

information Bulletin

Volume 21 Number 1

November 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.

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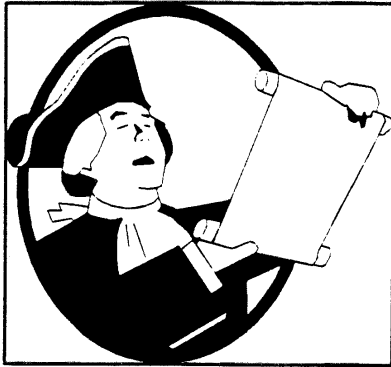
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Western Association of Map Libraries

Spring Meeting, 1990
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

March 21-24, 1990



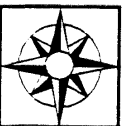
Reception for the 35th Anniversary
of the University of Arizona Map
Collection



Tour of the Arizona-Sonora Desert
Museum. One of the Ten Best in the
Country (Maybe the Whole World!)



Wonderful Weather



Informative Speakers:

- *Rosanna Miller, Arizona State
University
- *Larry Fellowes, Arizona
Geological Survey
- *Ursula Lamb, Emerita, U. of A.

History Department

- * Joanne Perry, Oregon State

University

- * Chuck Hutchinson, Arizona Remote

Sensing Center, Arid Lands Studies

- * A Cast of Thousands To Be

Announced



The Usual/Unusual WAML
Conference Happenings

- * Eric's Ice Cream
- * Sonoran Mexican Cooking
- * A Chuck Wagon Evening



Exhibitors Galore

- * The Usual Suspects
- * Anybody Else Who Wants a
Piece of the Action

Call For Papers

There is always room for more on the schedule.
If you would like to present a paper please
contact one of us by the middle of January or
so:

Jack Mount
Map Collection
Main Library

University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Charley Seavey
Grad. Library School
U. of Arizona

1515 East First St.
Tucson, AZ 85719

SCHEDULE & OTHER INFORMATION

Executive Board will meet the afternoon of
Wednesday, March 21 in order to create a
more time for programming. There will be
an Early Bird's reception, probably at the
world famous Eric's Ice Cream on
Wednesday night.

In addition to presented papers we are
scheduling in OPEN FORUM for general
discussion, CATALOGING CORNER for
obvious reasons, and, if we get the system
up and running, an INTRODUCTION TO
COSY. COSY is the University of Arizona
internal computer bulletin board that we
think WAML will be able to use for
electronic discussion of cataloging,
reference, or any other issues that arise.

University of Arizona won't have dorm
rooms available at the time of the
conference, but we have reserved a block of
relatively inexpensive rooms at the Plaza
Hotel which is an easy walk to the U. of A.
Library where the conference will be held.
Attendees at the 1979 Tucson meeting will
remember the place.

More information as it develops.

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY MAP INDEX: CONVERTING FROM FICHE TO ON-LINE

by

Rosanna Miller and Julie Hoff

Map Collection
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

IN THE BEGINNING

The Map Index, in fiche format, was developed in December of 1972. We had a rapidly growing collection of maps and no satisfactory means of access. We wanted a system which would provide multiple access points and be readily comprehensible to the public. From an earlier and more primitive index, we knew that geographic location and subject were the most important points of access. In addition to these combinations, we decided to use series titles, names of historically significant cartographers, and selected authorities as descriptors.

At the same time, we adopted standard Library of Congress classification in reaction to an expanded, modified, and sometimes illogical variation associated with the previous index. To facilitate scanning the fiche, we dropped the initial "G" of each call number.

After a shelflist check for duplicate copies and relation to existing series, each map was analyzed and a code sheet completed with the following elements: Accession number, Library of Congress call number, location code, authority, title, date, scale, all relevant descriptors, and notes. Having developed our own thesaurus, we did not adhere to LC subject headings. This permitted assigning any number of descriptors needed for in-depth analysis. The notes position contained descriptive information including number of copies, languages other than English, and projection.

We were limited in the authority position to a total of 42 characters. Authorities exceeding this figure had to be truncated or abbreviated. The authority was suppressed on the fiche, so this inconvenience was invisible to the public. It was necessary, of course, to maintain a thoroughly accurate authority file to avoid multiple versions of the same name in our shelflist.

Titles frequently had to be abbreviated to remain within the 99 characters allocated for title, date, and

scale. Words conveying no significant data were eliminated. Date and scale were entered when given. If either date or scale was not easily determined, ND (No Date) or NS (No Scale) was entered.

Multiple code sheets were often required to reflect the full content of a map. The program in use demanded a unique accession number and a unique call number for each additional code sheet. In order to "trick" the program, it was necessary to add one "x" or multiple "xs" to such call numbers, thus creating an artificially distinct number for each added sheet.

Maps in the ASU Libraries system are found in two separate buildings and three distinct departments: Map Collection, Arizona Collection, and the Arizona Historical Foundation. All maps are accessed through the Map Index. Two-letter location codes, e.g., "AF" (Arizona Historical Foundation), were assigned to designate departments and specific locations within departments.

IN PROGRESS

The decision to begin adding in-house indexes to the on-line catalog system was made in the spring of 1987. The Map Index, having the largest and cleanest database, was selected to be converted first. In preparation, the entire data base printout was proofed for errors. Obsolete descriptors, misspellings, and inconsistent location-descriptor combinations were eliminated. Locations paired with subjects were limited to country and/or state only. Localized place names, e.g., cities or counties, were entered as single entities not qualified by subject.

Discussions of the advantages and disadvantages of going on-line were held with Library Technology and Systems personnel and other departments having in-house indexes. Major advantages for the Map Index included:

- 1) Unlimited field size for authority, title, descriptors.

- 2) Constant updating on-line in lieu of quarterly "batch run" updates.
- 3) Ability to combine several descriptors in one search.
Example: "Arizona Mines Copper" as opposed to "Arizona - Mines, then "Arizona - Copper.
- 4) Searching by authorities, e.g., National Geographic Society, previously suppressed.
- 5) Ability to run cross files, i.e., search under "Arizona Geology" in the Map Index first, then switch to the General Catalog to expand the search to monographs and other sources.
- 6) Call number searching and browsing.

Disadvantages were few. In short, there would be no more shelfcards, paper printouts, or microfiche for distribution.

The Map Collection staff worked with a cataloger and the Library Technology and Systems staff to convert the previous code sheet format to MARC format for maps. The conversion was relatively straightforward ~0 as is shown below:

<u>Code Sheet</u>	<u>MARC Tag</u>
Accession Number	035
Call Number	050 and 898
Branch and Location	899 and Display Record
Authority	110
Title and Date	245
Scale	255
Notes	505
Descriptors	650

Changes for each field were as follows:

Accession Number

The previous index records were assigned a unique accession number handwritten on each code sheet. The new records are automatically assigned an accession number when added to the data base. The accession number appears on the data entry screen, but is not visible on the public access Map Index screen.

Call Number

To avoid fragmentation of records, reprogramming to strip the "xs" from artificially unique call numbers

was necessary. This conversion was totally successful. Of over 36,000 records, representing over 150,000 map sheets, only 550 records, or less than 2%, were lost. These will be reentered at a later date.

Branch and Location

In the conversion to on-line, location codes were spelled out. Working from a list expanding two-letter codes to full locations, the programmer effected a mass conversion of all these codes in the data base. The Map Index on-line now shows full location or locations, including branch, at the end of each individual map record. A necessarily abbreviated version of the same information appears on the initial display screen along with title and date. A "See Rec" (See Record) note on the screen means that more than one department has a copy of a given map.

Authority

The authority field, for the first time, has virtually unlimited space, is searchable, and is accessible to the public. A selection of 160 authorities, chosen for frequency of occurrence, importance to the data base, and extent of abbreviation, was identified for restoration to unabridged form in a blanket conversion.

In the spring of 1988, a list pairing abbreviations with fully spelled out authorities went to the programmer. After proofing and correction of printouts, tests were run to assure that full authorities were actually in the permanent data base. As tested, none of the converted authorities matched. The conversion was deemed a failure. On our suggestion, a match was attempted in the 4330 (Arizona) section of the call number sequence. To our great relief, the expanded authorities were, indeed, in the permanent record. Why the apparent failure? The first attempt at authority and call number conversion was based on the master file, not the current Map Index file. The master file contains every record of additions, changes, and deletions throughout the history of the Index. The records thus pulled were obsolete and had, in effect, been deleted years ago. This problem identified and solved, the rest of the conversion went smoothly.

Authorities not included in the blanket conversion will be dealt with on an individual basis in the near future.

Title, Date

This field, freed from limited space restrictions, al-

lows full transcription of formerly abridged titles. Title and date were transferred together to MARC Tag 245.

Scale

Separation of title and date from scale was accomplished in one blanket conversion. Scale was transferred to MARC Tag 255.

Notes

The notes position was transferred intact to MARC Tag 505.

Descriptors

All descriptors were transferred to MARC Tag 650 without modification.

INTO THE FUTURE

In October 1988, the test map file was brought on-line. This file consisted of 30 records taken from the 4330 (Arizona) call number sequence. At this point, the "Descriptor" field (MARC Tag 650) still had to be left-justified, and spacing between words and digits in the Title and Date field (MARC Tag 245) was inconsistent. On the whole, the records looked clean.

A major change in indexing and editing efficiency resulted from conversion to on-line. Indexing for the fiche format involved reversing all location-subject descriptors to allow ready access from either standpoint. Example: "Arizona - Geology"; "Geology -US - AZ". Location - subject descriptors are now only entered once, e.g. "Arizona - Geology". Indexing time has been cut in half by the new system's ability to retrieve terms from different parts of the record and recombine them. No abbreviations are used.

In November 1988, the complete Map Index was brought up in test mode in the Map Collection. Options include searching by name or word and browsing by title, call number, or series. A name search is used for authority. A word search retrieves descriptors and also words in the title not used as descriptors. Dates can be combined with words to narrow the search.

