

information Bulletin

Volume 20 Number 3

June 1989



Western Association of Map Libraries

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

The Western Association of Map Libraries is an independent association of persons & educational and business institutions. The Membership has defined, beginning in 1967, its Principal Region as follows: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The Information Bulletin is published by the Western Association of Map Libraries, as its primary tool of communicating with its Membership and Subscribers, but opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect an official Association position.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual, institution, or business interested in furthering the Purpose of the Association, which is "to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries." Send Membership checks to the WAML Treasurer at the address shown below. Make checks payable to "WAML", or the "Western Association of Map Libraries". All memberships begin July 1.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a Membership Year/Volume Year basis. and subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back-issues for that year. Back Issues of the Information Bulletin are available for \$10.00/vol or portion thereof from the Business Manager.

Membership Dues:

Individual Members residing in Principal Region. \$20.00 per yr. Voting privileges, announcement of and attendance at meetings, service as an Officer, & automatic receipt of the IB are among the benefits of membership.

Associate Members are those who reside outside the Principal Region. Associates may attend meetings, serve on committees, and will automatically receive the IB and announcement of meetings. Dues are \$20.00 per yr.

Institutional Members are commercial firms or educational organizations. The institution or firm may designate one of its staff as its Representative. The Representative has all the rights as Individual Members, but may not hold office. The Institutional Member will receive one copy of each issue of the Information Bulletin and Occasional Paper issued during the year of membership. \$40.00 per yr.

Lifetime Individual Membership is open to individuals only, for a onetime payment of \$500. All privileges of membership, each issue of the Information Bulletin and a copy of each Occasional Paper will be sent as published, after Lifetime Membership begins.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin

are \$25.00 per volume-year. It is issued three times each year: #1 in November, #2 in March, #3 in June. Subscriptions to addresses outside of the United States are \$3.00 additional for postage [U.S. \$\$]

Submission of Material for Publication

Copy Deadlines are: Issue # 1: October 1st; Issue #2: February 1st; Issue #3: May 1st.

If you have contributions for the IB, the Production Editor will appreciate receiving your material in electronic form. You may send it via E-mail on BITNET, EDU, ARPANET, INTERNET, UUCP to the address shown below. You may also send material on magnetic disk, 3.5 inch or 5.25, Macintosh format preferred, MS-DOS is also o.k.

Editorial Staff

Editor
Larry Cruse
University Library
UC-San Diego C-075P
La Jolla, CA 92093
619 / 534-1248

Production Editor
Stanley D. Stevens
University Library
UC-Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
408 / 429-2364 E-mail: sdsmaps@ucscm

Atlas & Book Reviews
Peter L. Stark
University Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
503 / 686-3051

Map & Atlas Cataloging Issues
Mary L. Larsgaard
Map & Imagery Laboratory
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 91306
805 / 961-2779

Treasurer
for all Membership Payments
Herb Fox
California State University-Fresno
Map Library-Henry Madden Library
Fresno, CA 93740-0034

IB Subscriptions
& WAML Publications
Richard E. Soares
WAML Business Manager
P.O. Box 1667
Provo, UT 84603-1667

Western Association of Map Libraries

Volume 20 Number 3

Information Bulletin

June 1989

Table of Contents

WAML News	WAML Spring Meeting, May 11-12, 1989, Vancouver, B.C., Final Program . . . 197 WAML Fall Meeting, September 7-9, 1989, Irvine, CA, Announcement . . . 199 WAML Fall Meeting, September 1990, Denver, CO, Announcement . . . 200
Features	The LA Series and Cataloging: A Response, by Carlos B. Hagen-Lautrup 202 Map Librarians: Organize, Share, and Expand Your Resources by Stanley D. Stevens 207 New Tools for Collaborative Map Collection Development by Larry Cruse 215 A User Survey Conducted in the Henry J. Bruman Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles, Fall 1988, © by David Deckelbaum 170
Reviews Edited by Peter Stark	<i>California Legislative District Boundaries</i> reviewed by Herb Fox 221 <i>Chambers World Gazetteer: an A-Z of Geographical Information,</i> reviewed by Susan Trevitt-Clark 222 <i>Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress, 17889-1989,</i> reviewed by Alexander B. Murphy 224 <i>Historical Atlas of Texas,</i> reviewed by Jim O'Donnell 224 <i>Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego, 1602-1874,</i> reviewed by Larry Cruse 225 <i>Meridian; a Journal of the Map and Geography Round Table of the American</i> <i>Library Association,</i> reviewed by Harold M. Otness 226 <i>Oregon Environmental Atlas,</i> reviewed by Joanne M. Perry 227 <i>Washington of Statehood, 1889-1989: a Map Celebrating 100 Years of Progress</i> <i>and Statehood,</i> reviewed by Peter L. Stark 228
Departments	Cataloging Column, edited by Mary L. Larsgaard 202 Duplicates Available 234 Letters to the Editor 201 Calendar of Conferences & Meetings 197-200 MicroCartography, by Larry Cruse 236 New Mapping 200 New Mapping of Western North America, edited by Joe Crotts 232 News Notes 198 Publications Received, compiled by Peter L. Stark 229 Sounding Board 196 Index to Volume 20, compiled by Stanley D. Stevens 236

US ISSN 0049-7282 © Copyright 1989 by The Western Association of Map Libraries LC # 72-625238

**A User Survey
Conducted in the Henry J. Bruman Map Library
University of California, Los Angeles
Fall 1988**

by

David Deckelbaum

ABSTRACT

In the Fall of 1988 a user survey was conducted in the Henry J. Bruman Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles. Patrons were requested to fill out a questionnaire containing fifteen questions covering various facets of library use including departmental affiliation, materials consulted, user satisfaction, and purpose for visiting the library.

A comparison is made between this survey and a previous user study completed at UCLA in 1970 by Carlos Hagen. This current survey also compares and contrasts its findings with the results reported in three other studies undertaken in university map libraries at the University of Southern Illinois, the University of Oregon, and the University of Minnesota.

Suggestions are made regarding ways to increase library usage by means of routinely planned bibliographic instruction and outreach programs to faculty.

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the MLS Degree,
Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA. 1989.

© Copyright 1989 by David Deckelbaum

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	170
Table of Contents	171
Introduction	172
Literature Review	172
Methodology	172
Analysis of the Data	173
Table 1: User's Affiliation with the University	174
Table 2: User's Academic Department or Major	175
Table 3: Comparison of Hagen Survey & Current Survey	176
Table 4: Patron's Reasons for Visiting Map Library	176
Table 5: Frequency of Patron Visits to Map Library	177
Table 6: How Patrons Learned of the Map Library	178
Table 7: Kinds of Materials Consulted	179
Table 8: Ways in Which Users Located Materials	179
Table 9: Ease of Finding Materials	180
Table 10: Availability of Work Space	181
Table 11: Patron Satisfaction with Hours of Service	181
Table 12: Patron's Ratings of Service Quality	181
Table 13: Success with Finding Requested Materials	182
Table 14: Finding Additional Materials	183
Table 15: Using ORION as a Finding Tool	183
Table 16: Using MELVYL as a Finding Tool	183
Table 17: Using the Card Catalog as a Finding Tool	183
Table 18: Crosstabulation of User's Affiliation by Frequency of Map Library Use	185
Table 19: Crosstabulation of Reasons for Visiting the Map Library by User's Affiliation	186
Table 20: Crosstabulation of Kinds of Materials by User's Affiliation	187
Conclusions	184
Footnotes	189
Appendix I: Survey Questionnaire	190
Appendix II: Schedule for Map Library Survey	191
Appendix III: Map Survey Program in SPSS*	192
Appendix IV: Tabulated Questionnaire	193
Bibliography	195

INTRODUCTION

The Henry J. Bruman Map Library, until 1987 known as the UCLA Map Library, was conceived as an idea in 1957 and became a reality in 1962. During the twenty-six years of its existence staff conducted one user survey. In 1970 Carlos B. Hagen published "A Survey on the Usage of a Large Map Library" based on circulation records covering the years from 1967 until 1969. In the eighteen years since Hagen's survey, the university and the library have grown immensely. The time had come to once again look at the library's user population and attempt to identify those characteristics and attributes that define the library's user community. A determination needs to be made regarding any changes in the library user community that have occurred since the Hagen survey.

This survey was designed as a case study. In writing about self surveys Maurice Tauber said "any effective librarian is always trying to analyze and evaluate his own library. The well-run library is operated on the basis of continuous study of organization, facilities, services and routines."¹ The main purpose of this study is to provide data that will assist the management of the Bruman Map Library in planning for the future based on concrete observations of present use and needs. Primarily management is interested in knowing who uses the library, what kinds of materials are used, and to what degree the staff is successful in meeting the needs of library patrons. When deemed appropriate an effort will be made to relate the findings of this survey to previous surveys by other map libraries. This survey will be descriptive in nature and will make no attempt to provide an in depth statistical analysis of the data collected.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Although library literature is filled with numerous articles and books dealing with user surveys and user studies, it is implicitly understood that these studies will focus on the theoretical aspects of social science research models and methodologies as they apply to libraries. Little attention is given to studies that will not allow for generalizations beyond a particular library. For this reason, most case studies do not appear in the literature. This is certainly true

of user surveys concentrating on map libraries. There are only a handful of published articles presenting user surveys conducted in map libraries. A short, chronological description of relevant, published map library user surveys follows.

In 1970, Carlos Hagen completed the first user study of the UCLA Map Library.² He examined three years of circulation records, 1967-1969, to evaluate his library's user population. Hagen concluded, contrary to conventional wisdom, that the library's resources were used by a wide variety of clientele and were not solely confined to patrons connected with the earth sciences. The survey indicated that a large percentage of users came from the social sciences.

Next, Jean Ray, in 1972, used circulation records at the Southern Illinois University Library Map Room to analyze who was borrowing maps and for what purposes.³ Her results demonstrated that graduate students who used materials for research purposes were the heaviest borrowers. Aerial photographs of the local area, followed by topographic maps, were the most frequently used materials.

Then, in 1977, Carol Abbott conducted a survey of users at the University of Oregon Map Library and found that her facility experienced a greater degree of diversity in its user population than indicated in a similar survey in 1972 conducted by Lois Holmes and LaVonne Jacobsen.⁴ Abbott reported that a high level of satisfaction with the quality of service was indicated by patrons.

Finally, Mai Treude published the results of a survey conducted at the University of Minnesota in 1980.⁵ This survey followed on the heels of similar surveys done at Minnesota in 1961, 1968, and 1970. Treude wanted to know the distribution of use between students and non-students and how the needs of each group were currently being met. Her findings indicated that the highest usage was among undergraduate students working on course assignments. Her survey also charted a decline in use by faculty, the business community, and government agencies.

METHODOLOGY

Before I attempted to create a questionnaire that could be utilized to gather information about the Bruman Map Library user population, I spent an extensive

amount of time reviewing the literature, with particular attention given to the broad area of research methodology and an emphasis on surveys and the techniques available for creating and administering questionnaires. Before creating and administering a questionnaire, it was useful to obtain an overview of the larger issues of information needs and uses as described in the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* in its frequent reviews of the literature.

As previously mentioned in the Literature Review, few published users surveys of map libraries exist. One suspects that many libraries have conducted surveys without publishing them; thus, I requested information about any additional user surveys that might be available in an announcement placed in the Spring 1988 issue of the *Information Bulletin*, published by the Western Association of Map Libraries. Although I did receive several surveys as a result of my notice in the *WAML Bulletin*, they arrived too late to be of use in the construction of my survey instrument.

In June, I conducted a pretest of a questionnaire modeled, in scope and content on the Abbott survey at the Oregon Map Library in 1977. I selected three faculty members and students (four undergraduate and one graduate), whom I knew would not be returning in the Fall quarter, to be part of the pretest. Their responses indicated that some changes in syntax were necessary to make the intent of my questions clearer. For example, I had intended for the question requesting information about how patrons learned about the materials they were looking for in the Map Library to be answered by one response. Several people checked more than one possibility, thus necessitating a revision which allowed for a multiple-response answer. The final version of the survey, as administered, appears in Appendix I.

The Bruman Map Library is open to the public between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. I chose twenty-five sampling periods, of one hour each day so the survey would extend over a five-week period. The initial matrix can be seen in Appendix II. This schedule of sampling periods was altered for two reasons. First, the Thanksgiving holiday necessitated changing the sampling periods on Thursday and Friday of Thanksgiving week to Thursday and Friday of the following week. Then, since only one hundred questionnaires were returned after the fourth week of the survey, I decided to extend the sampling periods for the fifth and

final week of the survey to all hours the library was open. This final alteration assured a larger sample for analysis. It is important to acknowledge that extending the sampling period has biased the results of the survey, but since the planned analysis will be descriptive rather than statistical this alteration is considered acceptable.

I was present during most of the sampling periods of the survey. The Map Library staff was instructed to hand out surveys to everyone who requested reference as well as to those individuals who did not request reference but were observed to be using Map Library materials or simply using the facility for study space. Patrons were only asked to fill out a survey once, with the suggestion to complete the survey after consulting the materials needed. Patrons who were in the library before the beginning of a sampling period were not asked to fill out surveys. Users were asked to leave the completed surveys in a box near the entrance of the library. If anyone refused to fill out a survey, no effort was made to change his mind.

I decided early in this project to use a computer software package to analyze the data generated by the survey. This allowed me to save time by having a computer do the calculations while also providing the ability to produce professional looking frequency tables and crosstabulations. SPSS⁺ was selected as the program of choice and I wrote a program that would perform the kind of analysis and generate output desired. I also created a separate file containing the coded data from each questionnaire. The program as it finally appeared can be found in Appendix III.

A total of 161 questionnaires were distributed; at its conclusion, 149 surveys were completed for a 92.5 percent return rate. However, eight questionnaires were discarded because they were not completed on both sides, thus lowering the return rate to 87.6 percent. Ultimately, 141 questionnaires were used in the final calculations employed to analyze the data.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The first question asked for information regarding the user's affiliation with the university. The tabulated results appear in Table 1. Undergraduate students accounted for the highest percentage of use, at 54.6 percent, followed by graduate students at 20.6 percent. The overall student enrollment at the Uni-

TABLE 1
USERS' AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY

VARIABLE CATEGORY	USER'S AFFILIATION			
	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>				
UCLA FACULTY	1	4	2.8	2.8
UCLA STAFF	2	2	1.4	1.4
UCLA GRADUATE STUDENT	3	29	20.6	20.6
UCLA UNDERGRADUATE	4	77	54.6	54.6
NON UCLA STUDENT	5	4	2.8	2.8
OTHER OFF CAMPUS USER	6	<u>25</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>17.7</u>
TOTAL RESPONSES		141	100.0	100.0
0 MISSING CASES		141 VALID CASES		

versity of California, Los Angeles for the 1988-89 academic year indicates about a 2 to 1 ratio in favor of undergraduate students over graduate students.⁴ The findings of this survey indicate that actual use reflects a ratio closer to 3 to 1 in favor of undergraduates. These two groups account for 75.2 percent of usage within the library. The total usage of the library by university affiliated patrons was 79.6 percent. Over 20 percent of the library's patrons are off-campus users.

In the thirteen years I have worked in the Bruman Map Library, I have noticed that faculty make little use of this facility. This observation was confirmed by the survey which shows that faculty account for only 2.8 percent of the usage in the Map Library. Although not based on any concrete evidence, I do not believe this low usage is because they already have the materials that the Map Library could provide. Maps and other cartographic materials simply do not seem to be resources commonly used in research.

Hagen's study did not give a precise figure for use by undergraduates, but he indicated that undergraduates accounted for a very high percentage of total use. Ray's results indicated 44 percent of the borrowers were undergraduate students, 32 percent of the borrowers were graduate students, and 19 percent faculty. Abbott's survey demonstrated a use pattern as follows: 65 percent undergraduate students, 23 percent graduate students, and 7 percent faculty. In addition, Treude showed 68 percent of use was by

undergraduate students, 11 percent by graduate students, and 2 percent by faculty. The percentages may vary, but the highest use group in each survey was undergraduates.

At slightly over 20 percent, UCLA appears to have far more use from off-campus patrons than these other institutions. Perhaps this result is understandable considering the size of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the diversity within its business, industrial, and governmental communities. Hagen's figures from his study evidenced a 5.1 percent use of the library by off-campus users. The growth from 5.1 percent to 20 percent is somewhat surprising since the Map Library ceased circulating library materials February 1, 1979. When the Map Library was circulating materials much of the off-campus use came from consulting firms who borrowed United States Geological Survey topographic maps.

Table 2 presents the results of the second question which requested the academic department or major of each respondent. The largest percentage of any group, 19.6 percent, are those patrons who had no departmental affiliation either because they are staff, or off-campus users with no official ties to the university. Another 7.2 percent are students who remain undeclared because they are freshman or sophomores using the library in an introductory geography course. Because so many of the respondents are undergraduates using the library for a geography course requiring maps for a map reading assignment, the distribution of these responses does not provide

TABLE 2
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OR MAJOR OF PATRONS

VARIABLE DEPT	USER'S DEPARTMENT OR MAJOR			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
GEOGRAPHY	1	14	10.1	10.1
GEOGRAPHY ECOSYSTEMS	2	4	2.9	2.9
POLITICAL SCIENCE	3	10	7.2	7.2
ANTHROPOLOGY	4	8	5.8	5.8
HISTORY	5	11	8.0	8.0
ENGLISH	6	7	5.1	5.1
ECONOMICS	7	8	5.8	5.8
PHILOSOPHY	8	2	1.4	1.4
PSYCHOBIOLOGY	9	1	0.7	0.7
PSYCHOLOGY	10	2	1.4	1.4
SOCIOLOGY	11	4	2.9	2.9
BIOCHEMISTRY	12	2	1.4	1.4
KINESIOLOGY	13	1	0.7	0.7
ENGINEERING	14	2	1.4	1.4
EARTH SPACE SCIENCES	15	1	0.7	0.7
LAW SCHOOL	16	1	0.7	0.7
EDUCATION	17	2	1.4	1.4
ART HISTORY	18	2	1.4	1.4
LINGUISTICS	19	1	0.7	0.7
ETHNOMUSICOLOGY	20	1	0.7	0.7
LIBRARY SCHOOL	21	2	1.4	1.4
RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION	22	1	0.7	0.7
ANCIENT NR EAST CIV	23	1	0.7	0.7
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES	24	1	0.7	0.7
MATHEMATICS	25	1	0.7	0.7
ARCHITECTURE	26	1	0.7	0.7
AFRICAN STUDIES	27	1	0.7	0.7
MICROBIOLOGY	29	1	0.7	0.7
BIOLOGY	30	4	2.9	2.9
URBAN PLANNING	31	3	2.2	2.2
COMPUTER SCIENCE	32	1	0.7	0.7
UNDECLARED	33	10	7.2	7.2
NOT APPLICABLE	34	<u>27</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>19.6</u>
TOTAL RESPONSES		138	100.0	100.0
3 MISSING CASES		138 VALID CASES		

an accurate representation of use by various departments on campus. Having stated this precautionary note, a synopsis of those departments or majors which comprised the highest use are: geography and geography/ecosystems combined for 13 percent, history 8 percent, political science 7.2 percent, anthropology and economics both had 5.8 percent, and English 5.1 percent. It is difficult to compare these findings with the other studies because not all investigators grouped respondents into the same categories. Hagen's results indicated geographers accounted for 8.8 percent usage. Ray's conclusions showed geographers were responsible for 5 percent of usage, with patrons from the departments of forestry, geology, and zoology all recording higher percentages than geography. Abbott reported the highest percentage of any survey of use by geographers at 42.8 percent with the departments of architecture and urban planning, and the social sciences in general, accounting for slightly over one third of the usage between them.

Table 3 compares broad areas or disciplines categorized in the Hagen study with this current study. The table below indicates use by people in the social sciences, humanities, and life sciences has more than doubled in each category. In addition, use by patrons from the fine arts, education, and architecture and urban planning have remained relatively stable.

The tabulated results providing data for the reasons patrons used the library are presented in Table 4. This question allowed for more than one answer; consequently, the number of responses is greater than 140 which is the number of respondents to this question. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents list course work as their reason for coming to the library, followed by 34.3 percent naming academic research as their motivation for using the Map Library. The questionnaire could have provided more specific data had it requested information about what particular course the respondent was doing work for, or

TABLE 3
COMPARISON OF HAGEN SURVEY WITH CURRENT SURVEY

	<u>Hagen Study</u>	<u>Current Survey</u>
HUMANITIES	3.07%	7.90%
SOCIAL SCIENCES	22.75%	46.25%
FINE ARTS	1.85%	1.40%
LIFE SCIENCES	2.55%	6.40%
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	5.81%	4.20%
ARCHITECTURE & URBAN PLANNING	2.62%	2.90%
LAW SCHOOL	.45%	.7%
LIBRARY SCHOOL	.32%	1.4%
EDUCATION	1.28%	1.4%
NOT APPLICABLE or UNDECLARED	45.75%	26.9%

TABLE 4
PATRONS REASONS FOR VISITING THE MAP LIBRARY

GROUP REASONS	CODE	REASONS FOR VISITING MAP LIBRARY		
		COUNT	% of <u>RESPONSES</u>	% of <u>CASES</u>
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>				
ACADEMIC RESEARCH	1	48	29.1	34.3
COURSE WORK	2	69	41.8	49.3
BUSINESS NEEDS	3	14	8.5	10.0
GOVERNMENT NEEDS	4	2	1.2	1.4
RECREATIONAL NEEDS	5	19	11.5	13.6
OTHER	6	<u>13</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>
TOTAL RESPONSES		165	100.0	117.9
1 MISSING CASES				140 VALID CASES

for specifics regarding academic research, government, or business needs. A more sophisticated instrument would have required additional time to complete and might very well have met with more resistance. It is interesting to note that nearly 14 percent of the respondents indicate recreational needs brought them to the library. United States Geological Survey topographic maps probably account in great measure for this percentage, but the fact that the Bruman Map Library collects guidebooks, in addition to other tourist-oriented materials plays an important role in this equation. Patrons choose "other" 9.3 percent of the time. Some of the reasons for visiting the map library include: genealogical research, saving the wetlands, gathering material for a bulletin board, placing materials on reserve, and gathering information for study abroad.

Ray reported the following purposes for borrowing materials: research 60 percent, class use 12 percent, theses and dissertation 9 percent, and travel and recreation 16 percent. Abbott's findings

indicated usage in the following amounts: course work 69 percent, academic research 29 percent, personal 13 percent, business 2 percent, curiosity 8 percent, and other 9 percent. Treude summarized her findings this way: class assignments 43 percent, research 17 percent, curiosity 16 percent, both business/govt. and preparation for instruction 3 percent, and "other" (recreation, genealogy) 18 percent.

The results are inconsistent from one survey to the next in terms of any prevailing order in reasons for using map libraries. Hagen did not provide any specific data on patrons' reasons for coming to the library. Ray's survey, based on circulation records, placed research as the most frequent reason for borrowing maps followed by class use. This survey along, with Abbott's and Treude's, reverses that order, placing highest usage for course work followed by research. Does this reversal indicate any difference between the reasons people borrow maps as opposed to using materials on site? The answer is not apparent, but warrants further investigation.

Frequency of use was the next question appearing on the questionnaire. These findings are presented in Table 5. Approximately 50 percent of all users were visiting the library for the first time. This percentage might be higher than anticipated because two introductory geography classes, each with several hundred people, required their students to use topographic maps in the Map Library. Patrons using the library once a month or less accounted for 27 percent of total library use. Consequently 22.6 percent of the Bruman Map Library clientele can said to be frequent users, that is, usage amounting to several times a month or more. Only 5.2 percent of those patrons completing the survey use the library on a weekly basis.

One would like to think that a sizeable number of

TABLE 5
FREQUENCY OF PATRON VISITS TO MAP LIBRARY

VARIABLE OFTEN CATEGORY LABEL	FREQUENCY OF MAP LIBRARY USE			
	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
FIRST VISIT	1	71	50.4	50.4
ONE TIME A MONTH OR LESS	2	38	27.0	27.0
SEVERAL TIMES A MONTH	3	26	18.4	18.4
ONE TIME A WEEK	4	3	2.1	2.1
TWO OR MORE TIMES A WEEK	5	3	2.1	2.1
TOTAL RESPONSES		141	100.0	100.0
0 MISSING CASES			141	VALID CASES

these first time users would, at some point, become regular patrons, but since most were only visiting the library for a map reading assignment in an introductory geography class, this will probably not be the case. Students re-

quired to come to the Map Library to do a particular assignment, lacked any awareness or curiosity about the world of maps beyond what was necessary to complete their assignment.

Frequency of use data were only available from the Abbott and Treude surveys. Abbott found that 8 percent of her patrons were first-time users, but that 81 percent were frequent users. A remarkable 59 percent of the library's patrons used the premises at least once a week. Treude reported 32 percent of her respondents were first-time users with an additional 26 percent using the library less than monthly. Frequent users amounted to 42 percent of total usage with 14 percent of users claiming to use the library weekly. The Bruman Map Library has a higher percentage of first-time users and a much lower percentage of frequent users than any of the other libraries reporting data. This result indicates that the Bruman Map Library should do more to publicize the resources it has available to the public. It is very tiresome to have fifth year seniors, only weeks away

from graduation, tell staff they just discovered a Map Library exists on campus.

