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

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EDITOR'S PAGE

¶ We are pleased to present the views and hopes of Carlos B. Hagen, Director/Map Librarian of the UCLA Map Library, a colleague for whom map librarianship can be grateful and proud.

His article, "Map Libraries and the Armed Services - - A Story of Uneven Relationships", is a history of the Army Map Service/DMA depository program. However, it is not merely a history, it is an advocacy that brings an issue out in the open - where others fear to tread.

The issue he discusses "... is vitally, directly related to a most fundamental principle: the sharing of military research and resources, activities supported by all taxpayers, with American education, local governments, business and industry".

Special attention should be paid to the quotations from Col. Lester F. Rentmeester, which are extremely important within this context. Although more than ten years old, his remarks are most timely and are, hopefully, prophetic. Mr. Hagen expresses hope that Col. Rentmeester's position will ultimately prevail, and I am sure the overwhelming number of map librarians will agree:

... I earnestly hope that some change in attitude or leadership, or awareness of the extreme unhappiness experienced in the academic world will make the DMA more sensitive and responsive to engaging in some sort of ongoing dialogue, give and take, compromises and expanded exchange with the academic community. ...

Carlos Hagen's views need, and deserve, a thorough reading. It is hoped that you will be encouraged to respond. Map Librarianship needs an open and frank dialogue on this issue.

The Defense Mapping Agency is invited to use these pages for its response.

¶ An equally important issue for map librarianship, the future of the Geography and Map Division of SLA, has surfaced again. At the Honolulu meeting of the Division, the membership voted to establish an *ad hoc* committee to study the possibility of disaffiliation with SLA, including the reaffiliation with the American Library Association - or perhaps another organization.

Various positions have already emerged; John Schroeder, President-Elect of the Division, has proposed disaffiliation - and establishment of an independent organization. David Cobb, Map Librarian at the University of Illinois, has also proposed disaffiliation - and reaffiliation with ALA.

I intend, in the coming weeks, to propose the creation of a nationwide federation of all groups that would provide a strong national voice, permit individual choice, retain local and regional groups, and focus common goals in an umbrella organization composed of representatives of all groups interested in cartographic materials in its varied aspects. I hope to present this proposal for discussion at WAML's Spring Meeting in April.

MAP LIBRARIES AND THE ARMED SERVICES - - A STORY OF UNEVEN RELATIONSHIPS

by

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A long, often very close association between the mapping establishment of the U.S. Armed Forces and American map libraries and departments of Geography began with the entry of the United States into World War II. One of the main reasons was the woefully inadequate preparation of the U.S. Armed Forces in terms of geography and mapping. This almost total lack of preparation is well illustrated by an observation made by a high ranking Army officer who once remarked, "At the outbreak of World War II, we weren't caught with our pants down, we had no pants at all!"

One obvious result of this situation was the drafting of hundreds of geographers into the specialized ranks of the Armed Forces, mainly into the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). A roster of those who participated in those formative years of what would eventually become the CIA reads like a Who's Who of American geography and cartography. For many years after the war, in coffee rooms and at geography seminars, professors would tell their avid and enraptured audiences of new students, of their wartime adventures in foreign lands or of the cloak-and-dagger exploits working for the OSS. It is only natural that during the 1950's and well into the 1960's, a sizeable proportion of geography graduates would find employment with the vast geography and mapping establishment in Washington, DC. Moreover, for the geography graduates of those years, it was generally regarded as a great prestige to be chosen for employment by some of those military and federal agencies, especially the CIA. This is perhaps one of the main reasons that explains the excellent quality of the cartographic products of the CIA. Overall, it was a close and cozy relationship that lasted for a quarter of a century until the Vietnam war and the student revolts and protests of the late 1960's soured the picture.

Other instances of close cooperation were to be found -- also by sheer necessity -- between academic map libraries and the armed services. For many years after the war, old timers used to tell exciting and colorful stories concerning the vital role of their map collections in the war effort. A common story repeated everywhere was coming one day to work and finding that the map library had suddenly become a top security area protected by 24-hour armed guards. A true story often told by the late cartographer, Dr. Henry M. Leppard well illustrates this vital role. When Dr. Leppard was a professor at the Department of Geography at the University of Chicago, he made a trip to Germany in 1939, only a few months before the start of World War II. During his stay, he tried to purchase for his map library, a complete set of the topographic series of Germany at the scale of 1:25,000. His request was repeatedly refused due to security reasons. However, at the last minute, and through the sympathetic and personal intervention of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, he was able to get permission for the purchase, and thus obtained for the University of Chicago a nearly complete set with only a few sheets missing, the ones that covered vital, strategic areas of Germany. When the United States entered the

war after Pearl Harbor, this set, according to Dr. Leppard, was the most complete collection of detailed topographic maps of Germany to be found in the United States. Needless to say, it immediately became a top security collection that was photographed and reproduced, and became the basis for the detailed series of maps of Germany prepared for the use of the American forces.

This close relationship and cooperation between academic geographers and cartographers and the armed services brought to academic institutions an immense windfall during the years immediately following the end of the war. In those years the armed services distributed millions of map sheets that were sent to colleges and universities throughout the country. These maps were basically of two different kinds. One type was the maps captured from the Axis Powers, and the others were the surplus maps produced by the Allied Forces. The latter kind was mainly made up of hundreds of various detailed series of many parts of the world, especially of the theatre of war areas prepared both by the American Forces (the Army Map Service, AMS) and by the British forces (the Geographical Section of the General Staff, GSGS).

Shortly after the end of World War II, the depository system was established by the Army Map Service. It represented not only gratitude for the magnificent cooperation of academic institutions in the war effort, but also an important matter of convenience. At the end of the 1940's, the country was entering into the period of the cold war, fear of nuclear attacks, home bomb shelters and civil defense planning. The depository program fitted the spirit of those years. Military people well remembered their dreadful inadequacy of mapping and geographic resources during World War II, and were determined that this should never happen again. Creating a system of map libraries throughout the country not only expressed gratitude, but insured a widespread distribution of basic cartographic resources in case of nuclear warfare. Much credit for establishing the depository system must go to Col. A. G. Mathews, a commanding officer of the Army Map Service at the close of World War II, and to Paul J. Alexander who, until his retirement at the end of 1968, was Chief of the Department of Technical Services of the Army Map Service. Both men were staunch advocates of this cooperation between the military and the academic community. However, shortly after its inception, the depository program had to be suspended in 1951 due to the emergency of the Korean war, and it was not re-established until the late 1950's.

At the height of the program, there were nearly 200 participating academic and public libraries distributed throughout the country. They would receive regular shipments of maps distributed especially by the Army Map Service for this program. The bulk of the depository materials -- and by far the most valuable -- were the topographic series at the scale of 1:250,000. Over 50 of such series were involved in the program. They were known as the "lettered series" because they were preceded by a code letter indicating various regions of the earth (e.g., N-504 "Eastern Siberia", U-542 "Burma", etc.). However, due to a number of internal restrictions imposed by the AMS, there were in the program some major and noticeable gaps. For example, maps of the western hemisphere (Canada, Mexico, Central America and South America) never became part of the system. Neither did maps of a number of countries that was said were sensitive about distributing large scale maps of their territory (e.g., Iran, some Arab countries, Turkey, Greece, etc.). In addition to the excellent series

at the scale of 1:250,000, a number of other series of maps became part of the depository program. One was the International Map of the World (IMW) at the scale of 1:1,000,000, and a number of other regional series and individual maps at smaller scales. It should be clearly mentioned at the onset that the maps distributed under this depository program were never "classified" in the military sense of the term. Rather, these materials were considered to be under an AMS internally imposed restriction known as "not for sale or distribution". The exact criteria and rationale for such an internally determined restriction were never explained in a clear, precise and thorough manner. The Army Map Service also used to emphasize the fact that ownership of the materials had never been relinquished, and that they should be considered as being deposited on a sort of long term lease, but they could be withdrawn at any time upon the official request of the issuing agency (the AMS). The maps, especially the "lettered series" could not be copied unless prior permission was requested from the Army Map Service. Neither could the maps be disposed of or destroyed unless prior permission for such action was secured from the Army Map Service. During the heyday of the depository program (most of the 1960's) the AMS showed a great amount of interest towards what informally was often referred to as the "depository family". High ranking officers of the AMS would often visit the various participating institutions in order to discuss and clarify specific points of the program, and even a Newsletter was produced at irregular intervals.

By the late 1960's however, and especially after the retirement of Paul J. Alexander, a noticeable distancing between the AMS and the depository member institutions could be felt. In the meantime, the AMS had become the U.S. Army Topographic Command, (TOPOCOM) and later evolved into the Topographic Center of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). The DMA, as it will be explained later, is the overall coordinating agency that now directs not only the Topographic Center, but also the former Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (ACIC), now the Aerospace Center, and the former Naval Oceanographic Office, now the Hydrographic Center. There is no question that within the military, many people had become increasingly uncomfortable with the program which they saw as a drain of labor, resources and materials, especially in the busy period of the Vietnam war, and many felt too that the program had outlived its original intention and purpose, and that it should gradually be phased out. Also, there is no question that in the emotionally loaded atmosphere of the late 1960's, the climate of animosity between academic institutions and the military establishment, the student protests and demonstrations, and the new anti-military morality in the academic world played an important role, at least on the emotional side of this matter. However, practically speaking, there were two important reasons that are often mentioned on the side of the military. One is the fact that the military mapping establishment feels strongly -- even adamantly -- that by far its top priority, mission and business should be with the military and not with civilian or academic institutions. The other is the fact that not only the military, but the entire federal mapping establishment learned its World War II lesson not only well, but superbly. As a sad paradox, it was the universities that seemed to be left far, far behind. By contrast, military and federal mapping agencies became thoroughly committed to the latest developments of satellite mapping, high speed computers, the latest techniques of reproduction, automation and data processing. This true revolution in technology and approaches undertaken by the armed services deserves some further discussion. There is no question that the armed services went, in the short span of two decades, from virtually a zero level to the assembling of a gigantic mapping establishment with the

most advanced technology of the space age. It has now become a complex of self-contained systems and activities that, from the actual production of maps and charts to the acquisition and collection of data in many forms, is the most comprehensive and advanced cartographic effort ever seen in the world. The mention of just two remarkable efforts in cartographic production well demonstrates the converging of all the new techniques. One was the detailed mapping of the USSR and continental China (People's Republic of China) using mainly satellite and high altitude photographs. Another venture undertaken mainly in the last decade has been the large scale mapping of the world's ocean floor, (a project wrapped in the tightest secrecy measures) to produce surveys and graphics* connected mainly with purposes of anti-submarine warfare. In the same short span of two decades and, in collecting activities alone, not only the Army Map Service, but other agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, the Naval Oceanographic Office or the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, all of them managed to establish formidable map, imagery, geodetic and cartographic collections unheard of, undreamed of, even in the best academic libraries. It can be seen now why many people among the military felt that the depository program was an anachronism that had outlived its purpose, besides causing a drain of resources and manpower in institutions that should be exclusively at the service of the Department of Defense (DoD) and related military activities.

Some of these attitudes become very evident if we compare the three levels of service offered by the DMA. Their List of Maps for Public Sale is only a few pages stapled together. This "catalog" lists only eleven individual maps and seven general series at scales of 1:1,000,000 or smaller. This "catalog" is just a tiny, almost infinitesimal portion of their immense output. The only important series listed is the IMW. The Map Depository Catalog of the AMS (later Topographic Center) is a slim volume of about 100 pages. However, since the series at the scale of 1:250,000 have been discontinued, and maps at this scale are no longer part of the program, the maps available to educational institutions under the new "depository program" are virtually the same as those listed in the List of Maps for Public Sale. In comparison, the DMA has the following catalogs at the disposal of Department of Defense users: 3 catalogs of aeronautical charts, weather charts and related publications produced by the Aerospace Center; 11 catalogs of nautical charts and related publications produced by the Hydrographic Center; 6 catalogs of topographic maps, city plans, geodetic data and related products produced by the Topographic Center. All of them constitute a series of catalogs over a foot in thickness, containing the most incredible array of large scale series of maps (e.g., scales 1:50,000, 1:25,000 and even larger) of most foreign countries, detailed geodetic data, series of plastic relief models, large scale charts of virtually every port and island in the world, series of continuously updated large scale city plans for most foreign countries, etc., etc. It should be pointed out that of all these catalogs only three are classified, one for each of the DMA Centers (the Air Target Catalog, Catalog of Classified Charts, and Classified Maps and Related Products). Yet it is impossible for civilian or educational users to even have

* In military language, "graphic" seems to have become a favorite term to eventually replace "map" or "chart". A good example of this terminology is the "Joint Operations Graphic" (JOG's), the new topographic and aeronautical world series at the scale of 1:250,000.

access to the set of catalogs. The catalogs, as well as the maps they describe as available have been given the familiar internal restriction of "not for sale or distribution". The only exceptions are the catalogs of the Hydrographic Center (the former Naval Oceanographic Office, and before that the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office). This only because a long legal and scientific tradition dating from the 19th century that specifically states that the mapping and charting branch of the U.S. Navy must provide navigators with nautical charts of various places of the world. Yet, even here a comparison between the catalogs of nautical charts available now, and those available in the past shows that large quantities of charts, especially detailed and large scale ones, have been withdrawn, and are no longer available. These are charts that now can only be found in the Catalog of Classified Charts. For all these areas and waters previously covered, navigators, civilians and non-DoD users must now rely on foreign charts such as those produced by the British (British Admiralty) or the French (Service Hydrographique de la Marine).

Differences in service and availability are thus striking. Through the catalogs mentioned, military and DoD users have unlimited access to what represents the largest, most complete, updated and advanced collection of cartographic materials ever produced in the world. Not only that, but in case their needs are not fulfilled by the internally produced maps, those users may obtain -- using the latest techniques of color reproduction and high speed transmission -- copies of any domestic or foreign maps held in the various map collections of the various centers and facilities of the DMA and other related agencies. This is an awesome complex of libraries continually being enriched by maps, charts and related materials sent by special missions, special procuring and purchasing agents and military attaches throughout the world. In addition, we have to remember the equally awesome collection of millions of high altitude and satellite imagery being recorded and collected on a daily basis by NASA and various special facilities of the Department of Defense.

In the cartographic literature, there is an abundance of articles describing the astonishing advancements experienced by the military in the last three decades in terms of every conceivable aspect of surveying, aerial photography, remote sensing, map production, collecting of cartographic data, etc. However, there are two articles* that I feel deserve special mention. Not only because they offer a surprisingly candid overall view of the entire range of cartographic activities of the American armed services, but mainly because of the high level of policy aims these two articles convey, and the rank of the author. The author, Lester F. Rentmeester, a USAF Colonel, was at that time Chief of the Advanced Systems Office, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). We have to remember that before the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) was created in 1972, the DIA was the agency within the Department of Defense (DoD) responsible for managing, budgeting and coordinating all the cartographic activities of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The very definite policy of the DIA at that time, clearly stated by Col. Rentmeester throughout his articles, was to carefully plan and design all

* Rentmeester, Lester F., "United States Department of Defense Cartographic Data Handling System", The Cartographer, Vol. 3 No. 2, December 1966, pp 127-137, and Rentmeester, Lester F., "The Universal Cartographic Data Base", The Canadian Cartographer, Vol.5 No.1, June 1968, pp 42-49.

military cartographic activities so as to share as much as possible the results of these efforts with non-DoD users; the ultimate goal was to make available all unclassified materials to educational institutions, local governments, business and industry of the United States. The following quotes from Col. Rentmeester's articles makes this absolutely clear:

- a) From the article "United States Department of Defense Cartographic Data Handling System":

Much of the information within the DoD cartographic data handling system is of interest to other federal agencies such as the Coast and Geodetic Service, Geological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and to state and local governments. Within industry, there is a continuous need for this type of scientific information for such diverse efforts as locating stores through vehicular traffic studies, preparing commercial maps, geophysical exploration, oceanographic programs and others. Within the universities, environmental sciences (cartography, geology, geography, etc.) form a common area which could profit from this type of information if people were aware of its existence and knew how to get access to it. One expert indicates that 80 percent of a scientist's time is wasted in trying to obtain the information desired. One way to reduce this cost is to provide a data handling system for this area to service all potential customers.

We are starting on this path by establishing common data elements for mapping, charting, and geodetic information. This includes such fields as using a universal grid system to identify the geographic location of any identifiable point, a common machine language which would transcend normal language barriers, and establishing files for ready access to the customer.

The Federal Council for Science and Technology is being informed on this program and initial efforts are being made to draw other federal agencies into the system. At the educational level, this work is being discussed with the National Science Foundation for its coordination with EDUCOM, so that any unclassified information within the Department of Defense system can furnish the basis for cartographic, geographic, geologic, geophysical and other earth science fields being taught at the universities. Eventually, such a system would provide a solid base for national resources planning in support of the creative federalism programs dictated by the needs of modern society.

- b) From the article "The Universal Cartographic Data Base":

The DoD Cartographic Data Handling System includes millions of maps, nautical and aeronautical charts, publications, photographs, gravity and magnetic data, bathymetry and hydrographic data. The DoD is insuring that this data handling system can

be used interchangeably by the Military Departments, Federal agencies and other interested organizations by standardizing equipments, formats and operating procedures,...

.....The time has come to introduce standardization on a national scale to these activities. It is important that automated data files and software programs can be used interchangeably within this country, both for reasons of economy and vastly improved results of the study efforts. To achieve this purpose, I suggest that the appropriate Federal agency establish an Automated Cartography and Geography Group which would study and recommend a National Cartographic Data Base and a coordinated Geographic Information Data Base. Representation on such a working group should include representatives of industry, educational institutions, federal agencies and technical societies, such as the American Association of Geographers, American Congress of Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Photogrammetry.

However, in 1972 there was a major reorganization of the vast military mapping activities within the Department of Defense. The Defense Intelligence Agency would no longer be responsible for the management, budgeting and coordination of mapping activities. All these activities were placed under a new organization at the agency level, the newly formed Defense Mapping Agency. The DMA would now be responsible for all the mapping activities of all land, sea and air forces, and apparently with a much closer supervision and coordination. It seems that following this reorganization the views of those advocating an end of the depository program for colleges and universities and increasingly severe restrictions for all non-DoD users have prevailed by a wide margin. The DMA, through its actions in recent years seems intent on pursuing a course of increasing distancing and isolation between the military and the civilian and educational world. It seems increasingly and painfully evident that the clearly planned policies, as stated by Col. Rentmeester in his articles have experienced a nearly total reversal.

Although it was often cited in many official publications as an excellent example of cooperation between the academic and the military world in the United States, the AMS depository program, even during the period of maximum cooperation, was not free from a number of serious problems and ill feelings. Much of this stems from the fact that even during the very friendly period, the program was administered with a very strong, inflexible iron hand, and no exceptions or compromises would be allowed. A serious problem arose from the fact that around the early 1960's, the number of depository libraries was frozen at 194. The Army Map Service made it abundantly clear that no arguments to the contrary, no matter how valid, would be accepted, and that the only way for a new institution to get into the program would be for an older one to drop out. Another fact that contributed much to ill feelings among academic geographers and map librarians was another policy of the Army Map Service, also abundantly flaunted and publicized and known as "to all or to none". That is, each participating institution, regardless of its size, importance, or patterns of usage, should receive the same number of sheets for a particular shipment or series. If even one single sheet was missing from a certain shipment, it was disposed of or destroyed in order to abide by the jealously guarded policy of "to all or to none". For the

military, obviously these policies were extremely convenient, very simple to administer and would never raise the issue of preferential treatment or unfair distribution practices. Moreover, they seemed to be particularly proud of these approaches and they consistently flaunted them in their publications in a self righteous way, considering them as "in the best tradition of fair play", and "highly democratic". However, on the other hand, there is no question that those policies were unrealistic and did cause a great deal of hardship in many academic institutions. Geographers and map librarians in the academic world soon began to experience resentment and displeasure and often at professional meetings, one would hear extremely derogatory comments about these policies of the military which often were branded as an illustration of the very narrow, single track, inflexible and very unrealistic approach of the military mind. Yes, these policies of distribution were obviously very easy to administer and justify, but unfortunately they ignored the vast complexity of the academic world and the constantly changing patterns of usage, the emergence of many important, new educational institutions and libraries, and the natural differences in use between various areas of the country. Often, it was suggested to the military to hold some kind of general meeting or assembly in order to discuss these matters. However, the military would have none of it. There was no need for such a meeting or assembly, as the policies described were absolute, inflexible, and not subject to change no matter what reasons were advanced. Moreover, the military often would point out that academic map librarians and geographers should be pleased that the program existed, it was a great favor, a great privilege from an agency which ultimately had very little or no business at all with civilians or educational institutions, in other words, an agency whose main responsibility was to the armed services.

But by far, the worst problems arose when some institutions tried to exert on the military some amount of outside influence through Congressional action. Nothing would anger and irritate the military more than such attempts. This is where the Army Map Service first, and then the DMA, often seemed eager to assert their awesome power and independence from the political world. There have been cases where some libraries that tried to exert such influence were allegedly "punished", and their application somehow "disappeared" or was put at the very bottom of the waiting list. In some other cases, some librarians who had attempted or mentioned such outside action, allegedly received curt telephone calls threatening them with suspension of the depository program, and "other appropriate measures" if they persisted in their attempts to exert such kind of influence.

There is no question that, especially towards the end of the 1960's, many people in the military mapping establishment felt that the depository program had long outlived its purpose and usefulness for the military. Moreover, it represented a drain of resources and manpower. Even though those amounts were extremely minute, especially if compared to the overall picture of military mapping and distribution activities, some people were of the opinion that even a minute diversion was unjustified. By now many in the military mapping establishment felt that they should have no business with the civilian and educational world, their only mission, business and purpose should be towards military users and their needs.

A very opportune and convenient reason to greatly downgrade the depository program seems to have been a major change in the internal production policies

of the Army Map Service that took place in the late 1960's. At that time, it was decided that all the "lettered series" at the scale of 1:250,000 would be phased out and replaced by a new world series at the same scale, the maps designated in very military style as "Joint Operations Graphics" (JOGs). These would be produced in two versions, "ground" or "land" and "air". The land version would be the standard topographic map with shaded relief, and the air version would have aeronautical data overprinted. This became the "World Series 1501". A most important decision made sometime later and affecting the very foundation of the depository program was that the JOGs would not be part of the depository system. Thus, the program was deprived of its most important and fundamental component, the maps at the scale of 1:250,000 and was reduced to a mere trickle of very general maps. In other words, a program virtually based on the minute amounts of general maps for public sale as described on the few stapled sheets that make up the List of Maps for Public Sale.

In 1972 there was a major reorganization of the military mapping establishment. As mentioned earlier, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) would no longer be connected with the mapping activities of the Department of Defense. All these activities were placed under a large, new agency, the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) that would closely supervise and coordinate the work of the three major establishments traditionally connected with cartographic materials for land, water and air. The Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (ACIC) became the Aerospace Center still headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri. The former Army Map Service (which in 1968 had become the U.S. Army Topographic Command -- TOPOCOM --) became the Topographic Center. The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office became the Hydrographic Center. Later on, in 1978, the two Washington, D.C. based facilities were consolidated into a huge single complex, and became known as the Hydrographic/Topographic Center.

For all practical purposes, this major reorganization also signaled the end of the old depository program. It was replaced by a totally new program. Despite the considerable PR, and glowing "officialese" terms with which this program was described by the DMA, there is no question that it was no more than a pale ghost of the old program, and a far less valuable one. The DMA announced enthusiastically that the number of depository members would be increased, and that the shipments would include not only topographic maps, but nautical and aeronautical charts as well. However, a close examination of the program reveals at once its weaknesses and far decreased value for academic institutions (later on, through actual quotes from official correspondence between the DMA and the UCLA Map Library, its greatly diminished value becomes even more obvious).

Topographic maps The most valuable component of the program, the various series at the scale of 1:250,000 were totally eliminated. The topographic maps included in the depository program are mainly a handful of IMW maps at the scale of 1:1,000,000 and seldom the total amount will be over a hundred sheets a year.

Nautical charts The program consists of a number of charts, generally less than one hundred per year, and randomly selected mainly on the basis of internal availability of surplus quantities. It is well known in cartographic and governmental circles that nautical charts are materials subject to rapid obsolescence and large surpluses, and this program seemingly represents for the DMA

a very convenient way to dispose of some of those surpluses, All other charts needed by academic institutions will have to be bought from the Hydrographic Center, or private dealers at the prices charged to the general public.

Aeronautical charts As in the cases described above, the depository program will consist of a handful of aeronautical charts, seldom exceeding one hundred per year, and consisting of charts in the ONC series at the scale of 1:1,000,000. These charts also will mainly be selected on the basis of internal surpluses. As in the case of nautical charts, it is well known that aeronautical charts are also subject to rapid obsolescence and surplus quantities, and the program seemingly represents a convenient way for the DMA to dispose of some of these surpluses. This yearly distribution of randomly selected ONC charts is little different from the "educational package", that is, a sampling package of fifty aeronautical charts that were sent on request to any educational institution that asked for them. This package had been offered for many years by the ACIC. However, the DMA conveniently announced that because this "depository program of aeronautical charts" was established, that distribution of "educational packages" was discontinued. Also, as in the case of nautical charts, this means that other aeronautical charts needed by academic institutions will have to be bought from the NOS or private dealers at the prices charged to the general public.

Together with the announcement of this "expansion" of the program, the DMA stated that the number of depository institutions, frozen for many years at 194, would be increased to 250. However, once that number is reached -- and very much as in the case of the older program -- no other institution could be added unless a former one dropped out of the program.

On the surface, the new depository program announced by the DMA is seemingly a clever PR job that announces not only expansion of the program to include nautical and aeronautical charts, but also announces an increase in the number of depositories to reach 250. On closer examination however, the program offers, especially for academic institutions, many problems and weaknesses, and very little actual value. On the one hand, the exclusion of maps at the scale of 1:250,000 or larger scales makes the program of negligible value for serious users. On the other hand, the randomness and unpredictability of the materials sent makes the overall value extremely low; basically, it is little more than a sampling comparable to the "educational package" described earlier and offered for many years by the ACIC. It is no wonder then that this new depository program has been received in geographic and map library circles with extreme frustration and anger, and often one can hear some academic users referring to this program as, "a slap in the face" or "crumbs from the military".

As has been customary in the past with the military establishment, this new depository program was handed down to academic institutions by the DMA without any previous consultation or input. This attitude, according to the DMA, is not only logical, but proper and necessary, and states strongly once more the increasing distancing and isolation that DMA purposely has established between itself and civilian and academic users. The DMA sees itself -- in a very strong, almost adamant way -- as geared to serve exclusively the needs of Department of Defense users. Civilian and academic needs represent a totally different realm, and the DMA seemingly feels it has neither the personnel nor the facilities or the interest to serve, even partially, those needs. Virtually all such requests

from civilian and academic users are routinely referred to the NOS in the case of nautical or aeronautical materials, or to the NCIC or USGS in the case of topographic maps. As expressed earlier, during the AMS years, the depository program was managed with an inflexible iron hand in terms of distribution or changes. But, the style of communications was, at least on the surface, friendly, even chatty. In later years however, the DMA has developed a very terse, impersonal style of "officialese" where matter of fact rejection of requests or standard referrals to civilian agencies are the general rule. The present depository program seems to represent in a condescending way the most that the DMA is willing to do for academic institutions. It is offered on a "take it or leave it" basis, and seemingly the DMA feels that academic institutions should be happy and grateful that such a token and limited distribution is offered to them.