Glitches

In the test phase, there were still some glitches. The most serious problem was inaccurate location information on the initial display record. Although loca-

tions were correctly cited at the end of each individual map record, the display screen falsely indicated that all maps were in the Map Collection. With considerable collections of maps in both the Arizona Collection and the Arizona Historical Foundation, we did not dare go public with misinformation leading to long hot walks in the wrong direction.

At the same time, we opted to remove "ND" (No Date) and "NS" (No Scale) abbreviations from the data base. "ND" looked like an abbreviation for North Dakota, and "NS" could not be transferred to MARC Tag 255 (Scale) without wrecking havoc in the blanket conversion.

Minor problems included punctuation marks, such as parentheses, which meant one thing to the computer and something else to us. Descriptor fields still remained to be left-justified. These glitches were all corrected by the programmer between November 1988 and February 1989.

Going Public

The Map Index went on-line on March 14, 1989 as part of the Online Catalog. The Index is fully accessible to the entire ASU Libraries system and to the community at large via dial-in access. Other libraries, academic and public, easily access our holdings. Individuals with home computers, modems, and appropriate communications software now arrive in the Map Collection with call numbers in hand.

The on-line Index was readily accepted by patrons, most of whom were already acquainted with search commands through familiarity with other data bases in the Online Catalog. On-line searching is preferred over fiche for obvious reasons of speed, convenience, and comprehensive retrieval.

Patrons aren't the only ones pleased with the on-line Index. Map Collection staff find indexing to be easier, quicker, and more accurate using the new format. Completed index forms are still submitted to the Libraries' Data Entry Service for processing. Initial data input takes longer on the new system, but produces fewer errors. The Index editor's job is simplified by proofing map records directly from the terminal screen. Corrections by Data Entry Service personnel are also simpler as each line can be edited individually. In the past, errors could only be corrected by reentering the entire record.

There has been some discussion of Map Collection

staff's doing direct data entry. To do so would require added terminals for staff use and approval from the Library Technology and Systems Department. A more imminent prospect is direct on-line editing of the Index. This would require only one terminal, shielded from public access, and would speed up the current practice of editing index forms for Data Entry Service to correct on-line.

At least one additional public access terminal is anticipated for Map Collection during the fall 1989 semester. Use of the Map Collection can only increase as more people have access to the data base from on-site or remote terminals.

The conversion from fiche to on-line was a long, drawn out process, but, in the end, we wonder how we ever got along without it all these years. □

Catalogues Received

AMERICANA. Catalogue No. 48
Richard Fitch, Old Maps & Prints & Books
 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
 (505) 982-2939

325 items listed on 60 pages, 169 illustrations.

Catalogue is \$3.00 in North America, for a single issue and \$6.00 for overseas Air Mail. "A three-issue subscription costs a nominal \$7.50 and your subscription is extended indefinitely as long as you purchase one item per subscription period."

FEM FATALE

by Larry Cruse

Veteran map manglers may well recall the flood-prone maps of the early '70s; formally known as the "map of floodprone areas," they consisted of mucho thousands of 7.5-minute quads reproduced in black-and-white. On each, the contractor had outlined with black felt tips all of the areas likely to be flooded in a 100 year cycle. Maps were distributed by offices in each state, for use by local governments in land use planning and in establishing the Federal Flood Insurance Program.

Many years, floods, and maps later, the program is still alive and well, brought to depository libraries by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEM in Government Printing Office parlance). By definition, FEM tries to anticipate, mitigate and aid recovery from disasters both natural and unnatural, thus their interest in floods.

The current flood-prone mapping program mainly takes the form of a series of booklets available to depository libraries, the "Flood Insurance Studies," (SuDocs FEM 1.209:[state-city numeric]). These include an area map, descriptive text and a linear graph profiling flood potential of streams discussed in the text. These reports are available to depositories state-by-state, and are now sent on microfiche.

The separate maps produced to support these reports

are not included in the depository distribution program, but paper copies of them can be had for the asking by calling FEM's Baltimore office at 1-800-333-1363. They are available by community, by county, and by unincorporated area. I asked for our county and two adjacent ones. Delivery is promised in 4-6 weeks.

I did not think to do it but it would probably be useful to get a paper copy of the "Flood Insurance Study" as well. If it is your home county, a second copy won't hurt, and if your Docs Department got only the paper, you'll be better off when it comes time to use it.

A good directory of the communities mapped in the program is probably also in your Docs Department, also produced by FEM as the "National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book," (FEM 1.210:[year]). In addition to listing the communities, it tells

when they entered the insurance program (i.e., when they were flood mapped). It is, therefore, something of a flood-prone gazetteer of the U.S. Mighty useful if/when you decide to pull up stakes.

One other map item from FEM is the "Storm Surge and Hurricane Safety, with North Atlantic Tracking Chart" fold-out brochure describing the nature of "hurry canes," along with a map of the Gulf of Mexico - Caribbean - Southeastern seaboard area. It makes for a useful display, photocopy master, and sobering document (FEM 1.11:140).

WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE THAT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTED TO THE CITRUS INDUSTRY?

by

Mary Lu Arpaia

Extension Subtropical Horticulturist
Department of Botany & Plant Sciences
University of California, Riverside, CA 92521

Although it may be difficult for the casual observer to ascertain, California does indeed have a healthy citrus industry. Citrus consistently is ranked in the top 25 agricultural products in the state, and in 1987 was collectively valued at greater than \$280 million. The total bearing and nonbearing citrus acreage in California in 1988 was 258,340 acres (Fig. 1). Four citrus types dominate in California: navel orange (110,743 acres), valencia orange (68,509 acres), lemons (47,450 acres) and grapefruit (20,971 acres). In 1940, 86% of the citrus acreage was located in southern California as compared to 44% in 1988. Today, approximately 55% of the citrus industry is located in the San Joaquin Valley along the Sierra Mountain foothills (Fig. 2). Although there has been a shift in the location of California's citrus industry, Southern California played a key role in the development of the state's citrus industry.

Citrus has been grown in California from the time of the Spanish missions, although it remained a minor crop until the 1870s. William Wolfskill is considered by many to have been the driving force behind the rapid increase in citrus plantings after 1870. He is credited with planting the first commercial orange grove in Los Angeles using seedling sweet oranges obtained from Mission San Gabriel in 1841. In 1868 he shipped the first commercial load of oranges from Los Angeles to San Francisco; they were not met with much enthusiasm and were considered inferior to fruit from Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands. It is from this humble beginning that the California citrus industry arose.

The city of Riverside was founded in 1870 and promoted by its founders as a semitropic paradise. In 1871 the city's first citrus tree was planted, and by the end of 1872 almost 7,000 trees had been planted in the Riverside colony. The Riverside colony played a pivotal role in the development of the

California citrus industry, since it is where the 'Bahia' orange was introduced by Eliza Tibbetts sometime between 1873 and 1875. The 'Bahia' orange is now better known as the 'Washington' Navel Orange, because it was introduced into California via Washington, D.C. Of the three trees shipped to Mrs. Tibbetts, one survives today in Riverside.

Although there were other colonies in the inland area of southern California involved in citrus production, Riverside was considered to be the leader in both citrus production and the development and refinement of cultural practices, fruit handling, and marketing strategies. In 1885 Riverside achieved international prominence by winning a gold medal for its oranges at the New Orleans World's Fair. This stimulated a growing demand for Riverside oranges and also prompted other citrus-belt settlements to plant more groves. Other prominent citrus belt settlements at the turn of the century included Pasadena, San Gabriel, Whittier, Claremont, Pomona, Monrovia, Azusa, Covina, Upland, San Bernardino, Redlands and Corona.

The citrus growers in southern California were an enthusiastic lot, and the settlements that comprised the southern California citrus belt were highly competitive. When it was made known that the University of California planned to establish an agricultural research station in southern California, an active lobbying effort was made by a number of citrus based communities. Professor E. Hilgard, who was the first director of the UC Agricultural Experiment Station, decided in 1890 that Pomona should be the site of the Southern California Agricultural Experiment Station. This decision was due to the considerable influence of R. Gird, a leader in Pomona, and to the site's proximity to the Chaffey College of Agriculture, which had been recently established by the University of Southern California. As it hap-