Results obtained from asking patrons about how they learned of the Map Library's existence can be viewed in Table 6. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents learned of the Map Library through an instructor's announcement. As indicated earlier, 49.3 percent of the users came to the Map Library to do course work. Patrons referred by librarians were responsible for 13 percent of use and 12.3 percent were sent to the Map Library on the advice of a friend. Approximately 10 percent of the users filling out the survey learned of the Map Library through UCLA's online catalog, ORION. People cited a variety of other reasons accounting for another 17.4 percent. These other reasons included information provided by a local retail store, campus orientation tour, UCLA publication, "always knew it was there" (from a long time faculty member), to stumbling on it by accident.

Abbott's survey was the only other study reporting data on how patrons learned about the existence of the Map Library. Her find-

ings indicated 67 percent of the users were referred to the library by an instructor and 16.5 percent were sent by a friend. Another 2.2 percent were directed to the Map Library from another campus library. The Abbott study and this current survey both suggest that instructors provide the best means of acquainting students with the existence of a Map Library; albeit, two studies do not provide adequate data to allow for any kind of generalization regarding this finding.

Table 7 exhibits data providing information on the kinds of materials consulted by library patrons. The survey question allowed respondents to check off as many kinds of materials as they used; consequently, there are more responses indicated than the number of completed questionnaires returned.

Patrons used maps 87.9 percent of the times they visited the Map Library. Atlases were consulted by 24.8 percent of the users, and books were used by 22.7 percent of the respondents. Journal use occurred 9.2 percent of the time. Aerial photographs, city plans, guidebooks, and aeronautical and nautical charts accounted for additional usage. In the "other" category, several patrons came to use a globe, a few asked to use a light table and planimeter, and one person requested an encyclopedia.

Ray, Abbott, and Treude all collected data on the types of materials used, however, comparison is difficult due to great differentiation in the categories created. Ray's findings showed two main categories of materials borrowed: aerial photos accounted for 60 percent and topographic maps made up 23 percent of usage. Abbott's data demonstrated 49.5 percent of the patrons used topographic maps, 24.2 percent used atlases, 17.6 percent used

aerial photos, 14.3 percent used geological and road maps, 12 percent used historical materials. She indicated 19.8 percent of the respondents checked the "other" category. Treude presented data which showed 55

percent of all use came from maps (United States Geological Survey topographic maps accounted for 57 percent of map use, thematic maps 30 percent, foreign topographic maps 13 percent), while monographs resulted in 38 percent of all use (atlases 69 percent, gazetteers 10 percent, periodicals 9 percent, other, i.e. books, and vertical file 12 percent) and, finally, aerial photographs 7 percent. Were the staff of the Bruman Map Library to do another user survey it would be wise to break down the kinds of maps used.

The question of how the users located materials in the Map Library is a matter of great interest. The Map Library is not a facility that lends itself to patrons finding information by themselves. Most of the maps are uncataloged and no finding tools

TABLE 6
HOW PATRONS LEARNED OF THE MAP LIBRARY'S EXISTENCE

VARIABLE EXIST	KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF MAP LIBRARY			
			% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>		
FROM AN INSTRUCTOR	1	66	47.8	47.8
FROM A LIBRARIAN	2	18	13.0	13.0
FROM A FRIEND	3	17	12.3	12.3
FROM ORION	4	13	9.4	9.4
OTHER	6	24	17.4	17.4
TOTAL RESPONSES		138	100.0	100.0
3 MISSING CASES			138 VALID CASES	

exist to indicate the extent of our map holdings. Only monographs (books, atlases, and gazetteers), and periodicals are cataloged. Since ORION is an integrated online system it has in-process records for all maps that have been purchased since the early 1980s. The results focusing on how users located materials are found in Table 8. This question allowed for users to check more than one answer so the number of responses is greater than the number of valid cases. The multiple responses also result in a percentage of cases greater than one hundred percent.

It came as no surprise that 70.9 percent of the users found it nec-

TABLE 7
KINDS OF MATERIALS CONSULTED BY MAP LIBRARY PATRONS

GROUP KINDS <u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	KINDS OF MATERIALS		
		COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
MAPS	1	124	49.8	87.9
BOOKS	2	32	12.9	22.7
JOURNALS	3	13	5.2	9.2
ATLASES	4	35	14.1	24.8
GAZETTEERS	5	3	1.2	2.1
CITY PLANS	6	9	3.6	6.4
GUIDEBOOKS	7	9	3.6	6.4
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	8	11	4.4	7.8
NAUTICAL CHARTS	9	2	0.8	1.4
AERONAUTICAL CHARTS	10	4	1.6	2.8
OTHER	11	7	2.8	5.0
TOTAL RESPONSES		249	100.0	176.6
0 MISSING CASES		141 VALID CASES		

TABLE 8
WAYS IN WHICH USERS LOCATED MATERIALS IN THE MAP LIBRARY

GROUP LEARN <u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	HOW MATERIALS WERE LOCATED			
	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
ALREADY KNEW THE LOCATION	1	30	17.5	21.3
USED THE CARD CATALOG	2	2	1.2	1.4
USED ORION	3	13	7.6	9.2
ASKED MAP LIBRARY STAFF	4	100	58.5	70.9
ASKED NON MAP LIBRARY STAFF	5	5	2.9	3.5
FROM AN INSTRUCTOR	6	10	5.8	7.1
BROWSING	7	10	5.8	7.1
OTHER	8	1	0.6	0.7
TOTAL RESPONSES		171	100.0	121.3
0 MISSING CASES		141 VALID CASES		

essary to ask the Map Library staff where they could find materials. Those patrons who already knew the location of the materials accounted for 21.3 percent of usage. This percentage is nearly identical to the percentage of patrons who were identified as frequent users of the library. Presumably, frequent users have learned how to use the library without automatically asking staff for assistance. Some of the patrons who responded that they already knew the location of materials did so because when they entered the library, they could see their classmates already working on the map reading assignments.

ORION supplied patrons with the location of materials 9.2 percent of the time. Users indicated that instructors informed them where they could locate materials 7.1 percent of the time. Another 7.1 percent of the patrons were able to locate materials by browsing. Even though only several hundred map series are cataloged the library maintains open stacks in most areas and browsing is encouraged. Only 1.4 percent of the respondents used the card catalog to find materials.

Both Abbott and Treude examined the methods used

to locate materials. Abbott's study showed that 39 percent of users asked staff for assistance while 34 percent claimed they already knew where the materials were located. While 6 percent of the patrons consulted the card catalog, 7 percent of the respondents indicated they located their information through browsing. Treude's findings demonstrated staff assistance was required by patrons 38 percent of the time. Her results also showed patrons found materials by browsing 24 percent of the time. The card catalog provided users with the location of materials 18 percent of the time. Previous knowledge of the whereabouts of materials accounted for 16 percent of the usage by patrons.

The Bruman Map Library requires patrons to seek staff assistance to find materials almost twice as often as any other library surveyed. On one hand, this allows the staff to give personal service and affords staff the opportunity of knowing its clientele, but there is a tradeoff with the allocation of staff time available for collection development and technical processing. This does not imply that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the percentage of a collection cataloged with the percentage of staff assistance provided to patrons. Nevertheless, some kind of relationship exists and needs further examination.

als as easy 53.5 percent of the time. In fact, if one includes those who specified three or neutral, then 81.6 percent of the respondents felt that finding materials was not difficult. Only 5.2 percent of library users found it difficult to find materials. The difference between staff's preconceptions and the reported results can best be summed up by quoting one of the patrons who said, "The staff makes it easy." Abbott reported that 74 percent of the respondents in her study found it convenient to locate materials.

When patrons were asked to state their opinion concerning the availability of space for working with the materials there again was a disparity between what staff anticipated and the findings. (See Table 10) Staff presupposed that an overwhelming majority of users would indicate space for working with the materials was a rare commodity; whereas, in actuality, only 34.8 percent of users felt space was a problem. Essentially, 31.2 percent of those answering the survey felt neutral about the question of space considerations. No misgivings about the availability of space for using the materials were registered by 34.1 percent of the respondents. There are several explanations for the disparity previously mentioned. Some sampling periods contained few patrons, thus space would have been of no concern. Other sampling periods may have had more patrons, but perhaps their use was more evenly distributed over a given sampling

**TABLE 9
DEGREE OF EASE OR DIFFICULTY FINDING MATERIALS**

VARIABLE FINDING <u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	EASE OF FINDING MATERIALS		
		COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
DIFFICULT	1	2	1.5	1.5
	2	5	3.7	3.7
NEUTRAL	3	18	13.2	13.2
	4	38	27.9	27.9
EASY	5	<u>73</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>53.7</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES		136	100.0
5 MISSING CASES		136 VALID CASES		

In addition to identifying how materials were located, the survey attempted to determine how at ease patrons felt about finding materials. The results for this question appear in Table 9. Staff anticipated that most individuals would find it next to impossible to locate materials by themselves, but this assumption was not accurate. Patrons described finding materi-

period. Therefore, there was no perception of crowding. Abbott's study indicated 79 percent of the participants in the study rated the space as "convenient" for working with the materials.

Table 11 summarizes the responses of patrons regarding hours of service available to the public. Just

TABLE 10
PATRON'S OPINION ON AVAILABILITY OF WORK SPACE

VARIABLE SPACE	AVAILABILITY OF WORK SPACE			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
POOR	1	17	12.3	12.3
	2	31	22.5	22.5
NEUTRAL	3	43	31.2	31.2
	4	23	16.7	16.7
EXCELLENT	5	<u>24</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>17.4</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	138	100.0	100.0
	3 MISSING CASES		138 VALID CASES	

TABLE 11
PATRON SATISFACTION WITH HOURS OF SERVICE

VARIABLE TIME	HOURS OPEN TO PUBLIC			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
UNSATISFACTORY	1	21	15.6	15.6
	2	27	20.0	20.0
NEUTRAL	3	46	34.1	34.1
	4	16	11.9	11.9
SATISFACTORY	5	<u>25</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>18.5</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	135	100.0	100.0
	6 MISSING CASES		135 VALID CASES	

TABLE 12
PATRON'S RATINGS OF SERVICE QUALITY

VARIABLE SERVICE	QUALITY OF SERVICE RENDERED			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NEUTRAL	3	6	4.3	4.3
	4	15	10.7	10.7
VERY HELPFUL	5	<u>119</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>85.0</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	140	100.0	100.0
	1 MISSING CASES		140 VALID CASES	

over 30 percent of survey participants indicated they were satisfied with the amount of time the library is open to the public. Patrons answering the questionnaire were neutral in their opinion about the hours of service provided 30.4 percent of the time. A total of 35.6 percent of all patrons questioned indicated that they found the hours of service unsatisfactory. Again staff had expected a much greater percentage of patrons to be unhappy about the Map Library hours. Perhaps the complaints heard are simply examples of disgruntled patrons being more vocal than those who are content with the service provided. Abbott's survey showed 76 percent of the users of her library were satisfied with their hours of operation.

Participants in the survey were asked to rate the quality of service received from the library staff. Table 12 presents the results from this query. Patrons reported staff were very helpful 85 percent of the time. Another 10.7 percent of users indicated they found staff to be helpful. Only 3 percent of the patrons indicated they were neutral on this question. No patrons reported any deficiency in the quality of service rendered. These findings reinforce the staff's belief that they provide excellent and efficient reference services to patrons. Abbott's survey showed 100 percent of those patrons who asked for staff assistance were satisfied with staff performance. This consistently high percentage of user satisfaction with staff performance is attributable to two factors. First, the nature of cartographic materials often requires an intense one-to-one relationship between patron and staff member in order to match the patron with the materials desired. Secondly, map libraries are generally small facilities in comparison to other parts of the library system and therefore allow for more interaction between staff and clientele.

Table 13 offers data indicating that 96.5 percent of the respondents were successful in finding the materials for which they were searching. Only 3.5 percent of

users reported being unable to obtain desired materials. To explain why patrons did not find requested materials would have required a more sophisticated questionnaire allowing for a variety of responses. Frequently staff find they can supply patrons with the desired information, but often patrons find the scale, physical size or format unsuitable for their needs. This "Goldilocks syndrome" accounts for a high percentage of unfulfilled patron requests. Abbott reported that 78 percent of her users were able to obtain needed materials.

As part of staff's desire to measure user satisfaction with reference service, patrons were asked whether they were able to find materials related to their area of interest that they had not expected to find. The results from this query are shown in Table 14. Nearly 58 percent of those patrons responding to the survey indicated that they had discovered additional materials. Approximately 43 percent of the users questioned reported not finding any additional materials. Many patrons, especially those who were fulfilling their map reading assignment, would have no reason or need to seek additional materials.

In order to ascertain if patrons used library-system-supplied finding tools to locate maps, users were asked if they used ORION, MELVYL, or the card catalog when searching for maps. ORION, as explained earlier is the UCLA online catalog, and can be used in conjunction with MELVYL, a union catalog for the entire University of California library system. The Map Library's cataloged holdings are entered into both ORION and MELVYL. Tables 15, 16, and 17 reveal patron response to whether or not they relied on ORION (table 15), MELVYL (table 16), and the card catalog (table 17) as finding aids. 19.9 percent of participants in the survey indicated they consulted ORION, but 80.1 percent made no effort to use the system. Only 5 percent of the respondents used MELVYL as a means for finding maps. MELVYL

TABLE 13
SUCCESS WITH FINDING REQUESTED MATERIALS

VARIABLE SUCCESS CATEGORY LABEL	FINDING MATERIALS REQUESTED			
	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NO	0	5	3.5	3.5
YES	1	<u>136</u>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>96.5</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	141	100.0	100.0
	0 MISSING CASES	141 VALID CASES		

TABLE 14
FINDING MATERIALS IN ADDITION TO ORIGINAL REQUEST

VARIABLE RELATED	FINDING ADDITIONAL MATERIALS			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NO	0	60	42.6	42.6
YES	1	<u>81</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>57.4</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	141	100.0	100.0
	0 MISSING CASES	141 VALID CASES		

TABLE 15
USING ORION AS A FINDING TOOL

VARIABLE ORION	SEARCHING ORION			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NO	0	113	80.1	80.1
YES	1	<u>28</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	141	100.0	100.0
	0 MISSING CASES	141 VALID CASES		

TABLE 16
USING MELVYL AS A FINDING TOOL

VARIABLE MELVYL	SEARCHING MELVYL			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NO	0	134	95.0	95.0
YES	1	<u>7</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	141	100.0	100.0
	0 MISSING CASES	141 VALID CASES		

TABLE 17
USING THE CARD CATALOG AS A FINDING TOOL

VARIABLE CATALOG	SEARCHING CARD CATALOG			
<u>CATEGORY LABEL</u>	CODE	COUNT	% OF RESPONSES	% OF CASES
NO	0	129	91.5	91.5
YES	1	<u>12</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>
	TOTAL RESPONSES	141	100.0	100.0
	0 MISSING CASES	141 VALID CASES		

played no role as a finding agent 95 percent of the time.

The card catalog was checked by 8.5 percent of those users involved in the survey. Patrons answering the questionnaire did not search the card catalog when looking for maps 91.5 percent of the time.

The fact that Bruman Map Library patrons fail to use the online catalogs or the card catalog to find pertinent citations before coming to the Map Library may simply be an indication of the special nature of the library. It may also demonstrate an ignorance on the part of users about the presence of many Map Library holdings being reflected in those finding instruments.

One of the advantages of employing a computer to tabulate data collected from a questionnaire is the ability of the software to generate crosstabulations. Crosstabulations allow for an examination of relationships which exist between different variables. Table 18 shows the results of a relationship between the category of user's affiliation by frequency of Map Library use. Undergraduates account for 64.8 percent of first-time users followed by graduate students who are responsible for 15.5 percent of first-time use. These two groups should be targeted to increase their future use of the library. The Bruman Map Library has no routinely scheduled bibliographic instruction and staff might consider this idea in an effort to publicize the library's existence.

Table 19 reports the findings concerning the relationships that exist between the category of users' affiliations and their reasons for visiting the Map Library. Undergraduate students visiting the Map Library for the purpose of completing course work account for 39.3 percent of all usage within the library. Undergraduate users of the Map Library are responsible for 27.4 percent of the visits to the library for the purpose of doing academic research. The Map Library is utilized by 71.4 percent of undergraduate patrons to complete course work assignments. As one might expect these figures are reversed for graduate students. Graduate participants in the survey declared academic research as their purpose for coming to the Map Library 58.6 percent of the time. Course work accounts for 37.9 percent of usage by graduate students.

Off-campus users account for about 85.8 percent of the use associated with satisfying business needs. Staff usage consisted of only two people who visited the library to fulfill their business needs. The major-

ity of users visiting the Map Library for recreational information needs were undergraduate and graduate students.

Results gathered from an examination of the relationship between the user's affiliation and the types of materials requested are presented in table 20. Undergraduates using maps are responsible for 53.2 percent of all usage in the Map Library while graduate students employing maps account for 15.6 percent of all usage. Undergraduate students requesting atlases provide 14.2 percent of all library use. The highest percentage of journal use is attributed to undergraduates at 46.2 percent. Ordinarily one would expect journal use to be the highest among graduate students, but this group is responsible for only 15.4 percent of periodical literature usage.

The final survey question provided an opportunity for the participants in the study to express their concerns, observations, or opinions about the questionnaire or the Map Library itself. Responses, on the whole, were registered in three different categories. The most frequent comments addressed a high degree of satisfaction with the assistance provided by staff and an acknowledgement of the wealth of resources available within the library. The second highest number of responses were essentially complaints about the hours open to the public. This group of respondents argued for longer hours and weekend access to the collection. A surprising number of patrons offered their sympathy with regard to the library's monumental lack of space for both materials as well as facilities to accommodate readers. Only two patrons brought up the issue of circulation and their belief that materials should circulate.

CONCLUSIONS

When Carlos Hagen conducted his usage survey the Bruman Map Library had a circulating collection. Since the Map Library stopped circulating materials in 1979, this survey is based upon actual on-site use of resources. A summary of the major findings of this current survey follows. The highest percentage of users were undergraduates involved in completing course work. The results indicate an increase in use among the people in social sciences, humanities, and life sciences. The highest percentages according to department or major are geography and geography/ecosystems followed by history and political science. Nearly 50 percent of all library usage centers on the completion of course work. Instructors are a crucial

TABLE 18
CROSSTABULATION OF USER'S AFFILIATION
BY FREQUENCY OF MAP LIBRARY USE

OFTEN						
COUNT ROW % COL %	FIRST VISIT 1	ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2	SEVERAL TIMES A MONTH 3	ONCE A WEEK 4	TWO OR TIMES A WEEK 5	ROW TOTAL
CATEGORY						
1 UCLA FACULTY	2 50.2 2.8	1 25.0 2.6		1 25.0 33.3		4 2.8
2 UCLA STAFF	1 50.0 1.4	1 50.0 2.6				2 1.4
3 UCLA GRAD STUDENT	11 37.9 15.5	7 24.1 18.4	9 31.0 34.6		2 6.9 66.7	29 20.6
4 UCLA UNDRGRD STUDENT	46 59.7 64.8	16 20.8 42.1	12 15.6 46.2	2 2.6 66.7	1 1.3 33.3	77 54.6
5 NON UCLA STUDENT	1 25.0 1.4	3 75.0 7.9				4 2.8
6 OTHER OFF CAMPUS	10 40.0 14.1	10 40.0 26.3	5 20.0 19.2			25 17.7
COLUMN TOTAL	71 50.4	38 27.0	26 18.4	3 2.1	3 2.1	141 100.0
NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0						

TABLE 19
CROSSTABULATION OF REASONS FOR VISITING THE
MAP LIBRARY BY USER'S AFFILIATION

CATEGORY

COUNT ROW % COL % TAB %	UCLA FACULTY	UCLA STAFF	UCLA GRAD STUD	UCLA UNDR GRAD STUD	NON UCLA STUD	OTHER OFF CAMPUS USE	ROW TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
REASONS							
1	1	0	17	21	4	5	48
ACADEMIC	2.1	0.0	35.4	43.8	8.3	10.4	34.3
RESEARCH	25.0	0.0	58.6	27.3	100.0	20.8	
	0.7	0.0	12.1	15.0	2.9	3.6	
2	3	0	11	55	0	0	69
COURSE	4.3	0.0	15.9	79.7	0.0	0.0	49.3
WORK	75.0	0.0	37.9	71.4	0.0	0.0	
	2.1	0.0	7.9	39.3	0.0	0.0	
3	0	2	0	0	0	12	14
BUSINESS	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	10.0
NEEDS	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	
	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GOVT	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.4
NEEDS	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	
	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	
5	0	0	7	9	0	3	19
RECREATIONAL	0.0	0.0	36.8	47.4	0.0	15.8	13.96
NEEDS	0.0	0.0	24.1	11.7	0.0	12.5	
	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	0.0	2.1	
6	1	0	3	2	0	7	13
OTHER	7.7	0.0	23.1	15.4	0.0	53.8	9.3
	25.0	0.0	10.3	2.6	0.0	29.2	
	0.7	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	5.0	
COLUMN TOTAL	4 2.9	2 1.4	29 20.7	77 55.0	4 2.9	24 17.1	140 100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS
 140 VALID CASES 1 MISSING CASES

TABLE 20								
CROSTABULATION OF KINDS OF MATERIALS BY CATEGORY USER'S AFFILIATION								
CATEGORY								
COUNT ROW % COL % TAB %	UCLA FACULTY	UCLA STAFF	UCLA GRAD STUD	UCLA UNDR GRAD STUD	NON UCLA STUD	OTHER OFF CAMPUS USE	ROW TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
KINDS	1	4	1	22	75	3	19	124
MAPS		3.2 100.0 2.8	0.8 50.0 0.7	17.7 75.9 15.6	60.5 97.4 53.2	2.4 75.0 2.1	15.3 76.0 13.5	87.9
BOOKS	2	0	0	11	14	0	7	32
		0.0	0.0	34.4	43.8	0.0	21.9	22.7
		0.0	0.0	37.9	18.2	0.0	28.0	
		0.0	0.0	7.8	9.9	0.0	5.0	
JOURNALS	3	0	1	2	6	1	3	13
		0.0	7.7	15.4	46.2	7.7	23.1	9.2
		0.0	50.0	6.9	7.8	25.0	12.0	
		0.0	0.7	1.4	4.3	0.7	2.1	
ATLASES	4	1	0	7	20	0	7	35
		2.9	0.0	20.0	57.1	0.0	20.0	24.8
		25.0	0.0	24.0	26.0	0.0	28.0	
		0.7	0.0	5.0	14.2	0.0	5.0	
GAZETTEERS	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
		0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	2.1
		0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	
		0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	07.0	1.4	
CITY PLANS	6	0	0	3	6	0	0.0	9
		0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	6.4
		0.0	0.0	10.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	
		0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	
GUIDEBOOKS	7	0	0	6	0	0	3	9
		0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	6.4
		0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	
		0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	

TABLE 20 (continued on next page)

TABLE 20 (continued from previous page)

	8	0	1	1	6	0	3	11
AERIAL	0.0	9.1	9.1	54.5	0.0	27.3	7.8	
PHOTOGRAPHS	0.0	50.0	3.4	7.8	0.0	12.0		
		0.0	0.7	0.7	4.3	0.0	2.1	
	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
NAUTICAL	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.4
CHARTS	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	
		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
	10	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
AERONAUTICAL	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	2.8	
CHARTS	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.0		
		0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	
	11	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
OTHER	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	
		0.0	0.0	3.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	
		0.0	0.0	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	
COLUMN	4	2	29	77	4	25	141	
TOTAL	2.8	1.4	20.6	54.6	2.8	17.7	100.0	
	PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS				0 MISSING CASES			
	141 VALID CASES							

role in informing their students about the Map Library's existence. Library patrons expressed great satisfaction with the quality of reference service and reported a high level of success in finding materials they needed to complete their work.

The Bruman Map Library appears to be an institution that is greatly under-utilized by members of its own university community. Faculty and staff make little use of the resources available in the library. Since this survey indicates the highest percentage of users learned of the Map Library's existence from instructors, they must be strongly encouraged to avail themselves of the library's services so they will subsequently sing its praises to their students. Although an outreach program to the geography department faculty in the past was unsuccessful another effort should be made. This outreach program should extend beyond the geography department to include other select departments including political science, history, and architecture and urban planning.

Any outreach program targeting faculty should include the offer of cartobibliographic/bibliographic instruction to their classes. This offer is of particular

importance to large survey classes doing map reading or other assignments that give no indication of the variety and breadth of Map Library resources available. A standardized program of bibliographic instruction is one means to attempt a conversion of first-time patrons into frequent users. The Bruman Map Library had a higher percentage of first-time users and a lower percentage of frequent users than any other library represented in the earlier surveys.

As in the other surveys, the Bruman Map Library survey results indicate that the highest usage comes from undergraduates. The Map Library receives more off-campus use than any of the other libraries reporting data on this aspect of use. Considering the large population size and complexity of life in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, this external use is not surprising and, in fact, has increased since the time of the Hagen survey.

The Bruman Map Library is urged to make a concerted effort to periodically conduct user surveys in order to monitor its community. This questionnaire could serve as the basis of future surveys or a different instrument could be developed. If the existing

questionnaire was used, it could be improved in several areas. These include expanding the categories for kinds of materials used as well as providing an opportunity for individuals to state why they did not find materials (if applicable). Only by instituting an ongoing program of polling the library's users can staff gather any reliable statistics about the success or failure of any new effort to increase usage through bibliographic instruction.