Perhaps there is no better way to illustrate these new attitudes of the DMA than quoting from the official exchanges of correspondence that recently the UCLA Map Library has had with this agency. Since the answers are offered in a very curt and terse "officialese" some explanation and elaboration of their answers will be necessary.

Q.--.....the new global series is the 1501 commonly called Joint Operations Graphics (JOGs) at the scale of 1:250,000, and in two versions, "land" and "air". These JOGs will of course replace the old lettered series at 1:250,000 that for many years now have been quite obsolete. Some countries seem to be fairly open regarding the distribution of the JOGs, and we regularly receive from countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Australia the new editions of the JOGs covering their territories as they are produced. Other countries, on the other hand seem to be very restrictive concerning the distribution or sale of the JOGs (e.g. some Western European countries). I would like to know what will ultimately be the policy of the DMA regarding distribution of the JOGs. Is there any possibility that we may receive in the near future a complete set of these series as we received in years past a complete set of the old AMS IMW series of the world at the scale of 1:1,000,000?

A.-- We do not anticipate that the Joint Operational Graphics will be distributed to depository members in the near future.

After receiving that curt, two line answer, I pursued the matter further and the following exchange took place:

Q.-- 1)...stock is no longer available for maps in lettered series at the scale of 1:250,000. My assumption therefore is that most likely these lettered series will never be completed, and will remain indefinitely incomplete. Am I correct in this assumption?

2) Since these series are by now very obsolete I requested in my previous letter that I be granted authority and discretion to decide when a responsible and qualified user should be given authorization to reproduce a portion of some of these maps.

This would save the user the long and time consuming process of having to contact your office and waiting -- often for weeks -- for a decision concerning his request. As per my experience of many years, these requests have always been granted. Your reply was, "Your request is under consideration, and we will notify you of our decision in due course". Will you please let me know what progress has been made in this matter?

3) Well over a decade ago it was announced that the lettered series at the scale of 1:250,000 were being phased out. They have been replaced by the new World Series 1501, the Joint Operations Graphics. A number of foreign countries are making these "JOGs" available for sale or distribution. In your previous letter, it was stated that you do not anticipate that these "JOGs" will be distributed to depository members in the near future. I would like to know what specifically are the reasons for such a position. As you can well understand -- and especially in this era of increasing demands for high quality maps -- this is a matter of tremendous and vital importance for map libraries. This is why I believe we have the right to know what specifically are the reasons for a decision of this nature.

A.-- The 1:250,000 scale lettered series have been discontinued.

Stock is no longer available for maps in lettered series at the scale of 1:250,000.

Consideration is now being given to the liberalization of controls concerning the reproduction of depository materials as well as the possibility of including some Joint Operations Graphics in the program. You will be advised as soon as a decision is reached.

This means of course, that the old lettered series at the scale of 1:250,000 will never be completed, and despite its rapid obsolescence, the DMA still requires from member institutions, the strict controls that are specified in the Terms of Membership. The many complaints received on this matter obviously have forced the DMA to consider some liberalization of the controls, and the members of the program will be notified "as soon as a decision is reached". However, this matter is obviously not a top priority for the DMA, and a decision of this nature may take months or even years. It is an attitude reminiscent of the Hollywood film industry and their traditionally blunt admonition: "Don't call us, we'll call you!"

Q.-- In the latest version (1979) of the Terms of Membership we read in part: "...The selection of maps, charts, and publications for distribution is based on several dynamic factors.... No advance determination can be made as to the composition of the distribution in terms of the percentage of maps versus charts in a given shipment.... On an annual

basis, shipments will consist of no more than 300 items...." These statements, unfortunately, are rather vague and give room and leeway for confusion. Take for example the case of nautical charts. We happen to specialize in holdings of the Pacific Ocean. We do not know if certain charts covering areas of the Pacific Ocean that are vital to our collection will be part of the depository program. If, on the one hand, we buy those charts then later we may receive them from you causing duplication and waste of money. On the other hand, if we do not buy them, hoping to receive them from you on the depository program, they may never come, causing considerable inconvenience to our patrons. Therefore, I would like to know what specifically is the basis and rationale under which materials -- especially in our case nautical charts -- are selected for inclusion in the depository program.

A.-- Nautical charts sent in the depository distribution are selected on the basis of releasability and availability. We cannot anticipate which charts will be selected or tailor the distribution to individual needs.

As I stated earlier, the inclusion of nautical and aeronautical charts in the new depository program was seemingly done as a PR effort to appear generous to academic institutions. It is also a very convenient means to dispose of large, unwanted surpluses of such materials that are very common in the production of nautical and aeronautical charts. However, the randomness and unpredictability of such distribution considerably lowers the usefulness of these materials and especially adds to the frustration of map librarians and users. But, as stated in that terse answer, the DMA cannot concern itself with such external problems. Paraphrasing the terse "officialese" of the DMA, their attitude could be summed up as follows, "Our prime responsibility is for Department of Defense users. Needs and concerns of academic institutions are of little importance to us. Our depository program, as determined by us, is the most we can offer you at the present time. You are free to take it or leave it. We cannot make any effort to satisfy your particular needs".

The new depository program and the exclusion of maps at the scale of 1:250,000 has of course caused a storm of criticism on the part of geographers and map librarians of academic institutions. Apparently to placate these critics, the DMA is considering including sometime in the future a few JOGs in the depository program. However, given the attitude of the DMA, some gloomy possibilities emerge:

- a) The JOGs received may be very few in number.
- b) They may likely cover only countries that already make them available.
- c) Even worse, and abiding by those inflexible and vague standards of the DMA, "releasability and availability", and "to all or to none", they may likely be randomly scattered sheets that only add to the frustration of map librarians, geographers and researchers.

The following exchange concerns a matter that has caused many worries and much confusion to map librarians in recent years. Armed Forces officers with academic connections or professors with State Department, AMS or CIA connections are retiring, moving to smaller living quarters, or dying, and the time comes to decide what to do with those boxes of maps, stored for years in attics and garages. They are not classified maps in the military sense. Classified materials are subject to strict handling procedures from the moment they are issued to the moment they are either destroyed or returned to the issuing agency. The handling of classified materials at their various levels is carefully specified, step by step, in a number of manuals and regulations issued by the Department of Defense. For example, AR-380-5 Safeguarding Defense Information, AR-380-51 Transmission of Classified Information, AR-381-2 Disclosure of Classified Intelligence, etc., etc. Rather, those boxes contain maps subject to the familiar, internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution". Besides, the maps most likely have become obsolete. So those boxes of materials have generally ended up in recent years in academic map libraries throughout the country. But also some of those maps are ending up in the hands of dealers who are offering them for sale at premium prices. One guesses that the DMA would like nothing better than to retrieve and destroy every single one of those maps, but this of course is a total impossibility. Many map librarians have experienced considerable worry, feeling that they are dealing with illegal materials, with classified materials they are not supposed to handle or possess, and that any day government agents will come with legal summons asking for the immediate return of those materials. The following exchange, I hope, will clarify the situation and allay such fears.

Q.-- As you probably know, in recent years map libraries throughout the country have been receiving donations of DMA maps from a variety of sources, not part of the depository series. Many of these materials are large scale maps (anywhere from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000) and cover many areas such as Iran, Turkey, Eastern Europe, India, Latin American countries, etc., etc. The donors are generally former members of the Armed Forces or professors or researchers who have obtained such maps either directly from the DMA, or through officials of foreign governments when they did field work abroad in those areas covered. I would like to know what are your recommendations for the proper handling and storage of such materials?

A.-- You will not be required to maintain the maps purchased from dealers or acquired as gifts as part of your depository collection. However, users should be advised that similar maps are not available for sale or distribution from DMA.

This basically means that such maps are not even part of the old depository program, therefore not even subject to the restrictions of copying and circulation and the Map Library can treat them in any way it wishes. The only problem of course is that in case of losses, they can never be replaced and the library had better hold on to them very tightly. This answer also reflects a most peculiar attitude on the part of the DMA. No civilian or educational user may have access to those large scale maps and series (e.g. 1:50,000, 1:25,000 or larger, covering virtually every area of the world). Not even to the catalogs listing them.

Those catalogs, maps and series have been subject for years to the familiar, internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution". Yet now, when some of those materials are found in the possession of some academic map libraries (acquired through private donors or purchased at high prices from dealers), the DMA seems to turn its back on those products and totally ignore and disclaim them.

The following exchange refers to a matter with very serious implications.

Q.-- Recently a number of complete series of DMA large scale maps (from 1:250,000 to 1:50,000) of very recent vintage (late 1960's), and covering areas of Asia and Eastern Europe have been offered for sale by foreign dealers. The price of these maps has been fairly high (around \$5.00 per sheet). Concerning this matter, I have two specific questions:

- a) Under which authority have the sales taken place?
- b) For a number of American map libraries that have acquired these series, which is your recommended method of handling and storage?

A.-- The maps you indicate as available from foreign map dealers were neither supplied by DMA, nor are we able to determine where the dealers obtain them.

A couple of years ago, a large European dealer offered for sale complete series of large scale DMA maps of the type described. Despite the high price demanded (a series covering Poland or Yugoslavia would represent a cost of nearly \$2,000) several American map libraries scraped up the money to buy the series. As a number of rumors have it, these maps came from some American bases in Europe. The rumors state that some enterprising Army personnel, instead of destroying the superseded or duplicate series, sold them to some dealers who in turn offered them for sale at premium prices. And, since the maps were not classified in the military sense, only subject to the familiar, internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution", such actions did not constitute treason, rather only some minor infraction of duty; the type of infraction that seldom can be successfully prosecuted or even traced. This event, because of its serious implications connected with what I have discussed earlier, has caused much anger and frustration among geography and map library circles of American universities. A burning question remains unanswered: "Why such superseded or duplicate series, instead of being destroyed -- or eventually ending up in the hands of foreign dealers who can obtain from them large profits -- are not offered free of charge on a careful and selective basis to major academic map libraries throughout the United States?"

In the late 1970's, the situation between the academic world and the DMA is almost diametrically opposed to what it was during and immediately following World War II. The depository program has virtually ended. What is now known as the depository program -- an unpredictable, random, arbitrary shipment of from 200 to 300 maps per year, generally small scale (MW's, ONC's and nautical charts -- is of negligible value for most academic institutions.

The DMA, especially after its 1978 consolidation has become a gigantic organization, without any doubt, and by far the largest producer of cartographic materials in the entire world. It is headed by a three-star General directly under the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. It even has a Defense Mapping School (DMS) located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia to provide specialized professional and technical training to specialists for the armed services and defense connected agencies. With nearly 8,000 permanent, full time specialized employees, the DMA is one of the largest agencies within the Department of Defense. It is more than three times larger than the DIA, its predecessor in terms of coordination and supervision of all mapping activities within the DoD.

For all practical purposes, the close cooperation that once existed, especially during the wartime years, between the academic community and the armed services in geography and mapping is now but a rapidly fading memory. Moreover, in each one of its public statements and summaries, the DMA seems to want to make it absolutely and unmistakably clear: Its sole purpose, mission and existence is for the benefit of the Department of Defense, armed services, military operations and defense related agencies and activities.

One can thus understand the growing frustration and even anger of the community of geographers, earth scientists and map librarians faced with the granitic facade and curt rejections from an agency that, as we all well know, is the greatest producer and repository of cartographic materials in the entire world. These negative feelings although much stronger in recent years are of course not new. During the relatively friendly and cooperative period of the 1960's, there were numerous problems and frictions. Even during that cooperative period, the attitude of the Army Map Service towards its "depository family" was at turns paternalistic, condescending, stubborn and arrogant. But now the situation is even worse. The DMA has virtually turned its back on the academic community at perhaps the worst time. A time when universities and colleges are plagued by inflation, diminishing resources and budget cuts. At a time when skyrocketing prices of maps -- especially from foreign sources -- have virtually paralyzed the growth and development of even the best academic map libraries. And, at a time when the need for large scale maps on the part of geographers, geologists and all sorts of earth scientists is perhaps the greatest of any time. In sad, almost shocking contrast the waste and destruction of cartographic materials occurring daily at the DMA is awesome. And, we are not speaking of classified materials. We are speaking of materials subject to the internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution". The daily routine of shredding and burning cartographic materials of this kind is nothing new. During the relatively cooperative period of the 1960's, Army Map Service officials would state, often in a boasting attitude, that hundreds of excellent cartographic materials of every kind -- maps, reports, manuals, diagrams, etc. -- all of them unclassified, were routinely destroyed if they did not meet the strict criterion of "to all or to none". Now the criterion seems to be "none to all", and the shredders and incinerators undoubtedly have much larger industrial capacities.

The growing frustration and indignation of geographers, earth scientists and map librarians of the academic world can well be understood. They point out not only the fact that as taxpayers, they do have a say in these matters, but mainly as representatives of institutions of higher learning, they have traditionally enjoyed a privileged status by governmental printing and publishing agencies, which have always understood the need to support in every possible way, educa-

tional institutions and the growth and development of their libraries. But, something that has caused the most justified indignation throughout academic circles is seeing foreign dealers selling -- at very high prices and profits -- large quantities of DMA unclassified maps; materials that as any geographer or map librarian well knows, the DMA routinely destroys by the hundreds virtually every single day,

At professional meetings this growing distance between the DMA and the academic community is the subject of constant discussion and growing frustration and indignation. At such meetings all sorts of proposals are heard. For example, why cannot the DMA order extra printing of particular unclassified series and sell them to academic map libraries? Certainly, even if the maps are sold at a profit, they would be much cheaper than at the prices charged by foreign dealers, who generally ask at least \$5.00 for each one of the sheets of a series. Or, sending all unclassified duplicate or superseded materials to an independent clearing house that in turn would distribute those materials throughout the country on the basis of regional centers, research activities or special needs. Sometimes it has been suggested to use the "Summer Program" of the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division for this purpose. However, this program presents some serious problems. Random access, "first come, first served", trading maps for labor given to LC, unfairness to institutions distant from Washington, D.C., are only some of the serious drawbacks of this program (for a critical view of the Summer Program see: Hagen, C.B., "LC's Summer Special Map Processing Project", Special Libraries Association: Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 79, March 1970, pp. 36-37). Or, other suggestions often heard are why can't the DMA issue microforms of some of their series, very much as it has been done by the USGS, which has placed on microfilm reels, sold at cost, all the topographic maps available for each state? Or, why cannot the DMA produce series of their large scale maps with any sensitive or classified data deleted? Given the immense advances made in automated printing techniques, multiple plates and color separation, this would not be a difficult task. Certainly there is no shortage of constructive ideas and suggestions.

Constantly one hears the talk about the urgent need to have meetings with high level DMA officials in order to engage in active dialogue, give and take, and hopefully to implement some of the dozens of proposals of the type just described. A precedent was established by the meeting that took place in Denver in March of 1978, between a large group of map librarians and high officials from the USGS and the NCIC*. However, an important aspect generally ignored in such conversations is the fact that apparently the DMA sees no need whatsoever to ever engage in such a dialogue, as the DMA sees a fundamental difference between itself and the USGS, NCIC or the NOS. The latter are agencies serving the public at large, and especially educational institutions. As an absolute contrast, the DMA adamantly, bluntly, has apparently cut itself off, as much as possible from any dealings with the public, civilian users or the academic

* This was a most important meeting that resulted in fundamental changes affecting the distribution and depository systems of maps produced by the USGS. For a thorough report of what took place during this meeting, see: Larsgaard, Mary, "NCIC/SLA Meeting, Federal Center, Denver, March 9-10, 1978." Special Libraries Association: Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 113, September 1978, pp. 3-16.

community. As mentioned earlier, it seemingly sees itself as having as its sole purpose and mission to exclusively serve the Department of Defense, military operations or defense related agencies. Personally, I earnestly hope that some change in attitude or leadership, or awareness of the extreme unhappiness experienced in the academic world will make the DMA more sensitive and responsive to engaging in some sort of ongoing dialogue, give and take, compromises and expanded exchange with the academic community. However, I am not that optimistic.

If this cannot be achieved, what other alternative remains for the large academic community of geographers, earth scientists and map librarians of the United States? The answer lies with language and action that the military understands very well: "Realpolitik". There is no question that such a confrontation is a most difficult and unbalanced proposition; not too different from pitting David against Goliath. A hypothetical scenario (that most peculiar term of Washington strategists) is certainly not pleasant. The DMA, faced with threats from, and confrontation with the academic community could easily flex its muscles, muster the entire support of the Pentagon and the awesome weight of its lobbying power. It could be a very nasty, dirty fight indeed. However, the academic community is not without resources. It could muster -- as it has skillfully done often in the past -- a number of very important legal and ethical weapons. The Freedom in Information Act is one of such weapons. Another one is the Federal Depository Program. Another one is the very close scrutiny of the criteria used for classification and restriction of government produced publications, (in the post-Watergate era, this is a most sensitive and troublesome issue for many military and federal agencies). Another important question, directly affecting international navigation, is why so many detailed nautical charts have been withdrawn from public sale, forcing navigators and civilian users to rely increasingly on the products of foreign hydrographic services. But, probably the most powerful weapon is what, since its early years, the Army Map Service first, and then the DMA, have feared and loathed the most: Congressional action, scrutiny and intervention. Unfortunately, the issue of academic institutions getting a much increased share of cartographic materials from an agency dependent upon the Department of Defense is certainly a very minor and obscure issue for many Congressmen. However, this is so only on the surface. Because this issue I discuss is vitally, directly related to a most fundamental principle: the sharing of military research and resources, activities supported by all taxpayers, with American education, local governments, business and industry. And this touches on some fundamental points, precedents and questions:

a) Once the DIA had comprehensive plans of close cooperation and sharing; this is clearly stated in the articles of Col. Rentmeester. Moreover, we have the actual precedent of other defense related agencies which have consistently shown that attitude of cooperation and sharing, most notably NASA and NOS.

b) The present attitude of the DMA seems to indicate an almost complete reversal of those comprehensive plans of close cooperation and sharing of resources and materials. What is the rationale for such a reversal? And, who is or was responsible for such drastic changes?

c) Is that attitude of isolation of the DMA morally justified -- or even in more pragmatic economic terms, a wise and proper one -- given the present economic situation, the pressing needs of academic institutions, and the fact that the gigantic resources and activities of the DMA are supported entirely by all American taxpayers?

d) What is exactly, specifically, the rationale for that massive, internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution" and the resulting wholesale destruction of millions of unclassified materials, especially in view of all the facts and principles mentioned above?

All these issues are fundamental ones, and in the event of such a confrontation actually taking place, there is no doubt that the side of academic institutions would have many friends and powerful allies in Congress.

I have written the preceding lines with the most profound sadness. Mentioning those possibilities, the possibility that such a "scenario" might take place is perhaps a tragic reflection of the divisiveness that can be witnessed in virtually every facet of present day America. It reminds one too much of hostility, civil war, brother against brother. Yet, the growing distancing, lack of cooperation, and unresponsiveness of the military establishment towards the academic community is only too evident, too real to offer any comfort or hope, and especially at this time when it is the colleges and universities that are in dire need of help and support. The fragments of official correspondence I have quoted earlier attest, perhaps better than any other argument, to this alarming distancing, lack of cooperation, even hostility of the military mapping establishment towards the academic community.

The AMS earlier and now the DMA have often stated that members of the academic community or of business and industry, engaged in DoD activities (e.g. weapons systems, anti-submarine warfare, determination of air targets, etc.) are given appropriate clearance, have the "need to know" and they have access to the immense resources of the DMA as any other DoD users. This is not the point I am making. Not at all. What I am speaking of here is about the right of access of the entire academic community, local governments, business and industry of the United States. The academic community, and other responsible civilian users, I am sure, do not want to have indiscriminate access to classified, highly sensitive materials that do pertain to key aspects of national security and defense. Any powerful country like the United States must necessarily protect itself against enemy forces and agents. An intelligence gathering system -- carefully chartered and supervised so as to avoid the gross excesses of the Watergate era -- is needed. Necessary too, is a carefully designed and controlled system of classification for highly sensitive documents and materials. With this I have no argument. But the academic community does not want "crumbs" or meaningless handouts either.

The fundamental point I am arguing, what I am bringing into the open, to full public light, debate and discussion are the crucial points raised in the articles of Col. Rentmeester. Namely, that the vast resources of research and technology, the millions of unclassified items gathered by the military mapping establishment should be at the reach of the academic community at large, should

be accessible to local governments, to American business and industry at large. Those are items vitally needed in geographic studies, soil and mineral exploration, pollution studies and ecological concerns, weather, plant and animal research, transportation studies, urban and economic research, in virtually every kind of modern research and economic activities. Instead, virtually the entire amount of materials produced or gathered by the DMA are locked up, inaccessible, subject to the internally imposed restriction of "not for sale or distribution". It is this posture that constitutes an act of incredible arrogance; total unconcern for the vital and legitimate needs of American scholars, local governments, business and industry. It is like turning the back on those whose taxes have made possible that research, that immense production of materials and that unprecedented accumulation of data and resources. Moreover -- as stated earlier -- present attitudes seem to represent a surprising, almost total reversal of the policies of full cooperation and access clearly stated by Col. Rentmeester at the time when the DIA was responsible for the coordination of all mapping activities within the DoD.

Both as a taxpayer as well as a responsible member of the academic community, I can only share with my colleagues a sense of outrage seeing this lack of cooperation, and some of its painful and tangible results: American map libraries scraping hard-earned taxpayer's dollars to enrich the pockets of foreign dealers in order to acquire superseded, unclassified maps, intended by the DMA to be destroyed, the type of maps and materials that despite years and years of pleas, arguments and begging, the military mapping establishment has obstinately refused to route to American colleges and universities. Materials that year after year have been destroyed, in quantities that now may be counted in the millions, in order to abide by arbitrarily determined internal policies that under public scrutiny and dialogue would likely find little if any defense or justification.

Yes, it has been extremely sad to have to write and state some of the things I have said. To an outside observer, the issues mentioned may seem obscure, even unimportant. Yet, we have to start somewhere, even if the issues seem relatively obscure and unimportant. Also, I happen to know that in high military circles there are many officers who are highly intelligent, very aware individuals who, like Col. Rentmeester, strongly feel that all unclassified military research, resources and materials should be accessible to and shared with the academic community, local governments, business and industry at large. It is my earnest hope that these high ranking officers will be instrumental in effecting desperately needed changes in the entire range of issues I have discussed in this article.

The principles involved in what I have discussed are the overriding issue, and those principles are fundamental indeed. And, given the situation and circumstances I have described -- something that we all in the academic community have endured and know, only too well -- there is no doubt in my mind that the time has come to thoroughly subject to public discussion and scrutiny, the entire range of issues I have discussed in this article.



PUBLISHERS' CATALOGS RECEIVED

- ¶ R. R. Bowker. P.O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
 Divisions: Bowker Publishing Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 5, Epping, Essex,
 CM16 4BU, Great Britain
 Jaques Cattell Press. P.O. Box 25001, Tempe, AZ 85282
 UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010

R.R. Bowker/Catalog/1979-80

- ¶ California Division of Mines and Geology. 1416 Ninth Street, Room 1341,
 Sacramento, CA 95814 (P.O. Box 2980, Sacramento, 95612)

List of Available Publications 1979

- ¶ Halsted Press (a division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.). 605 Third Ave.,
 New York, N.Y. 10016

Halsted Books on Geography and the Earth Sciences

- ¶ Historic Urban Plans. Box 276, Ithaca, New York 14850
Historic City Plans and Views, Spring Supplement, 1979.

WAML

SPRING 1980 MEETING

1980

Western Association of Map Libraries

April 25-26, 1980

U.C. Davis Faculty Club

The Spring Meeting will be a joint meeting with the Map Society of California.

Agenda - tentative

April 25 - afternoon

Map Society of California
Historical map resources

April 26 - all day

Western Association of Map Lib.
Map/Cartographic projects on
UC-Davis campus

Host: David Lundquist
 Map Librarian
 University Library
 University of California-Davis
 Davis, California 95616
 (phone ac916 752-1689)

Maps in advertising
 Other topics to be announced

All Principal Region Members will receive
 details in a mailing prior to the meeting.

DEALERS' CATALOGS RECEIVED

- † Antique Map Mail Auction. 5614 Northfield Rd., Bethesda, MD 20034
Tim Coss. (301) 657-9074, weekday evenings, 6-9, Eastern time.
- Auction [catalog] No. 1 (Closing Date: May 18, 1979) 24p., illus.
Auction [catalog] No. 2 (Closing Date: September 28, 1979) 24p., illus.
- Categorized by area, suggested prices, catalog 2 cites "Prices Realized in Auction 1".
- † W. Graham Arader III, Rare maps, books and prints. 1000 Boxwood Court,
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406 (215) 825-6570
- Catalogue 18 (August, 1979): Americana I 323 items, illus.
Catalogue 19 (August, 1979): Reference Books (Supplement to Catalogues
18 and 19)
- † Bow Windows Book Shop. 128 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1XL,
England. Telephone: 079 16 2839 Cables: Bowbooks, Lewes
- Catalogue Eighty-One: Africa, Voyages & Travel, General Subjects.
- † Forsyth Travel Library. P.O. Box 2975 (9154 West 57th Street), Shawnee
Mission, Kansas 66201
- Maps/Atlases/Sales Aids/Reference/Travel Decor/Displays
- European City Maps: Bartholomew, Hallwag, Falk Plan, Blay, Guides Pol,
Kummerly + Frey, Michelin
United States - State & City Road Maps: Rand McNally, Gousha Map Co.,
Champion Map Company Canada: Provinces & Cities Australia & N.Z.
Mexico: Patria
Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press
Orient & Asia: Kummerly + Frey, Falk, Bartholomew, SunSun
Africa & Middle East: Bartholomew, Kummerly + Frey, Egyptian Govt.,
IGN, Guides Pol, Michelin
- Discounts available for quantity and prepayment.
- † GeoCenter, Internationales Landkartenhaus GmbH. Postfach 80 08 30,
D-7000 Stuttgart 80 (Federal Republic of Germany) Telephone: (0711)
735031, Telex 7 255 405 geo d
- Geo Bücherbrief: Nr. 6 - März 1979. New editions from the whole field
of Geoscience.
- † Geologic Map Service/Telberg Book Corp. P.O. Drawér 920, Sag Harbor,
New York 11963
- 323/
Catalog pages 316, 326, 317: Geological maps of Latin America.