Figure 1. 1988 California Citrus Acreage
258,430 ACRES

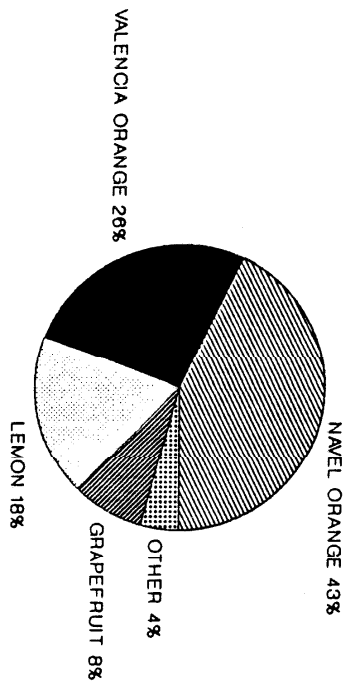


Figure 2. Distribution of Citrus Acreage
in California in 1940 and 1988

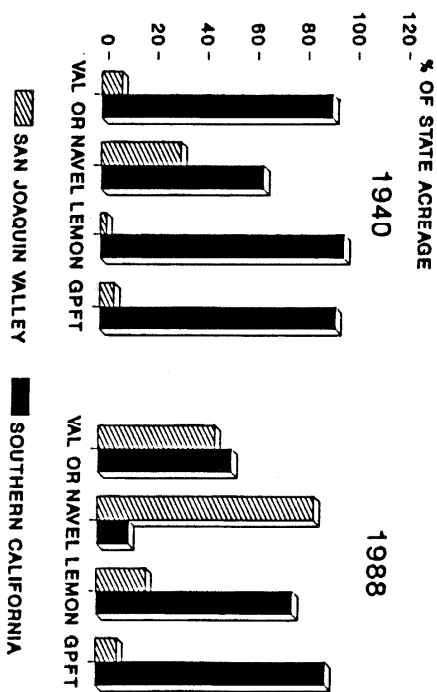


Figure 3. California Citrus Acreage
1920 - 1988

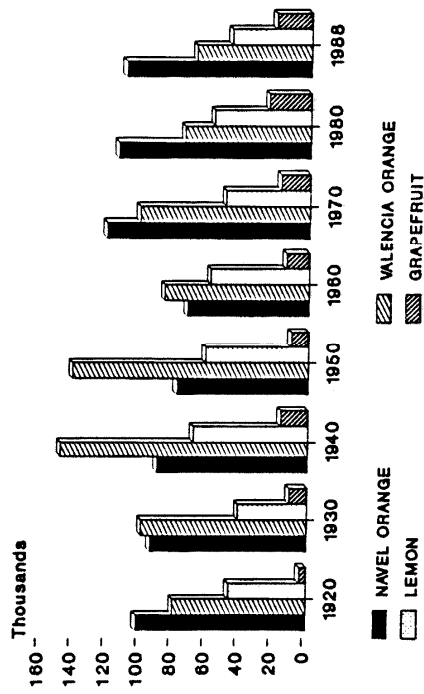


Figure 4. Navel and Valencia Orange
Acreage 1930 - 1988

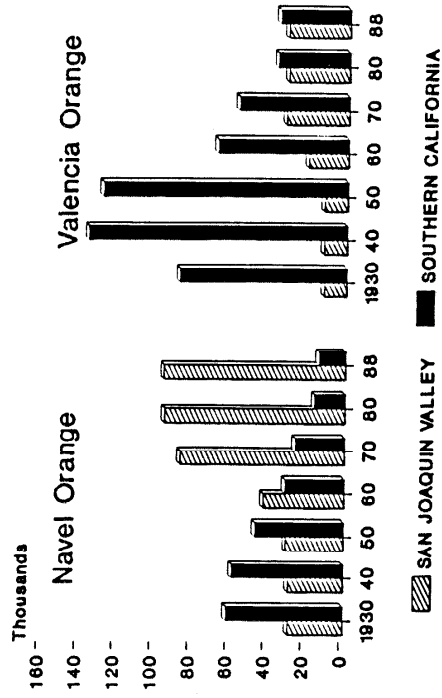


Figure 5. Orange County Citrus
Acreage 1930 - 1988

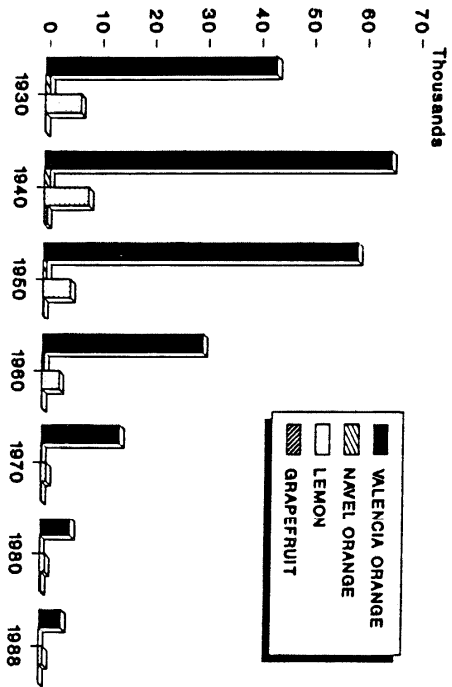


Figure 6. Los Angeles County Citrus
Acreage 1930 - 1988

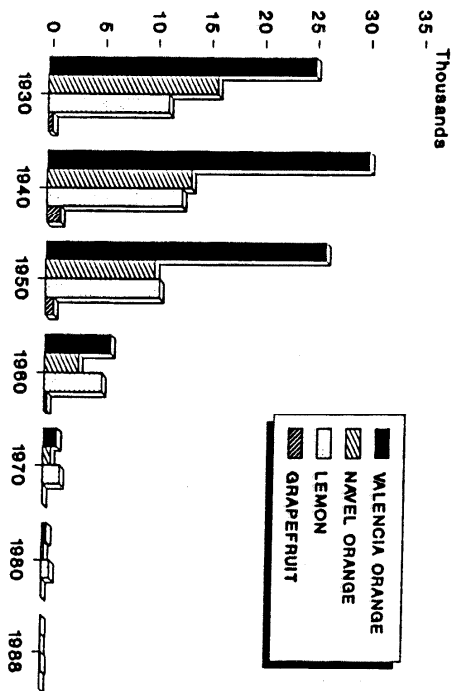


Figure 7. San Bernardino County Citrus
Acreage 1930 - 1988

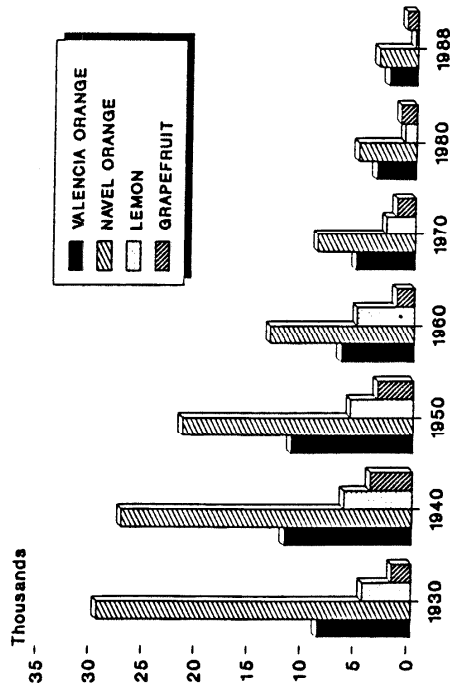
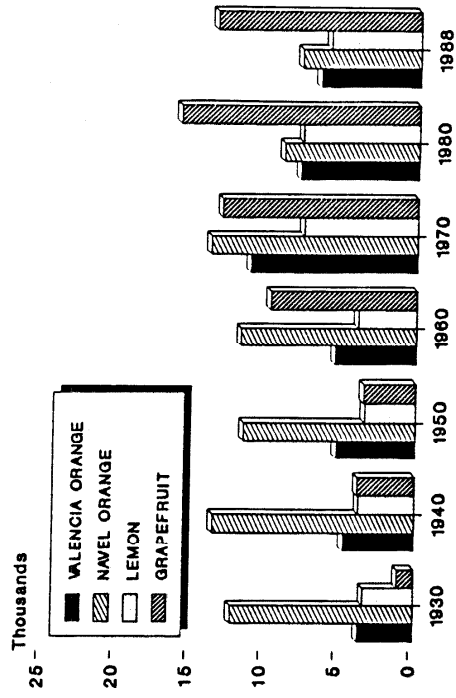


Figure 8. Riverside County Citrus
Acreage 1930 - 1988



pened, during its 15 years of existence the Pomona Station conducted research primarily on sugar beets and grapes; the grape vineyards of the Cucamonga plain are one of its legacies. The growers in Riverside were infuriated and mounted a campaign to rescind the University's decision. Leading this cause from Riverside were John Henry Reed and, later, Ethan Allen Chase. These two citrus pioneers were eventually successful, and the UC Citrus Experiment Station was founded at the base of Mt. Rubidoux in Riverside in 1907. The experiment station was moved to its present site in 1918, but not before another battle was fought over relocating the station to the San Fernando Valley. Southern California continued to dominate in citrus acreage and production throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

THE CALIFORNIA CITRUS INDUSTRY: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

California citrus production today is scattered throughout the state, but two major production areas predominate: southern California; and the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley. There has been little fluctuation in the total citrus acreage in the state from 1920 to 1988. The peak in citrus acreage in California occurred in 1939, when the total state acreage was 331,496 acres.

Figure 3 illustrates how the California acreage was distributed among the four major citrus types from 1920-1988. Oranges collectively dominated the industry even in 1920. In the 1940s and 1950s valencia orange acreage temporarily surpassed that of navel orange. Contributing to the importance of the valencia orange was the increasing interest in the frozen orange juice market after World War II. It was during the late 1940s that Florida's citrus acreage exceeded California's as it ultimately emerged as the nation's leader in the citrus byproducts industry.

The California-Arizona grapefruit industry accounts for 19% of the 1985-86 U.S. production. Most of the grapefruit produced in the U.S. are utilized for processed products. Only 42% of the 1985-86 grapefruit production was marketed as fresh fruit, of which California-Arizona contributed approximately 28%. California grapefruit acreage has fluctuated from a low of 9,175 acres in 1955 to 26,480 acres in 1977. The majority of the acreage today is found in southern California, particularly in Riverside County (14,258 acres in 1988). Riverside County produces both a summer grapefruit in the inland valleys, and a winter/spring fruit from the desert regions.

California-Arizona produce 100% of the U.S. lemons. Most of the lemons are utilized as fresh fruit (1987-88, 58%). The lemon acreage since 1930 has been fairly stable and is located predominantly in southern California. There are two major lemon-producing areas in southern California. The major area is composed of coastal and inland valley areas, accounting for 49.4% of the California-Arizona acreage (31,579 acres). This production area produces fruit predominantly in the spring and summer months. Ventura County is the leading lemon-producing area of the California-Arizona industry, with 23,010 acres. Approximately 11% of California's acreage (7,099 acres) is found in the desert regions of Riverside, San Diego and Imperial Counties. Fruit from this area is generally harvested in the fall and winter months.

California and Arizona account for 32% of the total 1985-86 U.S. orange production. Only 31% percent of this production is marketed as fresh fruit, of which California and Arizona contributed 83% of the shipments. As previously mentioned, the orange production in California is based on two types of sweet orange, the navel and valencia. Navel oranges are a fall-winter fruit, whereas the valencia is predominantly harvested during spring-summer. The navel orange currently accounts for 62% of the orange acreage in California. In 1988 there were 110,743 acres of navels in California, of which only 13,950 acres (12.6%) are located in southern California.

The distribution of navel oranges throughout the state has changed dramatically since 1940. At that time there were 90,432 acres of navel oranges, of which 65% were planted in southern California. The shift to the San Joaquin Valley took place in the 1960s after a time when total navel acreage in the state had declined to 63,821 acres (1956). This decline in the navel orange acreage was due primarily to increasing urban encroachment in southern California. Navel orange acreage in the San Joaquin Valley has remained fairly stable since 1970, whereas plantings in southern California continue to decline (Fig. 4).