Any future user survey should be designed to examine the differences or similarities in usage based on whether materials are borrowed or used on-site. Such a determination may be difficult since the library

now only circulates materials to UCLA faculty. Also a clearer understanding of the relationship between the percentage of a collection cataloged and the percentage of staff assistance required to make use of a collection also needs to be established.

It is gratifying to know that an overwhelming percentage of all users were pleased with both the array of materials in the library and the quality of service provided. The problem still remains how best to publicize the Bruman Map Library's existence so that this wonderful collection might be used by more people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Maurice F. Tauber, "Management Improvements in Libraries: Surveys by Librarians," *College and Research Libraries* 15 (April 1954): 189.
2. Carlos B. Hagen. "A Survey on the Usage of a Large Map Library," *Bulletin, SLA Geography and Map Division* 80 (June 1970): 27-31.
3. Jean M. Ray. "Who Borrows Maps from a University Library Map Collection and Why?" *Special Libraries* 65 (March 1974): 104-09.
4. Carol Abbott, Christine Firth, and Don G. Miller. "Survey of Users at the University of Oregon Map Library." Paper prepared for a Research in Librarianship Class, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 1977.
5. Mai Treude. "Map Library Users in an Academic Setting," *Library Trends* 29, (Winter 1981): 453-471.
6. *Introducing the University of California*. (Berkeley: Office of the Assistant Vice President-Student Academic Services, Office of the President, University of California, 1988), 11.

APPENDIX I
USER SURVEY AT THE HENRY J. BRUMAN MAP LIBRARY, UCLA

WE NEED YOUR HELP. The Bruman Map Library is conducting a survey of its user community to better understand the needs of its users. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire will provide vital information enabling us to improve our library services. Please leave the completed questionnaire in the box placed by the entrance to the library.

1. Please check the category which applies to you.
 UCLA faculty UCLA staff UCLA graduate student UCLA undergraduate student Non-UCLA student Other off-campus user

2. If you are a faculty member or a student what is your department or major? _____

3. What are your reasons for coming to the Map Library today?
 (please check as many categories as are appropriate)
 Academic research Course work Business needs Govt. needs
 Recreational needs Other (please specify) _____

4. How often do you use the Map Library? (please check the one that applies)
 First visit Once a month or less Several times a month Once a week
 2 or more times a week

5. How did you learn of the Map Library's existence?
 (please check the one that applies.)
 From an instructor From a librarian From a friend
 From Orion From the card catalog Other (please specify) _____

6. While you were in the library what kind of materials did you use?
 (please check as many as are appropriate)
 Maps Books Journals Atlases Gazetteers City plans
 Guidebooks Aerial photographs Nautical charts Aeronautical charts
 Other (please Specify) _____

7. How did you learn about the materials you were looking for in the Map Library today? (please check as many as are appropriate)
 Already knew the location Used the card catalog Used Orion
 Asked a Map Library staff member Asked a non-Map Library staff member
 From instructor Browsing Other (please specify) _____

8. Rate the Map Library's facilities in terms of the ease of finding materials.
 (please circle one number) Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 Easy

[Appendix I (continued from previous page)]

9. Rate the Map Library's available space for working with the materials.
(please circle one number) Poor 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent
10. Rate the amount of time that the Map Library is open to the public.
(please circle one number) Unsatisfactory 1 2 3 4 5 Satisfactory
11. Rate the quality of service that you received from the library staff.
(please circle one number) Deficient 1 2 3 4 5 Very helpful
12. Did you find what you were looking for today? __Yes __No
13. Did you find materials related to your area of interest that you had not expected to find? __Yes __No
14. Do you search __Orion, __Melvyl, __the card catalog when searching for maps?
(please check all that apply)
15. Please use this space to make any observations or express any comment or opinion about the questionnaire or about the Map Library itself.

APPENDIX II
SCHEDULE FOR MAP LIBRARY SURVEY

Week 1 October 24 to October 28
Week 2 October 31 to November 4
Week 3 November 7 to November 11
Week 4 November 14 to November 18
Week 5 November 21 to November 25

	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5
MONDAY	12-1	1-2	2-3	11-12	10-11
TUESDAY	10-11	12-1	1-2	2-3	11-12
WEDNESDAY	11-12	10-11	12-1	1-2	2-3
THURSDAY	2-3	11-12	10-11	12-1	1-2
FRIDAY	1-2	2-3	11-12	10-11	12-1

THIS SCHEDULE WAS AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE SCHEDULE INCLUDED SAMPLING PERIODS OF FIVE HOURS EACH DAY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF TEN AND THREE.
2. THE FINAL TWO DAYS OF THE SURVEY TOOK PLACE DECEMBER 1ST AND 2ND INSTEAD OF ON NOVEMBER 24TH AND 25TH.

APPENDIX III MAP SURVEY PROGRAM IN SPSS*

```
// JOB
// EXEC SPSSX
//MAPSURV DD DISP=SHR,DSN=IZZYP75.REALDATA
DATA LIST FILE=MAPSURV /
  ID 1-3 CATEGORY 5 DEPT 7-8 COMING1 10 COMING2 11 COMING3 12
  COMING4 13 OFTEN 15 EXIST 17 KIND1 19-20 KIND2 21-22 KIND3 23-24
  KIND4 25-26 KIND5 27-28 LEARN1 30 LEARN2 31 LEARN3 32 FINDING 34
  SPACE 36 TIME 38 SERVICE 40 SUCCESS 42 RELATED 44 ORION 46 MELVYL 48 CATALOG 50
```

VARIABLE LABELS

```
ID 'USER ID'
CATEGORY 'USER'S AFFILIATION'
DEPT 'USER'S DEPARTMENT OR MAJOR'
COMING1 'REASON FOR VISITING THE MAP LIBRARY'
OFTEN 'FREQUENCY OF MAP LIBRARY USE'
EXIST 'KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE MAP LIBRARY'
KIND1 'KINDS OF MATERIALS USED'
LEARN1 'HOW MATERIALS WERE LOCATED'
FINDING 'EASE OF FINDING MATERIALS'
SPACE 'AVAILABILITY OF WORK SPACE'
TIME 'HOURS OPEN TO PUBLIC'
SERVICE 'QUALITY OF SERVICE RENDERED'
SUCCESS 'FINDING MATERIALS REQUESTED'
RELATED 'FINDING ADDITIONAL MATERIALS'
ORION 'SEARCHING ORION'
MELVYL 'SEARCHING MELVYL'
CATALOG 'SEARCHING CARD CATALOG'
```

VALUE LABELS

```
CATEGORY 1 'UCLA FACULTY' 2 'UCLA STAFF'
3 'UCLA GRAD STUDENT' 4 'UCLA UNDERGRAD'
5 'NON UCLA STUDENT' 6 'OTHER OFF CAMPUS USER' /
DEPT 1 'GEOGRAPHY' 2 'GEOGRAPHY ECOSYSTEMS'
3 'POLITICAL SCIENCE' 4 'ANTHROPOLOGY' 5 'HISTORY'
6 'ENGLISH' 7 'ECONOMICS' 8 'PHILOSOPHY'
9 'PSYCHOBIOLOGY' 10 'PSYCHOLOGY' 11 'SOCIOLOGY'
12 'BIOCHEMISTRY' 13 'KINESIOLOGY' 14 'ENGINEERING'
16 'LAW SCHOOL' 17 'EDUCATION' 18 'ART HISTORY'
19 'LINGUISTICS' 20 'ETHNOMUSICOLOGY'
21 'LIBRARY SCHOOL' 22 'RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION'
23 'ANCIENT NR EAST CIVILIZATIONS'
24 'ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES' 25 'MATHEMATICS'
26 'ARCHITECTURE' 27 'AFRICAN STUDIES'
29 'MICROBIOLOGY' 30 'BIOLOGY' 31 'URBAN PLANNING'
32 'COMPUTER SCIENCE' 33 'UNDECLARED'
15 'EARTH SPACE SCIENCES' 34 'NOT APPLICABLE' /
  COMING1 TO COMING4 1 'ACADEMIC RESEARCH'
  2 'COURSE WORK' 3 'BUSINESS NEEDS' 4 'GOVT NEEDS'
  5 'RECREATIONAL NEEDS' 6 'OTHER' /
OFTEN 1 'FIRST VISIT' 2 'ONCE A MONTH OR LESS'
```

[Continued on next page]

[Appendix III continued from previous page]

3 'SEVERAL TIMES A MONTH' 4 'ONCE A WEEK'
 5 'TWO OR MORE TIMES A WEEK' /
 EXIST 1 'FROM AN INSTRUCTOR' 2 'FROM A LIBRARIAN' 3 'FROM A FRIEND' 4 'FROM ORION'
 5 'FROM THE CARD CATALOG' 6 'OTHER' /
 KIND1 TO KIND5 1 'MAPS' 2 'BOOKS' 3 'JOURNALS' 4 'ATLASES' 5 'GAZETTEERS' 6 'CITY
 PLANS' 7 'GUIDEBOOKS' 8 'AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS' 9 'NAUTICAL CHARTS'
 10 'AERONAUTICAL CHARTS' 11 'OTHER' /
 LEARN1 TO LEARN3 1 'ALREADY KNEW THE LOCATION' 2 'USED THE CARD CATALOG'
 3 'USED ORION' 4 'ASKED MAP LIBRARY STAFF' 5 'ASKED NON MAP LIBRARY STAFF'
 6 'FROM AN INSTRUCTOR' 7 'BROWSING' 8 'OTHER' /
 SUCCESS 1 'YES' 0 'NO' /
 RELATED 1 'YES' 0 'NO' /
 ORION 1 'YES' 0 'NO' /
 MELVYL 1 'YES' 0 'NO' /
 CATALOG 1 'YES' 0 'NO' /
 CROSSTABS TABLES=CATEGORY BY OFTEN
 OPTIONS 3 4
 MULT RESPONSE GROUPS=REASONS 'REASONS FOR VISITING MAP
 LIBRARY' COMING1 TO COMING4 (1,6)) KINDS
 'KINDS OF MATERIALS' (KIND1 TO KIND5 (1,11))
 LEARN 'HOW MATERIALS WERE LOCATED'
 (LEARN1 TO LEARN3 (1,8 ,8)) /
 VARIABLES= CATEGORY (1,6) DEPT (1,34) OFTEN (1,5) EXIST (1,6) FINDING (1,5) SPACE (1,5)
 TIME (1,5) SERVICE (1,5) SUCCESS (0,1) RELATED (0,1) ORION (0,1) MELVYL (0,1)
 CATALOG (0,1) /
 FREQUENCIES= REASONS TO IEARN CATEGORY DEPT OFTEN EXIST FINDING SPACE TIME
 SERVICE SUCCESS RELATED ORION MELVYL CATALOG /
 TABLES= CATEGORY BY REASONS KINDS
 STATISTICS 1 2 3

APPENDIX IV TABULATED USER SURVEY

WE NEED YOUR HELP. The Bruman Map Library is conducting a survey of its user community to better understand the needs of its users. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire will provide vital information enabling us to improve our library services. Please leave the completed questionnaire in the box placed by the entrance to the library.

1. Please check the category which applies to you. 2.8% UCLA faculty; 1.4% UCLA staff; 20.6% UCLA graduate student; 54.6% UCLA undergraduate student; 2.8% Non-UCLA student; 17.7% Other off-campus user
2. If you are a faculty member or a student what is your department or major? _____
3. What are your reasons for coming to the Map Library today? (please check as many categories as are appropriate) 34.3% Academic research; 49.3% Course work; 10.0% Business needs; 1.4% Govt. needs; 13.6% Recreational needs; 9.3% Other (please specify) _____
4. How often do you use the Map Library? (please check the one that applies) 50.4% First visit; 27.0% Once a month or less; 18.4% Several times a month; 2.1% Once a week; 2.1% 2 or more times a week

[Appendix IV continued from previous page]

5. How did you learn of the Map Library's existence?
(please check the one that applies)
47.8% From an instructor; 13.0% From a librarian; 12.3% From a friend;
9.4% From Orion; 0.0% From the card catalog; 17.4% Other (please specify) _____
6. While you were in the library what kind of materials did you use?
(please check as many as are appropriate)
87.9% Maps; 22.7% Books; 9.2% Journals; 24.8% Atlases
2.1% Gazetteers; 6.4% City plans; 7.8% Guidebooks;
7.8% Aerial photographs; 1.4% Nautical charts;
2.8% Aeronautical charts; 5.0% Other (please Specify) _____
7. How did you learn about the materials you were looking for in the Map Library today?
(please check as many as are appropriate)
21.3% Already knew the location; 1.4% Used the card catalog;
9.2% Used Orion; 70.9% Asked a Map Library staff member;
3.5% Asked a non-Map Library staff member;
7.1% From instructor; 7.1% Browsing; 0.7% Other (please specify) _____
8. Rate the Map Library's facilities in terms of the ease of finding materials.
(please circle one number)
Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 Easy
5.2% difficult 13.2% neutral 81.6% easy
9. Rate the Map Library's available space for working with the materials.
(please circle one number)
Poor 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent
34.8% poor 31.2% neutral 34.1% excellent
10. Rate the amount of time that the Map Library is open to the public.
(please circle one number)
Unsatisfactory 1 2 3 4 5 Satisfactory
35.6% Unsatisfactory 34.1% neutral 30.4% Satisfactory
11. Rate the quality of service that you received from the library staff.
(please circle one number)
Deficient 1 2 3 4 5 Very helpful
0.0% deficient 4.3% neutral 95.7% helpful
12. Did you find what you were looking for today?
96.5% Yes 3.5% No
13. Did you find materials related to your area of interest that you had not expected to find.
57.4% Yes 42.6% No
14. Do you search 19.9% Orion, 5.0% Melvyl, 8.5% the card catalog when searching for maps?
(please check all that apply)
15. Please use this space to make any observations or express any comment or opinion about the questionnaire or about the Map Library itself.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbott, Carol; Firth, Christine; and Miller, G. Don. "Survey of Users at the University of Oregon Map Library." Paper prepared for a Research in Librarianship Class, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 1977.
- Bonn, G. S. "Library Self-surveys." *Library and Information Science* 9 (1971): 115-21.
- Busha, Charles H. and Harter, Stephen P. *Research Methods in Librarianship: Techniques and Interpretation*. Library and Information Science Series. New York: Academic Press, 1980.
- Cobb, David. "Map Librarianship in the U.S.: An Overview." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 60 (October 1985): 14-16.
- Dervin, Brenda, and Nilan, Michael. "Information Needs and Uses." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 21, pp. 3-34. Edited by Martha E. Williams. White Plains, NY: Knowledge Industries Publications, Inc., 1986.
- Drucker, Peter F. "The Effective Decision." In *The Management Process: A Selection of Readings for Libraries*, pp. 55-56. Edited by Ruth Person. Chicago: American Library Association, 1983.
- Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, S.v. "Library User Studies," by John Lubans Jr.
- Hagen, Carlos B. "A Survey on the Usage of a Large Map Library." *Bulletin-SLA Geography and Map Division* 80 (June 1970): 27-31.
- Herner, Saul, and Herner, Mary. "Information Needs and Uses in Science and Technology." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 2, pp. 1-34. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra. New York: Interscience Publishers, 1967.
- Introducing the University of California*. Berkeley: Office of the Assistant Vice President-Student Academic Services, Office of the President, University of California, 1988.
- Krikelas, James. "Information-seeking Behavior: Patterns and Concepts." *Drexel Library Quarterly* 19 (Spring 1983): 5-20.
- Lancaster, F. W. *The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Services*. Washington, D.C.: Information Resources Press, 1977.
- Line, Maurice B. *Library Surveys: An Introduction to Their Use, Planning, Procedure and Presentation*. Hampden, Conn.: Archon Books and London: Clive Bingley, 1967.

- Lipetz, Ben Ami. "Information Needs and Uses." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 5, pp. 3-32. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1970.
- Martyn, John. "Information Needs and Uses." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 9, pp. 3-23. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra. Washington, D.C.: American Society for Information Science, 1974.
- Menzel, Herbert. "Information Needs and Uses." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 1, pp. 41-69. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra. New York: Interscience Publications, 1966.
- Paisley, William J. "Information Needs and Uses." In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 3, pp. 1-30. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1968.
- Ray, Jean M. "Who Borrows Maps from a University Library Map Collection and Why?" *Special Libraries* 65 (March 1974): 104-09.
- Rohde, Nancy Freeman. "Information Needs." In *Advances in Librarianship* 14, pp. 49-73. Edited by Wesley Simonton. Orlando: Academic Press, 1986.
- Tauber, Maurice F. "Management Improvements in Libraries: Surveys by Librarians." *College and Research Libraries* 15 (April 1954): 188-196.
- Treude, Mai. "Map Library Users in an Academic Setting." *Library Trends* 29 (Winter 1981): 453-471.

□

SOUNDING BOARD

I am looking for post-1960 street maps of

Phon Penh, Cambodia;
Cantho, Quin Nhon, Haiphong, Nha Trang,
and My Tho, Vietnam

for a travel guide I am completing.

Barbara M. Cohen, M.D.
1860 El Camino Real, Suite 310
Burlingame, CA 94010.

**North American Cartographic Information Society
Annual Meeting 1989**

NACIS will hold its ninth annual meeting at the Ann Arbor Inn in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 11 - 14, 1989. The theme of the meeting is "New Perspectives." The program will include such topics as cartographic activities in Latin America and Canada, cartographic education, cartographic laboratories, mapping of water resources, cartography and the media, cartographic software, geological mapping, geographic information systems, navigation, atlases, and map library technology.

There will be a mixture of contributed papers, keynote speakers, invited papers, panel discussions, poster displays, exhibits, workshops, and field trips.

For program and registration information contact Diana Rivera, NACIS Program Chair, University Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1048
Phone: 517-353-4593.

**Western Association of Map Libraries
Spring Meeting, University of British Columbia
May 11-12, 1989**

Hosts:

Maureen Wilson, Map Librarian, UBC
Frances Woodward, Special Collections, UBC

Program Highlights:

- Velma Parker, National Archives of Canada
"AACR II Multi-Level Cataloguing"
- Rosemary Cann, UBC Department of Geography
"UBC Air Photo Collection"
- Bruce MacDonald, Vancouver Historical Society
"Atlas of Vancouver"
- Rosanna Miller & Julie Hoff, Arizona State University
"Arizona State's Map KWOC Index Conversion"
- Stanley Stevens, University of California-Santa Cruz
"History of the All-UC/Stanford Map Librarians Group"
- Larry Cruse, University of California-San Diego
"Getting There From Here: Assessment; Commitment;
Implementation"
- Barbara Haner, University of California-Riverside
"Proposal for Cooperative Project for Preservation of Geologic Maps"

Tour:

- Donna Cook, Dept. of Geography, UBC
"The Lower Fraser Valley"

NEWS NOTES

ROY BOSWELL Honorary Lifetime Member of WAML, celebrated his 95th birthday on May 9, 1989, at his home in Fullerton, California.

KAREN JACOB Member of WAML, Documents Department, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, died May 1, 1989 of a sudden illness.

JIM MINTON WAML Past President is the new Map Librarian, U.S. Geological Survey Library, Reston, Virginia.

HAROLD OTNESS WAML Past President, and Collections Development Librarian at Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon, has been notified that his article " 'Going Plating' — Stealing Maps From Libraries", which appeared in the August 1988 *Information Bulletin* (v. 19 #4 pp. 206-210) has been selected by a Jury to appear in *Library Literature: The Best of 1988*.

The Jury of *Library Literature: The Best of 1988* was chaired by Dr. Jane Anne Hannigan, Professor Emerita, School of Library Service, Columbia University and Editor of *The Best of Library Literature*. Other jury members were Arthur Curley, Director of the Boston Public Library, and editor of *Collection Building*, John N. Berry, III, editor-in-chief, *Library Journal*, Patricia G. Schuman, President, Neal-Schuman Publishers, Dr. Bill Katz, Professor, School of Information Science and Policy, State University of New York, Albany and editor of *The Reference Librarian*, and Norman Horrocks, Vice President, Editorial, Scarecrow Press (publisher of *Library Literature: The Best of 1988*).

The Nominating Committee of the **Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives**, composed of Lou M. Sebert, Chairman, and Members Jeffrey Murray and Tim Ross, has announced the election of the following Officers of ACMLA for 1989/90 as follows:

President	Cheryl Woods
1st V-President	Kathy Harding
2d V-President	Carol Marley
Secretary	Cathy Moulder
Treasurer	Velma Parker
Past President	Lou Sebert

ACMLA 23rd Annual Conference
Luther College, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan
June 13 - 17, 1989
Conference Theme - The Map Collection in the Year 2000

Program Highlights:

Larry G. Carver, Map & Imagery Laboratory, University of California-Santa Barbara: "GRIN: A System for Geoinformation Access and Control."

Tom Andrews, School of Native Studies, University of Alberta, "Dene Mapping Project."

Jack Mollard, J.D. Mollard & Assoc., "Use of Aerial Photography, Remote Sensing and Satellite Imagery."

Lou M. Sebert, Past President, ACMLA, "The Three-Mile Map Series: Anecdotes and Reminiscences."

David Gauthier, Department of Geography, University of Regina, "Saskatchewan GIS Working Group."

Betty Kidd, Director, Cartographic & Architectural Archives Div., National Archives of Canada.

Karla Kuklis, McGill University Libraries, "The New Technology: A Cataloguer's Challenge."

J.P. Raymond, Dept. Energy, Mines & Resources, "Review of Map Depository Agreements"

Panel Discussion: "New Trends in Map Collections."

Cheryl Woods, President, ACMLA, "Personnel in Map Collections in Canada."

Western Association of Map Libraries
 Fall Meeting, University of California, Irvine
 September 7-9, 1989

Conference Theme: Suburban Sprawl: Planned Geography

Meeting Highlights:

- "Sounding Board."
- "Cooperative Collection Development Issues Forum." **Larry Cruse**, Facilitator
- "Changing Images of Southern California Geography: From Ranches and Groves to High Density Population Centers." Prof. **Jim Mulvihill**, Dept. Geography, California State University, San Bernardino.
- "Where is the Evidence that Southern California Contributed to the Citrus Industry?"
Dr. Mary Lou Arpaia, Horticulturist, Citrus Facility, University of California, Riverside Extension Station.
- "Map Resources on Orange County: The Celebration of a Centennial." **Roger Berry**, Head, Special Collections, University of California, Irvine.
- "Using Place Names in Local Area Research: Case of Los Angeles County." **Lowell Herbrandson**, Serials Dept., University of California, Irvine.
- "Technical Services' Cataloging Issues Forum."
- "Access to Geographic Information via Bibliographic Utilities." **Irene Hoffman**, Coordinator, OCLC Pacific Network.

Field Trips: (Options; some are space limited.)

- Tour to Thomas Brothers Maps, Irvine.
- Tour to Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of Cartography at California State University, Fullerton, University Library.
- Tour of UC-Irvine Libraries.
- Day Trip to Catalina Island, including ferry passage from Newport Beach to Avalon, naturalist guided hike.
- Disneyland and other Orange County sites available.

Principal Region Members should have received a packet containing a Registration Form, Conference Agenda, Information on Housing, and a Campus Map. If one was not received, or if you are an Associate Member residing outside of the WAML Principal Region, you may send for the information from the Host:

Julia Gelfand
 Applied Sciences Librarian
 Main Library
 University of California
 Irvine, CA 92713
 (714) 856-4971 FAX 714-856-8095
 E-Mail JGelfand@UCI.cf.edu.BITNET

NOTE: The UC/Stanford Map Librarians Group will meet on September 6, 10 to 5.

Western Association of Map Libraries
 Fall Meeting
 September 1990
 Denver, Colorado

Hosts: Rosalia Rooney, Map/Documents Librarian, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines,
 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303-273-3697)
 Cheryl Sund & Marilyn Stark, USGS, Denver

Map & Geography Round Table
 American Library Association

1990 PreConference Workshop on Satellite Imagery and Aerial Photography

ALA's Map and Geography Round Table and RTSD/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access will cosponsor a workshop, "Remote Sensing Imagery: Identification, Control and Access," on Friday, June 22, 1990 in Chicago, prior to the ALA Annual Conference.

The workshop will include discussions on identifying the special characteristics of remote sensing images (including satellite images and aerial photographs) as well as creating and coding catalog records for them. A practicum will follow.

Instructors will be Dr. Helen Jane Armstrong (Univ. of Florida), Mary Larsgaard (U.C. -Santa Barbara), Betsy Mangan (Library of Congress), and Nancy Vick (Univ. of Illinois).

For more information, contact Ellen Caplan (OCLC) at 614-764-6000 or Nancy Vick at 217-333-0827. Complete registration information will be available Fall 1989.

California Map Society
 Occasional Paper Number 2

"Development of the American Atlas: 1790 - 1980"
 by
 Judith A. Tyner

CMS, President Dr. Cherie Semans, Dept. of Geography, 501 Earth Sciences Bldg., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, CA 94720

NEW MAPPING

New issues in the JRO wall map/desk map "topic map series":

"World Resources 3 - Energy and Minerals," (1/89),
"Africa out of step," (2/89),
"The nations of the world," (3/89),

available from George F. Cram Company, Inc., P.O. 426, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

Next issue (4/89) is "China and India, a comparison."