- ¶ Michael Ginsberg Books, Inc. Box 402, Sharon, Mass. 02067
(617) 784-8181 or 784-6929
- Catalogue Nineteen: Rare Americana/books, pamphlets, newspapers, and documents. 200 items, illus.
- Includes many items related to the West, some maps.
- ¶ The Jenkins Company. Box 2085, Austin, Texas 78768 (512) 444-6616
- Catalogue 119: Rare Books.
Catalogue 120: Early American Imprints II, a collection of works printed in America between 1662 and 1800
Catalogue 121: Indians of the America, a catalogue of books, pamphlets, broadsides, and documents.
- ¶ J. Patrick McGahern - Books Inc. 763 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 3V3 Tel: 233-2215
- Catalogue No. 34: Scarce and Interesting Canadiana
Catalogue No. 35: " " " "
- ¶ Mapsellers Limited. 37 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HE, England
Telephone: 01-836-8444 Telex: 28883
- Mapsellers, Issue No. 11, April 1978. This is a catalogue, but includes an article by A. Carson Clark on "Antique Maps" and a comparison of prices paid in 1975 and 1977.
- ¶ Rudolf Muller, International Booksellers BV. P.O. Box 9016, 1006 Amsterdam, Holland Telephone: 020-165955 Telex 12582 rmbks
- Catalogue No. 10/79: Cartography, Geodesy, Surveying and related sciences; new and antiquarian books, selected stocklist, maps and atlases.
- ¶ Martinus Nijhoff Booksellers & Subscription Agents. P.O. Box 269, 2501 AX The Hague, The Netherlands Tel: 070-46 94 60 Telex 34.164
- Nijhoff Select: No. 538, May 1979: New and forthcoming publications in ethnology, geography, cartography, folklore.
- ¶ North Star Media (London) Limited. 110 Langton Road, London, Ontario, Canada N5V 2M1 Phone (519) 453-2111
- Airphotos: 4 sets of 19" x 19" aerial photos (in color) of various sites throughout the world. \$15.95 ea. for 12 photos in ea. set
- North Star Media is also a dealer for Michelin guides and maps, the series of historical maps of Canada published by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, and road and city maps of Canada and the U.S. (Rand McNally, Creative Maps, Mapart, Gousha).

- ¶ Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523
- Map and Atlas Catalog 1979: Haack wall maps, Karta Mira, Metamorphic map of Asia, World Ocean Atlas, International geological and geophysical atlas of the Indian Ocean, True visual magnitude photographic star atlas, maps and atlases from the British Book Centre, etc.
- ¶ P. J. Radford. Sheffield Park, Nr. Uckfield, Sussex, England
Telephone: Dane Hill 531 (STD: 082 573 531) Cables: Atlas, Uckfield, England
- Catalogue No. 24: Americana. 85 items, illus.
- ¶ Cedric L. Robinson, Bookseller. 597 Palisado Ave., Windsor, Conn. 06095
Telephone (203) 688-2582
- Catalogue 133, Spring 1979: Americana/Connecticut.
- ¶ Philip A. Rousset/The Windsor Collection. Box 4080, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware 19807 Tel: (9302) 655-0362 or 772-3837
- Catalog 9: The Windsor Collection/Early Maps and Atlases
CONTENTS: Africa, Maps by Herman Moll, America, Atlases and Geographies, Australia and the Pacific, Europe, The Holy Land, The Middle East, China, and Japan, The New World, The World. 215 items, illus.
- NOTE: After Aug. 15, 1979, the address of the Windsor Collection will become: Philip A. Rousset/The Windsor Collection, 19 Sheafe St., Portsmouth, N.H. 03801 Tel: (603) 431-5496
- ¶ L. S. Straight. 101 Maple Street, Weehawken, N. J. 07087 (201) 863-9115
- Catalogue No. 329: Americana - 217 items
Catalogue No. 330: Americana - 83 items
- ¶ R. V. Tooley Limited. Church Square, 48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 5AE, England Tel: Tring (044282) 3623 Cables: Nevmaps Tring
- Catalogue Number One: Tooley's/A selection of 500 maps and atlases. 128 pp., illus. (seven color illus.).
- Item No. 1 is a Portolan Chart by Maggiolo (1591) @ £30,000.
- ¶ R. M. Weatherford - Books. P.O. Box 3211, Columbus, Ohio 43210
Tel: (614) 262-5651
- Catalog 24: The Lure, Romance, & Reality of the West; over 900 items, mostly Western, representing a wide variety of entertaining and collectable materials in the following categories: cattle ranching, early law, cowboys, etc. (includes some maps)

USED AMERICAN MAP PRICE AVERAGES 1978

by

R. Philip Hoehn
The Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley

The prices of used maps continue to increase, and at an ever-faster rate. While the average (mean) price of a pre-1910 American map was \$179 in 1976, it had risen to \$195 by 1977, and to \$242 by 1978. The average price increased by \$16 from 1976 to 1977, and by \$47 from 1977 to 1978. On a percentage basis, the rise was 9 percent from 1976 to 1977, and 24 percent from 1977 to 1978. The range of prices, interestingly, stopped at \$3,500 in all three years from 1976 to 1978, but the lowest price increased during these years from \$6 to \$11.

With an increase in price of \$63, or 35 percent, from 1976 to 1978, maps would appear to be keeping well ahead of the rate of inflation. Price rises of this magnitude, however, are putting originals beyond the reach of most map libraries. Alternative ways of obtaining cartographic information, such as in facsimile or microcopy, will certainly become increasingly attractive, if not essential, for map curators.

The averages shown in the accompanying table were taken from a ten percent sampling of entries from antiquarian book and map sellers' catalogs. Only maps of the Americas or features therein were included. Because the data was collected from catalogs, it excludes sales made through other channels -- we have all heard of auction sales well outside the range of prices in this survey, for example. Since the averages represent only aggregate figures indicating broad price trends, they cannot, of course, be used to determine the value of a particular map. Reputable antiquarian booksellers continue to be the best source for such information.

NOTES

For 1976 and 1977 data sources, see the author's "Used American Map Prices 1976-77", in the Information Bulletin v.9(1978)245-6. The following catalogs were used for 1978 figures: W. Graham Arader [19th c. maps of W. States, May], 16, 17; Richard B. Arkway 12; The Cartographer 9; Casten 1-77; J.A. & R. Casten 3; The Compass 39; Francis Edwards 1014; Richard Fitch 30, 31; The Globe [March?], List 41; K.S. Kapp 15; Lane' Repository 816; P.J. Radford Americana 21, 22; Walter Reuben 30-32; Harry L. Stern Antique maps 3; Paul Roberts Stoney Antique Maps of America 1-78, 2-78; Weinreb & Douwma 18.

USED AMERICAN MAP PRICE AVERAGES 1978

SURVEY YEAR	DATE OF PUBLICATION				
	To 1700	1701-1800	1801-1850	1851-1910	All Years
AVERAGE (MEAN) PRICE					
1976	\$473	\$272	\$104	\$ 47	\$179
1977	395	288	132	47	195
1978	705	274	146	116	242
DOLLAR INCREASE					
1976-1977	- 78	+ 16	+ 27	0	+ 16
1977-1978	+ 310	- 14	+ 15	+ 69	+ 47
1976-1978	+ 232	+ 3	+ 41	+ 69	+ 63
PERCENT INCREASE					
1976-1977	- 16	+ 6	+ 26	+ 1	+ 9
1977-1978	+ 79	- 5	+ 11	+ 147	+ 24
1976-1978	+ 49	+ 1	+ 39	+ 147	+ 35
RANGE OF PRICES					
1976	20-1,900	10-3,500	8-1,500	6- 700	6-3,500
1977	25-2,500	15-3,500	12-3,000	5-1,250	5-3,500
1978	25-2,500	18-3,500	11-2,000	16- 650	11-3,500

by R. Phillip Boehn [W Assn Map Lib Inf Bull 11 (1) (November 1979)]

BENCH MARKS! !

Janet Rudd, Map Librarian, University of California, Berkeley, has tendered her resignation effective October 12, 1979, and has announced her forthcoming marriage to Larry Carver, Map Librarian, University of California, Santa Barbara. They will reside in Santa Barbara.

Ralph Ehrenberg, Director, Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives, U.S. National Archives, has been appointed Assistant Chief, Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Elaine Moore, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed Map Reference Librarian of the Map Collection, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Coolie Verner, world renowned educator and cartobibliographer, University of British Columbia, died at his home on Mayne Island, British Columbia, on the morning of October 12, 1979. His *tour de force* The Northpart of America, which includes a definitive statement on "Carto-bibliographical Description", will soon be released by the publisher.

Steven Z. Hiller, Map Librarian, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, has been appointed Map Librarian, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle.

Roman Drazniowsky, Curator of the American Geographical Society Collection, and editor of Current Geographical Publications; and, William C. Roselle, Director of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, jointly received a Special Citation from the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association on June 13, 1979 at the SLA meeting in Honolulu. The Special Citation, in part, reads:

The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association is pleased to present a special citation to two of the many individuals responsible for saving intact the largest privately owned geography and map collection in the Western Hemisphere. This research collection of more than 600,000 carefully selected items in geography and related disciplines was a central resource of the American Geographical Society, the oldest such society in the United States. Since its establishment in 1852, the Society's collection has served the diverse needs of its research staff and of other scholars throughout the world. The professional staff of the Society has been active in the affairs of this Division from its inception and many have assumed leadership roles in it.

The two recipients labored four years to secure a new home where this distinctive collection could be maintained intact and to oversee the many details necessary to assure safe and efficient removal of the collection from its long-time home in New York to its new home in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library.

We thank William Roselle and Roman Drazniowsky for their efforts to save this significant collection and in recognition of those efforts, present each with a Special Citation.

BENCH MARKS ! ! (continued)

Charles A. Seavey, Documents & Maps Librarian, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, has accepted the position of Head of Government Publications, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. The Map Collection is part of his responsibility.

Joanne M. Perry, formerly of the Map Collection, University of Arizona, Tucson, has been appointed Map Librarian, Oregon State University, Corvallis. She works under the administrative direction of David Schacht.

New Principal Region Members

Nancy L. Blair, Reference Librarian, Library, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park

Charlotte Brennan, Learning Resources Center, Yavapai College Library, Prescott, Arizona

Cynthia J. Brown, Los Angeles, California

Steven Z. Hiller, from Oklahoma State Univ. to University of Washington, Seattle

Dorothy McGarry, Physical Sciences & Technology Libraries, Boelter Hall, University of California at Los Angeles

Elaine Moore, from Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee, to University of Arizona, Tucson

Rosemary Papazian, San Francisco, California

Joanne M. Perry, from University of Arizona, Tucson, to Oregon State University, Corvallis

Dale Steele, Carson City, Nevada (from Eugene, Oregon)

Richard Stone, Pullman, Washington

Eleanore E. Wilkins, Head Librarian, Library, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park

New Institutional Member

Sunnyvale Public Library, Sunnyvale, California

New Associate Members

John D. Burlinson, Map Librarian, Perry-Castaneda Library, University of Texas, Austin

Elizabeth Hamilton, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

Hugh C. Larimer, Map Librarian, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Ron Weber, Photo/Carto Data Manager, Lunar and Planetary Institute, Universities Space Research Association, Houston, Texas

Mary Larsgaard, past-President WAML, present Chairman SLA G&M Division, represented both organizations in Ottawa, October 1-5, at a meeting of representatives of The British Library, The Library of Congress, and the Canadian Library Association to formulate rules for cataloging maps under the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules II.

NEWS NOTES

¶ Nancy J. Pruett, WAML Member, UCLA Geology-Geophysics Library, has reported the results of a Questionnaire On USGS Open-file Reports; GIS Newsletter (Number 58, June 1979)(published bi-monthly by the Geoscience Information Society) p. 3.

The June WAML Information Bulletin (Vol. 10, No. 3) carried an appeal for those concerned about USGS Open-File Reports to report to Ms. Pruett.

In summary, the response so far has pointed to " ... three areas of needed improvement with possible solutions: (1) the Open-File Service Section needs to improve service by instituting deposit accounts, rush service, a toll-free order number and other improved acquisition procedures. (2) Indexing services should include Open-file reports systematically. (3) A full or limited depository system or some other system of free access to the information in Open-file reports is needed."

¶ The National Cartographic Information Center Newsletter No. 9, Spring 1979 contains several important announcements for map librarians:

1. The Newsletter will be issued more frequently.
2. The Map and Chart Information System has been unveiled. This is a computer-based system for distributing information about U.S. maps and charts. This system has great potential as a reference tool - on-line as well as printed cartobibliographies - for demand searching.
3. USGS Topographic Division is developing plans for traveling exhibits that describe products, systems, and services available from USGS. Exhibits would be available for loan to map libraries, WAML conferences, etc.
4. The 30,000 place names that appear in the U.S. National Atlas gazetteer are now available on microfiche (seven sheets). The file may be ordered from the User Services Section at NCIC Reston.
5. Gazetteers of the States of the United States are now being produced professionally on contract to NCIC. The states of Alaska, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Kansas, and Colorado have been completed. Work is underway on Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming. Check with NCIC for latest details: User Service Section, NCIC, USGS, 507 National Center, Reston, VA 22092 (703) 860-6045.
6. The Chief Geographer of USGS has responded to requests to add a new USGS map series to the list of products distributed to Map Depository Libraries: the Land Use-Land Cover map series. This is an important series, and we welcome its addition to our group of cartographic reference/research options available to the public.

¶ The Bulletin of the SLA Geography and Map Division (No. 116, June 1979) includes an article by WAML Member Mary B. Ansari entitled: "New Map Room Opens at the University of Nevada, Reno" (pp. 40-42). A floor plan of the library accompanies the article. WAML Members will remember visiting this beautiful establishment during our Fall 1978 meeting.

Page 62 of this same issue carries an announcement by Louis Cardinal, Head, Modern Cartography Section, National Map Collection, Canada, that the Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale will no longer be published.

While we mourn the passing of the BCI, we can also be happy to learn that G.K. Hall & Co (Boston) has decided to proceed with an annual Bibliographic Guide to Maps and Atlases. The first annual is scheduled for release in early 1980 and will cover cartographic materials cataloged by the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress between September 1, 1978 and August 31, 1979.

The materials to be included are maps, atlases, and other cartographic publications: individual sheet maps, set maps, atlases, globes, books about maps, history and study of map making, techniques of map making, computer cartography, cartographic periodicals, and cartobibliographies. The guide will be international in scope and include the following range of call numbers: G 1001-3102 (atlases), G3160-9980 (maps), GA 1-87 (mathematical geography, cartography) and GA 101-1999 (cartography). Journal articles, analytics, and articles in non-map sources will also be included if cataloged by NYPL.

The Bibliographic Guide to Maps and Atlases is to be in dictionary arrangement. Entries will be by title, personal name, corporate name, conference or meeting, series, topical name, and geographic name. Geographic names by subject include the following: natural features, geographic regions, archeological sites, parks, etc.

The Information Bulletin will continue to report on this exciting development. [We are thankful to Phil Koehn of The Bancroft Library for the news about The Bibliographic Guide to Maps and Atlases.]

¶ The Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (Number 31, June 1979) has a new Editor: Bob Batchelder, Map Librarian, Map and Airphoto Division of the University of Calgary Library. Bob is also a Principal Region Member of WAML and takes over his Editorship from another WAML Member, Ron Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta.

We wish Bob much success in this new responsibility, and from the initial production it is clear that he will have little difficulty fulfilling the high standards and expectations set by his predecessors and ACML Members.

Pat Fysh, University of Toronto Library, reviews Harold Otness' Index to Early Twentieth Century City Plans Appearing in Guide Books (WAML's Occasional Paper No. 4). p.35-36.

The 1980 Annual Conference will be held at University of Alberta, Edmonton.

¶ The Globe (Number 11, 1979) Journal of the Australian Map Curators Circle and its supplement, Newsletter 12 (April 1979):

Dorothy Prescott, current President of the AMCC, has been appointed Map Curator at the National Library of Australia, Canberra. She has been the map librarian at Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne.

The 1980 AMCC Conference is likely to be held in Perth rather than Bathurst, N.S.W. It is hoped the venue will be the Department of Geography at the University of Western Australia and tentative dates are May 14-16.

Judith Wells, Map Librarian, State Library of Victoria, is the author of a review of Robert J. Haywood's Fire insurance plans in the National Map Collection, and Volume 2 of the Union list of Sanborn fire insurance maps held by institutions in the United States and Canada (WAML Occasional Paper No. 3). "Clarity in layout is not, however, a feature of the second publication, Union List The list is not easy to use, because of the very small print and the need to keep referring back to the list of contributing institutions and abbreviations. ... " She does, nevertheless, recognize the validity of such a publication and calls for "... simple lists of plans (nothing of the complexity of the Canadian and American listings) could make worthwhile contributions to future issues of The Globe." (pp. 69-70)

Mary Larsgaard's Map Librarianship: an introduction (Libraries Unlimited 1978) is reviewed by Ann Brown, Monash University Library, and Editor of The Globe, on pp. 71-72

Australian Map Curators Circle, P.O. Box E133, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

¶ Library of Congress Information Bulletin. Vol. 38, No. 24 (June 15, 1979)

Recently Library of Congress staff members in the Automated Systems Office, Network Development Office, and Processing Services cooperatively undertook an analysis of the MARC data base to determine the frequency distribution of name headings.

The results of this analysis are being used in several ways to assist in the conversion of the Library's authority files to an automated system. A total of 1,930,310 records in the books, serials, films, and maps formats, dating from the beginning of the MARC data base, were examined, and from them 1,030,913 unique headings were counted. From this group, a total of 757,431 normalized unique headings were found. "Normalized," for this project, meant that corporate headings were counted as being identical if (1) the parent body matched despite any differences at the subdivision level, or (2) if the body was entered under place, the headings were considered identical if a match could be made through the first subdivision.

One of the byproducts of the study is a listing of the 100 most used normalized headings (with the number of occurrences in each instance) in the MARC data bases. A selection from the LC list is presented here, citing those entries that may be most familiar to map librarians. Several caveats are in order, however; the occurrence of such headings as "United States," "Great Britain," "Brazil," "India (Republic)," and so on

can be attributed to the inclusion of names as subject headings in this listing. Also, the presence of certain map publishers results from their serving as access points for cartographic materials.

100 Most Used Headings (some omitted)

	<u>Number of MARC Records</u>
United States. Congress.	16,933
United Nations.	4,390
Shakespeare, William	3,842
National Audiovisual Center	3,448
United States. Geological Survey.	3,184
United States.	3,073
United States. Library of Congress.	2,373
United States. Dept. of State.	2,020
California. University.	2,014
United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,945
United States. Dept. of Agriculture.	1,886
United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,733
United States. Army.	1,333
United States. Central Intelligence Agency.	1,310
Falk-Verlag.	1,048
Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii.	935
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.	928
United States. Forest Service.	903
United States. Soil Conservation Service.	884
Rand McNally and Company.	650
Automobile Club of Southern California.	621
Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, Warsaw	546

¶ Library of Congress. Information Bulletin. Vol. 38, No. 32 (August 10, 1979)

Early maps and the formation and development of the nation's capital are the focus of the Summer 1979 issue of The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. The lead article, "The Delineation of a Grand Plan" is by Richard W. Stephenson, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section of LC's Geography and Map Division (and a WAML Associate Member).

Ralph E. Ehrenberg (now of the LC Geography and Map Division, and WAML Associate Member) outlines the "Mapping the Nation's Capital: The Surveyors Office, 1791-1818".

The final article, by Walter W. Ristow, honorary consultant to the LC in the history of American cartography and former chief of the Geography and Map Division, is "Aborted American Atlases".

This issue is a cartobibliographic work that should be acquired and treated as a standard and definitive reference work. It is available for \$2.25 and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

AACR 2 Options Proposed by the Library of Congress (Chapters 2-11)

Prepared by Ben R. Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy.
 [This appears as an Appendix to the August 10th issue, pp. 307-316,
 and the following excerpt appears on pp. 307-309.]

Chapter 3 (Cartographic Materials)

3.1C. *Optional addition.* General material designation.

3.1C1. Add, immediately following the title proper, the appropriate general material designation as instructed in 1.1C.

Central Europe [GMD]

Camden's Britannia, 1695 [GMD]

Decca aeronautical plotting chart [GMD]

Comment: Do not apply the GMD option to cartographic material.

3.2B3. *Optional addition.* If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from previous editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

Comment: Do not apply the option. If the edition statement could be supplied by the cataloger, there would be too much danger of bibliographic "ghosts." The notes area seems a better place for information of this type that the cataloger feels should be supplied. (This position agrees with the decision we made for the general chapter.)

3.3B2. *Optional addition.* Give additional scale information that is found on the item (such as a statement of comparative measures or limitation of the scale to particular parts of the item). Use standard abbreviations and numerals in place of words. Precede such additional information by a full stop.

Scale 1:250,000 1 in. to 3.95 miles. 1 cm. to 2.5 km.

Comment: Apply this option.

3.3C2. *Optional addition.* Add associated phrases connected with the projection statement if they are found on the item, its container or case, or accompanying printed material. Such associated phrases concern, for example, meridians, parallels, and/or ellipsoid.

Transverse Mercator proj. Everest spheroid

Azimuthal equidistant proj. centered on Nicosia, N35°10', E33°22'

Comment: Apply this option.

3.3D. *Optional addition.* Statement of coordinates and equinox.

3.3D1. Give the coordinates in the following order: westernmost extent of area covered by item (longitude); easternmost extent of area covered by item (longitude); northernmost extent of area covered by item (latitude); southernmost extent of area covered by item (latitude).

Express the coordinates in degrees (°), minutes ('), and seconds (") of the sexagesimal system (360° circle) taken from the Greenwich prime meridian. Precede each coordinate by W, E, N, or S, as appropriate. Separate the two sets of latitude and longitude by a diagonal slash, and separate each longitude or latitude from its counterpart by a dash.

(E79°-E86°/N20°-N12°)
 (E15°00'00"-E17°30'45"/N1°30'12"-S2°30'35")
 (W74°50'-W74°40'/N45°05'-45°00') [sic]

Comment: Do not apply this option.

Optionally, give other meridians found on the item in the note area (see 3.7B8)

Comment: Apply this option.

3.4D1. Record the name of the publisher, etc., and *optionally* the distributor, as instructed in 1.4D.

Southampton : Ordnance Survey
 Point Reyes, Calif. : Drake Navigators Guild
 Paris : Institut géographique national
 [London] : Royal Geographical Society
 Montréal : Éditions FM
 [Chicago] : Chicago Area Transportation Study
 Amsterdam ; London : North-Holland Pub. Co.
 (For a cataloguing agency in the United Kingdom)

Comment: Apply this option.

3.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

3.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

Copenhagen : Geodætisk Institut ; [London] Stanford [distributor]

Comment: Apply this option so that such terms as "distributor" and "publisher" will be added to entities named in the imprint area whenever necessary to clarify the function of the particular person or body. It is expected, however, that the need for clarification will vary from case to case, and the cataloguer's perception of the need will also vary. Thus, no great effort at uniformity will be attempted. (This position agrees with the decision we made for the general chapter.)

3.4G2. *Optional addition.* Give the place, name of printer, etc., and/or date of printing, etc., if they differ from the place name of publisher, etc., and date of publication, etc.; and are found on the item, its container or case, or accompanying printed material; and are considered important by the cataloguing agency.

London : Laurie & Whittle, 1804 (1810 printing)

Comment: Apply the option so that at least in some cases valuable information about a printer, for example, will not be lost. We recognize, however, that a high degree of uniformity need not be attempted when deciding in precisely which cases such data "are considered important by the cataloguing agency." (This position agrees with the decision we made for the general chapter.)

3.5D. Dimensions

3.5D1. Maps, plans, etc. For two-dimensional cartographic items, give the height x width in centimetres, to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if a measurement is 37.1 centimetres, record it as 38 cm.); *optionally*, for early and manuscript cartographic items, give the dimensions to the nearest millimetre. Give the measurements of the face of the map, etc., measured between the neat lines. Give the diameter of a circular map, etc., and specify it as such. If

a map, etc., is irregularly shaped, or if it has no neat lines, or if it has bleeding or damaged edges, give the greater or greatest dimensions of the map itself. If it is difficult to determine the points for measuring the height and width of the map, etc. (e.g., when the shape is extremely irregular, or when it was printed without one or more of its borders, or when it lacks one or more of its borders), give the height x width of the sheet specified as such.

1 map : col. ; 25 x 35 cm.

1 topographic drawing ; 40 x 23 cm.

1 ms. map ; 123.5 x 152.4 cm.

1 map : col. ; 45 cm. in diam.

Comment: Do not apply this option.

3.5D3. Relief models. For relief models, give the height x width in centimetres as instructed in 3.5D1, and *optionally* add the depth.

1 relief model : col., plastic ; 45 x 35 x 2 cm.

Comment: Apply this option.

3.5D5. *Optional addition.* Containers. Add the dimensions of a container, specified as such, to the dimensions of the item.

1 globe : col., plastic, mounted on a metal stand ; 20 cm. in diam. in box, 40 x 12 x 12 cm.

1 map : col. ; 200 x 350 cm. folded to 20 x 15 cm. in plastic case, 25 x 20 cm.

Comment: Apply this option.

3.5E1. Record the name, and *optionally* the physical description, of any material that is issued with the item and is intended to be used in conjunction with it, as instructed in 1.5E.

17 hydrographic charts ; 90 x 96 cm. + 1 book (xvii, 272 p. ; 25 cm.)

Comment: Apply the option on a case-by-case basis. The information is valuable when the accompanying material is substantial in extent or is particularly significant for some other reason, e.g., its nonbook nature. For other items such additional information is not worth the time necessary to formulate it. (This position agrees with the decision we made for the general chapter.)

3.8D. *Optional addition.* Terms of availability

3.8D1. Give the terms on which the item is available as instructed in 1.8D.

£4.40 (complete collection). -£0.55 (individual sheets)

Comment: Apply the option with few exceptions (e.g., price will probably be omitted from the description of noncurrent items). We feel that experience has proven that price and other data about the availability of an item are useful features of the item's bibliographic record. (This position agrees with the decision we made for the general chapter.)

¶ Library of Congress. Information Bulletin. Vol. 38, No. 33 (August 17, 1979)

This issue (pp. 320-322) includes a draft statement on the LC Cataloging Priorities. The value of materials to research are given High, Medium, and Low values.

- ¶ The United States Board on Geographic Names, Domestic Names Committee, held its 370th meeting at the Menlo Park headquarters of the U.S. Geological Survey, on October 25-26, 1979.

The Committee took no action on the question of renaming Mount McKinley, choosing to await the outcome of proposed action in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressmen from the state of Ohio, the birthplace of the former President, William McKinley (1897-1901 term), are anxious that any honor to him not be abandoned. Denali is the preferred name by Alaskans, where the 20,320 foot mountain is the highest in North America. (for background, see Reference Round-Table No. 9, pp. 191-194, Information Bulletin Vol. 10, No. 2, March 1979.)