The other major sweet orange grown in California is the valencia. At one time, California had 155,267 acres (1948) of valencia oranges; from this peak the acreage has declined to 68,509 acres (1988). The shift to the San Joaquin Valley has not been as dramatic as in the case of the navel orange (Figure 4). In 1940, when there were 148,395 acres of valencias, southern California accounted for 92% of the acreage. In 1988 the valencia orange acreage was approximately split between southern California (36,526 acres)

and the San Joaquin Valley (31,915 acres). Acreage continues to decline in southern California as the remaining orchards come under increasing pressure from the growing urban population. Acreage in the San Joaquin Valley has remained relatively constant since the mid 1960s.

Although citrus has been cultivated throughout southern California, the four counties which have experienced the greatest change in total acreage are Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Ventura County has been and continues to be an important area of citrus production. This county and San Diego County will undoubtedly be hard pressed to remain vital citrus production areas in the future.

At one time, Orange County was the center of valencia orange acreage (Fig. 5), accounting for the majority of acreage in southern California. The coastal climate of Orange County is not suitable for commercial navel orange production, and the county has played only a minor role in lemon and grapefruit production. An increase in urbanization in the county after WW II is the major reason for the decline of citrus acreage. In 1988 the acreage had dropped to 5,214 acres, as compared to 1940 when there were 75,811 acres of citrus.

The Los Angeles County scenario for citrus production overall is similar to Orange County (Fig. 6). There was a difference, however, between the distribution of navel and valencia orange acreage due to a wider range of suitable microclimates for both sweet orange varieties. At one time there was also considerable lemon acreage in Los Angeles County; the citrus industry today is practically non-existent in the county.

San Bernardino County was predominantly planted to the navel orange (Fig. 7), since the county's climate provided ideal growing conditions. Grapefruit and lemons have been a fairly minor component of the citrus industry in the county. The area most suitable to citrus production in San Bernardino County is also the region that has undergone the greatest amount of urban growth which has caused acreage to drop from 49,697 acres in 1940 to 7,067 acres in 1988.

Although Riverside County is the home of the navel orange, the magnitude of planting to this citrus type was less even at the peak of acreage in southern California than in San Bernardino County (Fig. 7, 8). Riverside County still remains the leading citrus county in southern California (40,053 acres,

1988), but is followed closely by Ventura County (39,253 acres, 1988). Today grapefruit is the major citrus type grown in the county. Increasing urban development of the western county where navel and valencia orange predominate will undoubtedly see the decline in importance of this citrus area.

Urban sprawl, although playing a major role in the decline of southern California's dominance of the citrus industry, is not the only reason why the citrus industry is increasingly located in the San Joaquin Valley. Rapid expansion of the industry in the San Joaquin Valley was only made feasible with the availability of inexpensive irrigation water, which was made possible by the state's water projects. The increasing cost of irrigation water in southern California will place additional pressure on the remaining citrus acreage. The cost of irrigation water in 1988 for most of southern California exceeded \$250/acre-foot. Orange production will undoubtedly continue to be centered in the San Joaquin Valley, where both navel and valencia orange are well adapted. The future of the lemon and grapefruit industries could be, however, under question, since neither is well adapted to the colder environment of the San Joaquin Valley.

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NEW MAPPING OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Compiled by

Joe Crotts

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ALASKA

Goter, Susan. *Seismicity Map of Alaska, 1786-1987.* 1989. 1:2,500,000. OF 89-98. U.S. Geological Survey. Box 25046, MS 967, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. (EJ)

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CALIFORNIA

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California Power Plant Maps is more than just a set of eight maps, but less than a full-fledged atlas. It is self-described as a *Map Compendium*. I would say it more appropriately should be referred to as a spiral bound atlas, and for all practical purposes, it is an atlas. Prepared by the California Energy Commission for its *Electricity Report*, 1988, the atlas consists of eight multicolored fold out maps accompanied by 25 pages of text, tables and graphs. A table on the verso of each map lists the site data displayed on that map.

The first four maps show existing and proposed power plants:

- 1) oil, gas, coal, nuclear;
- 2) waste to energy;
- 3) wind, geothermal, solar;
- 4) hydroelectric;

Map No. 5 is an enlargement of counties having numerous hydroelectric power plants.

Map No. 6 shows *Cogeneration Power Plants*

Map No. 7 shows power plant projects and sites that the California Energy Commission has analyzed since its formation in 1975.

Map No. 8 shows electric utility service areas throughout the state.

Numerous graphs, pie charts and tables display data on power plant fuels and size, location by county, and cogeneration plant fuels, size and county location.

The maps are well prepared. Clutter is not overbearing despite depicting numerous locales. Color is used effectively, yet sparingly to avoid distracting the reader from the main intent of the map. The maps are larger than the 8.5 x 11 in. dimensions of the bound volume; however, they fold in and out easily and are printed on heavy stock, as are the textual leaves.

The publisher states that the maps, and presumably the accompanying charts, graphs and tables, will be updated every two years.

All in all, the Compendium is a neat little package displaying an enormous amount of detailed information in maps and tabular form. A table of contents would allow for somewhat easier and quicker access to the data. Recommended for all college and university libraries, and for public libraries as well. (LC)

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DIGITAL DATA

Reviews
by

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Maps and Stat: Basic Shapes and Facts

Two compact disc (CD) programs have been released in the past year which contain base maps and statistical data. *Electromap World Atlas* (EWA) and the *World Factbook 1988* (WF) are electronic versions of information commonly found in paper format. As precursors of things to come, both versions are well worth investigation and evaluation.

EWA displays color maps of nations, regions, and the world through the use of pull-down menus and mouse point-and-click technology. After simple, one-step instruction (for the CD-ROM version), the user can proceed through a hierarchy of world and regional indexes to specific nations. Place names may be searched through alphabetical lists, leading to the display of national maps also. Once at the national level, textual information similar to that found in the CIA World Factbook can be called up. The country-level maps are simple, planimetric representations with major cities and some physical features indicated; no internal, and . boundaries are marked.

From the country maps the user can move to adjoining nations, the encompassing region, or the world index. Topography is indicated through hypsometric tints at the world and regional levels. World statistical maps on thirteen topics can be displayed along with pull-down text of values in numerical and alphabetical order. All national maps along with the world and regional topographic maps include scales. Maps and text may be printed through screen dump or screen capture software.

In a way, EWA is a blend of Goode's *World Atlas* (minus many point locations, physical features and internal boundaries) and a world almanac. It is easy to load and intuitively used. The documentation is simple to understand and includes black and white illustrations of typical screens. Using the screen dump option for printing on Hewlett-Packard PaintJet

yielded simple maps suitable for including in assigned papers or projects. This may well be the system's greatest advantage over paper format, the generation of small base maps (eliminating the need for photocopy or tracing), as long as the user remembers to provide a proper bibliographic citation.

Electromap plans to release similar atlases for the U.S. and Europe early in 1990; hopefully these products will contain more sophisticated maps than those in EWA. Yearly updates to the atlases will be available at "a substantial discount" to registered users. Site licenses are available.

The *World Factbook 1988* also displays statistical information and geographic images, but it is not a strictly stand-alone product like EWA. Installation is quick and easy and deposits the user at a screen stating, "There are 22,987 unique words in 248 cards. Enter searched word(s) at [arrow]." Each nation's profile is referred to as a "card" and searching is performed through Textware Plus 1.92 software with single terms or Boolean searches containing both simple operators and wildcards. A successful search leads, through function keys and the highlighting bar, to a textual profile of specific areas. The search terms can be highlighted within the text. Printing from the WF's text is a multistep process. Profiles can also be written to ASCII text files.

Map images are stored on the CD in the Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) but the disk does not include the software needed to display images, let alone print them. So to make use of Quanta's WB the user must have access to a word processing/desktop publishing package able to read TIFF files. The maps are black and white outline with major water bodies and large cities indicated. Each has a bar scale.

Using information from the WF on CD enables the patron to make direct comparisons and connections between countries. We searched the phrase, "The Mall in Washington, D.C." and came up with half a

dozen nations of similar size because The Mall had been used as a constant size comparison for small areas. Other connections could easily be made searching terms for climate, international organizations and economic factors. Instead of the patron or librarian flipping madly through the pages of the most recent edition of the CIA *World Factbook*, the system does the work.

Help screens are available and, for the most part, augment the printed documentation. In examining the help screen for phrase searching, two other searches are discovered: field searching and proximity searching. The user interfaces for both appear on the screen and seem to accept user input but neither of these search modes were licensed by Quanta from Textware Plus and they are not functional. This is not explained anywhere in the documentation nor do responses from the system indicate that requested searches and not being performed.

I had to ask for assistance from the University of Washington's microcomputer lab in accessing the TIFF images. Both WP5.0 and Word 5.0 read the files with little difficulty but none of the lab's Macintosh machines recognized the TIFF files or were able to convert them into something usable. While I don't know what conversion programs were tried at the lab, Quanta recommends a program called Retouch to convert IBM format to Mac. There is good news for Mac users; a Mac version of the CIA *World Factbook 1988* will be released at the end of October to include both the data in the CD and a floppy with Mac access software. The 1989 update will also be released at the end of October and will be available to *Factbook* purchasers for \$75.00.

Overall, EWA is easier to use than WF88. EWA doesn't require the use of search strings or additional software to access all of its data. It generates basic maps of countries and thematic maps for the entire world. Unfortunately, the only convenient way to compare national statistics is through the world thematic maps; there is no mechanism to search directly the text in EWA as there is in WF88. While the latter has a definite advantage over the Electromap product in search capability, it is not an intuitively used product and will require more initial staff intervention or compiling of end user data.

Basic geographic shapes and facts can be accessed through both EWA and WF88. Both could be considered appropriate for library use, and will provide many hours of geographic entertainment.

Software Specifics

Electromap World Atlas. Fayetteville AR: Electromap Inc., 1989. CD-ROM version 1.0. \$159.00

Hardware needs: IBM PC compatible with 640K RAM, MS-DOS 3.1+, CD-ROM drive with MS-DOS extensions, EGA or VGA graphics card and color monitor, MS mouse (supported).

