustrating physical features. If your library is within 400m of Santa Barbara, I will bring the maps by to show you what they are; otherwise, trust me, they are truly raised relief maps that roll up for easy storage.

U.S.A. $275.  5' 6" x 4' 6"
North America $275.  4' 6" x 5' 3"
Central America $235.  4' 6" x 3'
South America $275.  5'  x 5'
Europe $325.  7'  x 5'
Eurasia (inc. Canada & US) $275.  5'  x 6' 6"
Africa $275.  4' 7" x 4' 6"
Australia $275.  5' 2" x 5' 2"
World $325.  7' 6" x 5'
California (inc. Nevada) $275.  4' 6" x 5'
Northwest Pacific (inc. WA $275. 4' 6" x 5"
OR, ID)
British Isles $225. 4' 2" x 4' 6"

ATLASES

Economic Atlas of the World, but smaller (9.5" x 7") format.
World Atlas with emphasis on North America. 14 p. of Landsat imagery and interpretation. 9" x 11" format.
Great Britain Ordnance Survey
1985 Motoring Atlas of Britain. Just released, 128 pages; 15.25" x 11" format. $9.95 1:190,000 Most complete road atlas for the price.
IGN (French government)
Three new bound atlases, all 1984 dates:
Atlas of Kinshasa $80.00
Atlas of Chad $35.00
Atlas of Senegal $70.00
Rand McNally
1985 editions of their atlases are available finally. The large Europe atlas was received only last week.
Road Atlas and City Guide, Europe (large format) $12.95
Road Atlas of Europe (small format) $6.95
U.S. Road Atlas $5.95

FOREIGN ROAD MAPS, folded

Peter Willis
Trans-Europ rail map of Europe. $4.95 folded, 1:4,250,000. Excellent planning tool for rail trips in Europe, since it gives frequency of passenger rail traffic on major European lines, the times of day of departure, and the length of time between important cities. 1984.

APA (distributed in U.S.A. by Prentice-Hall)
Folded, detailed road maps and city plans for Southeast Asian areas. Continues series begun last year with Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Nepal maps. All maps are 1985, $6.95 ea.:
Malaysia 1:1,500,000
Philippines 1:1,500,000
Western Indonesia 1:1,500,000
Bali 1: 180,000

Bartholomew (distributed in U.S.A. by Hammond)
New maps added last year. $6.95 each.
Canada, sheet 25 1:5,800,000
USA-East, sheet 42 1:2,500,000
USA-West, sheet 43 1:2,500,000

Hildebrand (distributed in U.S.A. by Hippocrene)
New series of road maps by Karto+Grafik of West Germany. Shaded relief folded maps, coloring based on land use/
land cover. All maps $5.95 each. List below represents titles available at present; others are in the wings. All maps have 1985 release date.

- Australia
- Seychelles
- Cuba
- South Africa
- Haiti/Dominican Republic
- Sri Lanka
- India
- Taiwan
- Jamaica
- Thailand/Burma
- Majorca
- Turkey
- Mauritius
- U.S.A.
- Philippines

GeoProjects


- Abu Dhabi $7.95  Lebanon $9.95
- Al Ain 6.95  Libya 9.95
- Arabia 8.95  Luxor 6.95
- Arab World 9.95  Muslim World 6.95
- Bahrain 7.95  Oman 8.95
- Cyprus 7.95  Qatar 7.95
- Dubai 7.95  Saudi Arabia 8.95
- Egypt 8.95  Sudan 8.95
- Jordan 9.95  Syria 8.95
- Kuwait 8.95  United Arab Emirates 8.95

Survey of Israel


Guide Stephan

Full color folded maps, $5.95 each, fully indexed, no date (but published within last three years).

- Lebanon Beirut (most complete map I've seen)

Michelin

- sheet 405, Ireland. First detailed map of Ireland by Michelin. Release date, June 1985. $3.95
- Kummerly-Frey (distributed in U.S.A. by Rand McNally)
  - China $6.95. Covers entire country, not just eastern half.

Recta Foldex

- France—rivers and canals; $4.95; new 1984. Follows in series begun with the Wines of France, Cheeses of France, etc.