The Committee did adopt a proposal of photographer Ansel Adams to rename Pebbly Beach (not the famous Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula) to Weston Beach, in honor of the late photographer Edward Weston. Located at Point Lobos State Reserve, south of Monterey, the new Weston Beach was adopted by unanimous vote. A map of the new-name location follows this page.

Donald J. Orth, Executive Secretary, Domestic Geographic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, in a Draft Proposal (dated 9-5-79) presented the following definition of Geographic Name and has asked for comment:

Geographic Name: A Definition¹

"A geographic name² is the proper name, or geographic expression, by which a particular geographic entity³ is, or was, known. It is a noun phrase of one or more words used consistently in spoken and written⁴ language to refer to⁵ a particular, relatively permanent place, feature, or area on the earth's surface, or to a conceptually related group of such places, features, or areas."

¹Based in part on the definition given by Marcel Aurousseau in The Rendering of Geographical Names, 1957.

²"Geographic name" here is considered synonymous with "place name".

³A geographic entity includes all relatively permanent parts of the natural and manmade landscape that are classified and named in normal cultural context and can be identified by location, position, or extent. It is any part of the world (continent, ocean, zone, pole, etc.), feature of the earth's surface (stream, mountain, lake, mountain pass, bay, ridge, channel, valley, canyon, etc.), organic aggregate (coral reef, forest, grassland, etc.), bounded unit of organization (state, county, borough, city, town, parish, park, reservation, preserve, etc.), and manmade entity (city, village, dam, reservoir, road, path, etc.).

⁴Names normally originate in spoken language and are sound symbols involving pronunciation. When transcribed into writing they become fixed visual symbols that involve matters of spelling, form, and capitalization.

⁵A geographic name originates within the mind of an individual and is normally accepted and used by a consensus of other individuals. The word or words used in the name have lexical meaning which are relevant to the situation at the moment of naming. Once a name is established, however, it takes on a new meaning which is referential. The lexical meaning of the word or words used in the specific part of the name are transposed into a simple label function.



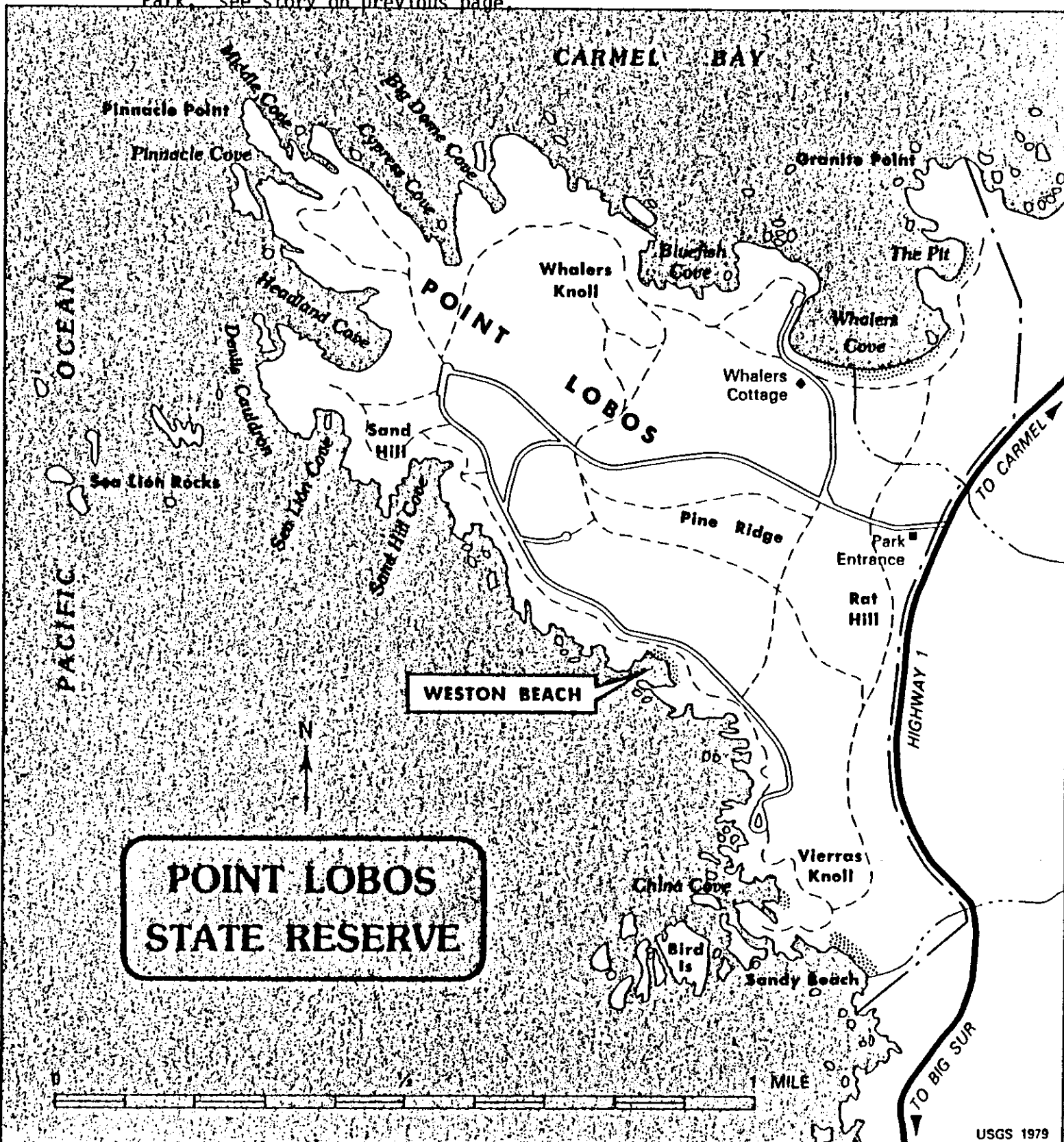
United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

October 25, 1979

Ansel Adams has proposed that a small beach in Point Lobos State Reserve be named Weston Beach, in honor of the late photographer Edward Weston. Location of the feature is shown on this map by Western Mapping Center, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

The Board on Geographic Names approved the proposal at their meeting in Menlo Park; see story on previous page.



- ¶ The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology has reorganized the kinds of publications it produces. In the future, IBMG will publish all formal research under the series categories of *Bulletins*, *Information Circulars*, and *Maps*; preliminary data will be released in *Open-File Reports*. IBMG will also continue with the newsletter, the *Gem State Geological Review*, which reports on the Bureau activities and on the news of geology and mineral resources of the state.

The reorganization discontinues the following six series: *County Reports*, ending with No. 6; *Pamphlets*, ending with No. 167; *Mineral Resource Reports*, ending with No. 11; *Special Reports*, ending with No. 3; *Miscellaneous Reports*; and the *Earth Science Series*. IBMG will continue with its diverse research on the subjects within these categories, but studies that would have appeared under them will now be published only as *Bulletin*, *Information Circulars*, or *Maps*.

The change reduces most of IBMG written reports into two types of formal publications: (1) *Bulletins*, the technical, thorough scientific studies of permanent significance directed at scientists and other professionals; and (2) *Information Circulars*, the less technical, simpler, and less permanent reports directed not only at scientists and professionals but also at educated laymen. IBMG research falls essentially into these two broad types, but other information released as *Maps* and *Open-File Reports* and in the newsletter shall also be an important part of the IBMG future output.

- ¶ The Map Society of California has announced its first General Meeting for Saturday, November 3, 1979, to be held at the University Library, Room 117A, California State University, Fullerton.

PROGRAM: 10:00 Registration, coffee and donuts
 10:15 Welcome and General Remarks by President Norman Thrower
 10:20 "The Cartography of Sir Francis Drake's Famous Voyage (1577-1580)", by Prof. Norman J.W. Thrower, UCLA
 11:00 "Of Atlases and Adventures; The Rare and Restricted Geography Books in the California State University Long Beach Library", by Sandra J. Lamprecht, CSULB
 11:15 "William Dampier; The Buccaneer Geographer", by Prof. Judith A. Tyner, CSULB
 11:45 "The Collection for the History of Cartography at California State University Fullerton", by Roy V. Boswell, CSUF
 12:15 Lunch at Mario's Mexican Restaurant
 1:45 Examination of the Collection for the History of Cartography in the Library, CSUF

- ¶ The Map Society of California, Treasurer Richard Hansen, 11245 Dry Creek Road, Auburn, CA 95603 has announced an effort by the Membership to produce a logo for the Society. All members are invited to submit, by January 15, 1980, a drawing which would be suitable for reproduction on all correspondence etc. All designs will be reviewed by the full membership at the spring meeting and judged by secret ballot.

¶ Gwendolyn R. (Penny) Barckley, Reference & Map Librarian, The Library, State University at Farmingdale, New York, and Alice C. Hudson, Map Librarian, Map Division, New York Public Library, are compiling a reference work on Women and Maps in the Western World before 1900.

This project has been reported on in the Information Bulletin (see Reference Round-Table, Vol. 9, No. 1, Nov. 1977, p. 15, as RR-T No. 1) and we now have an updated report:

Penny Barckley writes that they now have 138 documented names and maps, and every time they get to the point of publishing, they find a handful more. They plan to run the names through a computer, and sort in order of name, date, country, speciality (publisher - seller - engraver - colorist - etc.).

¶ ATLAS FOR TRADE

Stratigraphic atlas of North and Central America, edited by Theodore D. Cook and A. W. Bally. Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 1977. LC No. 76-50278 List price: \$50.00

This item, a duplicate in our collections, is available for trade. It is new and in perfect condition. I am interested in acquiring any atlas of a Central or South American country. Please make an offer.

See also, Duplicate Maps & Atlases Available on pp. 60-61.

Stanley Stevens, Map Librarian
University Library (408) 429-2364
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

¶ TERRITORIAL ATLAS IN THE MAKING

The first full atlas for American Samoa is now in its initial stages of preparation with the completion date set for 1981. The atlas will feature topographical, agricultural, marine and archeological maps of Tutuila and Manu'a and it will contain about 30 pages.

Dr. Paul H. Templet, Coastal Zone Management Program manager, and the one who is preparing the project, said the atlas will be of great value in providing the government and decision makers a much improved information basis in locating development areas in the territory.

Pete Galae'i, Deputy Director of Economic Planning and Development, said that about \$50,000 has been applied for to fund the project, and consultant firms in Hawaii have shown interest in developing the atlas.

The most difficult task faced by the office in preparing the atlas is the accuracy of the information, and whether it can be mapped. Dr. Templet said sources are inventoring reports by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, maps by Dames and Moore (1978-1979), others by Environmental Consultants, Inc., 1978, and village surveys and local maps, and reports and documents on the territory from the University of Hawaii.

from News Bulletin, Wednesday, August 29, 1979
Office of Samoan Information, Pago Pago

¶ The New York Times of July 18, 1979 reported on a law suit by the Attorney General of New York, Robert Abrams, who has filed a civil complaint against Ralph Ginzburg, a publisher, who, according to the suit, is fraudulently misrepresenting a small paperback book of maps as a world atlas.

The book was advertised in New York City newspapers and in Mr. Ginzburg's magazines, Moneysworth and American Business, earlier this year. About 200,000 of the books were sold, 50,000 of them to New Yorkers, for \$1 apiece.

Mr. Abrams charges in the civil suit that the Ginzburg atlas makes no mention of the continent of Antarctica and such major topographical features as the Rocky and Himalaya Mountains, the Sahara and the Gobi Desert and the Suez and Panama Canals. Crete, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope and the Sinai Peninsula are unidentified. Missing cities include Tel Aviv; San Juan, P.R., and Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Abrams says the Ginzberg atlas cost the publisher less than six cents each and his purpose in selling them was to amass a mailing list of consumers, which he could then market. Advertisements contended the books were being distributed by the United States Geographic Society, which Mr. Abrams claims is nonexistent, and is "simply a name under which Ginzburg transacts business".

Mr. Abrams is asking the Supreme Court of New York State to end the advertising, refund the money paid by customers, and destruction of the mailing list.

¶ The Michigan Map Society was formed in 1977 to bring together people with a serious interest in the study, use, and preservation of maps. Although some members are involved professionally in cartography, most use the Society to further their understanding of this field.

The Society provides a monthly program on select topics by distinguished speakers. Meetings are held normally on the second Tuesday of each month except for July and August. The program for 1979-1980 will include:

- Use of early navigational instruments; Field demonstration
- Cognitive and mental mapping in the wilderness
- Early explorer's maps of Africa
- Old and new maps of Michigan communities; How to find them
- Lithography and design of modern maps
- Artistic perception and imagery on maps
- One man's collection / Christmas party
- America's pioneer geographers and collectors
- The Sea Grant Program and Great Lakes mapping

Projects of the Society have included:

- Exclusive sales of early maps
- Excursion to Chicago on May 5, 1979; Navacco Collection of 16th century Italian maps, Newberry Library; conservation practices for maps; Rand McNally map store; Kenneth Nebenzahl's rare map store.

- Indexing of *Imago Mundi*: 30 volumes of the Journal devoted to early maps.

Memberships \$10 per year; Treasurer Ms. Leesa Key, 1235 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

¶ Arthur H. Robinson, the Lawrence Martin Professor of Cartography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is the first recipient of its newly established Cartography Division Award for Meritorious Service to the Discipline of Cartography.

The Award was announced by the Cartography Division of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Alberta Auringer Wood, Chair.

Professor Robinson's many contributions to the discipline need no detailed restatement for most members of the Surveying and Mapping profession in the United States. Some highlights of his distinguished career include his service as President of the International Cartographic Association, and currently as Vice President of that Association, Chairman of the Cartography Division of ACSM, recipient of the Earle J. Fennell Award, Honorary Membership and Life Membership in ACSM, author of the basic English language textbook Elements of Cartography, now in its 4th edition, and service as the first editor of the American Cartographer.

Professor Robinson, perhaps more than any single individual alive in the United States today, has fostered the specification of a foundation and a methodology for the cartographic discipline.

¶ Job Opening in Map Librarianship

Position Re-Opened (August 1979): AGS Collection Map Cataloger/Reference Librarian, The American Geographical Society Collection of The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library.

Position Duties: Responsible for the original analytical cataloging according to the AGS Collection Classification and Cataloging Rules of single maps, sets, series, atlases and maps in books and periodicals. Responsible to maintain the quality of catalog cards (regional, topical entries and form of the cards) for the AGS Collection Research Catalog - map section. Coordinate AGS Collection map cataloging and editing catalog records for the OCLC data base. Work closely with the Curator on the improvement of map cataloging rules. Provide all forms of reference service to faculty and patrons.

Qualifications: MLS from an accredited ALA program and BA in geography. MA in geography or cartography preferred; map cataloging experience absolutely essential; OCLC or automated cataloging experience and knowledge of history and languages desirable. Academic specialist position; salary dependent on qualifications and experience with a base of \$13,425. Deadline Dec. 31, 1979. Search Committee, Univ. Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, Box 604, Milwaukee 53201.

¶ Arthur L. Barnett of 3200 Lenox Road, N.E., Apt. C-315, Atlanta, Georgia 30324 is seeking a commercial wholesale source for maps of local and state areas of the United States from the Colonial through the War Between the States periods. Mr. Barnett would appreciate having any WAML Member or Information Bulletin reader to contact him with information and pricing. He is gathering this information with a view toward opening a retail map store in Atlanta.

A historical atlas of South Asia / edited by Joseph E. Schwartzberg.

Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1978. 391p. [150p. of maps, 116p. of text, 48p. index and gazetteer, & a 38p. bibliography; includes two mylar overlay maps, and three chronological charts in pocket.] [The Association for Asian Studies, Reference Series Number 2.] LC: 77-77-81713 ISBN: 0-226-74221-0 \$150.00

It is hard not to speak of this glorious achievement in knowledge, cartography and printing, in anything but adulatory superlatives. The area covered is pre-partition India, Ceylon, Burma, Afghanistan and Nepal; contacts with China, Central Asia, Iran, Arabia, Africa, Malaysia, Indo-China, Indonesia, Britain and America are also treated. The time span is from prehistory to the present, (there is even a section for "late particulars") so vast that future generations will gaze in awe at the daring of the polymathic gymnastics carried out.

All a reviewer (who "specializes" in the world history of religion) can do is to take a random sampling from the Atlas in areas of his/her expertise. Here are a few observations.

In the Indus civilization section, especially Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, there is an excellent relating of the two towns to Mesopotamia and Indian culture. (Maps, diagrams and photographs are on pp. 9-12, text and bibliography on pp. 157-8.) It is a pity the photographic reproductions here are of unworthy quality: this was probably done to save cost, which is already rather high. After the Indus civilization material, religious sources naturally predominate in the work. We are given, for example, maps of Vedic India (map p. 13, text p. 161) and India as revealed in the Rāmāyana (map p. 13, text pp. 162-3), and Mahābhārata (map p. 14, text p. 164). It is delightful to see the inspired use of Pāṇini's Astādhyāyī--a celebrated treatise on Sanskrit grammar.

The compilers do their best with the tunnels of darkness between the Vedic and the early Buddhist periods in the religious movements of pre-Mauryan (map p. 19, text p. 171) and post-Mauryan period (map p. 22, text p. 176) sections. However, they narrowly avoid the solution of early Victorian mapmakers of inserting elephants or palm trees in interior Africa to fill out ignorance. On the other hand, with the early Buddhist and Aśokan material they attain excellence and in the Purāṇic India section the compilers surpass even S. M. Bhardwaj (Hindu Places of Pilgrimage in India, Berkeley, 1973), who gives

answers but does not help the student with the "working out" of problems.

The deep respect of the compilers for the ancient cosmographers comes out in the way they give us, in diagram form, what the Jainas or others thought the world-of-humans ought to be like. Again, in the classical age and the routes of the Chinese travellers section (map p. 28, text p. 183), the compilers show they are aware of the difficulties and various alternatives; the map is easily the best extant. Their starry-eyed admiration for all things Indian is reflected in the remark on page 183... "judging from the absence of reference to any unpleasant incident during his [Fa-hsein's] protracted journey, [facilities for travel] were excellent." Fa-hsien shared this view of his journey even though when going eastwards to re-cross the Indus somewhere near Dera Ismail Khan, in the mountains around Bannu, a cold snap out of central Asia snuffed out his companion in a few hours. There is not, nor has been, any shelter in that area.

With regard to the muslim invasions, the eclipse of Indian Buddhism, the shrinkage of areas where the Jains were powerful, and the revivals of the Hindu sanatan dharma, the maps and text of the religious and cultural sites and religious movements of the eighth to the twelfth century are first-rate (map p. 34, text p. 191). These maps are some of the best available for locating the Nāyanārs and Ālvārs outside of specialist works. For this reviewer they also implicitly bring out two points not generally made by textbooks. First, that the muslim mass conversions were not so much by the sword among "Hindus" but by mystics among people who had been Buddhist until royal patronage and the sangha were removed by the sword. Secondly, the juxtaposition of the Hindu revival with incoming peaceful Muslims, Christians and Jews is observed. If one requires a source for the doctrine of love of a personal God and granting of supervenient grace, then this may be it.

In the convergence of East and West ca. 1200-1400 section (map p. 37, text pp. 196-7), the mapping of the Mongol and Timūrid invasions is excellent. So, too, is the plotting of the routes of Marco Polo and of Ibn Batūta. There is what my ignorance perhaps takes to be a misprint on page 196, column 3, where it gives the full name of Ibn Batūta as "Sharf un-dīn". This name does not appear in the Rihla: rather it is said that in the Orient he was called "Shams ud-dīn". As for the religious and cultural sites ca. 1200-1525 section (maps pp. 41-2, text pp. 200-1), we have a rare plotting of the sites where sufi and bhakti teachers settled. These can be directly compared with one another and with the map on page 34 which gives the religious movements of the previous four centuries. In my opinion, it is here, and in the economic materials section, where this atlas shatters the "1066-and-all-that" and the "one damn dynasty-after-another" type of Indian history writing imposed by the British and their diadochoi. Indian history suddenly ceases to be big men at Delhi or Madurai running empires and little women in their village huts somehow bringing a few children to a point where they can reproduce. We get a picture of real people like Kabīr and Nānak and Mīrā, despite the hagiology.

The religious and cultural sites of the Mughal period, 1526-1707 (map p. 47, text p. 207) is one of the few places where one finds oneself annoyed. There is a conventional sign given for Imāmbāra (Assembly Hall) and at last some cognisance is given to the Itha 'Ashariya Shia, a most important muslim group. One Imāmbāra, at Laknau, is then given; but was there nothing at

Lahore or in the whole Deccan plateau? Again, a conventional sign is given for "garden" and only three gardens--Kābul, Srīnagar and Agra--are given. Alas, for Lāhore, Kalka and all the others, they are forgotten.

As for omissions, the Jesuits at Goa and de Nobili at Madurai, mentioned in the text, are not on the map. Why is there no sign of their presence at Agra and Lāhore? Also, what about the Armenian presence? Anyone who travels over the bridge from Madras City to the airport at Mauripur should not forget them. The Badshahi Mosque at Lahore is presented in an illustration but is not on the map, and a picture or two of Isfahan would be relevant in order to further build on the hint in the text as to where Humayun got some of his ideas and men. In the modern religious revival and reform movements (map p. 69, text p. 218) section, it is a brilliant idea to show how Indian religion revived itself and how it became worldwide, but the small out-of-context inset map on page 99 hardly does justice to the Christian contribution and the maps of Indian missions overseas are badly out of date, lacking in detail and, as usual, give most prominence to those with the best public relations, such as the Qadianis and the International Meditation Society.

In the religious composition in 1931 and 1961 and holy places of South Asia section (maps pp. 91-9, text pp. 231-2) and the next two sections on language and caste, there is one of the most superb essays I have seen on the use of old and new census and gazetteer figures scientifically to undergird a sensible discussion of religion in modern Indian history and politics trying to bring it out of the realm of myth. One sees the tragedies of partition and "untouchability" played out by unscrupulous politicians using religion and factionalism to fulfill their ambitions; some have been killed with knives, ropes or bullets, others have become national saints. In Germany after 1638, religion never again dominated western history, yet in India there is little sign of its influence abating. (Perhaps Indians would not class Nazism as non-religious.)

I have given the Bibliography a pretty sound testing in a number of places --as indeed it has tested me. For example, I have studied the Chinese pilgrims in some detail. The Bibliography has not missed a single title that I had in my compilation, and I was glad to find two monographs (recent publications from Peking) which I had not heard about. On Ibn Batūta, they missed H.A.R. Gibb's Hakluyt Series translations, perhaps because they included his earlier Selections. The Bibliography is a massive, valuable and sound piece of work in its own right.

A few other delights--just to put Euro-centric thinkers in their place--include the world depicted on an azimuthal equidistant projection with 80° East as the meridian and the Tropic of Cancer as the equatorial zone and Delhi as the center of a series of concentric circles (plate 1.A.2). Did the old Indian cosmographers use Ujjain as a meridian and can we even now ever abandon Greenwich? Just to remind us how exact a science history is, ten views of the location of the Kusana Empire and nine of the Mughal in 1605 are shown in the Introduction (p. xxxiii and p. xxxv). Throughout there is excellent coverage of Indo-China and Indonesia. Up until the nineteenth century, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Nepal and Burma have more reason to complain of sketchiness. A bonus to me personally is that they mention my own obscure Indian caste (the Eurasians) and my own religion (C.N.I., p. 232).

This is a magnificent book. I am sure economists and sociologists will find as much delight in it as a Comparative History of Religions person. If only all of God's children had \$150.00! Librarians in charge of map and atlas collections should not fail to order it.

N. Q. King
 Professor of History and Comparative Religion
 University of California
 Santa Cruz, CA

[Prof. King was born at Rawalpindi, 1922. Before coming to UCSC in 1968 he taught at University of Ghana and Makerere University, Uganda. He received his M.A. at Oxford and Ph.D. at Nottingham.]



NEWS NOTES (continued from p. 43)

- ¶ Maps in the service of administration : descriptive catalogue written by Ronald Whistance-Smith, Map Curator / An exhibition from the University Map Collection, University of Alberta. October 7 - November 5, 1979, University Art Gallery and Museum. This is a twenty-four page, illustrated exhibition catalog. It is finely printed and the 29 items are fully annotated. (Copies are available, while the supply lasts, from the author at: University Map Collection, University of Alberta, Edmonton 7, Alberta.)
- ¶ Geological Map Acquisitions: A guide to the literature. This 34-page article by Judith A. Diment, Department of Library Services, British Museum (Natural History), appears in the Proceedings of the Geoscience Information Society, Volume 9, 1979 (Proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting ... October 22-26, 1978). pp. 111-144.
- ¶ Collection Development in a Geology-Geophysics Research Collection is the title of an article in the above cited Proceedings of GIS by Nancy J. Pruett, Geology-Geophysics Library, UCLA. pp. 145-152.
- ¶ Geography & Map Library Handbook is the title of a 12-page leaflet by Daniel Seidin, Head of the Geography and Map Library, Indiana University Libraries, Kirkwood Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.
- ¶ Keith Delamaro, the pseudonym of an English bookdealer, has written an article entitled Book Collecting Trends in the May-June 1979 issue of Book Collector's Market (vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 20-21). It's focus is on maps & atlases and their escalating value in today's market.

Use of Maps in the Instruction of the
Interpretation of Remote Sensing Imagery

by

Muriel Strickland
Map Library
The San Diego State University

The Geography Department of San Diego State University each semester offers a basic course in Remote Sensing. Students are introduced to all aspects of the topic, but emphasis is given to the LANDSAT program.

Some of the students who take this course, and follow it by more advanced study, find employment with agencies which use sophisticated techniques to process and interpret the information relayed by LANDSAT. At the introductory level, however, lab exercises concentrate on the visual interpretation of photo images derived from LANDSAT digital video data. Students are required to identify the many different ground phenomena which they detect on an image. Identification is made chiefly by correlating detected features with those shown on already existing maps. Here the map library becomes involved, and these groups of students are our most intensive users with needs that test our capabilities to the utmost.

Before there is any discussion of map use, it is preceded by an outline of the technical background of the images which the students analyze.¹ These images are a product of the multispectral scanners that operate on the satellites of the LANDSAT program. Reflected light from the ground passes through filters which select different wavelength intervals of this light. One principal use of this multispectral capability stems from a basic property of materials. Because various classes of features found on the earth-surface reflect differing amounts of light at different wavelengths, they can be separated and identified by their own characteristic reflectance patterns or spectral "signatures". For example, vegetation typically reflects more green light than red, and is very reflective in the infrared.

The light reflectance data obtained on board LANDSAT are transmitted to receiving stations in a digital form which can be reconverted into black-and-white photo images--one for each of four spectral bands including the invisible infrared. Color images can be made from combinations of individual black-and-white images.

When reference is made to an image, it will be either a set of four black-and-white positive transparencies--each one of the set varying from the others in its representation of the same piece of the earth's surface--or it will be a single color-composite transparency. The scale of the images is 1:1,000,000 and they cover an area of 115 miles by 115 miles; a border annotation includes coordinates, date, and time-of-day the image was recorded. Terrain represented by the images used in the class exercises ranges from California and other U.S. areas to sectors of Africa, Arabia, India, Central Asia, East Indies as well as Central and South America.