The World Factbook 1988. St. Paul MN: Quanta Press, 1989. (QH8901, vol. 1, no. 1) \$99.00

Hardware needs: IBM PC XT/AT/PS2 compatible with 512K RAM, MS-DOS 2.1+, hard disk drive, CD-ROM drive with MS-DOS extensions

Software needs: word processing or desktop publishing system able to read TIFF

News

Products

Electronic art: AAA has presented a copy of the first in a series of computer-generated maps - this one of New York state - produced by them to New York Governor Mario Cuomo. Computer drawn maps of nine additional states will be available next year.

The Hagstrom Map & Travel Newsletter for vol. 7, spring/summer 1989 (pp. 1-2), has an excellent summary of computers and maps - maps from computers in production (e.g., Raven maps in Oregon), maps on pcs (e.g., CD), and maps in games and travel. Doug Rose, Editor, Hagstrom Map & Travel Center, 57 West 43rd Street, NY 10036 (212/398-1222)

For another very helpful guide, try Patrick McGlamery's "The Librarian's dilemma: a map librarian's access to machine-readable information," in *Cartographic Perspectives*, no. 2, Summer 1989. pp7f.

Interested in using BITNET or some other e-mail? For a very clear statement of what's involved, read "Using BITNET for electronic communication," *SLAG&M Bulletin*, no. 152, June 1988, pp. 45-46.

i Global land elevation data at a resolution of 10 minutes (1/6 degree; about 12 miles; at 45 degrees north, 8 miles) are available from the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC). These data include modal, minimum, and maximum elevations; orientations of ridges; terrain characteristics; and percentages of water surfaces and urban development. Data are

on magnetic tape in a variety of geographical divisions; all tapes are 9-track, 1600 6pi, ASCII. Custom searches of the data set are available, with output on IBM-PC compatible floppy diskette (5 1/4" double-sided double density). Prices range from \$140 to \$420/tape. NGDC, NOAA, Code E/GC4, 325 Broadway, Boulder CO 80303 (303/497-6900).

National Information Services Corporation (NISC) specializes in CDs; it publishes Arctic & Antarctic Regions db (also known as Cold Regions) and the Natural Resources Database. For more information: NISC, 335 Paint Branch Drive, College Park MD 20742 (301/454-8040)

Thought for the day concerning CD's - from *American Libraries*, May 1989, p. 380: CD-ROM databases flying like frisbees, each with its own sly software to learn and teach..."

If you're interested in British-Library cartographic records, write to BLAISE Information Services, The British Library, Bibliographic Services, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH. Coverage for materials acquired since 1974.

Intellectual property rights

LC has announced that subscribers to the MARC Distribution Service will need to sign a licensing agreement, to go into effect 1/1/90. Fees to OCLC under the new agreement have been estimated to be over \$6 million. Naturally, there is going to be a fair amount of discussion about this.

Intellectual Property Rights in an Electronic Age is a 1987 publication on the proceedings of the LC Network Advisory Committee Meeting held April 22-24, 1987 (available from Cataloging Distribution Service, LC, DC 20541, for \$7.50); the papers make clear that we're going through turbulent times.

Serials

Why is it that the more we hear about digital data, the more paper is generated for us to read so that we may find out about it? Below, a covey of serials relating to spatial data in digital form:

EEZ News (Joint Office for Mapping and Research in the EEZ, 915 National Center, Reston 22092; 703/648-6525)

DMAP News (DMAP News, NORDA Code 351, Stennis Space Center MS 39529-5004; Attn: Susan Carter; 601/688-4652)

SaskGIS Newsletter (Dr. David Gauthier, Editor, Department of Geography, University of Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2)

FDC Newsletter (Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Digital Cartography, USGS, 516 national Center, Reston 22092)

NWCAMA News (Northwest Computer Aided Mapping Association, POB 40296, Bellevue WA 98004)

SCCAMA Newsletter (Southern California Computer Aided Mapping Association, POB 1544, Riverside CA 92502)

Using Place Names In Local Research; A Case for Los Angeles County

by

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Orange County is currently celebrating 100 years of independence from its neighbor to the northwest, Los Angeles County; in 1889, Orange County accrued enough population to annex itself from Los Angeles control. This was the last great dissection of that once glorious county that reached from Bakersfield to the

Colorado River and from San Diego County north to Death Valley. California politicians of the period remarked that "It is too big for a county, and too small for a state". In 1851, L.A. County encompassed over 34,500 square miles; in 1890, it covered just over 4000 square miles.

Los Angeles County has enjoyed a rich and varied history from the founding of Misión San Gabriel de Archangel (1771), and the Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles (1781), and the Misión San Fernando del Rey de España (1797) to the present covering over 200 years. Much of that rich cultural diversity has been preserved for us in those historical landmarks left to us by forgotten generations known as place names.

Place name studies of Los Angeles County are not new. Earlier studies focused on the larger topographical and civil division of the county. These works placing their focus on the actual names themselves rather than the geographical and historical nature of the locations themselves.

With the advent of the National Cartographic Information Center, and the U.S. National Gazetteer database there has been renewed interest in local place name research. Many new county place name directories for California have appeared over the past ten years.

Local place name is usually conducted at the county level or at smaller political levels within the county. In order to effectively function at this level, a researcher needs to be familiar of the basic local research tools.

Secondary research materials usually form the basis of all early local research. These help develop the rough basic outline that will eventually be honed and refined as your research progresses. These secondary sources also give the opportunity to learn on the job. Unfortunately, they also introduce most of the folklore, misconceptions and errors that all too often have become accepted as facts. These problems and errors are usually corrected as a diet of primary research materials is ingested.

Primary research materials for place name research consist of, but are not limited to, Federal, State, County, and local municipal records that describe the land in its many and varied forms. Land has value; it can be granted, sold, leased, mortgaged, deeded, willed, taxed, transferred, chartered, patented, homesteaded, surveyed, subdivided, chartered, annexed and consolidated, and there is at least one piece of paper for each action.

Governments have been created to control and regulate the land; many different agencies exist from the Federal to the smallest municipal unit. Many of these functions are duplicated at different levels of government. It is this great bureaucracy of non-elected officialdom that becomes the playing field for most

authoritative place name research.

In addition to the various specific agencies that deal with the land itself, there are numerous other agencies that are concerned with the actual usage of place names themselves as part of their official functions, or as a by product of that function. Census, court, agriculture, mining, forestry and a hundred other agencies rely on the use of place names in their day to day activities. Almost any medium of information can be exploited for place name information, if one is willing to spend the time on it.

It is one thing to know that a certain agency exists and that it may have certain records or information that might be of value for your research. It is something else entirely to be able to find and use those records; they may not still exist. This seems to be one of the major limiting factors in all local area research regardless of the subject matter: How do you find the information?

The researcher must have a good working knowledge of the local institutions themselves. That is, what do these institutions have? Are the records that one wants available? Are they indexed or arranged in some systematic manner? Do the agencies provide access? What are their hours? Do they charge? Do they copy? What other types of restricts exist?

An important lesson to be learned is that not all local area research can be successfully done within the local area. Other collections, institutions, or agencies may exist in other parts of the state, in other states, or even another country. Information is not confined by geographical boundaries.

A major problem is that not all primary research materials are created equal. The material may be authoritative for its own purposes, but may lack the necessary information to be completely accurate from a historical perspective. Case in point, The Pacific Railway Surveys named many topographical features. One such item that still bears the imprint of that survey is Elizabeth Lake. The surveyors, not being knowledgeable on local place names, did not know that the body of water in question was known by the local inhabitants as Rabbit Lake. It is still known officially today as Lake Elizabeth.

It is this lack of continuity of knowledge of local place names that lies at the heart of the problem in local place name research. Most major topographical features have been given place names at one time or another; the trick is to find documentation. The local place name may be well known in the area, but not

known five miles away. Much local oral history is passed down, but it may be simply forgotten, unknown, or ignored. Ownership of the land often carries its own tyranny of nomenclature, and as the new owners come the older place names pass out of memory.

The Baldwin Hills in Culver City area commemorates E.J. "Lucky" Baldwin, San Francisco millionaire, the owner of Rancho Santa Anita. Baldwin purchased an interest in Rancho La Cienega in 1873 adjacent to these hills. Usage of "Baldwin Hills" does not appear until the late 1880's. Earlier survey records clearly indicate an earlier usage of "Ballona Hills" or "La Ballona Hills" for Rancho La Ballona, but these have been long forgotten.

The most glaring aspect of this need to rename places came about after 1870 with the mass immigration of the American. Historic Spanish place names were transliterated into some vague English equivalency, or simply became lost as the older native Californians died. Many topographical features were renamed to honor recent American homesteaders, farmers, or ranchers. Our Spanish heritage was translated out of existence or replaced by more familiar sounding American home towns.

Ultimately it was this inability to confirm older specific Spanish place names that was to be the cause of many of the problems of ownership in the California Land Grant Cases of the 1850's and 1860's. The U.S. government had been forced to recognize the private ownership of vast tracts of land that had been granted under the King of Spain and the Mexican government in specific land grants when California entered the Union as a "free state" in 1850. Some 54 ranchos and other smaller land grants were ultimately recognized by the U.S. government.

The Spanish and Mexican governments recognized the velleity of land descriptions based on the principal of "a little more or a little less". Specific boundaries lines were not necessary for the early Spanish and Mexican rancher. It was not until the advent of the "Yankee trader", who wanted everything down in black and white to the last square foot of land (because he was usually holding a mortgage on their land as collateral), that exact boundaries became necessary.

The U.S. Government became the "heavy" as the questions of who owned what were being decided in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco. Owners had to prove their claims on the land based upon what-

ever documentation they could obtain from Mexican government deeds or *diseño* (a description of the property). Land ownership had been taken for granted in Mexican California without elaborate documentation, and this subsequently caused the lost of many homes and fortunes.