OTHER NEW PRODUCTS

New foreign topographic series stocked by Pacific Travellers Sup:
- Bahamas; Costa Rica; Jamaica; Peru; Thailand, complete
- JOG series of Thailand available for $178.50. Set includes
  51 sheets; 43 in full color and 8 xerox copies. Individual
  sheets to complete your collections, $6.95 ea. 1:250,000.
- Thai and English. Published by the Thai government.

New commercial series stocked:
- Hungarian city plans from Cartographia
- South African city plans from Map Studio
Unique Media (that's the name of the publisher!)
Three folded bird's-eye view maps, $3.00 each. 1984.
Attractive, full color: Los Angeles; Downtown LA; San Diego.

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U. S. Geological Survey --- New Depository Items

Mapping of the Islands of the Pacific

The U.S. Geological Survey has previously published topographic maps of United States possessions in the Pacific Ocean: the Island of Guam (Mariana Islands) (1 map - 1:50,000 - 1978 - $4.00; 9 maps - 1:24,000 7.5' quads - 1968-1975 - $2.50 ea.; also, there are Preliminary Maps (unpublished) at 1:12,000 available - $4.00 ea.), and American Samoa: Manua Islands (1963 - 1:24,000) and Tutuila Island (1963 - 1:24,000).

The U.S. Geological Survey, as reported in earlier issues of the Information Bulletin, had completed aerial photography of the Trust Territories of the Pacific some time ago. We have just learned that a total of 17 topographic quadrangles at 1:25,000 have now been completed. Compiled in 1983 and 1984, the last two in the set were printed in May 1985.

Frank A. Ouseley, Chief, Product Distribution Policy Office, National Mapping Division, has informed Stanley Stevens, Chair of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (in response to his inquiry) that indeed action has been taken to ensure that USGS map depository libraries will receive automatic distribution of these TQ's.

In addition to the published TQ's, there are unpublished Preliminary maps available (shown in brackets) - available on order only.

Coverage includes the following:

Federated States of Micronesia:

ISLAND OF PONAPE (North Half) [11 maps 1:10,000; 1 map 1:50,000]
ISLAND OF PONAPE (South Half)
(Island of Kosrae, prelim. only: [4 maps 1:10,000; 1 at 1:20,000]

Truk (Chuk) Island NE - RUO [9 prelim. maps 1:10,000 of Truk]
Truk (Chuk) Island SE - MOEN
Truk (Chuk) Island NW - PIIS MOEN
Truk (Chuk) Island SW - TOL
Kuop Atoll - NEOCH
Piaanu Pass - UNIKAPPI

Waqab - YAP ISLANDS [4 prelim. maps 1:10,000]
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:

ISLAND OF ROTA (Luta)
ISLAND OF SAIPAN
ISLAND OF TINIAN (plus Aquijan)

Republic of Palau, Caroline Islands:

BELILIOU - Peleliu Island
CHELBACHEB - Eil Malk
NGCHEANGEL - Kayangel Islands
NGERMETENGEL - Babelthuap North
OREOR - Babelthuap South

Marshall Islands

Majuro Atoll [not yet available]

For further information, or to place orders, write: Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

valuables 16th century maps given to ucsb

A collection of 16th through 18th century maps printed on handmade paper and valued at nearly $100,000 has been given to the University of California at Santa Barbara by Peggy A. Maximus of Santa Barbara, in memory of her late husband John Maximus who collected them over a period of many years.

Printed from copper plate engravings, the 310 maps of various regions of Europe were drawn by 12 European master mapmakers, including Gerhardus Mercator who developed the projection known by his name, and, with his son, the first atlas, as well as Willem Blaeu and Abraham Ortelius.

The maps are kept in the Special Collections Department of the University Library.

Berkeley's map room adds number 250,000

On May 1st, 1985, the Map Room of the General Library at the University of California, Berkeley, held a celebration to mark the acquisition of its 250,000th map. Some 50 persons, assembled for the ceremony, heard University Librarian, Joseph A. Rosenthal, remark upon this milestone and thank the many faculty, students, staff, and donors whose efforts contributed to the development of the campus' collection of cartographic materials. The libraries and departments at Berkeley collectively hold over 500,000 maps and remote sensing images.
The 250,000th map was a color Landsat photomap of the Mexican State of Colima, recently presented by a former Berkeley student.