The images that are interpreted and the maps that are used to aid the interpretation are both spatial representations of ground truth, but each is subject to editing of a very different kind. The image contains far more and much-more-varied information than possibly could be depicted on a single map. However, there is a size limitation; features measuring less than 250-feet-across or covering less than 1.1 acres cannot be recorded as separate units. Thus, many roads and railroads that are prominent on even small-scale maps are just not detectable on an image; nor are small, but important, sites and landmarks which may be clearly marked on a map.

With these kinds of differences in mind, the students first use general maps of the image area to outline and name the main features. Subsequently they turn to whatever thematic maps will help them to identify or provide a possible explanation for the unusual features.

Since the images are at a 1:1,000,000 scale, a start is made with the Operational Navigation Charts and the International Map of the World -- or its equivalent. ONC's are updated more frequently and are more comparable with the image as they have shaded relief, but they are not nearly so detailed as the IMW series and many areas are cluttered with aeronautical information. Much of the rest of the identification can be done best by using maps at 1:250,000 scale. Coverage of the U.S. and certain foreign areas is no problem, but how many map libraries have complete world coverage at 1:250,000 -- even where it exists. Although it must be admitted that the extent of AMS 1:250,000 coverage can go unappreciated, until the need arises for a remote part of New Guinea. But even AMS is no help for Latin America, and AMS coverage leaves a great void in the center of Asia, which lies south of Siberia, east of Eastern Europe, north of Afghanistan, and west of China. Parts of Arabia are difficult, but in the USGS "I" series there is a set covering much of the region, both geographic (also issued by DMA as K 462) and geologic at 1:500,000. Excepting South America, our worst experience in finding topographical maps has been with western Sudan -- even the ONC has cryptic remarks about incomplete information.

But these omissions do emphasize the contrast between image and map. The image can be the key to a future, detailed and reliable, map of the area. In the meantime, in some cases, earlier maps of remote areas sometimes provide information and verification not obtainable from later publications. Helpful notes about stoney ground or black rocks can be directly related to distinctive areas on the image. The WW II vintage German Army maps at 1:500,000 have been put to use for parts of Africa and that elusive piece of Central Asia. It is true to say that roads and railroads often are not detectable, but there are distinctive lines running across images of parts of Asia which prove to be centuries-old caravan routes.

Eventually, all the major features have been identified. Some of the seemingly strange patches of tonal difference appear on a 1:250,000 map, perhaps as sandhills or lava flows, but there still remain some features that need explaining. Is it rock formation, soil or vegetation type, natural, man-made, what? Sometimes the only map needed to identify such a feature is one showing geology or soils of the area, and often at a scale considerably less detailed than that of the image; here, the UNESCO map publications are useful. There will be a distinctive shape with a definite location and a correlation

can be made. Other unknowns need more detection. A straight or angled line is probably man-made; this is where a large-scale USGS topographic quadrangle reveals the forest-clearing for a cable-lift to a mine. Recent man-made features can be a problem, but new reservoirs usually appear on the frequently updated state road maps, or strip-mining shown as purple overprints on photo-revised topographic quads. Canals may have to be identified from a planned irrigation scheme. Cartactual's ongoing updates of roads and power lines have been used to verify an extension of the Trans-Amazon Highway, and, nearer home, the clearing made for a long-distance transmission line from Oroville Dam. Could the anomaly be a seasonal phenomenon? When is the wet, the dry, the growing season? At this point the atlases come into use.

Some features which are very distinctive on the images do not appear on maps. Circular irrigation is one; circles, unbelievably-perfect, dot the image. Transitory phenomena are there: water pollution, floods, ice floes, forest fires, a half-cut wheat field. These are the variables that ideally can be monitored by LANDSAT.

By this kind of visual analysis of remote sensing imagery, students gain an appreciation of the scope of the information relayed by LANDSAT. Thereby, they are introduced to a tool which can be used for other more specific studies, or in more complex formats for advanced or professional work.

¹ A more detailed version of this synopsis of the characteristics of the satellite system and the principal data products is to be found in:

Short, Nicholas M., Paul D. Lowman, Jr., Stanley C. Freden, and William A. Finch, Jr. Mission to Earth: Landsat Views the World. Washington, D.C. : National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1976. pp. 1-3.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. William A. Finch of the Department of Geography, San Diego State University, for his encouragement in all phases of this engrossing part of my job.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Ms. Strickland's text is based on her presentation, illustrated with slides, to the WAML Fall Meeting, October 12, 1978, at the University of Nevada, Reno.]



FORTHCOMING REPORT ON CATALOGING RULES

As noted in Bench Marks, this issue (page 30), Mary Larsgaard represented WAML at the first meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials in Ottawa, Canada, on October 1-5, 1979.

Her report, and excerpts from the Minutes taken by Barbara Farrell, Recording Secretary, will be featured in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.

Mary kindly furnished the Minutes to the Editor, but time and space did not permit the full report that this Ottawa meeting should receive.

ATLASES CATALOGED AT UCLA

by

Anna F. Blustein
Associate Librarian (Cataloger)
University Research Library
University of California, Los Angeles

- G
1019
R15c
1978
Rand McNally and Company.
Cosmopolitan world atlas. Chicago : Rand McNally Co., c1978.
72, 204, 100 p. : chiefly col. ill., col. maps ; 38 cm.
Includes indexes.
1. Atlases. I. Title
- G
1020
G61s
1979
Goode, John Paul, 1862-1932.
Goode's world atlas / Edward B. Espenshade, Jr., editor, Joel L. Morrison, associate editor. 15th ed., 3d printing, rev. Chicago : Rand McNally, 1979, c1978.
xii, 372 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 29 cm.
"Formerly Goode's School Atlas." On most maps: Rand McNally & Company.
Includes indexes.
1. Atlases. I. Espenshade, Edward Bowman, 1910- II. Rand McNally and Company. III. Title IV. Title: World atlas.
- G
1030
P98h
1977
Putzger, Friedrich Wilhelm, 1849-
Historischer Weltatlas zur allgemeinen und österreichischen Geschichte / F. W. Putzger. Gekürzte Ausg. / bearb. von Egon Lendl und Wilhelm Wagner. Wien : Hölzner-Pichler-Tempsky, 1977.
114 p. : all col. maps (some fold.) ; 27 cm.
First ed. published in 1877 under title: Historischer Schul-Atlas zur alten, mittleren und neuen Geschichte.
1. Geography, Historical--Maps. I. Lendl, Egon. II. Wagner, Wilhelm. III. Title.
- G
1037
B226m
1975
Banks, Arthur, 1927-
A military atlas of the First World War / Arthur Banks ; commentary by Alan Palmer. New York : Taplinger Pub. Co., 1975.
xii, 338 p. : chiefly ill., maps ; 26 cm.
Includes indexes.
1. European War, 1914-1918--Campaigns--Maps. 2. Geography, Historical--Maps. I. Palmer, Alan Warwick. II. Title
LC No. 77-179660
- G
1046
C3A88E
1977
Atlas of world water balance / editorial board, Korzoun V. I. ...
[et al.]. Paris : Unesco Press ; Leningrad : Gidrometeoizdat, 1977.
1 portfolio (34 (i.e., 36) p., 65 fold. leaves of plates : 65 col. maps) ; 38 cm.

[continued on next page]

[cont']

G
1046
C3A88E
1977

At head of title: Chief Administration of Hydrometeorological Service under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. USSR National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade.

This atlas is "identical" to "Atlas mirovogo vodnogo balansa," published in 1974, except for "minor improvements" made in the maps of hydrometeorological elements in this English edition. It is a supplement to "World water balance and water resources of the Earth" ("Mirovoi vodnyi balans i vodnye resursy Zemli"), a monograph, also published in 1974.

Explanatory text (36 p.) laid in portfolio.

I. Water balance (Hydrology)--Atlases. I. Korzun, Valentin Ignat'evich.
II. Mezhdudedomstvennyi komitet SSSR po Mezhdunarodnomu gidrologicheskomu desiatiletiiu. III. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. IV. Title: Atlas mirovogo vodnogo balansa.
V. Title: World water balance and water resources of the earth.

G
1054
U58p
1978

United States. Central Intelligence Agency. National Foreign Assessment Center.

Polar regions atlas / produced by the National Foreign Assessment Center, CIA. [Washington] : The Agency, 1978.

66 p. : col. ill., col. maps (2 fold.) ; 37 cm.
GC 78-10040

Includes gazetteer/index (p. 58-65).

1. Polar regions--Maps. I. Title

G
1105
P819m
1972

Popple, Henry, d. 1743.

A map of the British Empire in America, with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto / by Henry Popple ; introductory notes by William P. Cumming and Helen Wallis. Lympne Castle, [Eng.] : H. Margary, 1972.

[2] leaves, 20 [i.e. 21] leaves of plates : 21 maps ; 58 x 76 cm.
Reprint of the 20-map 1733 ed. published by S. Harding, London, with the addition of a title sheet, text, and a reduced index map entitled "America Septentrionalis."

Lacks list of contents.

Relief shown pictorially.

Bibliography: 7. [2]

1. North America--Maps--To 1800. 2. Great Britain--Colonies--North America--Maps. I. Cumming, William Patterson, 1900- II. Wallis, Helen. III. Title IV. Title: British Empire in America.

G
1140
C246a
1977

Cartex Inc.

Atlas du Québec / Cartex Inc. St-Bruno, Québec : Cartex, [1977]

70, [280] p. : chiefly col. maps ; 31 cm. & col. map (104 x 129 cm. fold to 27 x 20 cm.)

Text in French and English.

LC No. 78-324654

Issued in a case.

Bibliography: p. 2. CONTENTS.--Economic and political maps.--

Includes indexes. Statistical Information.--Quebec roads and highways.--Electoral counties and industrial parks.--Municipal maps.

1. Quebec (Province)--Maps. I. Title.

- G Hutton, C. L. A.
1146 Ontario arctic watershed / C. L. A. Hutton and W. A. Black. Ottawa :
GIH97 Information Canada, 1975.
1975
- ix, 107 p. : ill., maps (chiefly fold. col.) ; 29 cm. (Map folio ;
no. 2)
On cover: Environment Canada, Lands Directorate.
"Catalogue No. EN 73-2/2."
Preface and abstract in English and French.
Bibliography: p. 105-107.
1. Ontario--Maps. 2. Ontario--Economic conditions--Maps. 3. Arctic
regions--Economic aspects. 4. Watersheds--Ontario. I. Black,
William Alexander, 1916- joint author. II. Title III. Series:
Canada. Lands Directorate. Map folio ; no. 2. LC No. 78-311404
- G Memorial University of Newfoundland.
1186 Institute of Social and Economic Research.
E25M51 Census atlas of Newfoundland, 1971. St. John's, Nfld. : The Institute,
1977 c1977.
- 150 p. in various pagings : col. maps ; 28 cm.
1. Newfoundland--Statistics--Maps. 2. Newfoundland--Census, 1971--Maps.
I. Title LC No. 77-363027
- G Parsons, Stanley B.
1201 United States congressional districts, 1788-1841 / Stanley B. Parsons,
F7P256 William W. Beach, Dan Hermann. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press,
1978 1978.
- xvi, 416 p. : maps ; 29 cm.
Bibliography: p. [389]-394.
Includes index.
1. United States. Congress. House--Election districts--History.
2. United States. Congress. House--Election districts--Maps.
I. Beach, William W., joint author. II. Hermann, Dan, joint author.
III. Title. LC No. 77-83897
- G Meeks, Harold A
1225 The geographic regions of Vermont : a study in maps / by Harold A.
M471g Meeks. [s.l. : s.n.], 1975.
1975
- 182 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm.
(Geography publications at Dartmouth ; no. 10)
"Special Bicentennial publication 1975."
Bibliography: p. 172-182.
1. Vermont--Maps. I. Title II. Series
- G Rafferty, Milton D., 1932-
1436 Economic and social atlas of Missouri / Milton D. Rafferty, William H.
GI1R123 Cheek [and] David A. Castillon. [Springfield, Mo.] : Southwest Missouri
1975 State University, Geography and Geology Dept., 1975.
- 128, [1] p. : chiefly maps ; 29 x 36 cm. Bibliography: p. [129]
1. Missouri--Economic conditions--Maps. 2. Missouri--Social conditions--
Maps. 3. Missouri--Maps. I. Cheek, William H., joint author.
II. Castillon, David A. III. Title

G
1451
C8L44
1977
Lawson, Merlin P., 1941-
Climatic atlas of Nebraska / project director, Merlin P. Lawson ;
contributing authors, Merlin P. Lawson, Kenneth F. Dewey, Ralph E.
Neild ; cartographer, John D. Magill. Lincoln : University of Nebra-
ska Press, c1977.

xi, 88 p. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.)(2 in pocket) ; 24 x 31
cm. "Appendix: State and Federal climatological publications": p.
87-88.

1. Nebraska--Climate-Maps. 2. Nebraska--Climate. I. Dewey, Kenneth
Frederic, 1947- II. Neild, Ralph E., 1924- III. Title
LC No. 77-6643

G
1545
G1652n
1977
García de Miranda, Enriqueta.
Atlas : nuevo atlas Porrúa de la Republica Mexicana / Enriqueta
García de Miranda, Zaida Falcon de Gyves. 3. ed. Mexico : Editorial
Porrúa, 1977.

197 p. : col. maps ; 35 cm.
Includes index.

1. Mexico--Maps. I. Falcón de Gyves, Zaida, joint author. II. Title
III. Title: Nuevo atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana. IV. Title:
Atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana. LC No. 78-381561

G
1600
M228a
1974
Macmillan Education Ltd.
Atlas for Barbados, Windwards & Leewards / [Macmillan Education Ltd.]
London : Macmillan Education, 1974.

33 p. : chiefly col. ill., col. maps. ; 30 cm.
Cover title.

1. Barbados--Maps. 2. Leeward Island--Maps. 3. Windward Islands--
Maps. 4. Caribbean area--Maps. I. Title

G
1770
A881
1977
Atlas Hermes : compendio geográfico del Paraguay. Asunción : Hermes
Editorial Pedagógica, 1977.

62,[11] p. : ill. (some col.), col. maps ; 33 cm.
"Fotografía y texto: Federico Emategui."

"Aprobado por el Instituto Geográfico Militar según Nota 110/76 del
26 de Mayo de 1976."

Includes index.

1. Paraguay--Maps. I. Emategui, Federico. II. Hermes Editorial Ped-
agógica.

G
1776
P3R24m
1976
Rêde Ferroviária Federal, S.A.
Diretoria de Planejamento.
Mapa das linhas : [sistema ferroviária nacional]. [Rio de Janeiro?] :
Ministério dos Transportes, Rêde Ferroviária Federal, S.A., Diretoria
de Planejamento, 1976.

[19] leaves : chiefly col. maps ; 32 x 41 cm.
Cover title.

1. Railroads--Brazil--Maps. I. Title LC No. 78-360099

- G Great Britain. Dept. of the Environment.
 1815 Atlas of the environment : England and Wales / Department of the
 G798a Environment. [London] : Cartographic Services, Dept. of the Environ-
 1975 ment, [c1975] -
- v. : col. maps ; 44 x 53 cm.
 LIBRARY HAS: v. 1.
 Loose-leaf for updating.
 Date from maps.
 Scale of principal maps 1:1,750,000.
 Includes bibliographies.
 1. England--Maps. 2. England--Economic conditions--Maps. 3. England
 --Social conditions--Maps. 4. Wales--Maps. 5. Wales--Economic con-
 ditions--Maps. 6. Wales--Social conditions--Maps. I. Title
 LC No. 78-320923
- G Great Britain. Dept. of the Environment. North West Regional Office.
 1816 North West regional atlas / produced and drawn by Dept. of the
 G15G79 Environment, North West Regional Office. [2nd ed.]. Manchester, Eng.
 1974 : The Office : London : may be obtained from Dept. of the Environment,
 Map Library, c1974-
- 1 v. : col. maps ; 45 cm.
 Scale of maps 1:500,000.
 Loose-leaf for updating.
 Date from maps.
 1. Regional planning--England--Maps. 2. England--Economic conditions
 --Maps. 3. England--Social conditions--Maps. 4. England--Maps.
 I. Title LC No. 77-372702
- G Coppock, John Terence.
 1826 An agricultural atlas of Scotland / J. T. Coppock. Edinburgh :
 J1C79 J. Donald, 1976.
 1976
- xv, 242 p. : maps ; 26 cm.
 "An historical perspective: 1870-1938, 1938-1970": p. 227-239.
 Bibliography: p. 240-242.
 1. Agriculture--Scotland--Maps. 2. Agriculture--Scotland--History--
 Maps. I. Title LC No. 77-356311
- G Münster. Provinzialinstitut für Westfälische Landes- und Volkskunde.
 1923 Geschichtlicher Handatlas von Westfalen / hrsg. vom Provinzialinst.
 W4M88 für Westfäl. Landes- u. Volksforschung d. Landschaftsverb.
 1975 Westfalen-Lippe. Münster : Aschendorff, 1975-
- v. : col. maps ; 53 x 53 cm.
 LIBRARY HAS: Lfg.
 Issued in parts.
 Includes bibliographies.
 1. Westphalia--Historical geography--Maps. I. Title LC No. 77-481811

- G
2110
U5842
1971 United States. Military Academy, West Point. Dept. of Earth, Space
and Graphic Sciences.
Landscape atlas of the U.S.S.R. [by] Thomas F. Plummer, Jr. [and
others] West Point, N.Y., 1971, 1975 printing.
- iv, 197 p. maps (chiefly col., 1 fold. col. in pocket) 37 x 46 cm.
Bibliography: p. 190-191.
1. Russia--Maps, Topographic. 2. Russia--Description and travel.
3. Geography--Text-books--1945- I. Plummer, Thomas F. II. Title
LC No. 73-176083
- G
2205
T813
1977 Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients / hrsg. vom Sonderforschungsbereich
19 der Universität Tübingen. Wiesbaden : Reichert, 1977-
- v. : all col. maps ; 51 x 72 cm.
LIBRARY HAS: Lfg. 1-2.
Preface signed: Wolfgang Röllig.
Text and legends in German and English.
Issued in parts (Lieferungen).
CONTENTS.--Tl. A. Geographie.--Tl. B. Geschichte.
1. Near East--Maps. 2. Near East--History--Maps. I. Tübingen.
Universität. Sonderforschungsbereich 19. II. Röllig, Wolfgang, 1932-
- G
2230
A28m
1977 Aharoni, Yohanan, 1919-1976.
The Macmillan Bible atlas / by Yohanan Aharoni and Michael Avi-Yonah ;
prepared by Carta, Ltd. Rev. ed. New York : Macmillan, c1977,
1978 printing.
- [188] p. : ill. (some col.), col. maps ; 30 cm.
Includes index.
1. Bible--Geography--Maps. I. Avi-Yonah, Michael, 1904-1974, joint
author. II. Carta, Jerusalem. III. Title LC No. 77-4313
- G
2239
J4B147
1973b Bahat, Dan.
The historical atlas of Jerusalem : a brief illustrated survey /
Dan Bahat. New York : Scribner, c1973.
- 48 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm.
1. Jerusalem--Maps. I. Carta, Jerusalem. II. Title III. Title:
Historical atlas of Jerusalem. LC No. 74-21173
- G
2249.3
B511a
1978 Bindaqji, Husayn Hamzah.
Atlas of Saudi Arabia / Hussein Hamza Bindagji. [3d. ed.]. Oxford :
Oxford University Press, 1978.
[10], 61 p. : 6 col. ports., 61 col. maps ; 26 x 29 cm.
"Cartography by Oxford University Press in association with Lovell
Johns, Ltd., Oxford, England."
1. Saudi Arabia--Maps I. Title
- G
2261
S1H629
1978 A historical atlas of South Asia / edited by Joseph E. Schwartzberg,
with the collaboration of Shiva G. Bajpai ... [et al.]. Chicago :
University of Chicago Press, 1978.

[continued on next page]

[cont']

- G xxxix, 352, [2] p. : ill. (some col.), maps (chiefly col.) ; 42 cm.
 2261 (Association for Asian Studies. Reference series ; no. 2)
 S1H629 Bibliography: p. 267-304.
 1978 Part of illustrative material in pocket.
 Includes index.
 1. South Asia--Historical geography--Maps. 2. South Asia--History.
 I. Schwartzberg, Joseph E. II. Bajpai, Shiva Gopal. III. Series.
 [See review of this atlas in this issue.] LC No. 77-81713

- G Dutt, Ashok K.
 2280 India in maps / Ashok K. Dutt, S. P. Chatterjee ; M. Margaret Geib,
 D9541 cartographer. Dubuque, Iowa : Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., c1976.
 1976
 vii, 124, [12] p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm.
 Scale of most maps ca. 1:1,800,000.
 Bibliography: p. 122-124.
 1. India--Maps. 2. India--Economic conditions--Maps. 3. India--
 Social conditions--Maps. I. Chatterjee, Shiba Prasad, joint author.
 II. Geib, M. Margaret. III. Title LC No. 77-372700

- G India (Republic). National Atlas Organisation.
 2280 National atlas of India (fascicule) / prepared by National Atlas
 I396n Organisation. Calcutta : Dept. of Science & Technology, Government
 1977 of India, 1977.

ca. 300 p. : chiefly fold. col. maps ; 57 cm.
 1. India--Maps. 2. India--Economic conditions--Maps. I. Title

! [See sales announcement in this issue's Publications of Relevance.] !
 p. 68.

- G Sen, Amal Kumar, 1931-
 2283 Agricultural atlas of Rajasthan [by] A. K. Sen. New Delhi, Indian
 R2S47 Council of Agricultural Research [1972]
 1972
 52 p. (chiefly maps (some col.)) 57 x 65 cm.
 Bibliography: p. 17.
 Scale of maps 1:2,000,000 or 1 in. to 32 mi. and ca. 1:5,750,000.
 1. Agriculture--India--Rajasthan--Maps. 2. Rajasthan, India--Maps.
 I. Title. LC No. 73-904376

- G Philip (George) and Son, ltd.
 2305 China in maps. Edited by Harold Fullard. London, 1968, 1975 printing.
 P537c
 1968b 25 p. col. maps. 22 x 28 cm.
 1. China--Maps. I. Fullard, Harold, editor. II. Title

- G
2359 Japan. Sōrifu. Tōkeikyoku.
T57E2J27 Chūiki messhu tōkei chizu = Statistical maps on grid square basis :
1973 1970 population census results / Bureau of Statistics, Office of the
Prime Minister. Tokyo : The Bureau, 1973-1974.
- 2 v. : col. maps (1 fold. in pocket) ; 38-52 cm.
Japanese and English.
Vol. 2, issued in loose-leaf binder, has cover title.
CONTENTS.--[v.1] Capital region.--[v.2] Kinki and Chūkyō.
1. Tokyo, Japan--Population--Maps. 2. Tokyo, Japan--Social conditions--
Maps. 3. Japan--Census, 1970 I. Title II. Title: 1970 population
census results. III. Title: Statistical maps on grid square basis.
- G
2380 Atlas Kebangsaan Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur : Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka,
A881 Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia, 1977.
1977
- x, 152 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 52 x 37 cm.
Text in Indonesian and English.
Includes index.
1. Malaysia--Maps. I. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- G
2680 Atlas national du Sénégal. [Dakar : Institut Fondamental d'Afrique
A881 Noire, 1977]
1977
- 147 p. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; 40 x 55 cm.
Errata slip tipped in.
Includes bibliographies.
1. Senegal--Maps. I. Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire.
- G
2750 Reader's digest atlas of Australia / edited and designed by Reader's
R227 Digest Services Pty Limited. 1st ed. Sydney : Reader's Digest
1977 Services Pty Ltd., c1977.
- 287 p. : chiefly col. maps ; 40 cm.
"Produced in conjunction with the Division of National Mapping,
Dept. of National Resources, who prepared the maps."
Bibliography: p. 216.
Includes index.
1. Australia--Maps. I. Australia. Division of National Mapping.
II. Reader's Digest Service Pty. III. Title: Atlas of Australia.
- G
2795 New Zealand in maps / edited by A. Grant Anderson ; cartography by
N489 Don Branch, Denise Kelsall, Jacqueline Malcolm. New York : Holmes &
1978 Meier, 1978, c1977.
- 141 p. : ill., charts, maps ; 34 cm.
Bibliography: p. 138-141
1. New Zealand--Maps. I. Anderson, Allan Grant. II. Branch, Don.
III. Kelsall, Denise. IV. Malcolm, Jacqueline. LC No. 77-18023

G Atlas okeanov / [otv. redaktor S. G. Gorshkov]. Moskva : Gl. upr.
2801 navigatsii i okeanografii, 1974-1977.
C7A88

1974

2 v. : chiefly col. maps ; 47 x 36 cm.

At head of title: Ministerstvo oborony SSSR. Voenno-Morskoĭ Flot.
Also referred to as "World ocean atlas," and "Atlas of the oceans."
Includes indexes.

CONTENTS.--[v.1] Tikhiĭ okean.--[v.2] Atlanticheskiĭ i indiĭskiĭ okeany.
1. Oceanography--Atlantic Ocean--Charts, diagrams, etc. 2. Oceanogra-
phy--Indian Ocean--Charts, diagrams, etc. 3. Oceanography--Pacific
Ocean--Charts, diagrams, etc. 4. Atlantic Ocean--Maps. 5. Indian
Ocean--Maps. 6. Pacific Ocean--Maps. 7. Atlases, Russian. I. Gorshkov,
Sergeĭ Georgievich, 1910- II. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Voenno-
Morskoĭ Flot. III. Title IV. Title: Atlas of the oceans. V. Title:
World ocean atlas.

G Atlas of the Oceans : Pacific Ocean : [introduction and index, English
2801 version] / Ministry of Defense, U.S.S.R. Navy ; [editor-in-chief,
C7A88 S. G. Gorshkov]. 1st ed. Oxford ; New York : Pergamon Press, 1976.
1974

v.1
sup.

87 p., 2 fold. leaves of plates : ill. ; 31 cm.

English version of explanatory text and index in Tikhiĭ okean,
v. 1 of Atlas okeanov.

1. Oceanography--Pacific Ocean--Charts, diagrams, etc. 2 Pacific Ocean
--Maps. I. Gorshkov, Sergeĭ Georgievich, 1910- II. Russia (1923-
U. S. S. R.). Voenno-Morskoĭ Flot. III. Title: Atlas okeanov.
IV. Title: Tikhiĭ okean.



COOL MILLION FOR COOL TOWN (an article by the Associated Press)

Anyone with a cool \$1-million could purchase his own town, Cool, Califor-
nia.

That's the asking price advertised for an assortment of 10 small stores,
including a post office, on six acres at the intersection of highways 49 and
193 in the Sierra foothills of El Dorado County.



DUPLICATE MAPS & ATLASES AVAILABLE

Map Collection
The General Library
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

See also, item on p. 41.