In lieu of appropriate "legal" documentation many land owners were forced to rely on oral testimony as proof of ownership. Much of this testimony was composed of examinations of prominent local officials and land owners, usually of advanced age, who could testify to the location of specific place names that were used as boundary markers on these *diseño* or other deeds. These results were also compared to "official surveys" that were made at the behest of the U.S. Government in the 1850's.

Land owners would often commission their own surveys which the government would sometimes agree with, and sometimes not, or both in some cases. The Government always won even if it were proved wrong by its own surveys. The most notorious of these was the famous (or infamous) Hancock Survey that was made of Los Angeles County in the 1850's. Hancock had been a county surveyor and was well known to the local land owners; he had surveyed almost all of the county that was of value. These surveys were conducted under the Surveyor General's Office, and became the basis of the U.S. Government's "authoritative" testimony. Some historians contend that Hancock fraudulently changed the boundaries on many of the ranchos in order to create large tracts of open "free" government land for the new American settlers. Much of his work was later refuted by other local surveyors.

Considerable concern was expressed by politicians of the day that all of the good land in California was in the hands of non-Americans, and immigrants had nowhere to farm. A good example of this is the Rancho Azusa (Dalton). Henry Dalton, a British subject, purchased a one-third interest in Rancho San Jose and Rancho Addition San Jose, both contiguous to Rancho Azusa (Dalton) on the east side of the San Bernadino County Line in the 1840's. After the Hancock Survey, Dalton lost hundreds of acres of his best agricultural land on the East side of Rancho Azusa. Hancock had declared this "public land," which was immediately claimed by squatters that had been on his property since the early 1850's, some of whom at one point in time had paid rent to Dalton for that same land. Dalton finally went broke with attorney's fees in an attempt to get his property back.

The sad fact is that most of the land grants that were owned by original grantees were in the hands of the "Yankees" within the next twenty years. These sharp "Yankee traders" bankrupted the poor ranchers by the use of 3% to 5% interest rates for loans against their property. Being cash-poor, they could only pay with their ranch land.

From 1860 to 1880, much of the survey work in Los Angeles County was the establishment of rancho boundaries, and the eventual subdivision of these ranchos among family members, or for sale to the new American developers. It was during this period that the township and range method of land division became standardized.

By 1870, the usage of American place names was becoming established throughout the county. New American settlers started to populate the cañons and fertile valleys of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Sierra Madre of the Missionaries. Good soil, moderate climate and a supply of water guaranteed success to many of these new homesteaders.

Many small communities had established themselves in the decade before the coming of the "Iron horse" and the Boom of the 1880's. Wilmington, Pasadena, El Monte, Lexington, Los Nietos, Savanna, San Pedro, Compton, Newhall, San Fernando, Spadra, and Santa Monica are a few of these early settlements. Growth was slow but steady.

The coming of the Railway brought unbridled growth, development, speculation, and in some cases fraud to a small populated area. Fortunes were made and lost overnight on new townsites and subdivisions for want of a railway station. Easterners flocked to the "promised lands flowing with milk and honey" on \$1.00 railway fares to Los Angeles from most eastern cities.

Land speculators often offered land to unsuspecting Eastern investors in bogus newspaper advertisements extolling the virtues of Southern California land and climate. One such townsite, Chicago Park, sometimes known as South Monrovia, was developed in a dry wash. Eastern advertisements showed ferryboats traversing a wide flowing river. Other townsites were developed in the northeast corner of the county near the San Bernadino County line, on top of a sheer mesa in the middle of the Mohave desert some 40 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Many townsites became nothing more than a brief advertisement in a newspaper or a plate map in some county office.

Most of these townsites did not last through the 1880's and certainly not beyond the 1890's.

The coming of the Pacific Electric Railway at the turn of the century heralded the last great land boom of the county. As the P.E. spread its lines north and south, and east and west, the county became a realtors' bonanza. New townsites and subdivisions bloomed or rebloomed with the advent of a viable transportation system through their community. Los Angeles reached a population of one-million in 1900. A viable transportation system coupled with the development of an adequate water supply from the Owens River aqueduct in 1910 ensured a prosperous future for Los Angeles County.

Many small communities such as Beverly Hills, Culver City, Venice, Hawthorne, El Segundo, Lawndale, Torrance, San Marino developed and grew from their connections with the Pacific Electric. Large portions of the "Westside" and the "South Bay regions" developed from what was once large open fields of agricultural land. Some of these communities later became fodder for consolidation and annexation with other larger communities. Many communities incorporated in an attempt to control their own destiny; others incorporated out for fear of being gobbled up by a neighbor. Los Angeles City was the major contestant in the ring, but it had competition, from communities such as Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale and Long Beach.

After WWII, Southern California went through its last great building boom. After having been inducted, trained or cashed out in Southern California, returning servicemen were lured by the developing aircraft industry, cheap GI homes and the GI bill for education. Sunny Southern California became the place to be. By the 1960's, strawberry fields and Japanese truck farms were being developed in the West L.A., South Bay, and the San Fernando Valley. Small communities grew overnight as tract homes and new developments covered the once barren landscape that was known as a desert to its native sons.

We all need to be more aware of our forgotten heritage. We all need to become more familiar with our own local area and its local history. Place name research provides the opportunity for all to participate in that search for our past.

IMAGES OF CHANGE IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by

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The "Images of Change in Southern California" have received much attention in the media - even in the popular press. In late July, *Newsweek* ran a feature under the title, "American dream, American nightmare!" The general conclusion is that the California dreams of the 1960s have turned to the screams of the 1980s. In the 1960s, "mellow yellow" generally meant a good time; now, it best describes our air in August. Between 1987 and 1995, California will add another 4 million residents, growing to just over 32 million. Over this period, growth will be 15%, compared with 6.7% for the U.S. Growth in Orange County has been a post-1950s phenomenon. With barely 100,000 persons in 1940, the county possessed 2.3 million in 1987 and will have passed 2.5 million by 1995. The impact of this growth on circulation is obvious - I have just seen it first-hand! The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) indicates the average speed on Los Angeles freeways in 1988 was 35 mph. At current growth rates, the average in 2010 will be 19 mph, with a vehicle making little better time than the eighteenth century Spanish friars trudging along El Camino Real; a fifteen minute trip on the freeway today will be forty-seven minutes in A.D. 2010. What worsens the situation is low intensity ridership; U.S. Census figures indicate that three-quarters of southern California's employed travel to work alone. They appear to be abiding to a modified Supreme Court mandate - "one man, one car."

As for air quality, the number of days that southern California's air is classified "unhealthy" due to one or more pollutants is 232. "Pain" is often described as the true motivator of planning; if so, it appears that we Californians have reached our limits of tolerance.

Economy

It is unlikely that California's economic growth will slow. California is the nation's center for technologic growth and innovation; perched as it is on the Pacific Rim, it is also becoming the center for U.S.-Asian

trade. The State's economic structure is diversified across a broad range of employment categories, including: high technology; diversified manufacturing; aircraft-space-defense; and basic services. Before 1996, the total number of jobs in California will increase a projected 16.9%, almost double the U.S. rise of 9%. Personal incomes in the state are predicted to increase 29.6% in the same period, compared with a national average of 21.4%

Orange County's growth is projected to be above the State average. Orange County as a region ranks third in the nation in the concentration of high-tech industries (after Santa Clara's "Silicon Valley" and Boston's Rte. 128). The County's industry is not noted for the production of main frames and semiconductors, but rather by small firms, usually run by the persons who founded them; much of this has been supported by programs at UC-Irvine and Cal State-Fullerton. If the County were a country, its 50 billion dollar economy would rank forty-sixth in the world, just ahead of Israel and Kuwait.

Electronics isn't the only high-tech activity here. There are pharmaceuticals, along with scientific/hospital instruments (Smith-Kline); and defense/aerospace companies such as Rockwell, Ford Aerospace, Hughes Aircraft, Northrup, and McDonald-Douglas. In the mid-1980s, job growth was 4.1% per year. Thus the future of California, including Orange County, looks rosy - or "disastrous," - depending on your point of view. There is a distinct downside to this; traffic and housing problems could stifle the economy. The median price of an existing home in the County in July of 1989 was \$256,000, up 19.5% in one year, compared to \$224,000 for Los Angeles County (up 20.6%), or \$126,000 for San Bernardino-Riverside (16.6%). As a percent of income, housing costs per family rose from 14% of total family income in 1965 to just over 45% presently.

Rate of Change

In Orange County, change occurred so suddenly that even residents raised in the era of TV and jet air-travel can reminisce like crusty old-timers about the days when the groves were everywhere. Now the tractors on the hill slopes have been replaced by BMWs and Toyotas on the freeways. The county is divided along north-south lines, because early growth was a spill-over from Los Angeles. North Orange County contains about 80% of the County's population and is one continuous strip city running into the next. Growth in southern Orange County did not take off until the late 1960s, and is still largely residential. The latter has benefitted due to the presence of large tracts of land which could be "master planned." As reported in the *Newsweek* article cited above, the conservative character of the county has changed with new growth. The article also described the traditional GPO types as developers with pure bred dogs, whose heroes are persons such as Nancy Reagan or John Wayne. Their anthem is, "Don't worry, be happy!" - probably the Muzak version. The newly arrived liberal "costeños" are symbolized by surfers, or former surfers, and gentlemen winemakers. They are more likely to idealize Sierra Club founder John Muir and consider re-naming John Wayne airport after Beach Boy Brian Wilson.

Culturally, Orange County has long found itself in the shadow of Los Angeles. The county's culture has long been accused of being as shallow as the roots of its new landscaping. Obviously, many have overlooked the cultural significance of Knott's Berry Farm, Disneyland, and Mr. Toad's Wild Ride. But no one can argue the present significance of Coast Mesa's performing arts center as well as its super-regional South Coast Plaza; or Anaheim stadium's major league baseball and football teams and convention as well; or Irvine and Newport's emerging professional, commercial and financial concentrations.