Many of the past issues in this series are still available.
 Subscription price was \$85 for 10 issues; individual maps, \$9.75.

For more information contact Karen Finnegan, Cram Company at 800-227-4199.

Letters to the Editor:

To:
John G. Doll
c/o WAML *Information Bulletin* Editor

Dear Mr. Doll:

I was very interested in your most informative article on cloth maps of World War II published in the WAML *Information Bulletin* v. 20 no. 1, November 1988.

This Library holds a cloth chart which appears to be part of the NACI-HO Southwest Pacific issue which you describe, however I notice that it is not listed in the index at the end of the article. The chart is NACI-HO no.S12-9&26 Fiji and Tonga Is, and on the reverse side is NACI-HO no.S12-20&16 New Hebrides and Loyalty Is (New Caledonia). It is printed in black and green on white, and is approx. 12.75 x 15.5 inches.

I would be very interested to hear your comments on this map, could it be the apparently "unissued map?"

Angela Newton
Map Librarian
University of Waikato
Hamilton, New Zealand

[Others may wish to communicate direct with Mr. Doll regarding his article:
John G. Doll, 71 Apple Gate Road, Cranston, RI 02920]

To:
Mr. Harold M. Otness
Librarian, Southern Oregon State College
1250 Siskiyou Boulevard
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Dear Mr. Otness:

Your recent article in the Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin* concerning map theft was brought to my attention by Jim Corsaro of our Manuscripts Division. I think your article was both interesting and useful. Please be advised that George Pawlaczyk was recently released from the Oregon State Penitentiary. Within a short time he stole a 1835 Russian Atlas from the Dartmouth College Library in Hanover, New Hampshire. On his way to Hanover, he committed a larceny in Seneca County, New York. There are currently warrants out for his arrest in both New York and New Hampshire. I am enclosing a poster for your information.

J. Van der Veer Judd
Principal Librarian
The New York State Library
Albany, New York 12230

[Editor's Note: George Pawlaczyk is named above, whereas the suspect in Harold Otness' case was Lawrence. Harold believes they are the same, judging from the photo; however, we know that George and his brother Lawrence work as a team, and they may look alike.]

Cataloging Column

by

Mary Larsgaard
University of California
Santa Barbara

Because map records tend to be longer than book records (as has been documented by OCLC), and because there are, relatively speaking, far fewer DLC records for maps than there are for books, and also because map cataloging on OCLC is occasionally done by persons whose heart is in the right place but who have not had training and therefore do poor work, copy cataloging for maps is by no means the simple procedure for maps that it is for books, and unfortunately persons who work solely with books do not realize this. Recently Phil Hoehn (UC Berkeley) sent to Carlos Hagen-Lautrup (UCLA) a photocopy of a memo on the qualifications for Library Assistants (LA) staff doing cataloging at UCB, which includes for each LA level the kind of work that LA is expected to do, and the skills, knowledges, and abilities for each LA, e.g.:

Skills, Knowledges, and Abilities for LA II Cataloguing

Reading skills to understand procedures written in the English language.

Proofreading skills for editing catalogue records in printed form or on the computer terminal screen.

General knowledge of OCLC Books Format to recognize tagging problems.

and so on. In response to this memo, Carlos responded with a memo himself, which is of considerable interest to all of us who deal with copy cataloging on an automated system. For a future column, I intend to present the UCB memo translated into map-cataloguing terms; for this one, I am most pleased to present Carlos' thoughts on this matter.

The LA Series and Cataloging: A Response

by

C.B. Hagen-Lautrup
Head, Bruman Map Library
University of California
Los Angeles

I have read the paper, "The LA Series and Cataloging" (produced in 1984 by the Catalog Policy Group at UCB), with great interest, as I am vitally interested in this whole matter of cataloging a map collection and what this represents in terms of costs and rewards.

First of all, I feel that the library profession and

administrators have vastly underestimated the skills needed to catalog maps. I am convinced that we simply cannot apply the standards of copy cataloging of books to maps or, for that matter, to other special materials such as recordings, films, prints, etc. The cataloging of books has achieved, in recent years, a great amount of efficiency and uniformity, and virtually all the copy that is obtained through some large

data bases, such as OCLC, can be considered to be very reliable and can be transferred to the data bases of various institutions with minimal effort of checking or modification. Unfortunately, the same is not true of other special materials such as the ones I have mentioned.

In the particular case of maps, many records are incredibly deficient and inaccurate. Many times, seeing the copy obtained from OCLC for some cartographic records, we find ourselves shaking our heads in disbelief and pondering how such inaccurate, erroneous records could ever have been created in the first place. And right there we have one of the biggest problems facing anybody doing copy cataloging of maps, that is, the amount of time and effort needed to correct erroneous existing records.

But here we come to an even greater stumbling block, which is, — ignoring for the moment the complexities of creating missing parts of the record —, the difficulties involved in the far simpler process of authority work; the person doing copy cataloging must be familiar with the materials and also with the field of cartography, especially with what has become known as "map intelligence." Here we are dealing with issues of what I call "referentiality" and "contextuality." What I mean by these terms is that I cannot possibly talk to a person doing copy cataloging about grids, or map projections, or acronyms of major mapping agencies, without that person having some frame of reference concerning these matters and what they mean in the context of the world of maps and map production. Persons doing this work cannot merely memorize these acronyms and technical terms; in order to perform even at a minimal level accurate verification work, persons must know something about the meaning of these words.

Let me give just a brief example from our experience here at UCLA. Take the case of the series of maps for New Guinea produced by the U.S. Army Map Service (AMS), series T-401, at a scale of 1:500,000. This series was initiated in 1942 during World War II, and several other editions were produced up into the late 1950s. Some later editions seem to have two more sheets than do the earlier ones. Also, on an index map, especially on the earlier ones, there are two sheets to the east, adjoining the series. These two sheets may easily - and erroneously - be considered to be part of T-401, but if one reads carefully (and knows enough to know that one must read carefully), these are actually sheets of series X-401, which appear on the T-401 index mainly for the convenience of special-

ized users, generally commanders in the field. Another problem - the sheets are done using the polyconic projection, but this fact appears on some sheets, and not on others. Also, it is stated that the grid NEI applies to this series - a grid which is on the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection - but the fact that this projection does not apply to the map per se is not indicated. There is a good deal more of a problematical nature involving technical information that one must understand in order to do cataloging correctly, but these brief examples, from a common, "easy to catalog" series demonstrate the situation, which is that the person doing the copy cataloging - not original cataloging - must, by necessity (and I feel very, very strongly about this), have an adequate working knowledge of aspects such as the following:

Know well what acronyms, such as AMS, GSGS, DH, etc., mean. For example, NEI stands for Netherlands East Indies (this applies mainly to mathematical grids).

Know the nature of grids, why they are used, how they are measured, and why they appear on the sheet.

Understand the relationship between grid and map projection.

Understand the concept of scale (graphic and numeric).

Understand the organizing principles behind the myriads of alpha-numerical code systems to individualize sheets in a series.

Know how to make quick and continuous cross-references between the technical marginal information contained on a sheet and the information contained on a map index for a series.

All of this is knowledge that, in certain major universities having good programs in cartography, is imparted at the graduate level. The table of contents of one of the best known books on this sort of information, *Map Intelligence* (produced in many editions by the AMS) includes such topics as geographic coordinates, cartographic frameworks, military grids, measuring devices, control, symbolization of earth patterns, and sources and types of information utilized. A familiarity with most of the topics covered in its table of contents is essential to undertake, obviously, original cataloging of maps, but also, and not so obviously, copy cataloging of maps as well. One cannot possibly ask a person doing copy cataloging to copy data, information that the person does not

understand, like a robot. This person has to have at least a minimal working knowledge of acronyms, grids, topographic terms and concepts, and projections, and not only in English but also in a number of languages, or else be able to handle these languages with the help of a number of specialized cartographic glossaries and dictionaries. Let me state again, most categorically, that it is useless to have such a person memorize these terms. It cannot work; it is senseless. There is no substitution for the person having a minimal working knowledge of what I have just described, and thus having a framework of referentiality and contextuality for the topics mentioned.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that I have stated these opinions not lightly or casually. They are said with great conviction, and are based on more than three decades working as a geographer and cartographer, backed by dozens of articles and lectures I have given on the subject and by my having built here at UCLA an extremely large academic map library, arguably the largest in the United States.

I hope these observations are of interest and assistance to you, and I would be pleased to discuss this matter further.

□

THE BRITISH LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

ACCESSIONS SINCE 1975

The British Library has announced the first publication of its **Catalogue of Cartographic Materials**. The Catalogue is published on microfiche and contains over 11,500 records in MARC format and is organized in three sections:



Geographic names — a single alphabet sequence using BL Map Library geographic headings
Names/titles — a single sequence
Subjects — reference works, books and serials relating to all aspects of cartography

The Catalogue will not only be the most complete bibliographic resource in the cartographic field, cataloged to the standards laid down by the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (2nd edition 1980) supplemented by *Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR 2* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1982), it will also be an invaluable aid for cataloguing within other collections because it functions as a unique and comprehensive authority file.

Details given for each work include the 'authors' of the work (where known) — cartographer, colourists, engravers and surveyors, the dates, location and identity of the publisher, scale and title, thus:

Geographic Names sequence

ABYSSINIA. Boundaries — maps

— Abyssinian boundaries, I.D.W.O. no. 1269.

[London] : Intelligence Division, War Office. 1897.

Scale 1:4 000 000. 1 inch-63.13 miles.— 1 map ;

56x57cm.

Lithographed at the Intelligence Division War Office.

Jan. 1895. Additions Nov. 1895. Reprinted July 1897.—

Overprinted version of map entitled: The Italian sphere of influence

in Africa, I.D.W.O. 1085. — Map numbered: 'Map V', at head of sheet.

mlc0023272

66430.(136.)

Names/Titles sequence

PAGE, Thomas

—[English Pilot. Southern Navigation. 1771]. The English Pilot, for the Southern Navigation ... together with the soundings, sands, rocks and dangers on the coast of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, to the Streight's-Mouth; with the coasts of Barbary, and off to the Canary, Madeira, Cape de Verde and Western-Islands. London: Printed for J. Mount and T. Page, on Tower Hill, 1771.

Scales differ.— 1 atlas ([2],92p,[22] leaves of plates) :ill,22 charts (some folded) ; 49cm.

First ed.: 1672. — Bound with: 'The English Pilot. Part III ... Mediterranean Sea'. London, J. Mount and T. Page, 1771.

mlc001883x

Maps C.29.f.13

Subject sequence

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP — General works

— Role of maps in sci-tech libraries / Ellis Mount, editor.

New York : Haworth Press, 1985.

xi,122p : map ; 23cm.

Science and Technology libraries ; v5 ; no.3.

0866563954

Maps 208.a.17.

The Catalogue reflects the wide acquisition policy of the Map Library, covering antiquarian and modern materials in all forms: terrestrial and celestial atlases, globes, maritime charts, sheet maps and map series covering the entire world, as well as an extensive collection of monographs about cartography and related subjects acquired not only on legal deposit from UK publishers but by donation and extensive international purchase. Also included in the Catalogue are records for some 260 digital cartographic and remote sensing databases in the UK, located as a result of a project carried out by Birkbeck College and sponsored by the British Library's Research and Development Department.

Presented in a durable binder, the fiche sets are filed in a rigid holder and accompanied by an explanatory introduction. The fiche are standard 48x reduction and will be updated cumulatively on a regular basis.

The cost of the **British Library Catalogue of Cartographic Materials: Accessions 1975-1988** is £50.00 [\$81.00 as of 5/25/89 Editor]. It may be ordered from

The British Library
Publications Sales Unit
Boston Spa
Wetherby
West Yorkshire, U.K.
LS23 7BQ

The catalogue is also available in a hard-copy, 3-volume set, price £360. Orders and enquiries to: Nigel Hope, Bowker-Saur Ltd, c/o Butterworths, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN15 8PH, England. Tel: 0732-884567 Fax: 0732-884530 Telex: 95678.

ACSM video

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping's videotape,

"The New World of Cartographic Information Systems,"

is available to WAML members for a one-week loan.

This is a copy purchased by WAML for the exclusive use of WAML Members.

The 45-minute VHS tape should be requested from

**Phil Hoehn
Library Map Room
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720 or (rph@ucbgarne.bitnet).**

Map Librarians: Organize, Share, and Expand Your Resources !

by

Stanley D. Stevens
Map Librarian
University of California, Santa Cruz

Presented at the WAML Spring Meeting, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. May 12, 1989

Abstract

This presentation introduces, by example, the benefits that can be derived from coordination and cooperation among map librarians. It relates the past fourteen years (1975-1989) of collection development and cooperation among the map librarians at the University of California and Stanford University.

The historic circumstances as recalled will probably not match the conditions in which one may currently find one's self, but it is believed that a variation of our experience can be applied to others' good advantage. Therefore, it is hoped that the context and development of the University of California and Stanford University Map Librarians Group [UC/Stanford MLG] will provide by example the inspiration for other map librarians in other institutions, or other states and/or regions, to formulate similar cooperative efforts.

Introduction

In 1973 I wrote a paper in which I described the economic outlook for map libraries in terms that can only be defined as bleak. We were recovering from the financial and emotional drain of the Vietnam War, and President Nixon had proposed enormous cuts in federal assistance to education. The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education had found that, out of a broad spectrum of institutional types, seventy percent were in financial difficulty which forced them to make cuts that hurt the quality of their programs.

That was a time of economic retrenchment, and the University of California was facing its own tough economic times. UC President Charles Hitch reported that Federal and State funding cutbacks had caused two major UC layoffs totaling 486 workers and another 133 faced an uncertain employment future. I noted that "the decline in available money for map acquisitions [was] reflected by the UC system's percent of increase in maps added to the collections: 22% during the three-year period 1970-1973, compared to 39% for the three previous years (1967-1969)."¹

Our Direction Was Set For Us

At the campus level there were various methods for dealing with the crisis. At UC-Santa Cruz, the Chancellor of our campus issued his annual letter to the University Librarian to indicate the support levels to be expected. He noted that "our campus may face a deficit approximating \$90,000 ...," so he cautioned us to "refrain from any over-commitments. All deficits incurred by units will be carried forward into 1972-73." Ninety-thousand dollars doesn't sound like much in terms of 1989 dollars, but at the time, when we had already cut everything to the bone, it was a dreary message.

As a by-product of these ominous times, at UC-Santa Cruz we developed a Task Force in the University Library to study the current situation and project the effect of changes brought about by a general "tightening-up." Each library unit was asked to prepare a resource paper detailing its functions, priorities, present activities, activities not getting done under present arrangements and what would be needed to do them, what must be added in 1972/73 because of campus growth, and what would happen to present operations if 20% of total staff hours were lost. The Task Force reported that "we have entered fiscal 72/73 with exactly the same staffing as the previous year, a \$14,500 increase in the book budget (not even enough to cover inflation), and a miniscule increase in the [Supplies & Expense] automation budget (\$2865)."

At the statewide level, the California Legislature and its budget analysts were quite upset at the uncoordinated practices of the University Libraries in acquiring library materials. One poignant example that was recounted is that seven or eight campuses purchased the Irish University Press series, *British Parliamentary Papers*, a very expensive set of one-thousand volumes. The analysts couldn't understand the justification of having that many sets in the library system.

As early as 1971, with a new climate of financial austerity necessitated by economic conditions, the California Department of Finance had become concerned about the University's libraries; primarily from the standpoint of their cost. In late 1971 and early 1972, the Department published a two-volume report entitled *The Management and Operations of the University of California: The Library System of the University*. It concentrated on the development of library

collections, and cast doubt on whether the University's goals for collection-building in the 70s could be met. It pointed out that some parts of the collections were seldom used, and argued that much more should be done in the way of "increased interdependence, cooperation, and coordination," particularly in the use of the collections. Among the recommendations were:

that the University reexamine and restate its library acquisition goals and policies;

that steps be taken to avoid unnecessary duplication;

that more funds be allocated to improve interlibrary cooperation and coordination within the UC system;

that more materials be purchased in microform.

In 1974, then UC President Hitch appointed a Library Policy Task Force charged with concentrating on broad policy issues, taking a systems approach to library planning, and confronting the issues of library growth that had been identified by the earlier groups. This Task Force, chaired by Angus Taylor (then University Vice President and later Chancellor at UC Santa Cruz), identified four principles for library planning:

1. The library holdings of all the campuses should be considered as a single University collection rather than nine separate collections. [There are about 75 libraries at the nine campuses.]
2. The University library collection should be developed and maintained in close relation to the University and campus academic plans.
3. Policies for acquisition and operation should be designed to make the most effective use of available funds.
4. Each campus should have a collection which, in conjunction with other elements of the University library system, is fully adequate to support the programs of instruction and research approved for the campus.

As to the structure of the library system, the report recommended that the University collection be organized into regional systems, one in Northern California and another in Southern California. (Two regional storage facilities emerged from this concept; how these are utilized for maps is discussed below.)

The UC/Stanford Map Librarians Group

Against this background, a small group of map librarians organized themselves in 1975, adopting the initial title UC Map Libraries Council. It was organized to define common needs and establish some achievable goals. We recognized that we could get a greater share of the resources than we were accustomed to, and at the same time benefit from the new directions mandated for the UC libraries.

It began with a preliminary meeting at The Bancroft Library (UC Berkeley) on June 25, 1975. It was attended by five map librarians from the three northern UC campuses (Berkeley, Davis, and Santa Cruz) and the (now) Assistant Director of the UC Division of Library Automation, Michael Berger. Mike had worked at the UCLA Map Library so he was familiar with our needs and operations. Phil Hoehn, Map Librarian at The Bancroft Library, was the initiator of the meeting and acted as chairman.

A second meeting on October 23, 1975, in conjunction with WAML's Fall Meeting at California State University, Fullerton, added four representatives from UC San Diego (all campuses had been invited to send representatives).

This meeting was billed as "Prospects for Cooperation between UC Map Collections," and Janet Rudd, then Map Librarian at UC Berkeley, was the convener. Topics of discussion included the following:

- combine large orders for equipment, supplies, etc.
- combine standing orders for maps
- divide and assign collecting responsibilities among campuses
- analyze map resources on each campus (for publication and distribution among ourselves)
- compile campus map collection policies for distribution (for publication and distribution among ourselves)
- analysis of automated requirements for maps
- cooperative lending
- circulate questionnaire.

In 1983 we felt the need to formalize our organization. We adopted a more appropriate name, the UC/Stanford Map Librarians Group. We believed that we could gain administrative support for travel to our meetings, and recognition that we were serious about our discussions and projects. This has proven successful for some of us. (Since funds for travel to our meetings is distributed by the rules and policies

at each campus, there is no uniformity of support expected. That is unfortunate, but we are used to the realities of life in a large system.) A Memo of Understanding was adopted and it is the basis upon which the MLG operates (see Appendix).

New Directions and New Opportunities

In response to the economic concerns of the 1970s, outlined above, new sharing programs were instituted by the University.

State Finance Analysts expressed interest in a policy that creates the best and most comprehensive library collection which meets the goals and mission of the University of California -- on a Universitywide, collective basis. Furthermore, they argued, as long as retrieval of the material is relatively easy and efficient, patrons should be satisfied even though the item isn't "on the shelf" on every campus. **Improvements in inter-library lending** were mandated and, fortunately, supported financially to implement the new philosophy.

The MELVYL On-Line Catalog³ was another mandated improvement. Map librarians at UC, perhaps no greater than any other curator of a non-book format, were most anxious to apply the new cataloging technology to their collections. The MARC-Maps format has been developed for at least twenty years, but it wasn't until the development of OCLC⁴ and UC's own MELVYL Catalog that a convincing argument could be made for cataloging maps in the MARC format. For the maps format, however, this directive has just recently been implemented. At mid-year 1987, there were only three records for map titles in MELVYL, but at mid-year 1989 the MELVYL Catalog contains 21,329 records for map titles at all UC campuses; (of these ninety-percent are Berkeley holdings.) There are, however, many thousands of titles in our collections representing world wide coverage; and, the estimate of Californiana alone is more than 43,000 titles. We have, therefore, many years of cataloging to be done before our cartographic holdings on MELVYL are sufficient that we can take comfort in using MELVYL as the primary source of reference to our holdings. The UC/Stanford MLG can now argue that utilization of the new technology can provide greater efficiencies, and better service to library users. (I would expect future lobbying to focus on enhancements to bibliographic access, such as graphic on-screen indexes and gazetteers. These have been described in earlier reports.⁵)

The UC Shared Purchase Program

Another important program is called the Shared Purchase Program. Its policies are set by the UC Library Council, which is composed of University Librarians, Faculty Representatives, President and Past President of the Librarians Association, and the University's Senior Vice-President for Academic Affairs.

The program is administered by the Collection Development Officers from the nine campuses, and their counterpart at Stanford University. (Recently representatives from the California State Library and the University of Southern California have been included.)

The UC Shared Purchase Program is designed so that only one or two copies of expensive, little used material will be purchased. Justification is based in terms of systemwide need; e.g., projected use is likely to be low enough that most campuses can rely on a copy located elsewhere in the system and borrow it when actually needed; rapid retrieval time is built into the system. The proposed acquisition must meet the criteria that the material is important to the academic programs of several campuses, but its use is projected to be sufficiently low that one or two copies in the system will suffice (e.g., one in Northern California and one in Southern California.) Bibliographic access and shareability are presumed. Location of the material is sometimes difficult to resolve, because several campuses will have a justified need for ongoing, immediate access. In these cases the item may be inappropriate as a shared purchase.

A decision on where material is to be located is much more likely to be made if, through consensus, a unified collection development plan is created. The UC/Stanford MLG has worked very hard to achieve a plan, and the Group continues to define the needs of its individual campuses. In the case of aerial photos of California, the Program has accepted our geographical approach to distribution. We have divided the state by counties and the photos are distributed according to each campus' assignment so that the coverage is located where it will be used by the greatest number of patrons. While this latter concept meets the general philosophy of the Program, it is a departure from the typical location of a Shared Purchase.

The selection process used in the Shared Purchase Program is generally democratic, each campus hav-

ing ample opportunity to propose titles/sets for a collective purchase, and an opportunity to cast a vote on each proposal. A priority ranking system eliminates those titles of marginal value.

Persons who are assigned collection development responsibilities use the following priority rating method in making Shared Purchase recommendations:

"Priority 1: Assign to recommendations which are considered essential shared purchase acquisitions at either the Systemwide or Regional level.

Priority 2: Assign to recommendations which are considered important shared purchase acquisitions, but of lesser significance to the University's academic program than Priority 1 recommendations.

Priority 3: Assign to recommendations which are sufficient value to the "Overall" University Program to be acquired as a shared acquisition if funds should permit.

Priority 4: Do not purchase: Assign to recommendations which you believe should not be acquired with Shared Purchase Funds. Reasons for placing recommendations in this category would normally be (1) the material is already held by a number of UC campus libraries; (2) the material fails to meet the Committee's Shared Purchase criteria; and (3) any other reasons that may be appropriate.

Priority X: Assign to recommendations which would raise policy matters or other questions which a Committee member believes should be carefully reviewed by the full Committee. An numerical score must also be assigned to all titles assigned an X rating.

Lowest ratings (scores) are awarded to titles having highest priority ratings, i.e., highest priority = 1, second priority = 2, etc. Titles given a dual rating, e.g., 2/X by a committee member will be assigned the numerical score assigned to the titles. Titles assigned one or more Xs will be discussed by the Committee in order to resolve the policy question raised by members of the Committee. Policy questions involving high priority titles should be resolved by the Committee prior to the completion of its Shared Purchase recommendations for a given review period."

Some Shared Purchase Successes

A unified MLG position has been well received. When our Group presents its proposals to the Collection Development Committee, members of the Committee understand that the proposed acquisition has received our consensus support. This has not been the easiest political message to communicate, campus politics being what they are. But with over a decade of working with the Program and its evolution, we believe we now understand how to convince the decision makers that we know how best to serve the interests of the University and its library users. Our colleagues also understand that we must negotiate and compromise among ourselves, or a proposal will fail to get a strong enough rating for approval by the Committee. The following are examples of ratings achieved through this consensus approach:

In the 1979/80 round of purchases the Committee considered more than one-hundred titles. The MLG request for 1976 *California aerial photography* was one of twenty-five approved.

In 1985/86, the MLG proposals were ranked as follows (1.0 being the highest priority ranking and 3.1 the lowest)(ranking system described above):

W.A.C. CORP. 1984/85 *California aerial photography*. 1.6

Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789*. (microform) 1.7

Expressed in another way, these two items were ranked 17th and 21st, respectively, out of a total of 97 proposed titles. The material was purchased and distributed throughout the UC system to our respective campuses, according to our assigned responsibilities.

In the 1988/89 round of purchases, the MLG's proposal for aerial photo coverage of all of California (Geological Survey (U.S.) *National Aerial Photography Program: California*) ranked number one.

The MLG has proposed many sets of maps and aerial photos to be shared among our map collections, some have been approved, some have not. The following list of approved proposals was initially compiled by Phil Hoehn in mid-August 1987, and is here brought up to date to reflect recent decisions.