The occasion also marked the retirement of the Map Room's card catalog for monographs. Records for these titles now appear in the Library's online and microfiche catalogs. Sue Rhee, Berkeley's Associate University Librarian for Technical Services, noted this was the first campus library to have all its monographic records in machine readable form. A remaining task is the conversion of manual map records.

Phil Hoehn is the Map Librarian. The collection has previously been managed by Shiela Dowd, presently an Assistant University Librarian at UCB, and by Janet Rudd, presently with McClelland Engineers in Ventura, CA. All are members of WAML.

TWELVE CALIFORNIAS

California's newly created State Tourism Commission has designated internal regions as the "12 Californias" (natives always assumed two would suffice, but the plan would certainly add leverage in the U.S. Senate).

Each of these Californias will be promoted individually at a total cost of $5-million, adding an expected $200 million to tourist spending of 28-billion per year, supporting 500,000 jobs and 415 million in local tax revenue.

Flo Snyder, new director of the state Office of Tourism, claims 75% of this business originates in the eleven western States, although only 25% of visits originate there(?). (from an article in the San Diego Union, March 31, 1985).

New Cartobibliography by Walter W. Ristow

Wayne State University Press has announced the publication of American Maps and Mapmakers: Commerical Cartography in the Nineteenth Century, by Walter W. Ristow.

ca. 500 p., 212 illus., 10 x 8.5 in. ISBN 0-8143-1768-5 $60.00

"Pretty Profound"

It's as simple as 1, 2, 3!

1. The world is becoming a bigger place, more densely packed with information. A few years ago the amount of information stored in the world's libraries, computers, and so on, doubled every ten years; now the doubling time is eight years, and it is continuing to shrink. Frederick Turner, "Escape from Modernism (Technology

2. "...fluids and systems become chaotic in a predictable way, through ... "period doubling". The time it takes for a pattern in anything ... to repeat itself keeps doubling until no periodic motion can be seen and the system is in chaos. ... the ratio of the successive intervals is given by a new universal number, 4.66920 ....


3. Marshal McLuhan noticed long ago that the "content" of a medium is always a previous medium. He also remarked that we don't see a medium itself, save as packaging for its content, that helps ease new media into acceptability."


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**Urban Mapping**

A map collecting expedition will be off in June to Mexico City and Buenos Aires/Sao Paulo/Brasilia to obtain detailed plans and planning documents for major urban areas of Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil. Further information can be obtained from Bill Hunt, Pacific Traveller's Supply, 529 State Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (tel. 805/903-4438).

Anyone who has seen the *National Geographic* Magazine's feature on urbanization in the less developed countries, with its predictions of 20 - 30 million residents in numerous urban cores, might gain a bit of solace from Daniel R. Vining, Jr.'s "The Growth of Core Regions in the Third World," *(Scientific American* 252(4):42-49, April 1985. Using some effective computer produced maps, Vining demonstrates how a Gross Domestic Product threshold of $3,000 per capita signals the dissipation of core growth and a spread of money -- followed by people -- to the periphery. Whether Mexico City -- with its projected population of 30,000,000 from the *National Geographic* article, or Buenos Aires, with its centrifugal drift will serve as the right model, both articles make fascinating reading and contain persuasive maps.

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**Hazards Mapping**

**Politics of the Soil**

A rash of magazine and newspaper articles on the soil erosion problems in the United States seemed random in nature -- mixed in as they were with toxicity and acid rain alarms -- until an
article finally appeared noting that the Soil Conservation Service's funding was being eliminated from the federal budget. No mention was made of what would happen to their mapping programs: Important Farmlands, Soil Surveys, and air photo continuity.

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The Soil Survey of England and Wales

The Soil Survey of England and Wales has begun issuing "Regional bulletins" to accompany their six sheet soils map published in 1983. Each bulletin is a thorough interpretation of soil mechanics and potential, of considerable interest to various planning functions. Bulletins are priced at 9-pounds Sterling each, maps at 6-pounds (a six map set at 28-pounds), with 25% discount on orders over 50-pounds. The Soil Survey of England and Wales, Rothamster Experiment Station, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 2JQ. Ask for publications catalog.