1. U.S. National Archives. Preliminary inventories no. 165: Cartographic records of the American expeditionary forces, 1917-21. 1966.
2. World atlas. Prentice-Hall. 1959.
3. Atlas of Florida, by Erwin Raisz & associates. Univ. Florida Press. 1964.
4. Future development of the San Francisco Bay area 1960-2020. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 1959. (Map & text)
5. [Atlas Istorii SSSR. Chasti III. Glavnoe Upravlenii Geodezii i Kartografii. 1950.]
6. [Geograficheskiĭ Atlas SSSR. Glavnoe Upravlenii Geodezii i Kartografii. 1950.]
7. [Atlas Avtomobil'nykh Dorog SSSR. Glavnoe Upravlenii Geodezii i Kartografii. 1966.]
8. Atlas du Maroc, notices explicatives, section X: Géographie économique, planche 39b: L'arboriculture et la viticulture au Maroc (1960). Text only. Comité National de Géographie du Maroc. 1968.
9. The Literary digest atlas of the new Europe and the Far East, by Allan Updegraff. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1925.
10. Teneriffa von Alberto Vázquez-Figueroa. 1964.
11. Goldstadt - Reiseführer Band 31: Kanarische Inseln, von Helmut Aschbacher. 1963.
12. [Atlas Istorii SSSR. Glavnoe Upravlenii Geodezii i Kartografii. 1949.]
13. Gazetteer - Dahomey. U.S. Board on Geographic names. 1965.
14. Gazetteer to maps of Japan, map series AMS L561, L591, L571, & W511, 1:250,000. 2nd edition. 1945.
15. Gazetteer to maps of Formosa (Taiwan) map series AMS L792, Scale 1:50,000. 1st edition. 1945.
16. Gazetteer to maps of Korea. AMS 2. 1950. 3 vol.
17. JRO Weltwirtschafts - Atlas, Atlas für Politik und Zeitgeschichte. Permanente Ausgabe. 1957.
18. Atlas to accompany a monograph on the geology and mining industry of Leadville, Colorado, by Samuel Franklin Emmons. U.S. Geological Survey. 1883.
19. Atlas to accompany the monograph on the Tertiary history of the Grand Canyon District, by Capt. Clarence E. Dutton. U.S. Geological Survey. 1882.
20. National atlas of India. Preliminary edition. 1957.
21. Ice atlas of the northern Hemisphere. U.S. Hydrographic Office. 1946.
22. Battefeld's groote vredeskaart van Europa en West-Azië. Maatschappij "Elsevier". 1919.

23. Marine climatic atlas of the world, vol. I: North Atlantic Ocean. U.S. Navy. 1955.
24. Atlas administrative subdivisions of Japan. U.S. Dept. of State. 1947. 2 copies.
25. Atlas of magnetic declination of Europe for epoch 1944-5, by R. Bock. U.S. Army Map Service.
26. NOAA atlas 2, volume XI: Precipitation atlas of the western United States: California. 1973.
27. Field operations of the U.S. Bureau of Soils. 1903 maps (see list below)
28. Field operations of the U.S. Bureau of Soils. 1904 maps (see list below)

1903

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| 1. Soil map, Amherst sheet, Massachusetts. | 27. Soil map, Paris sheet, Texas. | 55. Soil map, Solomonsville sheet, Arizona. |
| 2. Soil map, Springfield sheet, Massachusetts and Connecticut. | 28. Soil map, Miller County sheet, Arkansas. | 56. Soil map, Laramie sheet, Wyoming. |
| 3. Soil map, Syracuse sheet, New York. | 29. Soil map, Pikeville sheet, Tennessee. | 57. Alkali map, Laramie sheet, Wyoming. |
| 4. Soil map, Babylon sheet, New York. | 30. Soil map, Davidson County sheet, Tennessee. | 58. Underground water map, Laramie sheet, Wyoming. |
| 5. Soil map, Hempstead sheet, New York. | 31. Soil map, Scott County sheet, Kentucky. | 59. Soil map, San Luis Valley sheet, Colorado. |
| 6. Soil map, Lockhaven sheet, Pennsylvania. | 32. Soil map, Mason County sheet, Kentucky. | 60. Alkali map, San Luis Valley sheet, Colorado. |
| 7. Soil map, Dover sheet, Delaware. | 33. Soil map, Ashtabula sheet, Ohio. | 61. Soil map, Provo sheet, Utah. |
| 8. Soil map, Worcester County sheet, Maryland. | 34. Soil map, Pontiac sheet, Michigan. | 62. Soil map, Goshen sheet, Utah. |
| 9. Soil map, Leesburg sheet, Virginia. | 35. Soil map, Madison County sheet, Indiana. | 63. Alkali map, Provo sheet, Utah. |
| 10. Soil map, Norfolk sheet, Virginia. | 36. Soil map, Sangamon County sheet, Illinois. | 64. Alkali map, Goshen sheet, Utah. |
| 11. Soil map, Craven sheet, North Carolina. | 37. Soil map, Johnson County sheet, Illinois. | 65. Underground water map, Provo sheet, Utah. |
| 12. Soil map, Asheville sheet, North Carolina. | 38. Soil map, Knox County sheet, Illinois. | 66. Underground water map, Goshen sheet, Utah. |
| 13. Soil map, Campobello sheet, South Carolina. | 39. Soil map, Winnebago County sheet, Illinois. | 67. Soil map, Baker City sheet, Oregon. |
| 14. Soil map, Fort Valley sheet, Georgia. | 40. Soil map, McLean County sheet, Illinois. | 68. Alkali map, Baker City sheet, Oregon. |
| 15. Soil map, Gadsden County sheet, Florida. | 41. Soil map, Viroqua sheet, Wisconsin. | 69. Black alkali map, Baker City sheet, Oregon. |
| 16. Soil map, Fort Payne sheet, Alabama. | 42. Soil map, Marshall sheet, Minnesota. | 70. Underground water map, Baker City sheet, Oregon. |
| 17. Soil map, Huntsville sheet, Alabama. | 43. Soil map, Story County sheet, Iowa. | 71. Soil map, Salem sheet, Oregon. |
| 18. Soil map, Mobile sheet, Alabama. | 44. Soil map, Cerro Gordo County sheet, Iowa. | 72. Soil map, San Jose sheet, California. |
| 19. Soil map, McNeill sheet, Mississippi. | 45. Soil map, Shelby County sheet, Missouri. | 73. Soil map, Imperial sheet, California. |
| 20. Soil map, Ouachita Parish sheet, Louisiana. | 46. Soil map, Parsons sheet, Kansas. | 74. Alkali map, Imperial sheet, California. |
| 21. Soil map, New Orleans sheet, Louisiana. | 47. Soil map, Russell sheet, Kansas. | 75. Soil map, Indio sheet, California. |
| 22. Soil map, Acadia Parish sheet, Louisiana. | 48. Soil map, Grand Island sheet, Nebraska. | 76. Alkali map, Indio sheet, California. |
| 23. Soil map, Nacogdoches sheet, Texas. | 49. Soil map, Stanton sheet, Nebraska. | 77. Soil map, Los Angeles sheet, California. |
| 24. Soil map, Lufkin sheet, Texas. | 50. Soil map, Brookings sheet, South Dakota. | 78. Alkali map, Los Angeles sheet, California. |
| 25. Soil map, Woodville sheet, Texas. | 51. Soil map, Fargo sheet, North Dakota. | |
| 26. Soil map, Jacksonville sheet, Texas. | 52. Soil map, Jamestown sheet, North Dakota. | |
| | 53. Soil map, Blackfoot sheet, Idaho. | |
| | 54. Soil map, Idaho Falls sheet, Idaho. | |

1904

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| 1. Soil map, Providence sheet, Rhode Island. | 28. Soil map, Alma sheet, Michigan. |
| 2. Soil map, Newport sheet, Rhode Island. | 29. Soil map, Owosso sheet, Michigan. |
| 3. Soil map, Vergennes sheet, Vermont-New York. | 30. Soil map, Marshall County sheet, Indiana. |
| 4. Soil map, Auburn sheet, New York. | 31. Soil map, Scott County sheet, Indiana. |
| 5. Soil map, Adams County sheet, Pennsylvania. | 32. Soil map, Boonville sheet, Indiana. |
| 6. Soil map, Appomattox County sheet, Virginia. | 33. Soil map, Superior sheet, Wisconsin-Minnesota. |
| 7. Soil map, Lancaster County sheet, South Carolina. | 34. Soil map, Tama County sheet, Iowa. |
| 8. Soil map, Orangeburg sheet, South Carolina. | 35. Soil map, Saline County sheet, Missouri. |
| 9. Soil map, Charleston sheet, South Carolina. | 36. Soil map, O'Fallon sheet, Missouri-Illinois. |
| 10. Soil map, Dodge County sheet, Georgia. | 37. Soil map, Webster County sheet, Missouri. |
| 11. Soil map, Bainbridge sheet, Georgia. | 38. Soil map, Kearney sheet, Nebraska. |
| 12. Soil map, Gainesville sheet, Florida. | 39. Soil map, Lexington sheet, Nebraska. |
| 13. Soil map, Macon County sheet, Alabama. | 40. Soil map, Allen County sheet, Kansas. |
| 14. Soil map, Sumter County sheet, Alabama. | 41. Soil map, Garden City sheet, Kansas. |
| 15. Soil map, Jackson sheet, Mississippi. | 42. Soil map, Cando sheet, North Dakota. |
| 16. Soil map, Biloxi sheet, Mississippi. | 43. Soil map, Greeley sheet, Colorado. |
| 17. Soil map, De Soto Parish sheet, Louisiana. | 44. Soil map, Bear River sheet, Utah. |
| 18. Soil map, Anderson County sheet, Texas. | 45. Alkali map, Bear River sheet, Utah. |
| 19. Soil map, Austin sheet, Texas. | 46. Underground water map, Bear River sheet, Utah. |
| 20. Soil map, San Antonio sheet, Texas. | 47. Soil map, Yuma sheet, Arizona-California. |
| 21. Soil map, Lawrence County sheet, Tennessee. | 48. Alkali map, Yuma sheet, Arizona-California. |
| 22. Soil map, Greeneville sheet, Tennessee. | 49. Soil map, Sacramento sheet, California. |
| 23. Soil map, Warren County sheet, Kentucky. | 50. Soil map, Bakersfield sheet, California. |
| 24. Soil map, Wooster County sheet, Ohio. | 51. Alkali map, Bakersfield sheet, California. |
| 25. Soil map, Coshocton County sheet, Ohio. | 52. Black alkali map, Bakersfield sheet, California. |
| 26. Soil map, Munising sheet, Michigan. | 53. Soil map, San Bernardino sheet, California. |
| 27. Soil map, Saginaw sheet, Michigan. | |

COPING WITH MAPS: a workshop

In mid-September 1979 two Oregon librarians, Harold Otness and Ed Thatcher, conducted a full-day workshop on map librarianship for the South-west Washington Library Service Area.

It was held at Longview Public Library and was titled: "COPING WITH MAPS, Map Information for Public and School Librarians". Fifty librarians attended from libraries between Hood River, Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wenatchee, and tri-cities, Washington.

This workshop was arranged and promoted through the efforts of an ambitious and energetic staff member of Longview Public Library. She receives enthusiastic, but non-fiscal support from her library, so participants were charged a \$10. fee each.

The topics and schedule for this Longview workshop were: The importance of maps in libraries; evolution of maps and map terminology, illustrated with slides; map evaluation; sources of free and inexpensive maps; federal and public agencies; commercial sources; classification, storage, maintenance, promotion. A general discussion, during lunch on the library lawn, covered many of these same topics among the participants assembled in small groups.

A general discussion was held on the topic of map librarianship, seasoned by the specific problems that were cast into the pot by the participants.

The leaders compiled an evaluation sheet to be returned to them by the workshop participants. This was designed to be completed at their leisure, after their first impressions had been placed into perspective by their own professional needs.

After having led several previous short workshops before librarians, we find the full-day format much more satisfactory than shorter presentations. Also, we find the field wide-open and receptive to such workshops; therefore, we suggest that other map librarians become involved in this kind of promotional activity in order to call attention to maps as information sources.

Edward P. Thatcher
University of Oregon

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon State College

A four-page list of addresses of commercial and government map producers was prepared by Harold Otness for this workshop:

"Map Source Bibliography". The AAA and its Oregon and Washington affiliates, Federal Agencies in the Pacific Northwest, Washington state agencies, and other sources (commercial) are the focus of the list.



PUBLICATIONS OF RELEVANCE

Contributors: AB = Anna Blustein, University Research Library, UCLA
 EP = The Editor, from Publisher's material in hand
 JP = J. B. Post, The Free Library of Philadelphia
 KP = Karl Proehl, Pennsylvania State University
 LC = Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego
 MS = Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University

- Canada. Forest Management Institute.
 Vegetation types of the lower Mackenzie and Yukon corridor / prepared
 AB by Forest Management Institute, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment
 Canada for the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, January
 1975. Ottawa : Information Canada, 1975
 73, [8] p. : col. ill., maps ; 28 cm. (Report - Environmental-Social
 Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development ;
 no. 74-80)
 Summary in English and French. Bibliography: p. 72-73
 Sup. 1 to above: Maps showing vegetation type-aggregates of the lower
 Mackenzie and Yukon corridors 1974.
 [14] leaves : chiefly col. maps ; 28 cm.
- Canada. Forest Management Institute.
 Vegetation types of the Mackenzie Corridor / prepared by Forest Manage-
 AB ment Institute, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada for the
 Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, March, 1974. [Ottawa]
 : Information Canada, [1974]
 120 p. in various pagings : ill., (some col.) ; 28 cm. (Report -
 Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on
 Northern Oil Development ; no. 73-46)
 Sup. 7 to above: Maps showing vegetation types of the Mackenzie Valley
 1973.
 [27] leaves : chiefly col. maps ; 27 cm.
- Canada. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
 Nova Scotia = Nouvelle-Écosse / Canadian Permanent Committee on Geo-
 AB graphical Names. 2d ed. Ottawa : Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of
 Energy, Mines and Resources, 1977.
 xiv, 477 p., 1 leaf of plates : fold. col. map ; 25 cm. (Gazetteer
 of Canada series.) English and French.

- The compleat plattmaker : essays on chart, map, and globe making in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries / edited by Norman J.W. Throver. Berkeley : University of California Press, 1978.

AB xvii, 241 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm. "Publications from the Clark Library Professorship, UCLA." LC# 77-78416
- Defense Mapping Agency. Topographic Center.
Kenya : official standard names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names / prepared by the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center. 2nd ed. Washington : U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1978.

AB vii, 470 p. : 2 maps ; 22 x 28 cm. (Official standard names gazetteer) First ed. prepared by the United States Office of Geography.
- Defense Mapping Agency. Topographic Center.
Pakistan : ... 2nd ed. Washington : U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1978.

AB v, 522 [i.e. 523] p. : map ; 22 x 28 cm.
- Defense Mapping Agency. Topographic Center.
Saudi Arabia : ... Washington : U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1978.

AB xvi, 374 p. : map ; 22 x 28 cm.
- Great Britain. Antarctic Place-Names Committee.
Gazetteer of the Falkland Islands dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands) / Great Britain Antarctic Place-Names Committee. London : H.M.S.O., 1977.

AB 8 [i.e. 9] p. : 30 cm. The Gazetteer of the British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands ... has been superseded by two gazetteers listing place-names in the British Antarctic Territory and in the Falkland Island Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands) respectively.
- Gould, Peter R.
Mental maps [by] Peter Gould and Rodney White. New York, Penguin, 1974.

AB 204 p. illus., maps. 20 cm. (Pelican geography and environmental studies) Pelican books. Bibliography: p. 193-197. LC No. 74-176062
- Inan, Âfet, 1908-
Life and works of Pirî Reis : the oldest map of America / by A. Afetinan ; translated by Leman Yolaç, Engin Uzmen. [2d ed.] Ankara : Printed at Turkish Historical Association, 1975.

AB ix, 88 p., 33 leaves of plates : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) facsims. ; 24 cm. (Publications of Turkish Historical Association ; S. VII, no. 69a) Includes index. Bibliography: p. [73]-76.

- Maclean, Kenneth.
 Problems of our planet : an atlas of earth and man / edited by Kenneth
 AB Maclean and Norman Thomson. 2nd ed. Edinburgh : Bartholomew : Holmes
 McDougall, 1977.
 67 p. : chiefly col. ill., col. maps ; 30 cm.
- McDonald, Barrie C.
 Geomorphic and sedimentologic processes of rivers and coast, Yukon
 coastal plain / by B. C. McDonald and C. P. Lewis and the Environmental-
 AB Social Program, Northern Pipelines. [Ottawa] : Information Canada, 1973.
 245 p. : ill., maps (6 fold. in pocket) ; 28 cm. (Report - Environ-
 mental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern
 Oil Development ; no. 73-39) LC No. 74-190103
- Mexico. Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señalamiento Marítimo.
 Estudio geográfico de la región de Ensenada, B.C. / Estados Unidos Mex-
 icanos, Secretaría de Marina, Dirección General de Oceanografía y
 Señalamiento Marítimo. Mexico, D.F. : La Dirección, 1974.
 AB 465 (i.e. 468) p. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col., some fold. col.)
 ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographies.
- Mexico. Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señalamiento Marítimo.
 Estudio geográfico de la región de Guaymas, Son. / Estados Unidos Mex-
 icanos, Secretaría de Marina, Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señala-
 miento Marítimo. Mexico, D. F. : La Dirección, 1973.
 AB 417 p., 1 leaf of plate : ill. (some col.), maps (1 fold. col.) ;
 27 cm.
- Mexico. Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señalamiento Marítimo.
 Estudio geográfico de la región de Manzanillo, Col. / ... Mexico,
 D. F. : La Dirección, 1973.
 AB 362 p., 3 leaves of plates : ill., maps (some fold., 1 fold. col.) ;
 28 cm. Bibliography: p. 192.
- Mexico. Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señalamiento Marítimo.
 Estudio geográfico de la región de Mazatlan, Sin. / ... Mexico,
 D. F. : La Dirección, 1974.
 AB 353 p., 1 leaf of plate : ill. (some col.), maps (some col., 2 fold.
 col.) ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographies.
- Mexico. Dirección General de Oceanografía y Señalamiento Marítimo.
 Estudio geográfico de la región de Salina Cruz, Oax. / ... Mexico, D.F.
 : La Dirección, 1974.
 AB 347 p. : ill., maps (some col.) ; 27 cm. Includes bibliographies.

- National Ocean Survey.
Hydrographic manual / by Melvin J. Umbach. 4th ed. Rockville, Md. :
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
National Ocean Survey, 1976.
AB 1 v. : ill., col. maps ; 29 cm.
Loose-leaf for updating. Colored map overlays. Includes bibliograph-
ical references and index.

- O'Gorman, Edmundo, 1906-
Historia de las divisiones, territoriales de Mexico. 5. éd. revisada y
puesta al día. Mexico, Editorial Porrúa, 1973.
AB xvii, 326 p. fold. maps. 22 cm. (Sepan cuantos, num. 45)
Bibliography: p. 277 -282. Previous editions published under titles:
Breve historia de las divisiones territoriales.

- Pampe, William R.
Maps and geological publications of the United States : a layman's guide
/ compiled by William R. Pampe. Falls Church, Va. : American Geological
Institute, c1978.
AB vi, 57 p. ; 28 cm.

- Pape, Heinz, 1927-
Er Riad : Stadtgeographie und Stadtkartographie der Hauptstadt Saudi-
Arabiens / Heinz Pape. Paderborn, [Ger.] : F. Schöningh, 1977.
AB 101 p., 23 plates : ill., maps (chiefly col., 5 fold. in pocket) ;
30 cm. (Bochumer geographische Arbeiten : Sonderreihe ; Bd. 7.)
"Legende zu Karten 3, 4 und 5" in pocket. Bibliography: p. 101.

- South Africa. Geological Survey.
Mineral resources of the Republic of South Africa / Republic of South
Africa, Dept. of Mines, Geological Survey ; edited by C. B. Coetsee.
5th ed. Pretoria : The Survey ; printed by and obtainable from the
AB Government Printer, 1976.
viii, 462 p. : ill., maps (some col.) ; 31 cm. (Handbook 7)
Part of illustrative matter in pocket. Includes bibliographies and
index.

- Tibbetts, Gerald Randall, 1926-
Arabia in early maps : a bibliography of maps covering the Peninsula of
Arabia printed in Western Europe from the invention of printing to the
AB year 1751 / G. R. Tibbetts. Naples : Falcon ; New York : Oleander c1978.
175 p. : maps (some col.) ; 26 cm. Bibliography: p. 167-170.
Originally written in part requirement for the University of London
Diploma in Librarianship. Includes index.

- Tindal, Margaret A
 Educator's guide for Mission to earth : Landsat views the world /
 Margaret A. Tindal. Greenbelt, Md. : Educational Programs Office,
 AB Goddard Space Flight Center, 1978.

v, 59 p. : ill. , 28 cm. (NASA SP ; 360) This educator's guide is
 designed to accompany NASA SP-360, Mission to earth: Landsat views
 the world. Bibliography: p. 51-53.

- Tuszyńska-Rękawek, Halina
 National and regional atlases for 1971-1975 / prepared by Halina Tuszyń-
 ska-Rękawek. Warsaw : Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization,
 AB Polish Academy of Sciences, 1976.

88 p. ; 21 cm. At head of title: XXIII International Geographical
 Congress. (Moscow, 1976)

- United States. National Archives and Records Service.
 Cartographic records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs / compiled by
 Laura E. Kelsay. Washington : National Archives and Records Service,
 AB General Services Administration, 1977.

vii, 187 p. ; 27 cm. (Special list - National Archives and Records
 Service ; no. 13) Previous ed. (1954) issued by the body under its
 earlier name: U.S. National Archives and issued under title: List of
 cartographic records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. LC No. 77-9434

- United States. Geological Survey.
 Worldwide directory of national earth-science agencies / compiled by
 Wenonah E. Bergquist ... [et al.] . [Rev. ed.] Arlington, Va. : U.S.
 Geological Survey, 1978.

AB iv, 77 p. : maps ; 26 cm. (Geological Survey circular ; 771) Up to date
 as of June 1977. LC No. 78-600009

- Whalen, Charles T
 Control leveling / Charles T. Whalen. Rockville, Md. : Dept. of Commerce,
 AB National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Survey,
 National Geodetic Survey ; Washington : for sale by the Supt. of Docs.,
 U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1978.

iii, 20 p. ill., maps ; 26 cm. (NOAA technical report ; NOS 73 NGS 8)
 Supersedes Coast and Geodetic Survey special publication no. 226 (re-
 vised 1961). Bibliography: p. 20.

- World directory of dealers in antiquarian maps / edited by George Ritzlin.
 Chicago : The Chicago Map Society, 1977.

AB [32 p.] : 22 cm.

- National Atlas of India (Fascicule). Issued by the Dept. of Science & Technology, Government of India. Prepared by the National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation. Calcutta, 1979.

EP

Volumes I & II: \$147.60 K.P. Bagchi & Company, International Book-sellers & Publishers, 286, B B Ganguli Street, Calcutta; 700 012; or, Mary Martin, Book Sellers, PO Box 2417, Ramnagar, India US\$90. & \$30 post. Contents 104 maps: Volume I: General Maps; Administrative Maps; Physical Maps; Lithological & Geophysical Maps; Climate Maps; Biogeographical Maps. Volume II: Population Maps; Transport & Tourism Maps; Industry Maps; Agriculture Maps; Livestock and Fisheries Maps; Commercial & Economic Maps; Social Maps.

Scales: 1:1M 1:2M 1:6M 1:15M Rexine Bound. Size: 56cm x 42 cm.

- Geo Abstracts Ltd. University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, England
Cumulative Indexes (Subject and Author) to the 7 parts of Geo Abstracts.

EP

To be published over an 18 month period beginning August 1979:

Cumulative Index Part A (Landforms & the Quaternary)	1971-1975
.. .. Part B (Climatology & Hydrology)	1971-1975
.. .. Part C (Economic Geography)	1971-1975
.. .. Part D (Social & Historical Geogr.)	1971-1975
.. .. Part E (Sedimentology)	1972-1976
.. .. Part F (Regional & Commun. Planning)	1972-1976
.. .. Part G (Remote Sensing, etc.)	1974-1978

Each Cumulative Index will cost \$28.00 (US \$56.00). Post & packing are additional, but prepayment avoids postage charge. Set of 7 on standing order is U.S. \$300. provided that a firm order is placed for the set, and payment is made on receipt of Cumulative Index A.

- The Atlas of British Columbia. Edited by A. L. Farley. University of British Columbia Press, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

EP

144 p. incl. 115 col. maps. CAN\$45.00 1979.

- The San Diego County Department of Transportation has microfilmed the 1927-1928 Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. aerial photography of San Diego County.

LC

approx. 4,500 35mm frames, unitized into carriers. \$675.
Orders may be placed through Mr. Lou Hall, Principal Land Surveyor, San Diego County Department of Transportation, Building 2, 4555 Overland Ave., San Diego, CA 92123 (714) 565-5148.

- American Heritage for February/March 1979 (Vol. 30, No. 2) includes a portfolio of aerial views of American cities (from the Library of Congress), with Seattle, Washington in 1891 on the cover.

LC

Wallace Stegner writes about how a tough, one-armed explorer made science a government business in "Getting to Know the National Domain".

- Geoscience Information Society. Proceedings. Volume 9, 1979. Proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Geoscience Information Society, October 22-26, 1978; Geoscience Information, publication, Processing, Management. Edited by Julie Bichteler. The Society, 1979.

Part I: Symposium on Geoscience Publications: Problems and Prospects
Part II: Technical Sessions: Geoscience Information Processing and Management

EP The latter includes the following papers: Judith A. Diment's "Geological Map Acquisitions: A Guide to the Literature" pp. 111-144. Judith Diment is with the Department of Library Services, British Museum (Natural History), and this guide is an extensive (and evidently comprehensive) listing of sources for the acquisition of geological maps. Divided into five sections, General references on acquisitions and map librarianship papers; guides to the literature of geology which include useful sections on maps; cartobibliographies of geological maps, publishers' catalogues and lists and map retailers' catalogues. These are arranged by continent and then alphabetically by country; serials, including both primary Journals and abstracting and indexing Journals; and Directories of map collections.

Nancy J. Pruett's "Collection Development in a Geology-Geophysics Research Collection" is one of the few papers on this aspect of map acquisitions to have been published. It establishes a rational scheme for collection development policies for a specialized research library in the earth sciences.

This volume of the GIS Proceedings may be ordered for \$15.00, orders prepaid, from Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Make checks payable to Geoscience Information Society.

- Plain Brown Wrapper. A publication of the Western Regional Applications Program. Ames Research Center. Moffett Field, CA 94035

MS Vol. II, No. 2 (August-September 1979) includes "A Selected Bibliography on Remote Sensing" which is divided into two sections: Remote Sensing Books, Monographs, etc.; and, Photo Interpretation Books, Monographs, Etc.