(I need to qualify this information somewhat. This list reflects "Items Approved" with the amounts as approved. Not reflected by the list are certain amendments created by material not available or price changes. The important thing to remember is that the UC/Stanford MLG was able to propose the acquisition of these materials and receive approval from the statewide program.)

UC/STANFORD SHARED PURCHASES CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS 1976/77 through 1988/89

(Source: University of California. Library Council. Collection Development Committee. Shared Purchase Program. Cumulated List of All Items Approved.)

[The list indicates the campus to which the material was distributed. Campuses: B = Berkeley; D = Davis; I = Irvine; LA = Los Angeles; R = Riverside; SD = San Diego; SB = Santa Barbara; SC = Santa Cruz]

1977/78

Sanborn Map Co. *Sanborn maps, Northern California cities, 1884 - 1906* (microform) UCB UCD UCSC \$416.

1978/79

Bathymetric Maps: Continental Shelf of U.S., Mexico to Canada, 1978. UCSD \$10,874.

1979/80

Geological Survey (U.S.) *Aerial Photographs, California*. UCB UCD UCLA UCSB UCSC UCSD \$25,847.

Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. *Vault atlases 1909 - 1963* (microform) UCSD \$8,000.

1980/81

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. *AEGIS database produced maps 1974-76* UCD \$3,370.

1982/83

Defense Mapping Agency. *Nautical Charts, Regions 2-9, 1982*. UCSD \$18,000.

1983/84

Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. *Land Ownership Maps, 19th Cent.* (microform)
UCB \$5,000.

1984/85

False Colour Landsat Images of China / Chung-kuo hsueh yuan UCB \$2,765

EROS Data Center. *Microindexes to aerial photography, 1950-1984* UCB UCD UCLA UCSB UCSC UCSD \$13,000.

1985/86

W.A.C. CORP. *California aerial photography, 1984/85*
UCB UCD UCI UCLA UCR UCSB UCSC UCSD \$43,764.

Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division. *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789.* (microform) UCSD \$5,000.

1987/88; 1988/89; 1989/90

Geological Survey (U.S.) *National Aerial Photography Program: California.* UCB UCD UCLA UCSB UCSC UCSD \$142,000.

Fulfillment of the MLG Objectives

The Group's Memo of Understanding (see Appendix) summarizes our objectives. Some of these objectives have been attained, others have not.

As partial fulfillment of the Group's objectives, the following half-dozen items have been compiled by Phil Hoehn, as principal compiler, or by the Group - spearheaded by Phil Hoehn.

1. *A Union List of Map Series: Mexico and Central America held by the libraries of the University of California and Stanford University.* A six page list, compiled by Phil Hoehn. February 1976. [A January 1977 (second edition) of this Union List was published in the *WAML Information Bulletin*, for June 1977 (v. 8 #3 pp. 188-196).]

2. *Collecting Responsibilities for Cartographic Materials - Stanford University and Northern Campuses, University of California* A one page list. October 1976. [This list was published in the *WAML Information Bulletin*,

June 1977 (v. 8 #3 pp. 185-187).]

3. *Collecting Responsibilities for Cartographic Materials, Stanford University and Northern Campuses of the University of California.* Twelve page list. March 1981. Compiled by Philip Hoehn.

4. *Collecting Responsibilities for Cartographic Materials, Stanford University and Northern Campuses of the University of California.* Second Draft. Twenty-one page list. December 1981. Compiled by Philip Hoehn.

5. A one-page letter addressed to the Executive Director of Universitywide Library Planning (Assistant University Vice President), Stephen R. Salmon, all the University Librarians, and the President of the UC Librarians Association, October 1979, in which we urged "that atlases and other cartographic materials be included in the planned UC Union Catalog."

6. *UC/Stanford Map Sets.* A loose-leaf binder containing 164 pages documenting 161 topographic and thematic sets held by our institutions. A union list. Compiled in 1981 by Phil Hoehn, updated from time to time by each campus.

Other Areas of Agreement

The shared purchase of materials is certainly one of our most important areas of common agreement, but there have been other important decisions that have brought us closer together and have advanced our unified image in the minds of library administrators.

The UC library system, not unlike other libraries throughout the nation, must store a great deal of its library material in remote locations. To serve the northern campuses of the system there is a Northern Regional Library Facility located near the Berkeley campus, in Richmond, California. For the southern campuses, the Southern Regional Library Facility is located on the UCLA campus.

We have worked together to formulate understandings between these facilities and ourselves for the transfer of little used, but important-to-keep, sets of maps. There are tremendous advantages to this type of off-campus storage. One needs to free-up vital and precious space for new material. When two or three campuses hold the same set, a consolidation process can take place before sending the one good set off to the Regional Facility. Disposal of the remaining material might produce an exchange between libraries elsewhere in the UC system or elsewhere in the

World. (The implementation of this plan is on hold for the northern campuses because the NRLF is filled. An addition to the NRLF, now under construction, is being equipped with cases in which to store maps. The SRLF is accepting maps.)

A second example of cooperation has produced important long-range results. The October 1979 letter to Assistant Vice-President Salmon, et al., in which we urged that cartographic materials be included in the UC online union catalog, recognized that the inclusion of some records at the early stages of our map cataloging (in MARC-Map format) "will, initially at least, mean that the holdings of some campuses will not be included in the catalog.... The advantages [we urged] of having access to even a portion of the UC cartographic collections via the Union Catalog was felt to outweigh the risks of having some patrons misled by incomplete holdings." The MLG worked on the Maps Format for the MELVYL Catalog for about two years.

We took the initiative in preparing a statement for presentation to the Library Council. It expressed our perspective on which MARC-Map fields ought to be provided for searching capability. We also agreed on the minimum elements for a Map Brief Record that would be acceptable. While we didn't achieve 100% of what we asked, we certainly maximized our opportunity to provide a recommendation. We wanted to avoid having something imposed upon us with no input at all. Our objective was to state our needs before someone usurped our expertise.

Conclusion

The UC/Stanford MLG was created by map librarians who have an instinct for survival (an occupational necessity). Like all managers of non-book formats, map librarians must be constantly on the alert for threats to their economic position. We have been successful in strengthening and enhancing our financial support.

The UC/Stanford MLG has accomplished some of its prime goals and has the momentum to achieve more. We have learned the administrative rules necessary for successful negotiation among ourselves and in the offices of our library administrators.

We have used the ... *Plan for Development*² as our guide, with the realization that this framework could provide justification for our existence as a Group, and legitimacy to our proposals.

We chose to take the initiative because through unity there is strength, and there was so much to be gained. We hope our experience will provide some direction to others who might have a need to experiment with similar cooperative ventures.

NOTES:

¹ Stanley D. Stevens, "Map Librarianship - Today and Tomorrow," *Drexel Library Quarterly*, Vol. 9, No. 4, October 1973, pp. 3-14.

² *The University of California Libraries, A Plan for Development, 1978-1988*. Berkeley, CA.: Office of the Executive Director of Universitywide Library Planning, July 1977.

³ MELVYL® = MELVYL is a registered trademark of The Regents of the University of California. MELVYL is the UC system's bibliographic database linking together the holdings of over 100 libraries on the nine UC campuses throughout California: Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. As of the end of July 1987, the database included 3,428,146 book records (titles) representing 5,793,100 volumes. For periodicals, the number of titles was 608,754 which represents 1,131,870 volumes. There were only 3 records for map titles at mid-year, but other materials, such as maps and music scores, were scheduled for incorporation into the catalog database during 1987. Among these are 15,431 Map Format Records in GLADIS representing the holdings of UCB. As of June 8, 1989, MELVYL contains 5,001,741 bibliographic records for 9,832,900 volumes, 622,127 records for 1,175,456 periodical volumes, and 21,329 records for map titles.

[Note: The MELVYL catalog also includes the Periodical holdings of the CALLS database (California Academic Libraries List of Serials), which includes the UC system (9 campuses), the California State College and Universities (23 campuses), the California State Library, the University of Southern California, Stanford University, and The J. Paul Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities.) For Books and other materials MELVYL includes the UC libraries, the California State Library (Sacramento), and the holdings of the Center for Research Libraries (Chicago).]

⁴ OCLC = Online Computer Library Center, Inc. A national bibliographic utility based in Dublin, Ohio.

Formerly known as the Ohio College Library Center, OCLC has more than 1400 participating libraries throughout the United States. Its database contains more than 50-million bibliographic records, of which there were, at the end of the 1st Quarter of 1987, 186,165 map records. As of April 1989 there are 216,934 records for maps.

⁵. Carver, Larry G. "The RLG GeoInformation Project." *WAML Information Bulletin*, Vol. 19, #3, June 1988, pp. 129-131;
and,
"RLG Geodata Project: Update (or.: Completion of Phase One)," in *Softworld* feature, *WAML Information Bulletin*, Vol. 20, #2, March 1989, pp. 163-165.

Appendix

UC/STANFORD MAP LIBRARIANS GROUP

MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING

[Adopted in San Jose, April 20, 1983]

Name

This organization shall be known as the UC/Stanford Map Librarians Group.

Purpose

This Group exists to:

provide a mechanism for the implementation of goals outlined in *The University of California Libraries: A Plan for Development*, which noted that "Coordination of systemwide library activities will provide the optimum library service within the limit of available funds," and emphasized that "The library holdings of all the campuses should be considered as a single University collection rather than nine separate collections,"

facilitate the exchange of information and resources within the University of California Libraries, Stanford University, and other institutions,

identify and plan the collection development parameters within the Group, and in consultation with other institutions,

consult with and communicate our needs to the Collection Development Committee of the Library Council regarding recommendations for Shared Purchase,

consult with and communicate our needs to the Division of Library Automation (Office of the Assistant Vice-President, Library Plans and Policies) on the development and maintenance of the on-line union catalog.

Composition

The Group shall consist of one or more representatives from each collection of cartographic materials on each campus. Participation is strictly voluntary, but highly encouraged.

The Group shall have a Chair, and a Recording Secretary. The Chair shall act as the convenor and moderator of meetings, and shall distribute a proposed agenda at least three months in advance of the meetings. The Recording Secretary shall record Minutes of the meetings and distribute them to all members. The Chair and Recording Secretary shall be selected at the end of each annual meeting by ballot or mutual agreement, and shall serve for one-year terms, which may be renewed. The incoming Chair shall be responsible for coordinating action on any decisions made at meetings. The incoming Recording Secretary shall record and distribute the Minutes of the annual meeting next.

Meetings Coordination

The Group shall have an annual meeting and may have additional meetings at times and places most convenient to the majority of participants.

The Group will implement decisions by mail and telephone as the need arises.

Amendments to this Memo

This Memo of Understanding shall be updated from time to time by mutual agreement. □

New Tools for Collaborative Map Collection Development

by

Larry Cruse
Map Section
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, California

Presented at the WAML Spring Meeting, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. May 12, 1989

Introduction

The experience of cooperating in the UC/Stanford MapLibrarian's group has made it apparent that the best intentions in the world cannot overcome some handicaps. At this point in the group's evolution, it will take a few new tools for us to improve our collective performance. Individually, each has been available for some time. What is significant is that, when used in conjunction with one another, they can make it possible for us to actually execute at the level of our good intentions. Insofar as we do without them, we can't.

Separately and collectively, we are committed to on-line map cataloging. As Carlos Hagen points out in this issue, we are not uncritically committed, but we each know everyone else is working under a similar mandate to create such records. So, permit me to bypass this most obvious "tool" in my discussion and proceed to the secondary ones I have in mind: (1) engineering photocopiers, (2) E-mail and SIGs, (3) the RLG Conspectus, and (4) the GEODEX map series inventory system.

36" PHOTOCOPIERS

One premise of our interlibrary loan procedures was a supply of original maps. This "good intention" quickly ran aground on the practical risks inherent in loaning out maps. A little damage can be tolerated in most cases, but what alternative is there in all those cases where any damage would be intolerable? Regardless of the thousand-and-one ways damages are sustained and losses incurred, if conservation practices can reduce or eliminate the damage, those practices should be adopted. We have, therefore, evolved the practice of sending photocopies of maps where possible. Alternately, if a patron simply must look at the original, the onus is on the user to go to the map rather than vice versa. While we do not absolutely adhere to this program, we do so enough of the time to place emphasis on the size and quality of photocopiers available to the map collections. Standard photocopiers have certain size and quality limitations, obviously. Therefore, we are particularly

interested in larger machines. And, to do justice to any large-scale exchange of decent photocopies, an engineering photocopier is preferred. While the \$6,000 - \$8,000 cost of such a unit could only rarely be justified for ILL, it certainly makes sense for preservation photocopying of blue-line prints, old, tattered monochrome maps, generation of one-pass copies for patrons, and a host of other uses which make it an attractive addition to any library's photocopy repertoire. And, if this kind of photocopying is undertaken, the best type for it is the "pass-over" copiers currently available from Xerox (2510), and announced by such vendors as Bruning ("six pack" or some similarly obscure ad phrase), and Dennison. Their common attribute is the 36" width of copy surface, and the ability to pass through originals without damage, especially if the originals are sandwiched in Mylar[®].

Such a copier might even be considered as an acquisitions tool in cases where another library is willing to loan some originals. We have, for instance, managed to obtain Mylar[®] masters of Tijuana Planning Department maps. With a copier of this sort, we are well placed to "publish" these maps in sufficient numbers as to supply every interested map library, even if a charge is involved.

Such uses as preservation and acquisitions may have to justify the volume usage of the machine, but, to my mind, its qualitative enhancement of any collection will rest on its reciprocal ability to "borrow" copies of maps from other collections. For that reason, it seems an essential tool for cooperative collection development.

E-MAIL and SIGs

Our collective has been acquiring E-mail capabilities with little real sense of their utility. However, about two weeks ago we were invited to join an UC/Stanford cooperative map cataloging group. In less than five working days, each of the participants ran the idea past supervisors and technical processing librarians, returned approvals and comments and received back the consensus and the adoption of a plan incorporating the comments. That is easily a record turn-around for our's, and probably any other map group. Its potential for increasing productivity is awe-inspiring, once operative.

At present, it is my impression that about 50% of map librarians have access to E-mail. And those who do have access tend to use it. Fortunately, the system can be configured (aka "aliasing") into shared-interest groups. It is this capability that can best be exploited, in the creation of map librarian Special Interest Groups [SIG]. Specifically, map libraries can be netted together by specialty to effect one large collection. Since these can be by any cartographic specialty, the reader can simply apply self-interest to the problem: potentially, anyone and everyone can create a SIG around their own collection profile. The true secret, however, to orchestrating such a project successfully is to sit down and discuss. We will be doing just that at the WAML Fall Meeting at UC Irvine in September 1989.

Our experience in setting up the cooperative cataloging group is illustrative of two qualities which make E-mail worth the hassle and frustration: speed and elasticity. As a by-product of speed, decisions tend to get made quicker, too. And, the increased participa-

tion means there will be fewer surprises; necessary compensations can be instantaneous. Of course they may be less wise, but, with more participants, odds are at least as good as before. E-mail's elasticity is a second aspect with profound implications. Added to fastest possible turn-around times, the tendency of messages to, in a sense, find the relevant parties can be startling. It is truly remarkable—as with all things remarkable, it gives us fresh possibilities. The possibility that everyone could know everything, instantaneously, is what Marshall McLuhen characterized as a "global village." In it, a dynamic process is at work, person-to-person, and is in marked contrast to its pedestrian analog, "snail mail."

One bane of the UC/Stanford Map Group was the time it took to notify just ten-or-so participants, receive ten responses and reinform everyone of the next decision step. This almost inevitably led members to limit correspondence and the exchange of ideas, and this limitation largely explains the glacial pace of the group's evolution. E-mail's elasticity frees us to configure a group on-the-fly, composed of all interested parties as electronic equals. This, in turn, permits configuration based on interest, need, appropriateness and availability rather than prioritizing and best guess. And it is on this capacity we can structure entirely new, electronic partnerships outside the old institutional and association constraints. However, some new structure will have to replace those constraints. One possibility is the Special Interest Group (SIG), a concept with which every map librarian is familiar.

To illustrate, I have approached a number of people over the past year to sound out their interest in cooperative acquisitions alliances, map special interest groups. Specifically, I was testing for Pacific Rim, Latin American and large-scale urban mapping interests. However, the process was not only unwieldy, it was biased and impractical, too. With E-mail, I could have quickly involved everyone anyone knew, contacted them collectively, and began sharing information almost immediately and establish additional contacts in the process. At worst, this might have become analogous to a rural party telephone line, overwhelmed with idle chatter, but still in a rational configuration. Theoretically, everyone in the SIG is interested and of interest, because they are a potential contributor. And, at its best, we could literally structure an international map library network, linking all of the map librarians in the U.S. and Canada, as Alberta Wood has demonstrated already. And, to make it work, we need a seed of interest around

which a group can form, as have such Geological Information Society luminaries as Charlotte Derksen at Stanford, Jim O'Donnell at CalTech and Michael Noga at UCLA in their "geonet" for "geonetters."

SIGs can be constructed on any number of organizing principles, limited only to the network's reach. However, given a minimum of two conceptual rules, they can be sliced and diced in a variety of ways. The first and most obvious scheme is area of geographic interest. Almost equally compelling would be a thematic SIG. Either or both are made practical through configuration of E-mail address lists (aliasing in trade parlance). Thus, each member of the SIG can create an E-mail list of others in the group(s) in which they participate. A member might participate comprehensively on all of Latin America, or just one country. Likewise, an individual's interest profile might be both topical and geographic; or the presentation medium could be a limiting factor—a slide library, or a fish fiche library could participate, and could alias with both slide libraries and slide mapping, and/or fiche libraries and fish mapping respectively. Simple!

The mechanics of individual aliasing are relatively simple, but vary according to the local area network. The procedures are available from the LAN administrator ... probably the same person who got you "ported." Simply write down the instructions, (you know full well they probably won't work, but you have to start somewhere.) Ideally, a SIG will be self-actuating, based on the information content, but it will be a lot easier if it is preconfigured; that way, participants can attach themselves to a mature information/decision tree rather than "grow" one over and over. The Library of Congress "G" schedule suggests itself as a convenient, cascade structure enjoying near-universal familiarity in North America, at least amongst map librarians with access to E-mail networks, and with demonstrated potential for a linkage to cataloging records.

RLG CONSPECTUS

Some years ago, Phil Hoehn placed an idea on the UC/Stanford agenda to create a cooperative holdings catalog. His proposal was built around the National Map Collection of Canada's 1974 volumes, "List of map series in the Foreign Section," (superseded in 1986 by Foreign Topographic Map Series, available free from the Public Archives of Canada). Each member of our group was volunteered to contribute holdings for a particular geographic area. In

principle, this system was ideal: it had the advantage of supplied structure, and the convenience of limited distribution. In practice, however, the program suffered from a poor cost/benefit ratio, given its high input labor and limited circulation. Finally, it was essentially superseded by a collection analysis project of the Research Libraries Group, the National Collections Inventory Project [NCIP].

Briefly stated, NCIP gave each library a standard set of forms linked to the Library of Congress call number sequence, including its Conspectus on Cartographic Materials. Collection scope was implicit in how many of the assigned call numbers were ticked off. Collection depth was registered by a number from 0 through 5 for each call number. In addition to current holdings, each record was also ranked for intended collection depth (this was in 1986, before we hit the budget crunch).

As individuals, each UC map librarian was responsible to their collection development librarian. But, since we were organized Systemwide, we were asked to also respond in a consistent fashion, which we did under Stan Stevens direction. When finished, our results were consolidated in one report, giving us a group assessment of current status and planned development. For the first time, we had a collective planning and acquisitions document. Unfortunately, it was not online, there was no update cycle, and no provision for conformance.

This past year, RLG did try to take a next logical step by asking its members to register as the prime libraries in areas where they had registered high collection intensity. However, since this was limited to the RLG libraries—as little, perhaps, as one-half the conspectus participants—it placed an inordinate burden on members. In our own case, Berkeley was to be responsible for the Africa collection and Santa Barbara for Central America, the Caribbean and parts of the Pacific. In spite of the fact that the University of Florida has the premier Caribbean map collection, UCLA is strongest in Central American holdings, and Santa Cruz and San Diego plan or have strong holdings on Pacific Islands, and Berkeley is purchasing comprehensively in the Far East.

Given the low participation rates, it would seem more realistic to adapt RLG's concept under a more participatory umbrella. For map libraries, organizations such as WAML might be optimal since they are all-inclusive, self-determining, democratic and autonomous. Also, they are now affiliated with their

peers through the newly established Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists. Since each group has an information liaison—ours is Stan Stevens—stitching them together with E-mail could be a relatively simple matter. And, like the E-mail participation rate, probably half the member libraries have already participated in the RLG Conspectus.

As an extension of the RLG project, the Association of Research Libraries has promoted use of the Conspectus within its membership, and invited participation by other libraries with special collections of value. Simultaneously, the same concept has been implemented by at least one state library system (Alaska), and is being pursued by another (California State Library, California Library Networking Task Force). Thus, participation overhead may be underwritten by several possible donors, with a map library organization serving as coordinator, in a way analogous to the UC/Stanford Group. This coordinative function would require perhaps the most work, but might also supply the most gain, stewardship of the process.

Over and above that, there are many compelling reasons for, and few against, development of coordinated collection development. If the strengths can be likened to anything, it is the idea of collecting collections rather than maps. And, for each individual participant, it offers disproportionate gains for little expenditure of effort.

The gains are especially alluring: access to a potentially comprehensive national map collection, and the concomitant freedom to intensify collection depth in a chosen programmatic area. Even the downside has an allure: the richest collections, although they will be called on most for support, will have the most to gain across the broadest front as smaller, individual libraries raise the concentration of their holdings in particular areas, either collectively matching the richer library, or, often exceeding its capacity, especially for local areas. As Walter W. Ristow once observed, even the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division has finite acquisitions capacity and is largely dependent on other libraries, especially for local materials. For this reason, the value of a particular library's contribution is not a direct function of how much material it has, but the rarity of its holdings.

While much work remains to be done at this juncture, it seems safe to assume we can incrementally address the issues through the E-mail network. And as a next

step, we can collectively appeal to the RLG, ARL and state coordination offices to install an on-line bulletin board of the offices to install an on-line bulletin board of the consolidated conspectus. Other, potentially interested parties might include the Defense Mapping Agency—we had better maps of Grenada at UCSD than did the assault troops on location—the Department of Interior, the Library of Congress, World Bank, UN, and a host of others.

In conjunction with on-line availability, there would have to be an understanding amongst the participating libraries that the holding library would always have its maps available and would therefore never loan them out. In lieu of loan, participating libraries would have to supply state-of-the-art copies, using on-site equipment, calling a bonded reprographics service, or utilizing a proximate map buddy to photocopy them. In any case, the cost of copies would be the borrower's responsibility.

The first step towards implementing such a plan would be consolidating a national Conspectus, which we should be able to accomplish for the next issue. In the meantime, libraries willing to serve as "continental coordinators," can contact me on E-mail (LCRUSE@UCSD.BITNET), and we can start from there.

GEODEX: Geographic Index System for Map Series.

The fourth and final tool needed for a cooperative is a common inventory of series map sheets. It may be presumptuous to assume that virtually all participants in a cooperative have machine-readable records. But, whether they do or not, they are unlikely to have sheet inventory and access controls on all of their map series. This seems a pretty fundamental requirement if we are to form an efficient cooperative environment. And, if it is basically an internal, managerial tool, so much the better.

Actually, there are a number of such sheet-level management programs on the drawing board or already available. CARTO-NET, for instance, was featured in last June's SLA G&M Division *Bulletin* (No. 152, pp. 19-35). It represents a consensus within the profession on access points and desirable features, and appears very useful. Without gainsaying its attributes, I would like to suggest a very useful alternative, Chris Baruth's GEODEX pc-based map series inventory. It shares most of the same attributes, is premised on collaborative use, has a share-

ware price (\$75) and puts you in a pool with over 30 other cooperating libraries.

Conceptually, the software is designed to make data entry as painless and simple as possible. Therefore, the sheet net of an entire series can be configured in the system, then individual sheets logged at leisure. Since the primary series information is automatically repeated, only unique determinants of each individual sheet need to be entered: lat./long. (system supplied for regular sheets); date; sheet name. And, in many cases, a cooperator will have entered even this information, so respective collections need only log sheet possession.

An obvious benefit of such shareware in a cooperative system is the pooling of knowledge about holdings, making it possible to absolutely fix whether a sheet is possible, whether someone has it, and if so, whom, if other than the requestor's library. This becomes apparent where the system is queried for specific coverage. Depending on file contents, it will search through all holdings and assemble a report of coverage for specific locations. Secondly, name searches are possible as well. Since a named quad will have its coordinates registered, this is a secondary way of deriving coordinates for a full search.

Mechanically, the system consists of a number of floppy discs and a set of instructions. One disc contains the software, and all others hold data files. All this "stuff" is handiest if downloaded to a large-capacity hard disc, precluding disc shuffling and the ultimate catastrophe; denguedisc (associated with coffee spills), or worse, disc disappearance/disc doom. Once loaded, the system prompts and the user manual (written in clearer English than mine), will soon have you impressing yourself. More to the point, **FOR THE FIRST TIME YOU WILL KNOW ABSOLUTELY WHAT IS IN YOUR COLLECTION AND SO WILL EVERYONE ELSE!** Well, at least for the normally sublimated 80-90% of most collections, the series sheets.