Jobs-Housing Balance

A key to understanding what should be done is to identify the dimensions of the problem. The jobs-housing ratio assists in describing the potential for commuting and predicting municipal fiscal solvency. Given the comparatively inexpensive price of housing in San Bernardino-Riverside, it is little wonder so many Orange County workers are forced to live there ... with, of course, the need for commuting, increased congestion, lengthening travel times, etc. The question of balancing "jobs and housing" has another

application; residential growth does not pay for itself in terms of services demanded. Studies show that for every \$1.00 collected per individual residence, \$1.30 is demanded in services, e.g., education, police/fire, sanitation, streets, etc. City financial management demands that land uses generating compensatory revenues make up the difference. For example, shopping centers generate large sales and property taxes but never send one child to school. A rule of thumb to attain fiscal balance is for each new residence in a jurisdiction to be balanced with an increase of 1.53 jobs. Presently, SCAG estimates that between 1984 and 2010 each new home in San Bernardino will be balanced by only .71 jobs, and in Riverside by .62. This means that each new home built in these counties will create a shortfall of almost one job, and thus a commuter, likely to Orange or Los Angeles Counties. On the other hand, Orange County will create 2.45 jobs per home, thereby producing a surplus of almost one job - likely to be taken by one of those commuters from San Bernardino-Riverside Counties. Thus, following a "beggar thy neighbor" policy, Orange County will continue to generate substantial revenues through an expanding jobs base, while counties to the north face worsening fiscal strain and a transport bottleneck in between.

Initiatives

Traffic congestion, poor air quality, reduced services, and reduced quality of life have been common complaints in southern California for many years. In the 1950s and 1960s, the easy remedy was simply to build more freeways and allow persons to escape to other areas. Instead of addressing the source of concern, we encouraged urban sprawl, which in turn spread the problem and decreased our ability to address such shortcomings because we have no effective regional level of government. In addition, in 1978 Proposition 13 reduced the capacity of local jurisdictions to provide additional services and infrastructure, thereby curtailing the fiscal resources of those jurisdictions.

The perceived role of government has also changed. Earlier in this century, the role of government was to facilitate growth and development: open new land; build freeways; bring in water; make credit easy. Government's job was to usher in the future. And now the future has arrived - with a vengeance!

With little relief forthcoming from local, regional, or state government, citizens have resorted to the use of ballot planning measures, initiatives, referenda, etc.,

in an attempt to manage growth and assure adequate living conditions. Almost eighty years after Governor Hiram Johnson envisioned the initiative process as a way for the common citizen to gain the upper hand over partisan and often corrupt lawmakers, there are now signs that Johnson created a monster. Initiatives have recently addressed such issues as: toxics and taxes; guns and gays; schools and coastlines; and, of course, automobile insurance. The California Association of Realtors has compiled a listing of just over 260 ballot measures related to land management issues since 1971. This is a conservative estimate; others have pegged the figure at almost 400.

Orange County's Proposition "A"

In June of 1988, Proposition "A" was defeated in Orange County. Like all growth management efforts up to now, it addressed local issues. Essentially, it linked future growth in unincorporated areas to the ability of development to meet standards for easing traffic, providing flood control, parks and emergency services before development was allowed. A central issue in writing an initiative is in translating issues like traffic control into improvements in freeway and arterial traffic, and putting them in terms understandable to voters.

A well-organized advertising campaign by opponents of the proposition poured \$2 million to defeat it (compared with \$48,000 spent by the proposition's supporters). The focus of the opposition campaign was clear and simple: first, the complexity of the measure's language made it unclear what its impact would be, and second, there would be a 10% reduction in the county's economy, costing 9,000 jobs. The measure's proponents were labelled as "elitists" who were victims of their own fuzzy thinking, or, at best, "... as a bunch full of themselves, thinking they were latter-day Howard Jarvis's" attempting to ignite another California political prairie fire. Proposition "A"'s defeat shows that the slow-growth movement has not yet reached Proposition-13 proportions. Proposition 13, after all, addressed a state-wide problem that universally affected citizens and met a need - to stop persons getting priced out of their homes. In 1978, greedy state and local governments were doing nothing to relieve persons as inflation hit; Proposition 13 easily tapped into that resentment. Too many variables are different for growth management to compel the same political commitment.

Growth Management Movement

Taking a broad view of our growth management movement, in the early 1950s and 1960s developers were looked on as heroes, building homes for returning veterans and young families. After years of war and depression, America was fulfilling a dream, and developers provided a key component. Nowadays, their image is closer to Godzilla than John Wayne; although they're not extinct, like the California grizzly or the Mojave big horn, they're endangered. What has brought this change in attitude is the rise of growth management movements. Opponents of growth management describe its members as selfish, short-sighted and greedy (which curiously is the same way proponents describe opponents). Growth management is labelled as a manifestation of the "lifeboat ethic" being imposed on the community by a pack of unyielding "Sunbelt Bolsheviks" or part of an elaborate environmental "hustle" perpetuated by aging refugees from the "Age of Aquarius" and their young allies.

Actually, empirical research gives little support for these elitist-exclusionary arguments. Both lower income and liberal interests, as well as upper income and conservative interests, demonstrate substantial support, though there are differences in the reasons these disparate groups support such measures; upper income groups identify with environmental issues, while those of lower income tend to respond more toward quality of life issues. The latter may help in understanding the recent loss of several important measures, as pro-development publicity campaigns have focussed on the negative impact of such initiatives on jobs and the economy.

Implications of Growth Management Movement

What are the future implications of the growth management movement?

1. Frustrated citizens will continue to pass anti-growth measures, which, by coming together so closely in space and time, may establish a critical mass and sharply alter the region's economy. Columnist George Will writes about the third time Dorothy Parker attempted suicide; a friend said, "You know, Dottie, if you keep this up, you are going to make yourself sick!"
2. Measures may pressure local citizens and officials into a coalition to demand a state-wide growth initiative.

3. In response to success in anti-growth measures of the opposition, developers and investment interests could pressure Sacramento into taking land use decision-making power away from local government. Already, several areas are regulated by state commissions and not local officials, including California's coastal area, San Francisco's Bay area, and the Lake Tahoe basin.

Whatever the precise form that administration will take, it must have a regional-scale view of controlling the situation. Orange County's economy is linked to the surrounding region; its problems are part of the general problems within the region. That is, questions of traffic, of air quality, of housing affordability, and jobs-housing balance may effectively be addressed only on a regional basis. Unfortunately, the Byzantine structure of local government, which may have adequately addressed the needs of the nineteenth century city, cannot cope with the demands of our present metropolitan areas.

What is needed are: an effective realignment of decision-making towards the regional level; and an inclusive dialogue among citizens, getting presently divergent groups working together to effect change. This will entail much political selflessness and courage on the part of political leaders. At present, that is weak, and the dialogue is nonexistent. Senator Bergeson's bill, SB 969, proposes changes in the re-

sponsibility of agencies such as SCAG to promote greater collaborative problem solving and stronger working relationships within regions; the bill is not succeeding. The reasons are common ones within the debate: political turf battles among local jurisdictions; century-old vested interests, familiar with present administrative procedures, that see insecurity with change; and the need to address the accountability issue in any new regional administration, e.g., who will make the appointments? how will funding responsibilities be shared?

The ultimate motivator will be the citizens themselves. Do we have the vision and perseverance to compel government officials to make those tough decisions, ones that in many ways are counter to some cherished beliefs such as "home rule"? Do we have a vision? Without one, our decision-making becomes one of reactive crisis management. As the present situation proves, if we cannot control the course of development, then we will be a victim of it. The question is whether we will continue to be swept along like a piece of straw in a strong current. One sign of social maturation is the ability to plan for change while being sensitive to rational management, environmental issues, and social inclusiveness. The combined efforts of all segments of our region at attaining mutually agreed upon goals will show what stage of maturity we have reached. □

Fellowships in the History of Cartography

A limited number of short-term fellowships are available for research in the American Geographical Society Collection of rare atlases, maps, books, pamphlets, and periodicals.

Fellowships in the History of Cartography and related subjects will be granted by competitive application from non-resident scholars, with awards based upon the research merits of the proposal and its relevance to the Collection.

Applications for research to be carried out in 1990 and beyond are due on March 1 and October 15 each year. Awards will be announced within sixty days of the application deadlines.

Fellowships carry a maximum stipend of \$800 per month. It is anticipated that most Fellowships will

be of one month's duration but longer research projects will be considered. They can be taken at any time throughout the year.

This opportunity is open equally to independent scholars and to researchers associated with colleges and universities. Doctoral candidates who have completed all requirements for the degree are eligible to apply.

An application form should be requested from J. B. Harley, Director, Office for Map History, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53201. Telephone (414) 229-4101.

Scholars are encouraged to consider dual applications for research projects in the AGS Collection and the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography in the Newberry Library Chicago. Dual applicants should attach a copy of their Newberry Library application to their application for the AGS Collection Fellowship.

ADVANCING BY DEGREES

by

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University of California, Santa Barbara

Some years ago, there was a Booth cartoon in *The New Yorker* in which a wizened ringleader and a little old lady are shown seated on the edge of a circus ring, with behind them in the ring a toppled-over elephant and tipped-over circular stand of the type on which elephants are wont to balance; the dejected ringleader is saying to the lady something on the order of, "Sometimes I think we're making progress and sometimes we don't seem to be getting anywhere at all." This is approximately the way I was feeling about two years ago, when I discovered that "my" advisor in the Geography Department at the University of Denver had left the department, and furthermore and far more importantly that although the department felt an obligation to me (since I had taken about fifty fairly expensive credits with them) no one in the department was at all interested in my dissertation topic, upon which I had done considerable research. It further developed that because I had taken about a year and a half off (to pay for the car I needed to do such things as drive from my place of residence to DU - I'd discovered I could not simultaneously pay tuition and pay for a car), and because of a faculty retirement and my advisor leaving, no one in the department believed they knew me very well. In addition, the person who had been my advisor had apparently left abruptly - effectively just prior to the beginning of the department's busiest quarter (and he had taught some of the big introductory classes), - and had thus left some ill-feeling behind him, which it was difficult for the remaining faculty members (feeling as they did that they were tidying up after him) not to visit upon me. All of this was frankly and expeditiously put forward to me by the head of the department. And what it all meant was that: a) the department had no time to work with me fall quarter; b) I would need a reconstituted committee, with a new advisor (which the department chair took care of for me); c) I would need a new dissertation topic; and d) I would need to take classes with members of the committee, in all likelihood more class hours that

were required for the degree - and at \$250 per credit hour. In the winter of 1988, the committee and I got together, and after a few meetings and conversations (not all of which were entirely amicable, since the faculty had pretty much been dragged into being on the committee), we came up with an excellent dissertation topic - basically the geography of interlibrary loan, a subject in which OCLC flatteringly indicated sufficient interest to pay my way out to OCLC and to give me some of their very talented staff's time for a week or more, as needed. So after a bad patch of about five months, matters seemed to be going quite well - as far as geography was concerned. Back at the office, I was in the process of discovering to my dismay that, while I could do the work, I did not particularly care for high-level administrative work. This was especially unfortunate in light of the fact that the reason I was working on a doctorate was so that I could go into just exactly that - high-level map library administration. It was at this point that I realized my doctoral program was in serious trouble, and I cannot overemphasize how serious. Doctoral work is expensive not just financially but also psychologically and emotionally - it requires a major commitment of time and of concentration - and for me to discover that my reason for getting into the program in the first place had evanesced was a severe blow. Also at about this time, I did not care for what was happening in the library in which I was working, and several excellent positions had opened in map librarianship, for all of which I soon applied.