Plain Brown Wrapper is a free, bimonthly publication of the Western Regional Applications Program, Technology Applications Branch of the Airborne Missions and Applications Division, Ames Research Center, NASA. Circulation inquiries should be addressed to Rita Pless, M/S 240-10, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035, or phone (415) 965-6152.

- California Office of Planning and Research. 1400 Tenth St., Sacramento, CA 95814 phone (916) 445-1114

LC Local government planning survey. 1977. Sacramento, The Agency, 1978. 28 x 22 cm. free Shows status of general plans for all CA local agencies, by planning element and date.

- Sanborn Maps of Pennsylvania, held by the University Libraries of Pennsylvania State University, were not reported in WAML Occasional Paper Number 3, the Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, Volume 2 (Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico).

KP
&
EP Kari Proehl, Map Librarian at Penn State, has informed us that the former Map Librarian (now retired), Ruby M. Miller, included the holdings in her publication: Pennsylvania Maps and Atlases in the Pennsylvania State University Libraries. Bibliographic Series No. 5. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Libraries, 1972. The publication is about 682 pages, of which the Sanborn list takes 28 pages.

Ms. Miller's work was reviewed by Jeremiah B. Post in the Bulletin of the Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, No. 95 (March 1974), pp. 78-80.

- Remote Sensing of Earth Resources: A Guide to Information Sources
Edited by M. Leonard Bryan. (Volume 1 in the Geography and Travel Information Guide Series, part of the Gale Information Guide Library.) Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1979.

EP xvi, 188 p. CIP ISBN 0-8103-1413-4. \$24.00 Ready in December 1979.

Prepublication Announcement: With increased interest in natural resources and a need to collect data over extensive and often inaccessible regions, the field of remote sensing has grown considerably. This guide scans the available literature on remote sensing of earth resources.

Eight major sections provide details on general literature, proceedings of symposia and meetings, bibliographies, journals, manuals of remote sensing (including notes from tutorial courses), and catalogs available to the general public. Concentrated effort has been made to include comments after each of the references in order to aid the researcher in identifying those items which may warrant pursuit.

The availability of maps which have been derived from remotely sensed data is also indicated.

The last section on sources of information furnishes a listing of workshops, university courses, and training sessions that would be of particular interest to students and professionals in the field.

The final section of the guide provides a set of indexes: Personal and corporate author, NTIS Accession Number, series, and title.

- Frances M. Woodward, Past-President of WAML, has recently had published an important article and union list of maps:

EP "Fire Insurance Plans and British Columbia Urban History: A Union List" BC Studies, no. 42, Summer 1979, pp. 13-50.

Her study has filled a critical gap in information about these maps.

- California Office of Planning and Research. 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. (916) 445-1114

LC Planning and Zoning Laws and the Subdivision Map Act. 1979 Edition.
28 x 22 cm. free For local planners; first in a series of major planning documents. 161 pp.

- U.S. National Historical Publications and Records Commission.
LC Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States.
Washington, 1978.

Publications Sales Branch, National Archives and Records Service,
Washington, D.C. 20408 \$25.00 Checks to: National Archives Trust Fund.
28 x 22 cm. LC No. 78-23870

Comprehensive; includes descriptions, addresses, telephone numbers, etc., plus holdings, copying facilities. California section is 48 p.

- American Urban Guidenotes: The Newsletter of Guidebooks. Volume 1, Number 1, Summer 1979. Quarterly. \$9.00 American Urban Guides, P.O. Box 186, Washington, D. C. 20044 \$10.00 outside U.S.
EP

John Fondersmith, editor of Guidenotes, has been awarded a Fred Harris Daniel Fellowship by the American Antiquarian Society for research on the "History of American Travel Guidebooks".

This is a new quarterly newsletter dealing with all aspects of guidebooks. The guidebook market today is a boom market. Every month brings new examples of guidebooks and related guide materials, including WAML's Occasional Paper No. 4 by Harold Otness: Index to Early Twentieth Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks....

The first issue of American Urban Guidenotes, published in September, includes a range of articles dealing with various aspects of the subject, including walking guides, guidebooks for runners, restaurant guides, natural environment guides, architectural guides, a guidebook conference, and guidebook history and collecting. The focus of this quarterly will be on urban guidebooks for the U.S. and Canada, but it will also cover foreign guidebooks.

Mr. Fondersmith has kindly offered to review the WAML Occasional Paper Number 4 in his next issue.

In my scan of this first issue of Guidenotes, I notice several guidebooks that include maps. For an example, Victoria's Legacy: Tours of San Francisco Bay Area Architecture by Judith Lynch Waldhorn and Sally B. Woodbridge. 1978. 224 pp. \$5.95 101 Productions, 834 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103. This includes maps among the various graphics.

It is hereby recommended. All those who order geographical literature will find that within twelve pages of Guidenotes there is much to learn and to acquire.

- Handbook of The Nations 1979: A brief guide to the economy, government, land, demographics, communications, and national defense establishments of 187 nations and other political entities. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1979. ISBN 0-8103-1028-7. \$20.00 (October 1979)
EP 232 p. Maps, tables. (Originally compiled and published by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in January, 1979, as National Basic Intelligence Factbook.)

- Water Quality Conditions in the New River, Imperial County, California by James G. Setmire. U.S. Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 79-86. Copies may be purchased from National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, or inspected in open-file at USGS offices in Laguna Niguel (24000 Avila Rd., Laguna Niguel, California), and the Water Resources Division Library, 5B-410, USGS National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, Virginia.
EP

Apparent industrial and domestic wastes carried by the New River as it flows from Mexico into the United States at Calexico, California are creating major water-quality problems, according to Setmire.

The USGS report and continuing studies conducted in cooperation with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Division of Water Resources have documented high levels of bacteria and organic and dissolved solids concentrations and zero levels of dissolved oxygen that have already caused fish kills and lowered recreational values along the U.S. portion of the river. The deteriorating water quality also poses a serious potential threat to the fish, birds, and wildlife and associated uses 62 miles downstream in the Salton Sea, outlet for the New River.

Data from the studies have been submitted to the International Boundary and Water Commission, a Joint U.S.-Mexican commission that has been discussing the problem with the city of Mexicali, Mexico.

The New River was formed in the 1840s when part of the lower Colorado River in Mexico abandoned its normal course and began flowing intermittently north. The present Salton Sea was formed in 1906 when a break in a diversion levee along the Colorado River allowed the entire discharge of the Colorado River to flow through the New River into the Salton Sink for four months.

- Nueces County, Texas 1750 - 1800: A Bicentennial Memoir. by D.E. Kilgore. Friends of the Corpus Christi Museum, 1919 North Water Street, Corpus Christi, Texas 78401 Occasional Paper No. 1. Two 17 x 22 in. maps are included, (folded), both dated 1792. One monochrome, one colored. One printed in London, the other from a manuscript map in the Escandon archives at Queretaro. A limited number of flat copies of the facsimiles are available at \$2.00 each, plus packing and tube mailing @ 50¢ each. PREPAID ONLY; Friends of the Corpus Christi Mus.
EP

This details the founding of the Spanish colony of Nuevo Santander, which extended north from the Panuco to the Guadalupe River. It included all of the state of Tamaulipas and a large area of what is now South Texas.

- The ABMR Map of Antiquarian and Secondhand Bookshops in Central London.
Compiled by Peter Stockham for ABMR Publications Ltd. Oxford, ABMR Publications, Ltd., March 1979. 25p

JP

This map attempts to show all dealers in antiquarian and secondhand books with retail shops in the central area of London. A subject speciality is indicated for most dealers - if there is none, then a general stock is carried. Most shops also carry a general range of antiquarian and secondhand books. Shop hours, address, telephone numbers are given. ABMR = Antiquarian Book Monthly Review. ABMR Publications Ltd., 52 St. Clements St., Oxford OX4 1AG, England.

- Origins of Fruits, Cereals, & Vegetables of North America. by Cortez F. Enloe, Jr. Annapolis, Maryland, Nutrition Today, Inc., 1979?

LC

"Historiette IV, 'The end of the beginning' in the series 'Food in the ascent of America'" published by Nutrition Today.

With every map ordered, a 35mm Kodachrome transparency will be sent so the map may be used in classroom presentations as an alternative to the 25 x 38 inch map. (64 x 97 cm) Scale not given. \$4.95

This pictorial map appears to be geared more to the elementary student than a serious, advanced researcher.

- World Map of Natural Hazards. Münchener Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany. text 49 pp. Map available folded or unfolded (86 x 122 cm). DM 30. scale not given.

LC

- World Ocean Floor. by Bruce C. Heezen, and Marie Tharp. Palisades, New York, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, 1977.

LC

109 x 190 cm. 1:23,230,300 \$40. Checks: Marie Tharp; Palisades, NY 10964

Similar to Carte du fond des Oceans 1975, but larger and with more continental color.

- Choro-Topographical Map of the Northern Provinces of the Kingdom of The Netherlands (Choro-topografische kaart der Noordelijke Provinciën van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden). (C.R.Th. Kravenhoff)

EP

Facsimile edition. 8 sheets, a title page and a sheet index-map. All sheets have an overall format 90 x 100 cm., map face 84 x 92 cm. Facsimile paper specially made to be almost similar to original edition. Issued in box in which the sheets may be kept rolled to prevent folding, with a plastic portfolio included for those who want to keep sheets flat. Explanatory text compiled by P.W. Geudeke.

Limited to 750 copies. The price of the complete set, including the explanatory text, the title page and index sheet, is Dfl. 240,50.

Rudolf Muller International Booksellers B.V., P.O. Box 9016, 1006 AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

- Sanborn Map & Publishing Co.
Benicia, California, Feby, 1886. 6 sheets, 25 x 19 inches. Black & White, facsimile edition. San Pablo, California, Vlad Shkurkin, 1979. Republished 1979 as ISBN 0-932732-06-2, "Benicia 1886 Map Folio". \$10.

EP

Lithographed on heavy chart paper. Original scale of maps, 50 feet to 1 inch, reproduced to ca. 60 feet to 1 inch.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited.

Virginia City and Gold Hill, Storey Co., Nevada, Nov. 1890.
 13 sheets, 25 x 19 inches. Black & White, facsimile edition. San Pablo, California, Vlad Shkurkin, 1979. Republished 1979 as ISBN 0-932732-05-4, "Virginia City 1890 Map Folio". \$16.

Original scale of maps, 50 feet to 1 inch, reproduced to ca. 60 feet to 1 inch.

Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps of Nevada Communities (1885-1906)

A collection of 193 maps on microfilm of 21 communities. \$40.
 ISBN 0-932732-02-X 35mm, sprocketless, 1 reel.

(Announced in the June 1979 issue of Information Bulletin, p. 260)

Mr. Vlad Shkurkin, the publisher of these facsimile and microfilm reproductions, has also made arrangements to offer a new set of Nevada Sanborn maps, covering the period 1907-1945. These will also be announced when the information becomes available.

Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps of California Mother Lode Communities (1884-1906)

A collection of 212 maps on microfilm of 30 communities. \$40.
 ISBN 0-932732-03-8 35mm, sprocketless, 1 reel.

This collection covers communities along California State Highway 49, the Mother Lode mining area.

Vlad Shkurkin plans to expand his production as time permits. Mr. Shkurkin is a logistics engineer and maintains the production of Sanborn maps as a hobby.

Based on the quality of the reproductions (with the Benicia and Virginia City/Gold Hill paper copies in hand for review) it is evident that Mr. Shkurkin has the technical expertise and ability to produce very readable reproductions. These would be suitable for any library collection or historical museum, either for study by archeologists, sociologists, historians, bottle collector - or for display in a historical exhibition.

Most of the images reproduced from the film are acceptable, quite legible. The Virginia City/Gold Hill set has some blurring in the key map on sheet 1, and some notations are a bit faint yet quite legible. The b & w film, from color originals, was done at L.C.

Vlad Shkurkin, 6025 Rose Arbor, San Pablo, CA 94806

• Evans, Ifor M. and Heather Lawrence.

EP

Christopher Saxton, Elizabethan Map Maker. Preface by Helen Wallis. Wakefield Historical Publications Volume 4; The Holland Press Cartographica Volume 6. Wakefield, West Yorkshire/London, Wakefield - Holland Press, 1979. ISBN 0-901869 06 6 or 0 900470 95 X £20.00 The Holland Press Limited, 37 Connaught St., London W2 2AZ approx. 200 p. 11.25x 8.75 in. cloth bound, limited edition

This book is the first to be published on the life and work of Christopher Saxton, the first to survey and map the counties of England and Wales. Saxton's atlas was published in 1579 and to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its publication the present authors worked to assemble all that is currently known of the man and his work.

Collations of the various editions of the Atlas are included with notes on the locations of surviving examples of both atlas and wall map. His much less well known manuscript maps and surveys are here identified, many hitherto unrecorded, and a final chapter on his son Robert Saxton.

• Warner, Deborah J.

EP

The Sky Explored: celestial cartography 1500-1800.

New York, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1979; Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd., 1979. Alan R. Liss, Inc., 150 Fifth Ave., New York 10011 312 p., 154 illus., 8.5 x 11 in. ISBN 0-8451-1700-9 LC 78-24737 \$70.

A comprehensive, descriptive, and illustrated catalog of all flat star maps printed in Europe during 300 years, with a few important globes for comparison.

• Analytic Catalogue of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld's Collection of Maps from the year 1800. Edited by Ann-Mari Mickwitz and L. Miekkaavaara.

EP

Five volumes: 1979-1980. Distributed by Rudolf Muller International Booksellers BV, P.O. Box 9016, 1006 AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The work will comprise 5 volumes of about 450 pages each, format approximately 20 x 30 cm. The first 3 volumes will contain the catalogue itself and the other 2 volumes a detailed index of the geographical names in all their varieties from different historical periods. The collection contains about 25,000 maps. (Dfl. 150. each.)

• 1,001 Logical Laws, Accurate Axioms, Profound Principles, Trusty Truisms, Homey Homilies, Colorful Corollaries, Quotable Quotes, and Rambunctious for all walks of life. Compiled by John Peers, edited by Gordon Bennett, illustrated by George Booth. Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1979. \$7.95

JP

"Map Librarian's Postulate: Philadelphia is a nice place to live, but you wouldn't want to visit there."

- California. Department of Parks and Recreation.
California Historical Landmarks. Sacramento, The Agency, 1979.
 LC P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811 no price given
 County-by-County presentation. Separate listing of State Historic
 Parks. Index to sites in order of precedent. 174 p.
- Case Studies and a dialogue on the role of geographic analysis in public
 policy. Paper Number 12. Occasional Publications of the Department
 EP of Geography, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. June 1979.
 Urbana, Geography Graduate Student Association, University of Illinois,
 1979. Edited by Marilyn A. Brown. Contributors: Lawrence A. Brown,
 Michael R. Greenberg, Peter Haggett, John D. Nystuen, Maurice H.
 Yeates. 56p. 8.5 x 11 in.
- Thompson, Morris Mordecai, 1912-
Maps for America. U.S. Geological Survey. 1979.
 EP 265p. \$11. GPO Stock No. 024-001-03145-1 LC 79-404
 The National Mapping Program of the USGS is described in relation
 to the history of the Survey and the cartographic products of other
 Federal agencies. The primary discussions cover the meaning and
 choice of symbolization on maps, the possible errors and anomalies
 affecting the reliability and interpretation of maps, the various
 kinds of maps and map data available, and some sources of this car-
 tographic information. USGS topographic maps and other products
 are used as examples.
- Township Atlas of the United States. Enlarged Edition. McLean, Virginia,
 EP Androit Associates, 1979.
 Published as a two-volume set, one an atlas, the other an index,
 this edition covers 43,880 minor civil divisions of the United States.
 Based on maps prepared by the Bureau of the Census for the Census
 of Population for 1940 and 1970.
 Atlas volume, 800 p.; index volume, 500 p. \$75. set
- Guide to U.S. Government Maps; Topographical Maps of California. McLean,
 Virginia, Androit Associates, 1979. (Box 195, McLean, VA 22101)
 \$27.50
 LC This is the first of a new series of guides to USGS maps, and event-
 ually all States will have a separate guide. Each volume consists
 of an atlas section and an index section. The atlas has a series of
 1° x 1° base maps; keyed to the base maps will be all quadrangle maps
 by series and coordinates, including superseded names.
 Included: alphabetical key to quads giving name, series, coordinates,
 and marginal reference codes for 3,849 maps.
 All 4,870 names appearing on the base map for the State (1:500,000)
 in 3 lists: populated places (1,959), land features (1,139) and
 water features (1,772).
 Illinois, Georgia, and New York are scheduled for early release.

- Maps: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form. John W. Ellison, Gloria S. Gerber, and Susan E. Ledder. Amherst, New York, State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Information and Library Studies (Lawrence Bell Hall, Amherst, New York 14260). 15 p.

EP

"This self-evaluation form was designed to assist busy librarians who work with active non-book collections in evaluating the quality of their storage and care practices. It was initially developed from information gathered in an extensive literature search on the subject An effort was made to concentrate on the literature that discussed active collections rather than preservation, restoration or long-term archival storage. Once the literature search was brought to a near end, a storage and care self-evaluation form for each of seven general formats was designed (Film, Tape, Maps, Microforms, Original Art, Phonorecords and Photographs). Each form was then field-tested for its value and usability in twenty specifically selected participating institutions representing nearly every type of library situation. In addition, twenty-eight non-book authorities were sent copies of the self-evaluation form and asked to make recommendations. ...

Copies of all the storage and care of non-book materials self-evaluation forms are available from the Educational Resource Information Center/Information Resources (ERIC/IR) at Syracuse under the following titles:

Films, Filmstrips, Filmloops, Transparencies and Slides: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Magnetic Tape (Audio, Video or Computer): Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Maps: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Microforms: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Original Paintings/Prints and Non-Original Prints: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Phonorecords: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Photographs and Negatives: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form

Additional Materials

A bibliography entitled, Storage and Care of Non-Book Materials in Libraries: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled as part of the literature search for the self-evaluation form is also available from ERIC/IR at Syracuse. Citations found in the literature search but not physically examined by the project team are also included in this bibliography.

Six articles based on the non-book slide/tape programs and self-evaluation forms have been written by the project team and will be made available by January 1980. Each article provides more detailed information than the slide/tape programs or self-evaluation forms and the article format is more conducive to study."

"Detailed information on the proper storage and care of non-book materials presented in this self-evaluation form is available in a series of six slide/tape programs.

Titles

Storage and Care of Films, Filmstrips, Filmloops, Transparencies and Slides

Storage and Care of Magnetic Tape (Audio, Video and Computer)

Storage and Care of Maps

Storage and Care of Microforms (Film, Fiche and Ultrafiche)

Storage and Care of Phonorecords

Storage and Care of Photographs and Negatives

Sources

The following sources will rent each slide/tape program for the cost of handling and postage:

Krasker Memorial Film Library
Boston University
765 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215 (617) 353-5272

Regional Film Library
Instructional Support Center
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306 (904) 644-2820

Audio Visual Center
University of Iowa
C-215 East Hall
Iowa City, Iowa 52242 (319) 353-3724

Audio Visual Services
Merrill Library and Learning Resources Program
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84322 (801) 752-4100 ext. 7954

Film Library
The General Libraries
The University of Texas at Austin
Drawer W, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712 (512) 471-3573

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange
620 Madison Av., N.E. (CLÉNE)
Washington, D.C. 20064 (202) 635-5825

"... In no situation should this form be considered the final authority on the storage and care of non-book material. It has attempted to be current and complete, but unique situations warrant individual consideration. Only after collection of data and careful study and observation should decisions be made by knowledgeable authorities regarding non-book collection storage and care."

The self-evaluation form covers the following topics: Temperature and Relative Humidity; Container(s); Shelving; Care; and a bibliography that is specifically on care of maps (2p.), and a miscellaneous list of books and articles on care of all library materials (4p.).

Under the subject of Care, while there are several suggestions made that are worthwhile following, the research team has quoted Patricia Alonso (from "Map Collections in Public Libraries (in Victoria, Australia): Starting, Building, Maintaining Them" (WAML Information Bulletin 8 (November 1976): 74-82), as follows:

"Heavily used maps are laminated" (p. 81)

The compilers of this material on preservation and care of maps apparently have overlooked, or discount, a more important method of caring for maps in active map collections. Lamination of maps, while perhaps appropriate for something that is destined to be thrown-away eventually after use, has been disproven as an appropriate care technique for maps of archival value.

Information Bulletin readers will recall the articles by Peter Waters published herein:

Deacidification, Lamination, and the Use of Polyester Film Encapsulation at the Library of Congress
June 1975 (Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 19-21)

and: Polyester Film Encapsulation
March 1979 (Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 117-127)

While I wouldn't disagree with the practice of lamination for unwanted materials, the thrust of the storage and care compilation presented by Ellison-Gerber-Ledder 1) "To realize the full potential utilization a format has prior to unnecessary damage or deterioration, 2) to minimize the storage and care expense involved, 3) to provide the maximum care and service for the minimum amount of time and staff available, 4) to minimize any loss of information, ... , and finally, 7) to increase use of the collection."

Preservation for archival purposes is not solely my concern, and I am well aware that Ellison-Gerber-Ledder are primarily addressing themselves to "active collections rather than preservation, restoration or long-term archival storage". However, polyester film encapsulation (rather than lamination) gives the active map collection the ability to make those delicate or hard-to-replace maps available to the library patron. It is frequently those items that are "heavily used"; e.g., the historical maps of the local area or region. These maps are the very materials that warrant the care. Encapsulation, rather than lamination, meets the very criteria listed above (1 thru 7), with which I agree.

The Ellison-Gerber-Ledder documents warrant further consideration, and I don't fault their entire effort. It is a rational approach. My dispute only reemphasizes that when it comes to conservation/preservation practices, not even the experts agree among themselves.

It was evident in Honolulu, at the SLA Geography and Map Division panel discussion, that the panelists had not fully considered the benefits of encapsulation. Perhaps more map librarians need to experience the benefits before, they too, will be sold on the technique.



1980 CENSUS MAP PLANS

EP As after the last Census, we plan to publish a series of multi color maps depicting key results from the 1980 Census. We will also produce simplified Census Tract Outline maps covering all of California, in a series of six maps comparable to our state-wide coverage of 5 Digit Zip Codes.

SUBJECTS TO BE COVERED

We expect to cover the same subjects as in 1970, and produce them as soon as the essential data become available. We will be glad to add other subjects if there is a specific demand from a company or agency that wishes to underwrite the initial development cost. Based on present plans we expect to publish the following:

Census Tract Outline	Negro Population	Population Distribution
Family Income	Spanish Population	Residential Rents
Home Values	Age of Population	

The Census Tract Outline maps will be the first published, and should be available in early 1980. The timing of the other maps will depend upon how soon we get the data, but based on past experience it will be well into 1981 before we have many available, and some not until 1982.

CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE MAPS

Our first and immediate objective is to publish *Census Tract Outline Maps and Overlays* covering all tracted counties in California. This will be accomplished by a series of six maps described below.

The Los Angeles 5-County Area (covers 5 tracted counties)

Los Angeles	Riverside	Ventura
Orange	San Bernardino	

The San Francisco Bay Area (covers 13 tracted counties)

Alameda	Placer	San Mateo	Yolo
Contra Costa	Sacramento	Santa Clara	
Marin	San Francisco	Solano	
Napa	San Joaquin	Sonoma	

The San Diego-Imperial Area (covers 2 tracted counties)

San Diego	We will add Imperial County to Eastern portion
Imperial	of the San Diego Census Tract Map.

The Rest of Southern California (covers 4 tracted counties)

Imperial	San Luis Obispo	Imperial County will appear on both
Kern	Santa Barbara	the San Diego and Rest of South maps.

The Central California Area (covers 8 tracted counties)

Fresno	Madera	Monterey	Stansilaus
Kings	Merced	Santa Cruz	Tulare

The Northern California Area (covers 8 tracted counties)

Butte	Placer	Tract maps for all these counties will be included on one piece of paper, but at different scales. Placer County appears on both the Northern & Bay Area maps.
El Dorado	Shasta	
Humboldt	Sutter	
Nevada	Yuba	

These Census Tract Outline maps will be published as paper prints and also as Mylar Overlays. For these same areas at the same scale we have Zip Codes and Major Streets & Hwy Base maps and Overlays available. Let us know if you wish to be notified when these 1980 Census Tract Maps are ready for distribution.

Wilbur McCann
October 1979

- Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des Cartotheques
Canadiennes
EP Federal, Provincial and Municipal Map Libraries in Canada: a folio
of selected plans. 1979. The Association.

In 1975 the ACML published its first folio of floor plans of map libraries: University Map Libraries in Canada: a folio of selected plans.

We now have a complete selection of Canadian facilities, enabling one to compare type of facility as to purpose, clientele served, hours of operation, etc., and the size and nature of the collection.

The planning process, for a new facility or expansion of an existing one, would not be complete without reference to these two folios.

CONTENTS: 1) Archives of Alberta, Edmonton; 2) Archives of British Columbia, Victoria; 3) Archives Nationales du Québec, Montréal; 4) Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton; 5) Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, Montréal; 6) Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa; 7) Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, Toronto; 8) Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. The latter also has an extra descriptive sheet laid-in.

As of this time, price and ordering information is not available, but further information can be obtained from the Chairman of the Layouts Committee, ACML: Mrs. Lorna McIntyre, Map Library, Department of Geography, Social Science Center, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada N6A 5C2.

Each of the eight plates are 43 x 56 cm. folded to 43 x 28 cm. The folio was printed at the Cartographic Centre, University of Waterloo. They are commended for a very fine lithographic and design production.

Mrs. McIntyre and the Association membership are congratulated for this continuing commitment to an overlooked part of the literature concerning map libraries. We welcome this new folio, and it will take its place beside the first - a reference tool among the classics of map librarianship literature.

- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Joint
Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description
EP for Cartographic Materials.
ISBD(CM): International Standard Bibliographic Description for
Cartographic Materials. / London, IFLA International Office for UBC,
1977. x, 58p. ; 30 cm. ISBN 0-903043-16-5 \$US 12.00
Available from the Canadian Library Association; or The British Library,
Reference Division, Great Russell St., London, WC1B 3DG, United Kingdom.
- Atlas of Central America. Edited by Stanley A. Arbin-east and William L.
Hezler. Austin, Texas, University of Texas, Bureau of Business Re-
EP search, 1979. LC 78-64336 ISBN 0-87755-262-2 pap. \$18.00

EXCERPTS from Map Library Acquisitions Lists

Brigham Young University, Map Collection, Provo, Utah 84601
Selected Acquisitions, May - August 1979. Compiled by
 Riley Moffat, Map Librarian 12p.

Maps, Atlases and Gazetteers - listed in G schedule order.

California State University at Chico, University Library, Govern-
 ment Publications & Maps, Chico, CA 95929
University Map Newsletter No. 11, November 1978. Compiled
 by Joe Crotts. 1p. [Two or more times per year.]