Chris has designed Geodex to run on IBM DOS 3.0+ hardware, with at least 256k RAM. A 40 megabyte, internal hard disc is also recommended (if not by Chris, certainly by me). If you need justification for a fully configured system, the resident aspects of this cooperative inventory just might do it. For, ultimately, this file will be proportionately more useful to the uninitiated than the cognoscenti, and is its strongest selling point. Dismiss the considerable extension it will add to your own longevity and come

down hard on user convenience, for, when all is said and done, users will be footing the bill.

For the UC/Stanford Group, the arrival of this software is doubly welcome because we are mandated to file our surplus map series in regional storage facilities. Not only does this mean we need sheet-level control of the respective collections, we need a joint set of controls because duplicates will not be retained. Therefore, we are prime candidates for a collective effort, shared data entry, and consolidated holdings statements. In fact, as I mentioned before, we have limped along for years awaiting the arrival of GEODEX.

This brings up an interesting possible use for GEODEX within a shared context. It has been our collective experience that more than one library can benefit from a map series in a cooperative program. If, for instance, one library has a standing order for a series, it might be the "current edition" holder. A second library might then acquire the displaced sheets. I am now participating in such an arrangement as the archival holder of more than one series this way. Thus, multiple libraries and users benefit from essentially one series. However, keeping track of who has which sheets can be problematic.

The reciprocal of such a cascade, a consolidation movement, can likewise be managed better, with sheet controls keeping track of which sheets to send from each library to the consolidation point, with the maps consistently labeled as if they were from a single source. The possibilities are rich, especially for streamlining our collective act, to free ourselves up to collect unique material, especially at the local level.

Therefore, I strongly recommend you contact Chris Baruth at the AGS Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201; tel.: 800-558-8993. You might want to start with a copy of his order form—it has a feature list and a sample record—and copies of the first two GEODEX Newsletters. As soon as we can get Chris on E-mail, we can expedite data consolidation at the AGS, and he can download the files on-line at regular intervals.

CONCLUSION

We have always had compelling reasons to cooperate, but not always the method and means. Now, with the advent of E-mail, the analytical structure of the RLG Conspectus, and the introduction of a detailed map sheet inventory like GEODEX, we have

the tools. How will we use them? If, like me, you are of a cooperative frame of mind, consider how we might use the tools at hand to improve management, service and capabilities, then get on E-mail, or snail mail, and let me know your thoughts in time for presentation at the Fall '89 WAML Meeting in Irvine.

FURTHER READING

Auringer-Wood, Alberta, "Cooperation Among Cartographic Information Specialists Associations," *WAML Information Bulletin*, March 1989 (Vol. 20, No. 2), pp. 115-122.

Dougherty, Richard M., "A Conceptual Framework for Organizing Resource Sharing and Shared Collection Development Programs," *The Journal of Aca-*

demic Librarianship, Vol. 14 (5), 287-291, Nov. 1988.

Downes, Robin N., "Managing for Innovation in the Age of Information Technology," *Journal of Library Administration*, Vol. 8(1): 77-84, Spring 1987.

Ferguson, Anthony W., Joan Grant, and Joel S. Rutstein, "The RLG Conspectus: Its Uses and Benefits," *College & Research Libraries*, Vol. 49: 197-206, May 1988.

Sohn, Jeanne, "Cooperative Collection Development: A Brief Overview," *Collection Management*, Vol. 8(2), 1-9, Summer 1986.

White, Herbert S., "Entrepreneurship and the Library Profession," *Journal of Library Administration*, Vol. 8(1):11-27, Spring 1987. □

The *Geologic Map Index to 7.5' and 15' Topographic Quadrangles of California* is updated continuously and saved on Appleworks. The index is distributed among 15 floppy diskettes. This allows space for considerable expansion of quadrangles beginning with each letter of the alphabet. To print the index with normal letter size requires 245 pages, and, with new additions arriving almost monthly, the paper copy becomes obsolete as soon as it leaves the press. Compiling the index on a personal computer has generated several distinct advantages over batch produced paper copy:

- a. new entries are quickly integrated into the text;
- b. the index is current at all times;
- c. the need for supplemental indexes is eliminated;
- d. the production of paper copy of this magnitude and brief lifespan becomes an expensive proposition in itself.

The one main drawback is public access. The index is essentially now in CD ROM-like format, but not in a CD ROM designed for public use. Patrons now have to inquire as to the availability of a geologic map for designated quadrangles. However, searching the index through Appleworks is very efficient, timewise, and, having the index saved on diskettes is very cost effective with regard to duplicating the index or a portion thereof as opposed to making copies from paper and card copy.

This summer, I plan to transfer the data from Appleworks to MacIntosh. I anticipate being able to add data from 15 U.S.G.S. Open-File Reports that include detailed geologic mapping of California that have been completed but not released by the Survey for quite some time now.

I will make copies of the index on your formatted diskettes if you will send them to me. Presently, 15 diskettes formatted to Appleworks are required.

Better still, I would like to have the California data included, along with data compiled for other states, into a CD ROM designed for public use. As an end user, and not a programmer, I will have to turn this badly needed task over to the computer buffs among you.

Joe Crofts
Meriam Library
Circulation Department
California State University, Chico
Chico, CA 95929

Editor's Note: The WAML Subcommittee on Geosciences Publications is planning to add additional publications to this index and other state indexes that are based on quadrangle names. We are also planning to distribute them in an electronic format with search software.

Michael Noga
Chair, Subcommittee on Geoscience Publications

ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

Peter L. Stark

Map Librarian
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

California Legislative District Boundaries

John Hitchcock, editor. Sacramento, California: Key Information Service, Inc., ©1988. 216 pages, chiefly maps. Coilbound. 28 cm. OCLC: 18994063. \$39.95.

Map and reference librarians are regularly asked to help patrons identify legislative districts in order to find the names of their assembly representatives or state senators. The librarians consult district maps in the *California Roster* or the *Almanac of California Government and Politics* (Sacramento: California Journal Press, 1987) and generally encounter frustration and failure because the maps are simply inadequate.

The official maps, published in two volumes by the legislature, are better (*State Senate Districts, 1982*, and *California State Assembly 1982 Reapportionment Plan, 1985?*). However, these are not convenient to use and are not always clear in their presentation of the information.

There is now a better source: *California Legislative District Boundaries*. This is a new atlas with detailed maps for all of the present state senate and assembly district boundaries in California. According to the editor, "The purpose of this book is to show exactly where California's legislative district boundaries are." That purpose has been realized in admirable fashion. In one practical coil bound volume of 216 pages there are reproductions of what appear to be hand drawn maps. Their arrangement is logical and sensible. Legibility is generally very good; in no instance is the information indecipherable although a magnifying glass may occasionally be helpful. The printing is monochromatic but the absence of color is not a hindrance. Symbols are clear and effective. Maps are accompanied by cross references, and numbers indicate adjoining districts.

The only serious criticism offered might be in the matter of scales. It would be helpful if these were shown in proportional numbers, e.g., 1:16,500, as

well as by the miles-per-bar-unit method. At least twenty-three different scales are employed, with a symbol assigned to each. If the specific scale, rather than a symbol, were shown with each map this would better convenience the user. Incidentally, scale symbols are inexplicably lacking for some maps, small and large (see maps on pages 53, 84, and 188).

Nevertheless, the cartographers must be complimented for the inclusion of so much useful information and for their close attention to detail. For example, where district boundary lines do not follow roads or other recognized landmarks the maps show township, range, and section numbers to help plot the lines.

Appropriate indexing forms the icing on the cake and, in this case, aids digestion of the whole. There are county and city indices which give the district numbers and there are district indexes which list the counties and cities they contain. To ensure user satisfaction the editor has furnished his own instructions on "How to use this book."

A little more icing: in his introduction, the editor notes that the last reapportionment aligned California's legislative districts with groups of 1980 census tracts and blocks. A bonus, therefore, is the possibility that one may be able to correlate demographic or economic data with political preferences in any district.

Since the next California state reapportionment is due in 1991, this atlas has current application for only two more years. It is unfortunate that we didn't have it sooner, but for academic and public libraries which need good legislative district mapping for their patrons, this book is a recommended purchase.

Herb Fox, Map Librarian
California State University
Fresno, California 93740

**Chambers World Gazetteer :
An A-Z of Geographical Information**

Edited by Dr. David Munroe. — 5th ed. — Edinburgh : W.R. Chambers ; Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1988. xviii, 733 pages with 112 page world atlas. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-85296-200-3.

It was a generation ago, in 1965, that the fourth edition of *Chambers World Gazetteer* was published. No wonder then that this fifth edition would appear to many map and geography librarians as a fresh newcomer to the gazetteer scene.

In many ways it is. The fifth edition, as the blurb on the jacket cover states, is "wholly reappraised and updated". A short, cryptic annotation appears in the 10th edition of *Guide to Reference Books* (Chicago : American Library Association, 1986) describing the 4th edition of 1965 and reads, "A useful, small, general gazetteer with emphasis on Great Britain. Indicates pronunciation." The fifth edition is also extremely useful. It is still small, having just over 20,000 entries as compared to *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary's* (Springfield, Mass. : Merriam-Webster, 1984) 47,000 entries. *Chamber's World Gazetteer* is also still a general gazetteer, however it can no longer be said that it places an emphasis on Great Britain. The entry for Great Britain is 3.5 inches long, whereas Tunisia's entry rates 12 inches.

If this gazetteer has any emphasis it is on political and administrative areas and on cities that serve important political functions. Administrative divisions of all countries have been included and when it was thought reasonable, second-order administrative divisions, such as West German districts within provinces, have also been included. For the United States, all fifty states have individual entries but not their counties. However, a list of counties can be found (with the county's population and area in square kilometers) under the entry for the state. Other cities are included based on a flexible threshold of population. For Japan the threshold population is 200,000 inhabitants which produces 94 entries for Japan's cities. For Hungary it is 20,000 which yields 61 entries. The flexible threshold idea is based on conditions found in each country.

Regional names such as "Great Basin" and the "Maghreb" are given a place in this gazetteer. Many places have been included because they are of special interest as locations of historic, religious, industrial or touristic significance or simply because they have been recently in the news. The editor admits that this

has been a subjective process and that the inclusion of a few names such as Truth or Consequences, New Mexico or Coocoo, Queensland, Australia have been selected purely for curiosity value.

Clearly though, the emphasis has been placed on political and administrative entities. An important result of this emphasis is the many small country maps showing administrative divisions that can be found in the pages of the gazetteer. These maps can answer many reference questions and can serve as excellent base maps. Each administrative division is presented in a map and in a table showing the latest population figures for that division. Another feature, also a result of the political emphasis, is a listing under each country of the international organizations to which that country belongs. A 112 page atlas from John Bartholomew dated 1988 is included in the back of the gazetteer.

For the price, this reference book is a bargain. It should stand side by side with other gazetteers in the map library and should be consulted first for information on political place names. Recommended.

Susan Trevitt-Clark

Map Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

Martis, Kenneth C.

**The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in
the United States Congress, 1789-1989.**

New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1989.
518 p. \$190.00 LC: 88-675270 ISBN: 0-02-920170-5

Since its publication in 1982, a wide range of scholars have found Kenneth Martis' first atlas on the American Congress, *The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983* (New York: The Free Press), to be an exceptionally useful research source. That atlas presents an accurate and comprehensive reconstruction of congressional districts for the First through the Ninety-Seventh Congresses. Its importance was affirmed by the American Historical Association, which in 1986 awarded the congressional district atlas its prestigious Waldo G. Leland prize for the most outstanding reference work in all fields of history published between 1981 and 1986. The work was the first of three planned atlases commemorating the bicentennial of the United States Congress.

The second atlas has recently been completed, and it is a worthy successor to the first.

Using as base maps the plates from the congressional district atlas, Professor Martis has now produced an atlas that records the geographical distribution of party affiliations in every United States Congress over the past two hundred years. The extensive documentation accompanying the maps provides information on the party membership of every individual who served in the first one hundred Congresses. Although general summaries of party affiliation have been available for some time, prior to the publication of this atlas there was no single source that detailed the party membership of individuals serving in Congress or the party that captured each of the congressional electoral districts. Moreover, the previously available general summaries present some inconsistent and inaccurate information. Even the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971* (S. Doc 92-8, 92nd Cong., 1st sess., 1971), long the standard reference work on members of Congress, contains many omissions and errors with respect to party affiliation, and it makes no attempt to present the spatial character of congressional elections.

To compile the information contained in this atlas, Professor Martis, armed with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and a battery of research assistants, sorted through mountains of books, newspapers, and archival material. The multitude of sources on which he relies are spelled out in great detail, providing an invaluable reference guide to research on individuals who served in Congress. As testimony to the thoroughness of the research that went into this atlas, Raymond W. Smock and Richard A. Baker, official historians of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, note in their glowing foreword that the information compiled by Professor Martis and his associates was used in putting together the recently published *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989: Bicentennial Edition* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989).

The maps in Professor Martis' atlas are preceded by an informative overview of political parties in the United States. This is practically a short book by itself. The author reviews the role of political parties in congressional elections and provides descriptions of each of the parties that have been represented in Congress. Documented by extensive footnotes and a substantial bibliography, this section provides both a nice survey of political parties in American history

and a useful starting point for further research. Since the intent of the section is to put the maps in context, the author describes in considerable detail his sources of information and the decisions that went into creating the maps themselves.

The centerpiece of the atlas is the section with maps showing party affiliations for each member of every Congress from the First through the One Hundredth. For the House of Representatives, an Albers' Conic Equal Area Projection at a scale of 1:12,225,000 is used, with larger insets for urban areas. Senatorial party maps are much smaller in scale, reflecting the lack of detail needed to show Senate districts and the wider availability of accurate information on that branch of Congress from other sources. The cartographer, Ruth Anderson Rowles, used clear and attractive colors for party representations. Each map is accompanied by a list of all individuals who served in the Congress being mapped. To flip through these maps is to gain an immediate appreciation for the spatial dynamics of political party support through time.

The maps are followed by detailed reference tables for each of the one hundred Congresses. For the first twenty-four, the tables present the major sources of information on the political affiliation for each member of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Beginning with the twenty-fifth Congress, party affiliations are much clearer and better documented. Hence, the tables for Congresses since 1837 list only those members whose affiliation presents some question or problem. The tables, together with accompanying footnotes, provide an exceptionally useful guide to the literature on members of Congress and their party affiliations.

This atlas is destined to be a standard reference for anyone doing research into American political history or electoral geography. It can be used to trace the evolution of political parties in individual communities or to examine the evolution of broader geographical shifts in electoral patterns. By combining detailed information on individuals who served in Congress with well-designed maps setting forth patterns of political party support, the work encourages thinking about the territorial dynamics of American elections. As such, this work may help correct the heuristic problems associated with the failure of many scholars of American electoral history to think in spatial terms.

The party affiliation atlas paves the way for the third volume of the bicentennial atlas series, a cartographic

review of major roll-call votes in Congress over the past 200 years. The bicentennial atlas series is proving to be a significant scholarly contribution. Certainly *The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress: 1789-1989* is a work of considerable importance. A fine piece of scholarship and an invaluable reference tool, the atlas provides a wealth of information about Congress on which significant new scholarship can be based. It is the kind of work that no reference library should be without.

Alexander B. Murphy

Department of Geography
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Stephens, A. Ray and William M. Holmes Historical Atlas of Texas

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989.
[153 p.] \$24.95 LC: 88-40210 ISBN 0-8061-2158-0

The University of Oklahoma Press has published another in its ongoing series of historical atlases of various states. This time the subject is Texas, and the new volume shares many of the faults of its fellows without their redeeming virtue of filling a gap in the literature. Like its most recent sibling, *Historical Atlas of Washington* (reviewed, *WAML IB* March 1989, p. 153) it depends much too heavily on its text and displays poorly designed maps.

Stephens and Holmes have constructed a series of sixty-four gatefolds, with an uncolored line map on the left and a page of text on the right. Most of the maps are on the same base, a current county map of Texas, occasionally with insets for the subject. In very few cases is the location of the inset map clearly labeled on the master, which makes the maps difficult to correlate. Additionally, the master map frequently serves no purpose other than as a backdrop to a cramped, poorly labeled inset which might have been a reasonable size if the state map weren't taking up all the space on the page. The text tends to carry much more information than its corresponding map, a fault shared with several other atlases in the series.

The quality of the maps is poor. The authors clearly expect them to be copied for overhead projection, but they're not even the best quality for that. Coverage is questionable as well: there is a lot here that isn't very

historical. Of the sixty-three maps, fourteen of them aren't "history" in any commonly accepted sense, and some of those provide misleading information, anyway. Map fifty-seven, "Public Community Colleges," includes "49 public community colleges with sixty-six campuses." Such an interpretation is open to discussion, for instance, with any student at one of the three colleges in San Antonio's Alamo Community College District.

Undue importance also seems to be given to World War I and II military installations (three maps), and short shrift to natural history. A surficial geologic map which makes no mention of relative geologic age is of little use to anyone but an expert.

Designed for secondary schools, but with professional scholars and college students in mind, *Historical Atlas of Texas* must be deemed a failure for any of these audiences. Poor design and spotty coverage (one map of Texas counties in 1836 and 1845, another of current counties, but nothing showing the developments that led from thirty-six to 254) lead me to recommend against its purchase for any but the most comprehensive of map collections, or for secondary schools in Texas. For the rest of us, a fine alternative exists: William C. Pool's *A Historical Atlas of Texas* (Austin: Encino Press, 1974), in print at \$22.50, is not only much more comprehensive, but an exceedingly handsome volume as well. While its plates will not transfer well to transparencies, it is a good example of a well-designed fine press book with excellent content. A copy of Pool and a recent edition of the *Texas Almanac* (Dallas: A. H. Belo Corporation, 1981) will provide the user with considerably more information far better presented than a copy of this volume.

While we're on the subject, I have a stylistic quibble with the University of Oklahoma Press. Since when is the Roman numeral paging of the front matter continued at the back of the book with the bibliography and index? I suppose we should be grateful: *Historical Atlas of Arizona*, second edition (H.P. Walker and D. Bufkin, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986) has no pagination at all.

Jim O'Donnell

Geology & Planetary Sciences Librarian
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

Harlow, Neal, *Maps of the pueblo lands of San Diego, 1602-1874*, (Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1987). xv + 244pp, b&w illus., maps, 12 1/2 x 8 5/8 inches, printed boards, cloth spine. Limited edition, 375 copies signed by the author. LC 86-072922, ISBN 0-87093-189-x. \$150. Available from the publisher, 595 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90004, tel.: (213) 469-2186.

Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego is the third in Neal Harlow's series on the major cities of California. His first, *The Maps of San Francisco Bay* (San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1950) and *Maps and Surveys of the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles* (Los Angeles: Dawson's, 1976) were both well received appreciations utilizing maps and supporting essays as a medium to convey the natural circumstances as would a geography, and its chronology, as would a history.

This eclectic blend of selected maps, cartobibliography and historical essay is repeated for San Diego, detailing the personalities, their motivation, attraction to the city, and includes supporting bibliographic devices.

So, not only is it a valuable resource in its own right, but is the kind of model every young scholar needs to further the work of a master. As August Fruge characterized the manuscript, "In more than 30 years as editor and director of the University of California Press, I can remember no more than a handful of book manuscripts in Western American history that equal it in clarity of conception and in the nearly faultless way that the intention has been realized."

The contents are essentially divided into three parts, but cross referenced, so that the historical essay relies on the subsequent maps to illustrate its points, and the bibliographic essay provides guidance in pursuing individual topics further.

The contents are printed on stable paper, the binding is strong and permanent, but the illustrations are unsatisfactory, not because they are ill-chosen but because San Diego's cartographic treasures are in such poor condition. The conspicuous effects of industrialized paper making are conspicuous in the later sheets, which are hardly better for being two centuries newer. With such a unique project in hand, California's oldest city missed a golden opportunity to present a clean face to the world. But then, it has

always been indifferent to a little dirt. As Neal Harlow appreciates, in such a jewel like setting, people tend to overlook its dusty origins and forgive its indifference.

While the book production is up to Dawson's usual high standards, yielding a strong, permanent monograph, the maps are often disappointing. They are not ill-chosen, but demonstrate the sad condition of San Diego's cartographic heritage. This is especially evident in maps of the industrial era where acidic attack make the late sheets hardly better than the early ones in appearance. It is a shame that with such a unique project about it, San Diego could not afford to first restore these irreplaceable artifacts. But, as Neal Harlow must appreciate, modern San Diegans are largely indifferent to their city's grimey-faced past. It makes the statement of his book, the quality of his understanding and the empathy of his understanding all the more poignant.

This is likely the last in Neal Harlow's series of such books; certainly the last by Dawson. The noted publisher of such works as these historical cartobibliographies and the justly famous "Baja California Travel Series," is withdrawing from publishing with the index (vol. 50) of that series. An unfortunate watershed in local history.

Larry Cruse
University Library
University of California-San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093

Meridian; a Journal of the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association.

1989- Philip Hoehn, ed.

Two issues per year. ISSN 1040-7421.

Free to members of MAGERT, others: \$20 per year for individuals, \$25 for institutions (\$5 more each for foreign subscriptions). Order from: Peter L. Stark, Subscription Manager, Map Library, University of Oregon, 165 Condon Hall, Eugene, Oregon 97403-1299.

For a profession concerned with such graphically rich material as maps, it is curious that the publications of map librarianship have been so modestly and unattractively produced. When this reviewer was teething on the edges of the field in the early 1970s, the professional literature was mostly typewritten and stapled. It was primarily a newsletter literature in both appearance and content, with the longer pieces mostly in the vein of "how I run my library good."

The above is not intended to be disparaging. Because there has been little formal educational preparation for map librarianship (even after all of these years), what newcomers have needed first have been news items, names, addresses, references to publications, lists of maps to exchange, and the tricks of the trade. We have needed to know how others have operated their libraries successfully, and these serials have served us well.

This is not to say that more substantial and scholarly papers, and papers of more lasting interest, have not appeared in these publications because they have, and they are appearing with more frequency: it is rather to say that these kinds of papers deserve a different and more professional forum and format, separated from the nuts and bolts of map library operation, the announcements of job openings, the flotsam and jetsam of organizational activities, and the random (although often interesting and useful) news items concerning maps from a wide variety of sources. At least that is how this non-member of MAGERT sees *Meridian*.

The editorial scope is clearly stated, but broad: "(1) advance the organization and dissemination of cartographic, geographic, and remote sensing collections and information; and (2) describe and document the major trends and issues in the professional development of cartographic and geographic librarianship in

North America." What makes *Meridian* different from the other publications in the field is that the articles are refereed through a formal blind reviewing procedure. This should assure a higher level of scholarship, and pertinence.

Judging from the first issue, this is indeed the case. There are two articles which are deserving of this new forum: "America's First Federal Map Library" by Richard W. Stephenson, and "Where Land Meets the Sea, America Charts its Coasts" by Barbara B. McCorkle. Both are well-documented and handsomely illustrated. The editor cautions that while this first issue appears to be heavily committed to historical topics, following issues may not necessarily be so.

There is one "Research Note" in the first issue. It is actually a shorter article by Alice C. Hudson, "Pre-Twentieth Century Women Mapmakers." Nine books are reviewed in lengthy and thoughtful signed reviews. Of lesser value is the feature "Selected Publications of Note" which unfortunately doesn't include prices - a critical component of almost all map librarians' decisions on what to acquire. ISBN numbers would also be useful. This feature, as it now stands, merely duplicates what is found in the other map library serials. It is done no better nor worse here. The same can be said of the book reviews. The strength of *Meridian*, and in fact its very justification, is in its juried feature articles.

The format, as already mentioned, is much welcomed. It has a clean, sharp layout with a textured cover and double-column text. Both photographs and maps are clearly (black and white only) reproduced, and in abundance. Visually the publication is quite inviting. It is letter-size which is convenient for both reading and for photocopying. However it does not visually carry the authority of the more compact traditional scholarly journals such as *Geographical Review* or *Library Quarterly*. For one thing, advertisements are scattered throughout the text, and there is a fair number of them. For another thing, key sentences in the articles are removed from context and reproduced in smaller and bolder type in the otherwise blank left-hand column of each page so as to permit the reader to simply browse the article rather than read them. This "dumbing down" of text for the casual reader seems out-of-place in what purports to be a scholarly journal. A better way of handling this, and the traditional way, is to provide an abstract preceding the article.

A third format criticism is the splitting of the references between text and bibliography in a manner of some scientific and technical journals. Thus instead of a numbered citation, the text is interrupted with "(U.S. Library of Congress 1872, 10-12)", with the full citation appearing at the end of the article. Reading the article becomes very choppy, and there is unnecessary duplication of bibliographic data within the references. It is a format better suited to scientific papers in which the date of the information is of critical importance.

But these format concerns are secondary to the contents, and *Meridian* is clearly the sign of a profession achieving maturity. The first issue has fifty-six pages. For \$10 per issue it should have a few more pages, especially considering its advertising income. But overall, *Meridian* is a highly attractive and professional-looking journal that all map librarians will want to read, and that all map librarians should aspire to publish in.