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Reprographics

According to the latest Tech Tran (10(2) Spring 1985) the Army's high resolution, large format, electrostatic color copier is emerging from its prototype phase. Plans are to have these in the field by 1991. Since they are being built by Xerox, a commercial equivalent may be available about the same time.

The Army would also like to use such copiers for generating maps directly from computers. For its part, Xerox has always provided for direct copying from color slides and microforms in their commercial color copiers. If all of those possibilities are realized, paper map printing may become a local, on-demand, phenomena.

A preview of this phenomena is discussed in "Cashing in on Hurry Up," by Shawn Tully (Fortune 111(3): 39-44, Feb. 4, 1985). A profile of Key Independent System [KIS] and its founder Serge Crasianski, it details the corporate battle to introduce cheap color copiers by Xerox, KIS, and Canon. The infrastructure is already in place at quick turnaround photoprocessing shops world wide. The KIS color copier, unlike its electrostatic competition from Xerox and Canon, however, is photographic. "The Color 1 photographs the original and prints it on photographic paper. The process enhances the colors and thus produces somewhat brighter copies than its rivals." Production rate is 1 copy in 6 minutes, and additional copies every 36 seconds. "The Canon, by contrast, produces five copies in a minute and Xerox turns out three. The price of the Color 1, however, is just $6,000, versus $52,000 for a Canon model and $23,800 for a Xerox."
Depository Matters

The first "Map Separates" depository shipping lists have been sent to G.P.O. map depositories (Nos. 85-337-P, 85-338-P, 85-339-P). The lists include a claim form. Claims should be postmarked within 60 days of the list's receipt.

Cartographic Controls

Atlas Flexes Long Lats

Street Map Overlay Kit: You now can use Atlas 2.0 or Atlas AMP 1.0 to overlay 5-digit ZIP code or census tract boundaries onto street maps, including any AAA, Rand McNally, and USGS map. The overlay kit will include templates that include plotting area on 8.5" x 11" and 11" x 17" paper and a Scaling Utility software package.

The Scaling Utility will ask you for one latitude and longitude point on the street map, the scale of the street map, and the location of the section of the map that you want to overlay ZIP codes or census tracts.

The street map overlay kit will be available in Spring 1985 and will cost $249. From Strategic Locations Planning, 4030 Moorpark Ave., Suite 123, San Jose, CA 95117, (tel. 408/985-7400). [Source: GeoForum, Spring 1985.]

Perhaps a way out of this is to ask the Library of Congress Copyright Office to include this information in the Catalog of Copyright Entries, or appeal directly to the publishers. General Drafting Company always included coordinates on their maps if memory serves. Perhaps publishers would supply the cataloging fraternity with coordinate lists for their maps. Given a coordinate and a scale it is possible to extrapolate the coordinate boundaries of any map from its physical dimensions.

We Tried

The Proceedings of the 1984 Department of Defense Mapping Charting and Geodesy Conference is "For Official Use Only" (because it contains military unit requirements and proprietary statements produced specifically for internal DOD use).

Prices

Canadian National Topographic Survey - effective April 15, 1985:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>1: 50,000</td>
<td>half sheet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1: 250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1: 250,000</td>
<td>JOG Air Chart</td>
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"Over There" Costs More Over Here

"... librarians subscribing to some British periodicals are required to pay a U.S. subscription price which is significantly higher than the subscription rate charged to libraries within the United Kingdom as well as other overseas libraries." (from an ALA resolution as reported in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin 44(7):30, February 18, 1985).

Bet You Can't Get There From Here Using This

"Publisher's Note" in Creative Sales Corporation's City Map Atlas, 'The Comprehensive Street & Road Directory of the Continental United States for People Traveling Professionally':

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Available for $12.95 from Creative Sales, 762 Algonquin Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005, (tel. 312/ 956-0870) ISBN 0-933162-05-7

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1977 Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico / by William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a supplement and corrigenda to volume 1, by R. Philip Hoehn. WAML Occasional Paper no. 3. LC # 76-2129 Rev.; ISBN 0-939112-03-5 $6.00

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1981 Printed maps of Utah to 1900; an annotated cartobibliography / by Riley Moore Moffat. WAML Occasional Paper no. 8. xvi, 177 p. LC # 81-659; ISBN 0-939112-09-4 $10.00


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