Highlighting new acquisitions. Categorized by Topographic
 Maps, County Maps, Soil Maps, Historical Maps, New Maps,
 and History in Maps. "Map of the Month", featured in red
 print for emphasis. G schedule call numbers are provided.
 Annotations and general description of larger sets.

California. University. Los Angeles. UCLA Map Library, Univer-
 sity of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
UCLA Map Library, Newsletter & Selected Acquisitions,
 October '78-May '79 (Vol. 3, No. 2). Compiled by Portia
 Chambliss. [June 1, 1979]

This issue's beautiful cover design is a portrait of Sir
 Francis Drake, by Noel L. Diaz, Staff Cartographer, UCLA
 Department of Geography.

A biography of Christopher Saxton (c1542 - c1610) by Valiant
 C. Norman, Department of Geography, UCLA, pp. 3-9.

As usual, the new acquisitions section (maps, books & atlases)
 cites the source from whom acquired. Pages 24 - 28 give the
 addresses of vendors.

Two maps of timely interest are: Nuclear California. Nuclear
 Los Angeles. Produced by Alliance for Survival, 5539 West
 Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 [\$2.00 plus postage].
 This is two maps on one sheet, 43 x 55 cm. Shows faultlines,
 locations of nuclear power plants, weapons stockpiles, waste
 dumps, etc.

Nuclear America. 1978. by War Resisters League, 399 Lafayette
 Street, New York, NY 10012 [75¢ plus postage] 55 x 43 cm.
 Shows nuclear weapons facilities, power reactors, misc.
 facilities, and nuclear targets in the U.S.

Illinois State University. Milner Library. Map Room. Normal,
 Illinois 61761. Acquisitions List. June 1979; July 1979;
 August 1979.

Maps, Atlases, Books.

Illinois. University. Urbana-Champaign. Map and Geography Library. Biblio. 1979, Number 2; 1979, Number 3. 20p. Urbana, IL 61801
Compiled by David A. Cobb, Map and Geography Librarian.

Number 2 [May]: "Spring break brought the movers, chaos and, after 120 map cases were moved, we have a new looking map library. We now have a new entrance, a new circulation area, an office for the librarian, and separate storage for the Sanborn maps and the rare map collection. In addition, we have tripled our work space and improved the reading and study area considerably." [All done with mirrors?]

One might notice a new acquisition: Friedrich, Manfred and Bull, Donald. The register of United States breweries 1876-1976. Trumbull, Conn. : Donald Bull, 1976. This is, undoubtedly, research material for Mr. Cobb's planned "Atlas of Beer"?

Minnesota. University. Wilson Library. Map Division. Current Announcements & Selected New Acquisitions. Vol. 7, No. 3 (May-June 1979) & No. 4 (July-August 1979) 10p. & 6p. [S 76 O. Meredith Wilson Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455]

"Highlights from the Map Division Annual Report, 1978-79":

	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>Total in Collect.</u>
New maps added	6456	200,338
New books/atlasses added	75	3,345
New air photos added	800	130,416
Number of items used (all categories)	29,295	

"... 66% of telephone transactions occur with the general public ..."

"... bibliographic orientation and instruction - 37 groups - 637 persons - 16 Geography groups - 5 Library School groups"

"... reserve materials: 12 courses, 66 items - for approx. 400 students."

Texas. University. El Paso. University Library. Documents & Map Library. The Library Annex, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968. Carto-Points. Vol. IV, No. 3 (August-October 1979). 4p. Compiled by Fred Lohrman, Maps Assistant.

Contains classed list of Maps: United States; Non-United States. Government Documents. Books & Atlases.

The Map Section has obtained a set of 1:20,000 aerial photos of the El Paso area: from Anthony, New Mexico to Fabens, Texas. March 1979. Purchased from the Cooper Aerial Survey Co., Tucson, Arizona.

[LATE ARRIVAL: Biblio. 1979, Number 4. Includes review by Dave Cobb of J. B. Post's An Atlas of Fantasy. New rev. edition.]

NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

- Contributions by: MA = Mary Ansari, Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno
 MB = Mary Blakeley, University of Arizona, Tucson
 JC = Jim Coombs, Geology Library, University of Illinois,
 Urbana-Champaign
 LC = Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego
 PH = Phil Hoehn, The Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley
 RM = Riley Moffat, Map Librarian, Lee Library, Brigham Young
 University, Provo
 EP = The Editor, from publisher's blurbs & items in hand

THE WEST

- ¶ Buttery, Lewis M. 407 West First St., Lampasas, Texas 76550
 Issue No. 4 of the Old Maps of the Southwest facsimile portfolio
 EP series - Walker Maps of 1849 & 1852 - have been released in June '79.

This issue features two recently discovered states of the Walker map of the Southwest, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It is intended to be used with the Walker Map of 1842 portfolio (Issue No. 1, Spring 1974). Together, the three states of the map cover a ten year period (1842-1852) of rapid change of the political boundaries and topographical knowledge of the Great Southwest, including the transition from Mexican territory to statehood. The twenty-two sheets of enlarged sections of the maps may be used to trace in detail the changes recorded on the three states of the map.

An essay discusses the methods used in dating the two new maps, and develops a chronological publication history of the SDUK.

The price of Issue No. 4 is \$8.00. Issue No. 1 is still available for \$5.00. Postage and handling is \$1.00 extra for all orders, and Texas residents should add 5% sales tax.

- ¶ U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
 RM National Trails System, National Scenic and National Historic Trails.
 Washington, D.C., GPO, January 1979.

col. map 33 x 45 cm. Scale not given. SuDoc # I 70.13:T 68

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This U.S. map is included here because of its interest for western historic trails.]

ALASKA

- ¶ Roland von Huene, George W. Moore, and J. Casey Moore of the Plate Margins Working Group, U.S. Geodynamics Committee.
 JC Cross section of Alaska Peninsula - Kodiak Island - Aleutian Trench.
 Map and Chart Series MC-28A. Boulder, CO., Geological Society of America, c1979. 1:250,000 2 maps, each 110 x 106 cm. "not free"
 GSA, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, CO 80301

ALASKA (cont')

- ¶ U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office.
 RM Federal/State Beaufort Sea Graphic No. 1-10 Washington, D.C., GPO, 1979. SuDoc # I1.98:B38/3/1-10 1:250,000 each sheet 63 x 68 cm.
 Graphic No. 1: Environmental Geology; No. 2: Marine Food Web Resources; No. 3: Fish Resources; No. 4: Bird Resources; No. 5: Marine Mammals; No. 5A: Marine Mammals - others; No. 6: Terrestrial Mammals - Peregrine Falcon; No. 7: Food Web Matrix; No. 8: Land Status; No. 9: Sociological Considerations - Biotic Resource Use Area; No. 10: Cultural Resources.
 Covers Beechey Point and Flaxman Island 1:250,000 quads.

ARIZONA

- ¶ Hahman, W. R., Sr., C. Stone, and J.C. Witcher.
 JC Geothermal energy resources of Arizona : Preliminary map. Tucson, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology, Geological Survey Branch, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 1978. Geothermal map #1. 1:1,000,000. 80 x 58 cm. \$2.00
 Shows hot springs, boreholes, geothermal resource areas, and young extrusive igneous rocks.
- ¶ McDannel, Wally
 MB A guide to Arizona's waterways. Tucson, Arizona Waterways, 1977. 159 p. \$7.95
 Arizona Waterways, 537 South Stone Ave., Tucson, AZ 85701
- ¶ Phoenix, Arizona. Traffic Engineering Department.
 MB Phoenix major traffic flow 1979. Phoenix, The Department, 1979. 62 x 44 cm. "free"
 Traffic Engineering Department, City of Phoenix, 500 Municipal Bldg., 251 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85003
- ¶ Phoenix Mapping
 MB Metropolitan Tucson street atlas. Phoenix, Phoenix Mapping, 1979. 27 cm. ca. 1:40,000 \$3.75
 Phoenix Mapping, 1320 North 1st St., Phoenix, AZ 85004 (ph.258-8079)
- ¶ Rainbow Expeditions
 MB Grand Canyon Recreational Map Series: Map No. 1 - Lees Ferry, Arizona; a recreational map to a portion of the Grand Canyon National Park & Vicinity. Tucson, Rainbow Expeditions, 1979. 50 x 60 cm. \$3.50 1:62,500
 Map No. 4 - Phantom Ranch, Arizona; a recreational map to a portion of the Grand Canyon National Park & Vicinity. 1979. 50 x 60 cm. \$3.50 1:62,500
 Rainbow Expeditions, 915 S. Sherwood Drive, Tucson, AZ 85710
 Series to be complete in 8 sheets; no projection for completion date.

ARIZONA (Cont')

- ¶ Southern Arizona Rescue Association.
 Rincon Mountains, Arizona - a trail and recreation map. 3d ed.
 MB Tucson, Rainbow Expeditions, 1979. 29 x 49 cm. 1:62,500 \$2.00
 Rainbow Expeditions, 915 S. Sherwood Village Drive, Tucson, AZ 85710
- ¶ Arizona Department of Transportation.
 EP Arizona 1979 Road Map. Phoenix, The Department, 1979. Prepared by
 the Photogrammetry and Mapping Services. 1:1,267,000 Issued for
 free distribution by Arizona Highways Magazine. 61 x 92 cm. folded
 to 23 x 16 cm. col. map, illus.
 Map includes Index to cities and towns, population of incorporated
 cities according to 1970 or 1975 special census. Insets of:
 Phoenix and vicinity; Yuma and vicinity; Tucson and vicinity; Flag-
 staff and vicinity; and, Northwestern Mexico. Table of "Points of
 Interest" keyed to map. Mileage table. Photographs on verso of map
 illustrate flora of Arizona.
- ¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
 EP Atascosa Mountains. Surface Management/Surface Minerals Management
 series. 1:100,000. 1979. \$2.00
 Arizona State Office, BLM; 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, AZ 85073
 or, Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286,
 Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- ¶ Canada Department of Energy Mines and Resources. Earth Physics Branch.
 LC Juan de Fuca Plate map set. Sidney, B.C., The Department, 1979.
 1:2,000,000 3 sheets \$5.00
 Sheets: JFP 1: topographic color relief; JFP 2: black & white con-
 tour only; JFP 3: plotting sheet, grid and coastline only.
 Covers 39° - 53°N, 116° - 133°W. Available only as a set.
 P.O. Box 6000, Sidney, B.C. V8L 4B2, Canada

CALIFORNIA

- ¶ California. Department of Economic and Business Development.
 [Map of California] 1979? Sacramento, The Department. 1:1,000,000?
 PH UPI From the Sacramento Bee, Wednesday, July 11, 1979, p. B3:
 At a cost of \$100,000, the state soon will start giving away road
 maps of California to tourists - a program scrapped by Gov. Brown
 four years ago. The first printing of the full-color map calls for
 500,000 copies. The state gets about 40,000 requests a year for
 maps. In 1975, the state halted distribution because Brown abolish-
 ed the Department of Commerce, which he said failed to promote econ-
 omic growth in the state.

CALIFORNIA (Cont')

- ¶ John Suppe, of the Plate Margins Working Group, U.S. Geodynamics Committee.
 JC Geological map and cross section of the southern part of the northern Coast Ranges and Sacramento Valley, California.
 Map and Chart Series MC-28B. Boulder, CO; Geological Society of America, 1979.
 map, 66 x 87 cm. 1:250,000 "not free"
 Contains geologic map, cross section, and legend. Accompanied by text. GSA, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, CO 80301.

- ¶ Varna Enterprises
 EP The Roadmap to lost mines and buried treasures of California.
 97 x 64 cm. ca. 1:1,267,000 folded \$4.00

The Roadmap to California's ghost-towns, pioneer-towns, and mining camps. 97 x 64 cm. ca. 1:1,267,000 folded \$4.00
 Second Edition. rolled \$4.50

Varna Enterprises, P.O. Box 2216, Van Nuys, CA 91404

- ¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
 EP California; Federal public lands responsibility map. 1978.
 1:750,000 Compiled and edited & published by the Geological Survey. Sacramento, The Bureau, 1978. col. map 145 x 123 cm.
 The BLM California State Office has published its revised and updated California State Map depicting land status, e.g. public land, private land, National Forests, National Parks & Monuments, Military, BLM District boundaries, County boundaries, etc.
 \$2.50 prepayment required, payable to: Bureau of Land Management BLM, State Office, Federal Office Bldg., 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.

IDAHO

- ¶ Bond, John G.
 JC Geologic map of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho; Idaho Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1978. 102 x 153 cm. 1:500,000 \$6.00

Cartography is by Clifford H. Wood. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Dept. of Lands, Moscow, Idaho 83843

- ¶ Gaston, Mary P. and Bill Bonnichsen
 JC Gold occurrences in Idaho. Moscow, Idaho; Idaho Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1978. 61 x 89 cm. 1:1,000,000 \$3.00

This is the first in a series of 1:1,000,000 summary maps showing the mineral commodities distribution.

IDAHO (Cont')

- ¶ Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.
Geologic map series (2° Quadrangle). Moscow, The Bureau, 1978-
 JC
 &
 RM 1:250,000 16 sheets, each 47 x 74 cm. \$2.00 per sheet, \$2.25 handling charge for 1-8 sheets. Maps show topography and geographic features in brown and geology in black.
 Sheets available: Dubois, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Hamilton, Hailey, Sandpoint, Challis.
 Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Morrill Hall, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843
- ¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Dubois. Surface Management/Surface Minerals Management series.
 EP 1:100,000. 1978. \$2.00
 Idaho State Office, BLM; Room 398 Federal Building, 550 West Fort Street, P.O. Box 042, Boise, ID 83724; or, Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, P.O. Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225

MONTANA

- ¶ Montana Department of Highways.
 RM Individual street maps of Missoula, Butte, Billings, Bozeman, Helena, and Great Falls with b/w aerial photo on verso. 1976. 39 x 52 cm. \$1.80 each
 Montana Department of Highways, Planning and Research Bureau, Helena, Montana 59601
- ¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Musselshell. Surface Management/Surface Minerals Management series.
 EP 1:100,000. 1978. \$2.00
 Montana State Office, BLM; Granite Tower Building, 222 N. 32nd Street, (P.O. Box 30157), Billings, MT 59107; or, Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver 80225

NEVADA

- ¶ Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Publications Office; University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (phone 702 784-6691)
 All
 NBMG
 NV. Aeromagnetic map of Nevada: Reno Sheet. 1977. 1:250,000 \$3.00
 items (black & white map) NBM&G Map No. 54.
 by
 MA Geologic constraints map of the Las Vegas SE quadrangle. 1978.
 by J. W. Bell. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Las Vegas SE environmental folio which is not yet complete.)

NEVADA (Cont') (continuation of Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology)

- ¶ Geologic map of the New Empire quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. by E.C. Bingler. 1:24,000 \$3.00 (in color; NBM&G Map no. 59)
- All
NBMG
NV.
items
by
MA
- Geologic map of the Las Vegas SE quadrangle. 1977. by E.C. Bingler. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Las Vegas SE environmental folio which is not yet complete.)
- Geologic map of the Schurz quadrangle (Nevada). 1978. by E.C. Bingler. 1:48,000 \$4.00 (in color; NBM&G Map no. 60)
- Geologic map of the South Lake Tahoe quadrangle. 1976. by H. F. Bonham Jr., and J. L. Burnett. 1:24,000 \$2.00 (in color; part of the South Lake Tahoe environmental folio)
- Bouguer gravity map of Nevada: Millett Sheet. 1977. by J. W. Erwin and E. W. Bittleston. 1:250,000 \$3.00 (in color; NBM&G Map no. 53)
- Bouguer gravity map of Nevada: Reno Sheet. 1977. by J. W. Erwin and J.C. Berg. 1:250,000 \$3.50 (in color; NBM&G Map no. 58)
- Wells drilled for oil and gas in Nevada through 1976. by L. J. Gar-side and J. H. Schilling. 1977. 1:1,000,000 \$2.50 (black & white; NBM&G Map no. 56)
- Geologic Map of Pershing County (Nevada). 1977. 1:250,000 \$3.00 (in color; NBM&G Map no. AE (NBM&G Bulletin 89, plate 1)
- Flood and related debris flow hazards map of the Washoe City quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. by P. A. Glancy and T. L. Katzer. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Washoe City environmental folio which is not yet complete)
- Hydrologic map of the South Lake Tahoe quadrangle. 1977. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the South Lake Tahoe environmental folio which is not yet complete) by J. R. Harrill.
- Geologic map of White Pine County (Nevada). 1976. by R. K. Hose, and M. C. Blake. 1:250,000 \$2.50 (in color; NBM&G Map no. AA (NBM&G Bulletin 85, plate 1)
- Bouguer gravity map of Nevada: Las Vegas sheet. 1979. 1:250,000 by M. F. Kane, D. L. Healey, D. L. Peterson, H. E. Kaufmann, and D. Reidy. \$3.50 (in color; NBM&G Map no. 61)
- Flood and related debris flow hazards map of the South Lake Tahoe quadrangle. 1978. by T. L. Katzer, and P. A. Glancy. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the South Lake Tahoe environmental folio)
- Land use map of the Carson City quadrangle (Nevada). 1976. by T. J. Kramer. 1:24,000 \$2.00 (in color; part of the Carson City environmental folio which is not yet complete.)

NEVADA (Cont') (continuation of Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology)

- ¶ Land use map of the Mt. Rose NE quadrangle (Nevada). 1976. by T. J. Kramer. 1:24,000 \$2.00 (in color; part of the Mt. Rose NE environmental folio which is not yet complete)
- All NBMG
- NV. Land use map of the New Empire quadrangle (Nevada). 1978. by T. J. Kramer. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the New Empire environmental folio which is not yet complete)
- items by MA
- Majuba Hill area, Pershing County (Nevada). 1976. by W. B. Mackenzie, and A. A. Bookstrom. 1:3,600 \$4.00 (four map set from NBM&G Bulletin 86: topography of Majuba Hill area, plate 1; Geology of Majuba igneous complex, plate 2; Geologic sections through Majuba igneous complex, plate 3; and, Geology of Majuba Mines, plate 4. NBM&G Maps No. AII)
- Major playas and saline deposits of Nevada. 1976. 1:1,000,000 \$1.00 (black & white; NBM&G Map no. AI (NBM&G Bulletin 87, plate 1))
- Mineral resources map of Pershing County (Nevada). 1977. 1:250,000 \$1.50 (black and white; NBM&G Map no. AG (NBM&G Bulletin 89, plate 2))
- Mineral resources map of White Pine County (Nevada). 1976. 1:250,000 \$1.00 (black and white; NBM&G Map No. AB (NBM&G Bulletin 85, plate 2))
- Reno quadrangle environmental folio. 1976. 1:24,000 \$25.00 (in color; folio text with the following maps: tinted relief map, slope map, land use map, soils map, vegetation map, hydrologic map, geologic map, energy and mineral resources map, earthquake hazards map, and physical properties map.
- Energy and mineral resources map of the Las Vegas SE quadrangle. 1978. 1:24,000 by K. G. Papke, J. W. Bell. \$2.50 (in color; part of the Las Vegas SE environmental folio)
- Energy and mineral resources map of the Washoe City quadrangle (Nevada). 1978. 1:24,000 \$2.50 by K. G. Papke and R. B. Jones. (in color; part of the Washoe City environmental folio)
- Active mines and oil fields in Nevada. 1976. 1:1,000,000 by A. L. Payne and K. G. Papke. \$2.50 (in black & white; NBM&G Map no. 55)
- Satellite photomap of Nevada. 1976. 1:1,000,000 \$2.50 (black & white; NBM&G Map no. 51)
- Mineral Resources map of Lander County (Nevada). 1977. 1:250,000 \$1.50 by H. K. Stager (black & white; NBM&G Map no. AF (NBM&G Bulletin 88, plate 3))
- Cenozoic rocks of Nevada. 1976. by J. H. Stewart, and J. E. Carlson. 1:1,000,000 \$5.00 (four maps and brief desc. of distribution, lithology, age, and centers of volcanism; in color; NBM&G Map no. 52)

NEVADA (Cont') (continuation of Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology)

¶ Geologic map of north-central Nevada. 1976. 1:250,000 \$5.00 by J. H. Stewart, and J. E. Carlson. (in color; NBM&G Map no. 50)

ALL

NBMG Million-scale geologic map of Nevada. 1977. 1:1,000,000 \$3.50 by J. H. NV. Stewart, and J. E. Carlson. (in color; NBM&G Map no. 57)

items

by Geologic map of Lander County (Nevada). 1977. 1:250,000 \$3.00 by J. H. MA Stewart and E. H. McKee (in color; NBM&G Map no. AD (NBM&G Bulletin 88, plate 1))

Geologic cross-sections of the Washoe City quadrangle (Nevada). by R. W. Tabor. 1976. 1:24,000. \$2.00 (in color; part of the Washoe City environmental folio)

Geologic hazards map of the Washoe City quadrangle (Nevada). by R. W. Tabor, S. Ellen, and M. M. Clark. 1978. 1:24,000 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Washoe City environmental folio)

Thermal waters of Nevada. 1979. 1:1,000,000. \$3.00 (black & white; NBM&G Map no. AJ (NBM&G Bulletin 91, plate 1))

Geologic map of the Carson City quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. 1:24,000 by D. T. Trexler. \$2.50 (in color; part of the Carson City environmental folio)

¶ McLane, Alvin R.

MA Nevada mountain ranges. Reno, Camp Nevada, 1978. 1:4,000,000 56 x 38 cm. \$1.50 or \$6.50 with text: Silent Cordilleras, by Alvin R. McLane (118 p.).

black & white; shows 314 mountain ranges. Camp Nevada, P.O. Box 13798, Reno, NV 89507

¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

EP Mount Jefferson. Surface Management/Surface Minerals Management series. 1:100,000. 1978. \$2.00

Nevada State Office, BLM; Federal Building, Room 3008, 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509; or, Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

¶ Stewart, John H., and John E. Carlson.

RM Geologic map of Nevada. 1978. 1:500,000 Reston, U.S. Geological Survey, 1978.

164 x 109 cm. \$3.50 Includes detailed chart of "correlation of map units" and "description of map units". Prepared in cooperation with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

NEVADA (Cont')

- ¶ U.S. Geological Survey
 MA Slope map of the Boulder City quadrangle (Nevada). 1978. 1:24,000
 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Boulder City environmental folio
 which is not yet complete). Available from the Nevada Bureau of
 Mines and Geology.
- ¶ U.S. Geological Survey
 MA Slope map of the Elko W quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. 1:24,000
 \$2.00 (in color; part of the Elko W environmental folio which is
 not yet available). Available from the Nevada Bureau of Mines &
 Geology.
- ¶ U.S. Geological Survey
 MA Slope map of the Las Vegas NE quadrangle (Nevada). 1978. 1:24,000
 \$2.50 (in color; part of the Las Vegas NE environmental folio)
 Available from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.
- ¶ U.S. Soil Conservation Service
 MA Soils map of the Mt. Rose NE quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. 1:24,000
 \$2.00 (in color; part of the Mt. Rose NE environmental folio)
 Available from the Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology.
- ¶ U.S. Soil Conservation Service
 MA Soils map of the Washoe City quadrangle (Nevada). 1977. 1:24,000
 \$2.00 (in color; part of the Washoe City environmental folio)
 Available from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

NEW MEXICO

- ¶ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
 EP Grants. 1978. Silver City. 1978. Surface Management/Surface Minerals Management
 series.
 1:100,000 \$2.00 ea. New Mexico State Office, BLM;
 U.S. Post Office & Federal Bldg., South Federal Place, P.O. Box
 1449, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501; or, Branch of Distribution, U.S.
 Geological Survey, P.O. Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225.

OREGON

- ¶ Varna Enterprises.
 EP The Oregon Trail. 43 x 81 cm. Rolled, \$3.00, P.O. Box 2216,
 Van Nuys, CA 91404

UTAH

- ¶ Utah Geological & Mineralogical Survey, and U.S. Geological Survey.
 RM Provo and vicinity. 1978. 1:100,000 70 x 43 cm. \$2.00 UGMS Map
 No. 52. U.G.M.S., 606 Black Hawk Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108
 (identical to USGS 1:100,000 topo quads)

INCOME-EXPENSE REPORT

For Period Fiscal Year July 1, 1978 thru June 30, 1979
 and Volume 10 year of the Information Bulletin

Date September 23, 1979

Previous Balance . . . \$ 2,759. 28 **A**

INCOME		AMOUNT		
Source	Memberships: 117 Principal Region Individual; 60 Associate Individual; 30 Institutional	\$ 2,520.	00	- 76/77 Income Due- Not Collec- table = \$ 6.21
	Subscriptions to Information Bulletin: 192 +\$82.98+	1,999.	64	
	Sale of Back Issues of Information Bulletin (Post)	146.	50	
	Sale of Occasional Paper No. 1: 27	108.	00	
	Sale of Occasional Paper No. 2: 50	249.	00	
	Sale of Occasional Paper No. 3: 59	329.	00	- 77/78 Income Due- Not Collec- table \$ 25.60
	Sale of Occasional Paper No. 4: 65	395.	00	
	Sale of Occasional Paper No. 5: 47	188.	00	
	Post on OPs: 22,25 + Tax on OPs: 11.98	34.	23	
	Miscellaneous Income (Interest Income, etc.)	217.	96	
TOTAL INCOME		\$ 6,187.	33	\$ 8,914. 80 B

EXPENSE		AMOUNT		
	Information Bulletin Production Expense	\$ 2,975.	61	
	Treasurer's Expenses: Invoices, Printing, Postage, etc.	305.	86	
	Production Expense: Occasional Paper No. 4	1,054.	00	
	Occasional Paper No. 5	640.	35	
	WAML Meeting Expense	346.	83	
	General Postage (not including Information Bulletin)	281.	20	
	Information Bulletin Reprint Expense	24.	30	
	Advertising Brochure for Occasional Papers	113.	58	
	Sales Tax reimbursed to State for 1978 OP Sales Tax	15.	30	
	Nominating Committee Expense	44.	14	
TOTAL EXPENSE		\$ 5,801.	17	\$ 5,801. 17 C

Submitted by Stanley D. Stevens
Stanley D. Stevens, Treasurer
& Editor of Publications

NET BALANCE (A+B-C) \$3,113. 63

Deduct Income Due 1978/79	-340.95
Deduct Income Due 1976/77	-6.00
Deduct Income Due 1977/78	-212.66
Add Prepayments in 77/78 for Vol. 11	+ 20.00
Add Prepayments in 78/79 for Vol. 12 & Vol. 13	+ 20.00
Add Prepayments in 78/79 for Vol. 11	+790.00
Cash on Hand 7/1/79	\$3,384.02

Comments

During this FY, Occasional Paper No. 2, with the sale of 50 copies, topped the number needed to "break even" on the initial production cost.

OP Sales now needed to break even:

- #1 - 47 = (220 sold to date)
- #2 - none = (230 sold to date)
- #3 - 22 = (137 sold to date)
- #4 - 113 = (65 sold to date)
- #5 - 115 = (47 sold to date)