While not a part of this review, it is interesting to ponder *Meridian's* impact on the existing publications of the field. It doesn't really replace any of them, nor should it. It is the showcase for scholarly, authoritative, and definitive kinds of papers that best record and interpret the subject matter of our field in a permanent and distinguished format. After one issue of *Meridian* may still be searching for its audience. Judging from the advertisers, it would seem that an attempt is being made to reach the map collector as well as the map librarian. If so, historical topics should continue to be a major focus. But it is this reviewer's opinion that there is an even greater need to relate maps of all kinds, from the earliest maps to satellite imagery, to the general academic community's interests and to the informed lay public as well. *Meridian* should concentrate on doing this, and let the pre-existing publications continue to serve the everyday working needs of map librarians. We still need those other publications.

Meridian has a niche, it fills a need, and it is an achievement that all map librarians can take pride in. MAGERT is to be commended.

Harold M. Otness

Collection Development Librarian
Southern Oregon State College
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Cartographic Center, Geography Department, Portland State University.

Oregon Environmental Atlas.

Portland, Oregon : Department of Environmental Quality, 1988.

64 p., ill. References, glossary, and index. \$7.50.

The word environment has been a popular term for over twenty years. It has been somewhat like the weather, everyone talking about it but not doing much. Fortunately, Oregonians have not only talked about their environment they have worked to stop its abuse for fifty years. The *Oregon Environmental Atlas* provides both a history of environmental abuse and the subsequent attempts to protect it. It also shows that there are always new dangers to the environment and that old abuses cannot always be undone.

The *Oregon Environmental Atlas* provides a lucid examination of the many ways in which we pollute, endanger, and interact with our environment. There are five chapters: Oregon's Environment, Uses of Our Environment, Protection of the Environment, Our Changing Environment, and From Here the Answers Get Harder. Each chapter has a number of appropriate topics (basically air, water and earth) and these topics can be traced from chapter to chapter with ease. For example, if there is interest in air pollution the user can begin in the first chapter by reading about climate and air mass and continue learning in Chapter Two about the role of air in health, aesthetics, and waste disposal. Chapter Three begins by recounting the history of air quality and the role of the Department of Environmental Quality before explaining about the different forms of air pollutants (carbon monoxide, ozone, particulate matter) and ending with an examination of particular air quality problem areas (Portland, Salem, Grants Pass, Medford, and Eugene/Springfield). The fourth chapter examines airshed management, visibility, acid rain, and indoor air pollution. The final chapter is a somber overview of new pollutants and pollutants, risk assessment and priority setting.

The text is admirable for its clarity and manages to include a great many topics without appearing overly simplistic. The term atlas is a slight misnomer as the atlas has more photographs than maps. In fact, a quick count reveals thirty photographs, nine diagrams, twenty-four charts, and twenty-five maps (seven major and eighteen minor). Some of the maps

are less well designed than one would hope and the choice of colors is occasionally unattractive. The first major map of the atlas, Landforms and Surface Waters, has problems in the spacing of names and the map on page fifteen, Selected Uses of Water, is even more unattractive due to the colors and the amount of information shown. The block diagrams, on the other hand, are particularly well designed and the charts and graphs are excellent. The worst fault of the atlas is its size. At eleven by seventeen inches it is fated never to fit on a bookshelf properly and to be at the bottom of the pile wherever it is laid. It is infuriating to have to deal with thin, soft bound books of this size but those who design, print, and publish make their decisions for their own reasons.

The *Oregon Environmental Atlas* is an important publication and should be in every public library, classroom, and private home in the State. Students will find it a starting point for further research and the general public will find it provides insights into the ramifications of past, present, and proposed actions. Because the text and the illustrative materials work well together the overall impression is one of imagination and vitality. There are the qualities which will attract and hold the attention of the reader and these are the qualities which make this atlas work. Libraries in other states might acquire this atlas to serve as an example of creative atlas design. The Department of Environmental Quality and the Cartographic Center at Portland State University have produced a quality publication. Everyone who worked on it should be proud as should every citizen of the State of Oregon.

Joanne M. Perry

Map Librarian
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Editor's Note

As reviewed in *WAML Information Bulletin*
Vol. 20 #2, p. 152

Heinemann New Zealand Atlas

McKenzie, D. W. (General Editor).
Auckland : Heinemann Publishers in association with the Department of Survey and Land Information, 1987. (Distributed in the U.S. by International Standard Book Services, 5602 N.E. Hassalo St., Portland, OR 97213.)
\$75.00 ISBN 0-86863-466 Price Now \$39.95

Washington at Statehood, 1889 - 1989 : A Map Celebrating 100 years of Progress and Statehood.

Map prepared at Central Washington University, Dept. of Geography and Land Studies, supervised by Dr. Joel Andress. Ellensburg : Central Washington University Foundation ; Olympia : Washington State Archives and Records Management Division, 1989. Color map, 59 x 90 cm., folded to 20.5 x 10 cm. Scale: approx. 1:900,000. \$4.00.

Washington State is celebrating its Centennial this year. This wonderful map is a result of the efforts of cartography students at Central Washington University, supervised by Dr. Joel Andress and is endorsed and supported by the Washington Centennial Commission.

The Centennial map is intended to approximately represent the state as it was at statehood in 1889, and as such, it is not offered as a definitive scholarly statement. The map is printed on both sides. One side depicts the state as it was in 1889 and also notes historical places and events prior to statehood including forts, missions, towns, transportation routes, battle sites, trading posts and other items of historical interest. County boundaries are shown in color together with county names as of 1889 and the year the counties were established. Relief is indicated by hill shading. A decorative border depicts historical buildings, land forms and prominent figures in the history of the state.

The other side of the map reproduces a modern highway map (1987) by the Washington State Department of Transportation highlighting historical districts as well as historical sites and interpretive centers that can be visited today. These are indicated by number on the map and keyed to a listing in the margin. Also in the margin is a list of historical societies/museums arranged alphabetical by city. A chronology of state history is provided as a quick reference to important historical events.

Of the four states celebrating centennials this year (Montana, North and South Dakota are the others), Washington is the only state that I know of that has produced a special map marking the event. Montana has redesigned the front panel of its official state highway map (as will Washington State) to note the anniversary, but I wonder if these other states will produce a special map. In these days of documented geographic illiteracy, it seems such a natural idea to

use the occasion of a state's centennial to promote geographic and historic literacy through a special centennial map. Bravo to Washington State and to the students of Dr. Andress.

This delightful map can be obtained from the printer, Webpc Printing, P.O. Box 2027, Wenatchee, Washington 98801 (Tel. 509-662-5167) for \$4.00 plus postage. Unfolded rolled copies may also be available at a slightly higher cost. A limited edition map on fine archival quality paper signed by Governor Booth Gardner and Secretary of State Ralph Munro validated with the official Washington State Seal are available for \$100.00 unframed and \$150.00 framed from the printer. Highly recommended for all libraries.

Peter L. Stark
Head, Map Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

compiled by
Peter L. Stark

Associated Press World Atlas.

Boulder, Colorado : Graphic Learning International, 1989. 184 pages. Hardbound, 18.5 x 13 cm. ISBN: 0-87746-11-2. \$14.95.

Graphic Learning International is the same company that has published *Earthbook* and its companion, *The Concise Earthbook* (reviewed, WAML IB, Volume 19, number 1, November 1987, pages 37 - 39). The *AP World Atlas* is largely a repackaging of *The Concise Earthbook* with one important difference: The *AP World Atlas'* standard map plate is political whereas the *Earthbooks*, both concise and deluxe editions, employ the new "environmental mapping" or shaded relief in conjunction with colors representing types of environments, for example rain forest, savanna, and tundra. The maps in both atlases come from the studios of Esselte Map Service, Stockholm, Sweden. The *AP World Atlas*, like its predecessor, has abbreviated factual summaries about the world's countries, a few thematic world maps and a place name index. The sectional political maps at 1:10,000,000-scale are uncluttered and inviting and are introduced with a

map of each continent together with the flags of each country on that continent. The *AP World Atlas* seems better bound than *The Concise Earthbook*.

At \$14.95 and packaged in attractive hard covers, the *AP World Atlas* is probably the best desk-sized world atlas available today. Its excellent content (considering its size), and its reasonable price recommends this world atlas to libraries, classrooms, homes or offices.

Cartographic Perspectives : Bulletin of the North American Cartographic Information Society.

Volume One, Number One (March 1989) / Editor, David DiBiase, Dept. of Geography, Pennsylvania State University. University Park, PA : NACIS, 1989-

Cartographic Perspectives is NACIS's new quarterly bulletin and is intended to expand on the organization's predecessor publications *Map Gap* and *Cartographic Information*. Each issue will feature a solicited original article chosen by the NACIS Publications Committee. It will also include newsletter-type information.

The first number (24 pages) has as its feature article "Automated Radar Video Map Production at NOS" by Ronald M. Bolton and Russell A. Hoover. Departments rounding out the bulletin are Cartographic Perspectives on the News, Cartographic Techniques (software and software reviews), Fugitive Cartographic Literature, Cartographic Artifacts (new maps and atlases), Cartographic Events and NACIS News. Production quality, via desktop, is high.

Cartographic Perspectives is sent automatically to NACIS members (\$15.00 per year) and to institutional members (\$35.00 per year). Information on NACIS can be obtained by writing NACIS, 6010 Executive Blvd., Suite 100, Rockville Maryland 20852.

Desert Trail Guide : Riddle Mountain Section, Highway 78 to Diamond Craters in Southeast Oregon [Map]

Burns, Oregon : Desert Trail Association, 1989. Black and white map, 44 x 57 cm., folded to 22.5 x 10 cm. Scale: 1:48,000. \$3.00.

The publisher of this map, the Desert Trail Associa-

tion, has three main objectives:

1. Establish a national hiking trail across the western desert area of the United States from Canada to Mexico;
2. Promote desert conservation and protection;
3. Educate the public about the desert environment through the intimate contact of hiking and backpacking.

One practical expression of these objectives is the publication of a series of desert trail maps; the Riddle Mountain Section being the sixth in a series.

The Desert Trail Guide map series starts at Denio, on the Oregon-Nevada border. The six maps, moving north and east from the border, together with prices are:

1. Pueblo Mountains \$2.00
2. Alvord Desert \$2.00
3. East Steens Mountains \$2.00
4. [Steens Mtns. to Page Springs] \$3.00
5. [Malheur National Wildlife Refuge] \$3.00
6. Riddle Mountain \$3.00. (Titles in brackets are supplied by the editor)

The trail guides contain recommendations for the desert hiker as well as a descriptive text and plates to accompany the map. Routes usually follow dirt roads and trails but frequently break off from these tracks for cross-country hiking. The guide and the map carefully steer the hiker away from private land. Other maps are planned for both Oregon and Nevada. For more information, write to The Desert Trail Association, P.O. Box 589, Burns, Oregon 97720.

Early Canadian Topographic Map Series : The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842 - 1949 / by Lorraine Dubreuil.

Ottawa : Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989. (Occasional Paper No. 1 — ACMLA) vi, 71 pages, illustrated, maps. Bibliography. Paperbound, 20.5 x 29.5 cm. ISBN: 0-9690682-8. \$15.00 Cdn.

ACMLA'S Occasional Paper number 1 is a catalog or union list of all topographic maps produced by the

Geological Survey of Canada before 1949. Following the preface and a short introduction to topographic mapping of Canada, the author provides a two-page history of the Geological Survey of Canada's topographic mapping and reprints several older topographic map indexes. The real heart of the work is the cartobibliography of 34 maps included in the GSC's *Publication Number Series, 1908-1927* (Chapter 2) and the 418 maps in the "A" Series published by the GSC from 1910-1949 (Chapter 3). Older numbering systems are used to arrange map citations in each of the chapters. The work closes with a short bibliography and a concordance relating present-day National Topographic System's numbering scheme with the older GSC numbering system.

Map librarians with older GSC topographic maps in their collections will welcome this title as will researchers interested in the areas covered by these historic maps. On the downside, the reproductions of the topographic map indexes are not very readable. As the author points out in her introduction, other government agencies were involved in the early topographic mapping of Canada. We may now hope that the mapping histories of these agencies, such as the Dept. of the Interior and the Dept. of Militia and Defence, complete with cartobibliographies of their topographic maps, will be put together and included in future numbers of the ACMLA Occasional Paper Series. ACMLA Occasional Paper number one is a fine start and should be purchased by all collections with an interest in Canada.

Rural Images : The Estate Plan in the Old & New Worlds

Catalog prepared by David Buisseret. Chicago : The Newberry Library, 1988. vi, 37 pages, illustrated. Paperbound, 18 x 22.5 cm. ISBN: 0-911028-40-4. \$5.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

This catalog was prepared to accompany an exhibition mounted for the Ninth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, sponsored by the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography and held at the Newberry Library November 10 thru 12, 1988.

The catalog's introduction tends to ask more questions of this type of cartography than it answers

primarily because the estate plan has largely been overlooked by social historians. However, the author does provide a brief but solid overview of the reasons early estate plans were made and the course taken by these plans from Europe to the new world. The sixteen sharply reproduced plates are supported with text descriptions. A splendid example of a French "long-lot" estate plan is included as plate 12 "*Plan de l'Habitation de feu J.B. de Marigny*" located, then (late 18th or early 19th Century?), just outside New Orleans, Louisiana.

This exhibition catalog will prove useful in advancing one's understanding of the estate plan and, because so little literature is available to the average map librarian on this type of historical cartography, it is recommended to all academic map libraries. It is available from the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Städtebauliche Entwicklung Berlins von 1650 bis heute = Berlin's Architectural Development since 1650 to the Present.

Author, Dr. Bruno Aust, University of Saarbrücken. Berlin : Der Senator für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz, 1987. 10 color maps, 106 x 158 cm. or smaller, with 63 page text. Map scale: 1:10,000.

On the occasion of Berlin's 750 anniversary in 1987, the Council for Urban Development and Environmental Protection published a collection of 10 maps on the architectural development of the city from 1650 to the present. Maps depict nine significant points of time in Berlin's history. The review editor was sent only one of these maps, "1910, Berlin before World War One". Superimposed onto a present-day map at 1:10,000-scale are seventeen land use types in as many colors showing Berlin in 1910. Important buildings are named such as government agencies, hospitals, post offices and industries. This map is simply a wonder of scholarship. Besides 1910, other significant dates mapped are 1650, 1690, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1880, 1940, and 1986. Supplementing these sheets is a collection of special maps depicting the Hobrecht Plan of 1962, the damage to buildings in 1945, and a map showing the age of buildings.

The price of the maps is between DM 8 and DM 20 according to size as earlier maps of Berlin are printed on smaller size paper due to Berlin's smaller area at the time. Distribution is by Firma Kiepert KG, Hardenberg Strasse 4-5, 1000 Berlin 12, Federal Republic of Germany. In its recent issue of *GeoKartenbrief* (313), GeoCenter offers this collection for DM 147. Recommended for those map libraries whose parent institutions have schools of architecture and geography departments involved in urban studies. This is an exceptional series of maps.

Vineyards and Wineries of California [Map]

Author, Dr. Donald Holtgrieve, Dept. of Geography, California State University Chico, research assistant, Michael Murphy. Medford, Oregon: Allan Cartography ; Colorado Springs : The Pikes Peak Lithographing Company, 1989. Color shaded relief map, 133 x 105 cm. Scale: 1:1,000,000. \$20.00 plus postage.

It is probably safe to say that readers of the IB are now familiar with Raven Maps and Images' fine series of shaded relief maps of the western states. This new thematic map of California's wine industry has as its base, Raven's California 1:1,000,000-scale shaded relief map and shows the state's 56 viticultural areas and locates each of the 660 bonded wineries classed by size (cases per year). The dense wine-rich region of Napa and Sonoma Counties rates an enlarged inset map. Another inset shows California's viticultural areas through maps and includes an explanatory text. An excellent map in all respects and well worth the money. Finally, now I know where the Smothers Brothers have their winery.

Also announced in the Winter of 1989 is the 1:2,500,000-scale shaded relief map of Alaska (\$20.00). Only Alaska is shown, but a closer look reveals the faint outlines of Alaska's neighbors, Canada and the Soviet Union — a clever finishing touch. Now on the drawing boards at Raven is a shaded relief map of the United States at 1:2,500,000-scale. For a list of maps for sale and a color brochure, write Raven Maps & Images, 34 North Central, Medford, Oregon 97501 or one can order toll free 1-800-237-0798.

###

New Mapping of Western North America

compiled by

Joe Crotts

California State University
Chico

ALASKA

Marshall, Philip S. **Alaska Exploration Map Series**. 4 maps: 1- Europe Discovers Alaska 1728-1794; 2- Russia Alaska 1794-1867; 3- America Explores Alaska 1867-1897; 4- Last Frontiers in Alaska 1897-1941. 1987. 1:4,371,840. 4 maps, col., ea. 59 x 89 cm. Fairbanks, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center. LC class no. G4371 S12 1987 M3 Nos. 1-4.

U.S. National Park Service. **Chilkoot Trail, Alaska, British Columbia**. The Service, 1989. 1:90,000. 1 map: col., 54 x 32 cm. G4372 C4 E63 1989 U5.

ARIZONA

U.S. Forest Service. **Kaibab National Forest, Arizona**. Albuquerque, N.M., The Service, 1988. 1:126,720. 1 map: col., 78 x 71 cm. Polyconic proj. G4332 K3 1988 U55.

Reynolds, Stephen J. **Geologic Map of Arizona**. 1988. Tucson, Ariz. Geol. Survey. 1:1,000,000. Map 26. 1 map, col. New color scheme clarifies relationships. Printed on synthetic, water resistant paper. \$6.75 (folded), \$7.75 (rolled). From: Ariz. Geological Survey, 845 N. Park Ave., N. 100, Tucson, AZ 85719.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Butrenchuk, S.B. **Industrial Mineral Occurrences in British Columbia**. 1988. Geological Survey Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4. 1:2,000,000. 1 map, b&w. Open-file rept. 1988-13.

Canadian Center for Remote Sensing. **Composite Landsat Image of Vancouver**. 1988. 1:100,000. 46 x 40 cm. Free from: Conference Secretariat, 12th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing, Suite 801-750, Jervis St., Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6E 2A9.

Canoe Sport, B.C. **British Columbia Canoe Routes**. 1986. Vancouver, Canoe Sport. 1:2,000,000. 1 map, col., 69 x 85 cm. \$3.95. Avail.: Canoe Sport, 1200 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2.

CALIFORNIA

Moore, James G. & Thomas W. Sisson. **Preliminary Geologic Map of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California**. 1988. U.S. Geological Survey. Open-File Report 87651. \$6.75 from: U.S. Geological Survey, Books and Open-File Reports, Box 25425, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. 1 sheet, B&W. 17 page text.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **State of California Wilderness Status Map**. 1988. 1:1,000,000. 1 map, col., 108 x 97 cm. Washington, The Bureau. LC class no. G4361 G4 1988 U5. Sudoc no. I53.11:C 12/8/1988.

U.S. National Park Service. **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California: Official Map and Guide**. 1988. 1 map, col., 60 x 42 cm. Washington, The Service. LC class no. G4362 S2 1988 U5. Sudoc no. I 29.39:Sa 5 m/3.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **California Desert District. Needles**. The Service. 1988. 1:100,000. 1 map, col., 91 x 66 cm. Series: Desert Access Guide v. 13. LC class no. G4362 C34 s100 U5 no. 13. Sudoc no. I 53.11:C 12/7/need.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. California Desert District. **Red Mountain**. The Service. 1988 1:100,000. 1 map, col., 55 x 91 cm. Series: Desert Access Guide v. 7. LC class no. G4362 C34 s100 U5 no. 7. Sudoc no. I53.11:C 12/7/red.

U.S. National Park Service. **Yosemite National Park, California**. The Service. 1988. 1 sheet, col., 60 x 43 cm. LC class no. G4362 Y6 1988 U5. Sudoc no. I 29.6:Y 8/15.

COLORADO

U.S. Forest Service. **Rio Grande National Forest**. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., 1988. 1:126,720. col., 128 x 165 cm. on both sides of sheet 148 x 68 cm. Polyconic proj. LC class no. G4312 R5E63 1988 U5. Sudoc no. A 13.28:R47/988.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **State of Colorado wilderness status map**. The Service. 1986. 1:1,000,000. 1 map, col., 47 x 64 cm. LC class n. G4311 G4 1986 U5. Sudoc no. I53.11C 71/9.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. **Metro Mountain recreation and open space guide**. The Service. 1989. 1:100,000. 1 map, col., 69 x 86 cm. LC class n. G4312 M4 G5 1989 U5. Sudoc no. I 53.11M 56.

Western Geographics. **Topographic Recreational Map of Colorado**. 1989. 1:7,920,000. col., 24 x 37 cm. Color shaded relief with campgrounds, ski areas, parks, climatic data, etc. Map R-1. \$2.95 from: Western Geographics, P.O. Box 2204, Canon City, CO 81212.

HAWAII

Bier, James A. **Oahu Reference Maps**. 2nd ed. The Author, 3206 S. First St., Champaign, IL 61821. 1:32,000. 16 maps, col., on both sides of 2 sheets 65 x 101 cm.

Lindwall, Dennis A. **A Free-air Gravity Map of the Hawaiian Islands and Adjacent Areas of the Pacific Ocean**. 1988. Geological Society of America, Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301. 1:1,055,480. 4 sheets, col. Map and Chart Series MCH065.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Geological Survey. **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Vicinity, Hawaii**. The Service. 1986. 1:100,000. 2 maps on one sheet, col., 69 x 100 cm. LC class. no. G4382 H34 1986 G4.

NEW MEXICO

U.S. Forest Service. **Manzano Mountain Wilderness, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico**. 1988. 1:24,000. 1 map col., 134 x 47 cm. on both sides of sheet 88 x 68 cm. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., LC class no. G4322 M3 1988 U5. Sudoc no. A 13.28:C48/988. Relief shown by contours.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

U.S. Forest Service. **National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region (Region Six)**. 1988. The Service, 1:1,000,000. 1 map: col., 91 x 81 cm. G4241 G52 1988 U5. Sudoc no. A 13.28:P 11/8.

SOCIETY ISLANDS

Institut Geographique National. **Archipel de la Societe**. 4th ed. The Institute, 107 rue La Boetie, 75008, Paris, France.

SOUTH DAKOTA

U.S. Forest Service. **Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming**. 1988. 1:126,720. 1 map col., 144 x 100 cm. on both sides of sheet 122 x 69 cm. Lambert conic conformal proj. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., LC class no. G4182 B5 1988 U5. Sudoc no. A 13.28:B 56/5. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights

UTAH

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. **High Uintas wilderness, Wasatch and Ashley national forests, Utah**. The Service. 1987. 1:75,000. 1 map, col., 91 x 150 cm. LC no. G4342 H53 1987 U55. Sudoc no. A 13. 28:W 26/5.

WYOMING

National Geographic Society. **Yellowstone and Grand Teton**. Washington, The Society, 1989. 1:413,500. Transverse Mercator Proj. 49 x 39 cm. Special places of the world map series. G4262 Y4 1989 N3.

U.S. Forest Service. **Big Horn National Forest**. 1988. 1:126,720. 1 map col., 115 x 100 cm. on both sides of sheet 65 x 103 cm. Polyconic proj. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., LC class no. G4262 B5E63 1988 U55. Sudoc no. A 13.28:B48/3. Forest visitors map.

U.S. Forest Service. **Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming.** 1982. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj Washington, U.S.G.P.O. 3 maps col., on both sides of sheet 65 x 114 cm. Forest visitors map. LC class no. G4262 M4E63 1982 U5. Sudoc no. A 13.28:M46/5.

U.S. Forest Service. **Seven Management Areas, Bridger Wilderness.** 1987. The Service. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj 1 map, both sides, 104 x 68 cm. Forest Service map class C.. LC class no. G4262 B7:3B7 1987 U55. Sudoc no. A 13.28:B76/5.

U.S. Forest Service. **Thunder Basin National Grassland, Wyoming.** 1983. Denver, The Service. 1:126,720. Polyconic proj 1 map: col., 115 x 102 cm. LC class no. G4262 T55 1983 U5. □

Available Free

Special Libraries Association
Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*

December 1974 (#98)
through
June 1980 (#120)

from

Mary L. Larsgaard
Map & Imagery Lab, Library
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
(805) 961-4049

Raisz Landform Maps

January 1, 1989

Dear Map Librarians:

For years, my family has distributed the maps of my late grandfather, the cartographer Erwin Raisz. This past summer I was nominated to continue these efforts.

As the new manager for Raisz Landform Maps, I look forward to making improvements in reproduction and distribution. Already you may have noticed some of these changes.

We have upgraded the paper stock on which the maps are printed to 60-lb. vellum. We are adding a key of physiographic symbols to all the maps we print. And in the near future, we will be reissuing the 3-color maps of the United States and Canada. In the area of shipping and handling, we have changed our billing system in order to enable us to include an invoice with each order. We will be able to respond

more rapidly to orders with the exclusive use of UPS for shipping. Lastly, we have changed two important numbers. Our new phone number is 617-522-3901 and our new Federal Tax Information number is 047-62-4027. Please note these in your files.

With these changes have come increased costs. Enclosed please find a new price list [you all will have to write or call for your own] that goes into effect as of January 1, 1989. We think you will still find our prices quite reasonable and we will continue to offer volume discounts, especially important to schools and universities. continuing to do so.

We welcome any recommendations you may have for improving our service. Please write or call at your convenience. Sincerely,

Kate Raisz
Manager
Raisz Landform Maps
P.O. Box 2254
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

(617) 522-3901

MicroCartography

by

Larry Cruse

Map Section
University Library
University of California-San Diego

27th in a Series

I had such a good time at the Vancouver WAML meeting that "Microcartography" got neglected. Again.

IFLA

As long as I'm on the topic of things I've neglected but might be of interest to readers, Gary North has been trying to extract a chapter on map microforms for the IFLA map librarian's handbook. I don't think this public apology will satisfy him, so once again, Gary, THIS SUMMER FOR SURE!

MAP LINK

Also neglected has been my part of a bargain with Bill Hunt to help promote the Chile 1:50,000 topo series. According to latest sales figures, five sets have been sold, and I just received another order. That's about 14 short of my estimate, but probably a good showing for an entirely new received another order. That's about 14 short of my estimate, but probably a good showing for an entirely new way to sell maps. The \$800 price Bill is extending to WAML will end in Sept. after the Irvine meeting. It then goes to \$1,200. Or, Bill will sell you a full set on paper for \$8,000.

Bill has also produced a 13 fiche color set of Philippines 1:250,000 road maps, the only material at this scale recently available. His motive for making color fiche was the high cost of paper copies and the low probable interest in sets. Under these circumstances, he is able to hedge the risk somewhat, and amortize the additional expense over multiple sales.

While the Cibachrome color process seems adequate, at least, it certainly has tremendous keeping characteristics—judging by the sample I've kept taped by my window for two years—the camera work and presentation are not yet perfect: these sheets had to be photographically segmented and the overlap from frame-to-frame is misaligned. This is mainly disconcerting, but might be objectionable in a group viewing situation. Also, the headers on this set are not eye-legible, even when backed by a white fiche envelope. In a 13 fiche set it's tolerable; in larger sets it would spell D-I-S-I-A-S-T-E-R. Even with these reservations, the set is a bargain at \$65. If you simply MUST have one, order from Map Link, 529 State Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, tel.: (805) 965-4402.

COLOR MICRO IMAGING

Color Micro Imaging Corporation (aka Micro Aero Charts) President Mal Duffek has patiently waited for all us mappies to beat a path to the door of his better color map microfiche mouse trap. Still confident we will, someday, he has decided to fill the intervening hours with a project of his own: a complete color fiche set of state-based geologic maps. These will be latest editions, produced by the Feds (USGS), or state surveys. Some may want these as working copies—they can be quite useful in the field—or constitute a preservation set. Prices will be posted here in the November IB. For more information on price and availability, give Mal a call at 1-800-421-8717, or write him at 5078 List Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80919-3316, (in Colorado 303-594-9202). □

Index to Volume 20

Compiled by
Stanley D. Stevens

The pagination of the <i>Information Bulletin</i> is consecutive:	Volume 20 # 1 (November 1988) Volume 20 # 2 (March 1989) Volume 20 # 3 (June 1989)	pages 1 - 72 pages 73 - 168 pages 169 - 242
---	---	--

Abbreviations

NM	=	New Mapping
NMWNA	=	New Mapping of Western North America
NP	=	New Publications - New Publications of Interest
Rev	=	Review of, Reviewer of
s.a.	=	see also

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Abbott, Carol
see "User Survey" 20:3:170-196</p> <p>Allison, Brent
Rev. of <i>World Mapping Today</i> 20:1:59-60</p> <p>American Congress on Surveying & Mapping
see "ACSM Video" 20:3:206</p> <p>American Library Association. Map & Geography
Round Table (MAGERT) <i>MERIDIAN</i>
Meetings, etc. 20:3:200
Publication Announcement 20:1:inside rear cover</p> <p><i>An American Topographer : The Working Years of
George Stanley Druhot, 1914-1963</i>
see Review by Riley Moffat 20:2:148-149</p> <p><i>An Explorer's Map of Oregon</i>
see Publications Received 20:2:159-160</p> <p><i>Associated World Press Atlas</i>
see Publications Received 20:3:229</p> <p>Association of Canadian Map Libraries /Archives
1988 Conference Report, by Frances Woodward
20:1:66-69</p> <p>ACMLA Publications 20:2:162
s.a. News Notes 20:3:198</p> | <p><i>Atlas of American History</i>
Rev. by David Lundquist & Nancy Vick 20:2:149</p> <p><i>Atlas of Natural Wonders</i>
see Publications Received 20:1:60</p> <p><i>Atlas of Oblique Maps: a collection of landform
portrayals of selected areas of the World</i>
see Publications Received 20:2:159</p> <p>Auringer-Wood, Alberta
"Cooperation among cartographic information
specialists associations" 20:2:115-122
s.a. "New Tools" 20:3:215-220</p> <p>Baruth, Chris
see "New Tools for Colaborative" 20:3:215-220</p> <p>Bassett, Russ
Advertisement Rear Cover 20:1</p> <p>Bjoring, Bob
<i>Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500</i>
Rev. by Bob Bjoring 20:2:151-154</p> <p>Boswell, Roy V., and Linda E. Herman
The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of
Cartography, California State University, Fullerton;
a description with some notes on cartography and
maps. 20:1:36-54
Boswell, Roy V. see News Notes 20:3:198</p> |
|---|---|

- British Library. Catalogue/Cartographic Materials*
see Publication Announced 20:3:204-206
- Bruman Map Library**
see Cataloging Column 20:3:202
see "User Survey Conducted in" 20:3:170-196
- Calendar [of meetings]** 20:1:66 & :2:162
- California Legislative District Boundaries*
Rev by Herb Fox 20:3:221
- California Map Society**
Publications, see 20:3:200
- California State University - Fullerton**
see The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History
of Cartography, California State University,
Fullerton; a description with some notes on cartog-
raphy and maps. 20:1:36-54
- California, University of MELVYL Online Catalog**
see "Maps online at UC" 20:1:18
- Cartographic Perspectives: Bulletin of the North
American Cartographic Information Society*
see Publications Received 20:3:229
- Cartographic Users Advisory Council**
Annual Meeting, March 24-25, 1988, Report by
Riley Moffat 20:1:70-71
- Cartographical Innovations: an international
handbook of mapping terms to 1900.*
Reviewed by David A. Cobb 20:1:55
- Cataloging**
see "Subject heading clearinghouse for map cata-
logers; a follow up," by William E. Studwell
20:1:22
- Catalogs Received** 20:1:72
- CD-ROM, Maps on**
see "The Columbia CD-ROM Experience: evalu-
ation of maps on CD-ROM." 20:1:19-22
- Chambers World Gazetteer: An A-Z of Geographi-
cal Information*
Rev by Susan Trevitt-Clark 20:3:222
- Clark, Donald T.**
*Yosemite Place Names: the historic background of
geographic names in Yosemite National Park*
Rev. by Donald T. Clark 20:2:157-159
- Cloth Maps of World War II**
by John G. Doll 20:1:23-35
- Cobb, David A.**
*Cartographical Innovations: an international
handbook of mapping terms to 1900.*
Reviewed by David A. Cobb 20:1:55
- Cohen, Barbara M.**
see Sounding Board 20:3:196
- Color Micro Imaging Corp.**
see MicroCartography 20:3:236
- "Columbia CD-ROM Experience: Evaluation of
Map Data on CD-ROM," by Susan Klimley
20:1:19-22
- Columbia University**
see "Columbia CD-ROM Experience: Evaluation of
Map Data on CD-ROM." 20:1:19-22
- Communications List - Publicity and Reviews**
by Ed Dahl 20:1:123-124
- Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists
Associations**, by Linda Newman 20:2:125-131
- Crime and Punishment: a library roundup**
20:1:69
- Crotts, Joe**
see "Geologic Map Index...." 20:3:220
"New Mapping of Western North America", edited
by Joe Crotts 20:2:139; 20:3:232-234
- Cruse, Larry**
see "Congress of Cartographic Information Spe-
cialists Associations" 20:2:125-131
"MicroCartography" 20:1:18; 20:3:236
"New Tools for Collaborative Map Collection
Development" 20:3:215-220
Rev. of "Maps of the Pueblo lands of San Diego."
20:3:225
- Cultural Atlas of Japan**
Rev. by John B. Richards 20:2:149-150
- Dahl, Ed**
"Communications List - Publicity and Reviews"
20:1:123-124

- Deckelbaum, David**
"A User Survey Conducted in the Henry J. Bruman
Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles,
Fall 1988." 20:3:170-196
- Desert Trail Guide: Riddle Mountain Section,
Highway 78 to Diamond Craters in Southwest
Oregon* [map]
see Publications Received 20:3:229
- Doll, John G**
"Cloth Maps of World War II." 20:1:23-35
see Letter to Editor 20:3:201
- Duffek, Mal**
see MicroCartography 20:3:236
- Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500*
Rev. by Bob Bjoring 20:2:151-154
- Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The
Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949*
see Publications Received 20:3:230
- Employment in Map Librarianship**
see "Map Librarianship Job Vacancies" 20:1:18
- Fitch, Richard**
see "Catalogs Received" 20:1:72
- Fox, Herbert S.**
Rev. of *California Legislative District Boundaries*
20:3:221
- Free Publications Offer** 20:3:234
- GEODEX** 20:2:165-166
s.a. "New Tools for Colaborative" 20:3:215-220
- Geologic Map Index to 7.5' & 15' Topo. Quad. CA**
see 20:3:220
- Geological Maps & Atlases**
see "Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon"
Part I: A - Elgin 20:1:2-17
Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt 20:2:74-110
- Geosciences Information Society**
23d Annual Meeting, Oct. 30-Nov. 3, 1988, Denver,
Colo. Highlights reported by Julie Rinaldi
20:2:111-114
- Government Publications Review**
Rev. by Peter L. Stark 20:1:60
- Guide to Historical Map Resources for Greater
New York*
Rev. by Peter L. Stark 20:1:61
- Guide to the Map Collections in Singaport*
Rev. by Peter L. Stark 20:1:61
- Hagen, Carlos**
see "User Survey Conducted" 20:3:170-196
see Cataloging Column and his "The LA Series and
Cataloging: A Response" 20:3:202
- Hawaii**
see **Union List of Fire Insurance Maps in Hawaii.**
by Riley Moffat 20:2:132-138
- Heinemann New Zealand Atlas*
Rev by Gordon Lewthwaite 20:2:152-153
s.a. Editor's Note 20:3:228
- Herman, Linda E.**
see "The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History
of Cartography, California State University,
Fullerton; a description with some notes on cartog-
raphy and maps." 20:1:36-54
- High Sierra* [map]
see "Publications Received" 20:2:160
- Historical Atlas of Canada, Vol. I: From the begin-
ning to 1800*
Rev. by Ronald Whistance-Smith 20:1:55-57
- Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United
States Congress, 1789-1989*
Rev by Alexander B. Murphy 20:3:222-224
- Historical Atlas of Texas*
Rev by Jim O'Donnell 20:3:224
- Hoehn, Phil**
see Cataloging Column 20:3:202
s.a. ACSM Video 20:3:206
s.a. "Map Librarians: Organize...." 20:3:207-214
- Holmes, Lois**
see "User Survey...." 20:3:170-196
- Hughes, W. James (Commander)**
see ref. in "Cloth Maps of World War II" 20:1:31
- Hunt, Bill**
see MicroCartography 20:3:236

- Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon
 Part I: A - Elgin 20:1:2-17
 Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt 20:2:74-110
- Jacob, Karen
 see News Notes 20:3:198
- Jacobsen, LaVonne
 see "User Survey...." 20:3:170-196
- Jones, Shari Hack
 Rev. of *Reader's Digest atlas of the World*
 20:1:58-59
- Klimley, Susan
 "Columbia CD-ROM Experience: Evaluation of
 Map Data on CD-ROM." 20:1:19-22
- "LA Series and Cataloging: A Response"
 by C. B. Hagen-Lautrup 20:3:202-204
- Larsgaard, Mary L.
 "Cataloging Column" 20:3:202-204
 ref in: "Subject heading clearinghouse for map
 catalogers" 20:1:22
 "Free SLA G&M Div. *Bulletin*" offer 20:3:234
- Lundquist, David
Atlas of American History
 Rev. by David Lundquist & Nancy Vick 20:2:149
 s.a. Sacramento, California; Map History of
 Exhibits & Lectures by David Lundquist and Roy
 Minnick 20:2:114
- Lure of the Land: Texas county maps and the
 history of settlement*
 Rev. by Edward T. Price 20:2:154-156
- MAGERT**
 see: American Library Association. Map and
 Geography Round Table.
 see American Library Association. Map & Geog-
 raphy Round Table (MAGERT) *MERIDIAN*
 Publication Announcement 20:1:inside rear cover
- Map Cataloging & Classification
 see "Subject heading clearinghouse for map cata-
 logers; a follow up," by William E. Studwell
 20:1:22
 see "Cataloging Column" 20:3:202
- "Map Librarians: Organize, Share, and Expand
 Your Resources." 20:3:207-214
- Map Librarianship Job Vacancies 20:1:18 & 20:2:167
- Map Librarianship [course] 20:2:168
- Map Link
 see MicroCartography 20:3:236
- Mapping the North Carolina Coast:
 sixteenth century cartography and the Roanoke
 Voyages*
 reviewed by Roger L. Payne 20:1:57-58
- Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego, 1602-1874*
 Rev by Larry Cruse 20:3:225
- Maps online at UC* [MELVYL online catalog]
 20:1:18
- Maps, Plans and Sketches of Herman Ehrenberg:
 a cartobibliography*
 see Publications Received 20:2:160
- MELVYL Online Catalog
 see "Maps online at UC" 20:1:18
- Meridian; a Journal of the Map and Geography
 Round Table....*
 Rev by Harold Otness 20:3:226-227
- MicroCartography by Larry Cruse
 20:1:18; 20:3:236
- Minnick, Roy
 see Sacramento, California; Map History of
 Exhibits & Lectures by David Lundquist and Roy
 Minnick 20:2:114
- Minton, Jim
 see News Notes 20:3:198
- Moffat, Riley
 Contr. to NMWNA 20:2:140-141
 "Union List of Fire Insurance Maps in Hawaii."
 20:2:132-138
 s.a. "Cartographic Users Advisory Council
 Annual Meeting, March 24-25, 1988," Report by
 Riley Moffat 20:1:70-71
*An American Topographer: The Working Years of
 George Stanley Druhot, 1914-1963*
 see Review by Riley Moffat 20:2:148-149
- Murphy, Alexander B.
 Rev of *Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the
 United States Congress, 1789-1989* 20:3:222-224

- New Mapping** 20:3:200
- New Mapping of Western North America**
Compiled by Joe Crotts 20:2:139; 20:3:232-234
- "New Tools for Collaborative Map Collection Development"** by Larry Cruse 20:3:215-220
- Newman, Linda**
"Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations" 20:2:125-131
see "The WAML Lists" 1988/89
compiled by Linda Newman 20:2:161
- News Notes** 20:3:198
- Newton, Angela**
see Letter to Editor 20:3:201
- Noga, Michael**
see Editor's Note 20:3:220
- North American Cartographic Information Society Annual Meeting 1989** 20:3:197
- North, Gary**
see MicroCartography 20:3:236
- O'Donnell, Jim**
Rev of *Historical Atlas of Texas* 20:3:224
- Olsen, Jane**
Ref. in "The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of Cartography, California State University, Fullerton; a description with some notes on cartography and maps." 20:1:36
- Oregon**
see "Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon"
Part I: A - Elgin 20:1:2-17
Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt 20:2:74-110
- Oregon Environmental Atlas**
Rev 20:3:227
- Otness, Harold M.**
Rev of *Meridian* 20:3:226-227
s.a. News Notes 20:3:198
s.a. Letter to Editor 20:3:201
- Pawlaczyk, George and Lawrence**
see Letter to Editor 20:3:201
- Payne, Roger L.**
Rev of *Mapping the North Carolina Coast: sixteenth century cartography and the Roanoke Voyages* 20:1:57-58
- Perry, Joanne M.**
Rev of *Oregon Environmental Atlas* 20:3:227
- Price, Edward T.**
Rev of *Lure of the Land: Texas county maps and the history of settlement* 20:2:154-156
- Raisz Landform Maps**
see Letter to Editor 20:3:234
- Ray, Jean M.**
see "User Survey" 20:3:170-196
- Reader's Digest Atlas of the World** 118
Rev. by Shari Hack Jones 20:1:58-59
- Research Libraries Group**
see Softworld: RLG Geodata Project 20:2:163-165
- Richards, John B.**
Rev of *Cultural Atlas of Japan* 20:2:149-150
- Rinaldi, Julie**
Geosciences Information Society
23d Annual Meeting, Oct. 30-Nov. 3, 1988, Denver, Colo. Highlights reported by Julie Rinaldi 20:2:111-114
- Rural Images: The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds**
see Publications Received 20:3:230
- Sacramento, California; Map History of Exhibits & Lectures** by David Lundquist and Roy Minnick 20:2:114
- Städtebauliche Entwicklung Berlins von 1650 bis heute = Berlin's Architectural Development since 1650 to the Present**
see Publications Received 20:3:231
- Softworld: RLG Geodata Project** 20:2:163-165
- Sounding Board** 20:3:196

[continued next page]

- Stark, Peter L.**
 "Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon by USGS
 Topographic Quadrangle Name, 1883-1987"
 Part I: A - Elgin 20:1:2-17
 Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt 20:2:74-110
 "Atlas and Book Reviews", edited by
 20:1:55-60 & 20:2:148-159 & 20:3:221-229
 Compiler of "Publications Received"
 20:1:60-61 & 20:2:159-160 & 20:3:229-231
 Rev. of *World Map Directory, 1989: a practical guide
 to U.S. and International Maps Available Today*
 20:2:156-157
 Rev of *Guide to the Map Collections in Singapore*
 20:1:61
 Rev of *Guide to Historical Map Resources for Greater
 New York* 20:1:61
 Rev of *Government Publications Review* 20:1:60
 Rev of *Washington Statehood* 20:3:228
- Steele, Dale**
 see "Minutes", Stanford Sept. 15-16, 1988
 20:1:62-64
- Stevens, Stanley D.**
 "Map Librarians: Organize, Share, and Expand
 Your Resources" 20:3:207-214
 "WAML Constitution & By-Laws"
 compiled by Stanley D. Stevens 20:2:144-147
 s.a. "Congress of Cartographic Information Spe-
 cialists Associations" 20:2:125-131
 s.a. "Map Librarianship [course]" 20:2:168
- Studwell, William E.**
 "Subject Heading Clearinghouse for
 Map Catalogers; a follow-up" 20:1:22
 "Subject Heading Clearinghouse for Map Cata-
 logers; a follow-up" by William E. Studwell
 20:1:22
- Treude, Mai**
 see "User Survey" 20:3:170-196
- Trevitt-Clark, Susan**
 see "Index to Geologic Maps of Oregon"
 Part I: A - Elgin 20:1:2-17
 Part II: Elk City - Zumwalt 20:2:74-110
 Rev of *Chambers World Gazetteer* 20:3:222
- Union List of Fire Insurance Maps in Hawaii.**
 by Riley Moffat 20:2:132-138
- Verner, Coolie (1917-1979)**
 "Early maps are a record of human progress."
 20:1:41-42
- University of California/Stanford University Map
 Librarians Group**
 see "Map Librarians: Organize...." 20:3:207-214
 s.a. 20:3:215-220
- University of California at Los Angeles**
 see "The LA Series and Cataloging: ..." 20:3:202
 UCLA Map Library, see "User Survey" 20:3:170-
- User Survey Conducted in the Henry J. Bruman
 Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles,
 Fall 1988, by David Deckelbaum** 20:3:170-196
- Van der veer Judd, J.**
 see Letter to Editor 20:3:201
- Vineyards and Wineries of California [map]**
 see Publications Received 20:3:231
- Volcanic hazards at Mount Shasta, ...** 20:1:61
- Vick, Nancy**
 see *Atlas of American History*
 Rev. by David Lundquist & Nancy Vick 20:2:149
- Washington Statehood, 1889-1989: A Map Cele-
 brating 100 Years of Progress and Statehood**
 Rev by Peter L. Stark 20:3:228-229
- WAML**
 see "Cooperation among Cartographic Information
 Specialists Associations" 20:2:115-122
- WAML Chronology**
 see "The WAML Lists" 1988/89
 compiled by Linda Newman 20:2:161
- WAML Constitution & By-Laws**
 compiled by Stanley D. Stevens 20:2:144-147
- WAML Lists: Members, Officers, Committees, &
 WAML Chronology**
 "1988/89 Lists" compiled by Linda Newman
 20:2:161
- WAML Meetings & Attendance**
 see "Minutes", Stanford Sept. 15-16, 1988
 20:1:62-64
 see Announcement of Spring Meeting, Vancouver,
 May 11-12, 1989 20:1:65; 20:3:197
 Fall Meeting, 1989, Irvine 20:3:199
 Fall Meeting, 1990, Denver 20:3:200

WAML Microform Consortium
 Microform Sets available
 see "MicroCartography" 20:1:18
 and inside rear cover, 20:1
 outside rear cover, 20:2
 inside rear cover, 20:3

WAML Publications (Inventory Reduction)
 see Announcement 20:3:Outside Rear Cover

Whistance-Smith, Ron
*Historical Atlas of Canada, Vol. I: From the
 beginning to 1800*
 Rev. by Ronald Whistance-Smith 20:1:55-57

Wood, Alberta see Auringer-Wood, Alberta

Woodward, Frances
 "Association of Canadian Map Libraries / Archives
 1988 Conference Report" 20:1:66-69

*World Map Directory, 1989: a practical guide to
 U.S. and International Maps Available Today*
 Rev. by Peter L. Stark 20:2:156-157

World Mapping Today
 Rev. by Brent Allison 20:1:59-60



A Cumulative Index to

Volumes 1 through 20

is being prepared
by

Frances
Woodward.

No Date of
Publication
Has Been Set.

It will be
WAML
Occasional
Paper No. 13.

Western Association of Map Libraries

Microform Sets

Austro-Hungarian Empire 1:75K (complete set - all editions) <i>Spezialkarte der Osterreichisch - Ungarischen Monarchie, 1873-1889.</i>	3682 fiche	\$1,200.
Austro-Hungarian Empire 1:75K (first editions only) <i>Spezialkarte der Osterreichisch - Ungarischen Monarchie, 1873-1889.</i>	752 fiche	\$250.
Maps and charts of North America and the Cribbean 1750-1789 [phase I, titles # 3- thru - #155]	335 fiche	\$110.
Maps and charts of North America and the Cribbean 1750-1789 [phase II, titles # 156- thru - #271]	380 fiche	\$125.
Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. [Poland] 1:100,000 193-	1,253 fiche	\$500.
Reichsamt fur Landesaufnahme.Karte des Deutschen Reiches. [Germany] 1:100,000 Berlin, 1867-194?	4,100 fiche	\$1,500.
Cassini & Carte de France, French Revolutionary Era surveys.	214 fiche	\$85.
U.S. Navy nautical charts of Melanesia, 1917-1975.	251 fiche	\$100.
Pacific Basin Map Exhibit of the Library of Congress.	83 fiche	\$30.
Bernice Bishop Museum air photos of Melanesia. ca. 64,000 photos on 70 reels of 35mm film.		\$35/roll

Order MicroCartography Sets from:
Larry Cruse, Map Section/Library C-075P
University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Send Check or
Purchase Order to:

c/o Richard E. Soares
WAML Business Manager
P.O. Box 1667
PROVO, UT 84603-1667

INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE

DISCOUNTS On OCCASIONAL PAPERS

<u>OP/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Short Title</u>	<u>LIST</u>	<u>% Disc.</u>	<u>Your Price</u>
1 Rees et al	<i>Catalogue Sanborn...Northridge</i>	4.00	40%	US \$ 2.40
2 Hoehn	<i>Union List Sanborn...Vol. 1</i>			[Out of Print]
3 Hunt	<i>Union List Sanborn Vol. 2</i>	6.00	40%	3.60
4 Otness	<i>Index...20th century city plans</i>	6.00	40%	3.60
5 Green	<i>Maps of Fiji</i>	4.00	none	4.00
6 Cruse	<i>Microcartography</i>	20.00	40%	12.00
7 Otness	<i>Index...19th century city plans</i>	6.00	40%	3.60
8 Moffat	<i>Printed maps of Utah to 1900</i>	10.00	40%	6.00
9 Woodward (fiche edition only)	<i>Index...Information Bulletin</i> V. 1 - 10 (1969-1979)	5.00	40%	3.00
10 Moffat	<i>Map index to topo... quads...</i>	32.50	none	32.50
11 Ansari & Newman	<i>Nevada directory .maps & aerial photo resources</i>	15.00	40%	9.00
12. Stark	<i>Cartobibliography of separately published U.S. Geological Survey special maps and river surveys</i>	NYP	Due Fall 89	No Price Set
13 Woodward	<i>Index...to the Information Bulletin</i> Vol. 1 - 20 (1969-1989)	NYP	89-90?	No Price Set

Packaging & Postage fees, and State/Local Tax added to all orders as applicable when billed.

Prepaid orders mailed free of pkg. & post.

INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE

HARD COPY Limited Supply remains:

of the

WAML Information Bulletin

ALL ISSUES VOL. 1 - VOL. 20 are available in hard copy for a limited time.

Microfiche is only format to be made available
after OP #13 *Index to Vol. 1 - 20 (1969-1989)* is published.