Came the summer, and I still had not put together sufficient reason for me to continue on with the doctorate, and had in fact discovered one big reason why not - namely that researching and writing on a topic that three other persons selected was nowhere nearly as much to my taste as researching a topic selected solely by me. And at about this time, I was offered a position by UCSB, which I felt to be an excellent one, and definitely a step up from the position I held at Mines. It was at this point that I exited stage left (actually west) from the doctoral program.

The major point here is that you need to be sure in your own mind exactly why you are going after the doctorate; and then you need to be sure you want to do the kind of work for which the doctorate will fit you. Do you think you would like to teach? Do some first, before you start on the expensive road to the PhD. Administration? Be clear in your mind as to what is entailed; recognize that high-level administration is just that, with relatively little time for maps or research (this latter was the part I especially did not

like - I particularly enjoy organizing a collection - God save the mark, I even like to catalog - and researching and writing on a topic), and that administrators are paid well because they earn every penny by the aggravation they go through. Beyond that, I do want to encourage you seriously to consider PhD. work; I emphasize the word "seriously." Know what you're getting into, and why, and how you are going to finance it. Also, try to get it done in a minimum number of years; it's difficult to maintain one's concentration on one topic (in which one may not have much interest in the first place) over a long span of years. It is worth doing, but not necessarily by everyone.

Benchmarks !

Map Librarianship Biographical News

Compiled by

Stanley D. Stevens

Harold Otness

As reported in *WAML Information Bulletin* June 1989, p. 198, the jury of *Library Literature: The Best of 1988* selected for inclusion the article by Harold Otness: "Going Plating' — Stealing Maps From Libraries" that had been published in the August 1988 *WAML Information Bulletin* (a presentation given at the WAML Meeting held at Cal Tech).

We have also been informed by Professor Bill Katz (School of Information Science and Policy, State University of New York at Albany), editor of *Reference and Information Services: A Reader* that Harold's article will be included in the fourth edition (Scarecrow Press, late 1990 or early 1991). "It corresponds, too, to articles cited for excellence in my revised 6th edition of *Introduction to Reference Work* (McGraw Hill)." □

Diane Garner

Diane Garner, Head, Documents and Maps Section, Pattee Library, Pennsylvania State University was named as the fifth recipient of *Government Publications Review's* Bernard M. Fry Award at the American's Annual Conference.

The prize-winning article, Garner's, "The Information Policy of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development," appeared in *Government Publications Review*, Vol. 15 (September/October 1988): 421-437.

The recipient of the award is selected by an independent review board for the best article appearing in *Government Publications Review* during the preceding year. The award is named in honor of the Founding Editor of *Government Publications Review*. This year's winner received a plaque and \$500 presented by Pergamon Press. □

Andrew and Minnie Modelski

Andy Modelski, Acquisitions Librarian, and Minnie Modelski, Atlas and Map Cataloger, both at the Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress, have retired in Charlottesville, Va. □

Sheila Dowd

The University of California at Berkeley was home base for one of WAML's Founders, Sheila Dowd. It was as Map Librarian at UCB that she hosted the 1966 meeting of West Coast map librarians to explore the possibility of creating an organization devoted to the interests of those map librarians in the Western States. She subsequently became the Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development at UCB.

Sheila has recently retired. Friends may reach her at 2718 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, CA 94708. □

Clara Egli LeGear

"Take a map and travel with it" — that was Clara Egli LeGear's response to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington when he asked her what advice she would give to young people interested in maps and geography.

Dr. Billington, John Wolter, Chief of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, and other staff members paid tribute to Mrs. LeGear for her 74 years of service to the Library of Congress at the Division's Christmas party last December.

Mrs. LeGear, now 92, has spent a lifetime involved in almost all aspects of map librarianship — cataloging, reference, acquisitions, bibliography, and administration — in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division.

Soon to be published by the Library of Congress is Mrs. LeGear's "Comprehensive Author List," Volume 9 in the *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, her eighth major publication. The author list includes full name and birth and death dates of the authors or compilers of the 18,435 geographical atlases described in the first eight volumes (1909-1974) of the *List of Geographical Atlases*.

Clara LeGear joined the Library of Congress as a typist and clerical assistant in December 1914. Eleven months later she transferred to the Division of Maps, then under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division since its creation in 1897, when the Library of Congress moved from the Capitol into its new building across the street.

During her first 35 years, Mrs. LeGear served in a variety of positions, including cataloger, reference librarian, assistant chief (1931-1945), and librarian in charge of cartographic acquisitions. During that time she also continued her education, obtaining an A.B. degree in library science from George Washington University and a master's degree in 1936.

After the Second World War, Mrs. LeGear relinquished her administrative duties in order to devote full time to writing and bibliographic activities. Her first major publication was a manual on the care and preservation of cartographic materials, *Maps: Their Care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries* (1949), which quickly became a standard reference work in the field of map librarianship.

With the official designation of bibliographer, she resumed work on a bibliography of atlases in the Library of Congress that had been started by her former Chief, Philip Lee Phillips, completing volume 5 of *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, in 1958. Earlier she produced a two-volume work, *United States Atlases, 1950-1953*. She also continued work on the Division's card file of bibliographic citations to cartographic literature, which was eventually published by G.K. Hall as *The Bibliography of Cartography* (5 vol., 1973).

Retirement from the Library after 47 years of service in 1961 did not put an end to her productivity. Appointed Library of Congress honorary consultant in historical cartography, she went on to complete volumes 6, 7, and 8 of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, and continued compiling the *Bibliography of Cartography* until a full-time bibliographer was appointed in 1969.

Although she concluded her official association with the Division in 1972 after 58 years with the Library, she returned to the Division on a periodic basis, completing the comprehensive author list, an index for the complete *A List of Geographical Atlases*.

As a result of her extremely long and productive career, Mrs. LeGear has received extensive national and international recognition and numerous awards from professional and cartographic organizations. When she received the Honors Award of the Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division in 1957, the citation recognized her "as patron saint to anyone interested in historical cartography; as a source of advice and counsel to all; as author of many of the bibles of the profession...; and especially ... for the very gracious modesty with which all of these things have [been] accomplished."

Two years after her retirement from the Library of Congress, in 1963, Mrs. LeGear received the Library's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award.

Mrs. LeGear was accompanied to the Geography and Map Division Christmas party by her husband of 50 years, Russell LeGear, who retired from the Library after 34 years as a descriptive cataloger.

[Adapted from the *LC Information Bulletin* (vol. 48, no. 15, April 10, 1989, pp. 141-142), written by Helen Dalrymple and Ronald Grim.] □

Larry Cruse and Stanley Stevens

[MicroCartography Standard Published]

The Association for Information and Image Management (formerly known as the National Microfilm Association, and the National Micrographics Association) has published its Standard for Information and Image Management — *Recommended Practice for Microphotography of Cartographic Materials* [ANSI/AIIM MS37-1988] [ISBN 0-89258-141-7 February 1989].

The 23-page recommended practice covers negative-to-positive and direct positive camera microphotography using color and black-and-white film to record maps, charts, and related graphic products and documents.

This Standard was, beginning in mid-1974, formulated by a committee (Microphotography of Carto-

graphic Materials) of the AIIM Standards Board. It was approved on August 5, 1988.

The publication of this recommendation renders it as *the* micrographics industry National Standard. It is automatically submitted to the International Organization for Standardization for consideration as the ISO international standard.

The recommended practice is designed to meet the special requirements for microfilming cartographic materials. The unique characteristics of some maps and related products may include large format size, symbols, and notations which greatly vary in type-face design, size, color, and base material. Because of these unique characteristics, microfilming cartographic materials may require the use of low reduction ratios to maintain the highest possible line definition and enlargement or blowback capability. The Standard provides a practice for single image 105 mm microfiche to accommodate the need to film maps with these characteristics. For maps that can be reproduced at higher reduction ratios the Standard provides a recommended practice for 35 mm microfilm and multiple image 105 mm microfiche.

The committee responsible for development of this Standard included two WAML Members, Larry Cruse, UC San Diego, and Stanley Stevens, UC Santa Cruz. □

Stanley D. Stevens Awarded Honorary Lifetime Membership in WAML

by

Peter L. Stark
President, WAML

On May 11, 1989, shortly after the WAML Executive Board met and before the opening gavel sounded on our Spring 1989 meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, then President Linda Newman polled Executive Board members on the subject of awarding Stanley D. Stevens an honorary lifetime membership in WAML. Board members (except Stan, of course) unanimously approved the proposal and decided that the award would be made at an appropriate time during our upcoming Fall Meeting at the University of California, Irvine, by the President.

I felt quite fortunate to be the President at the Irvine meeting because the honor of awarding a lifetime membership to Stanley Stevens fell to me. In Irvine on September 7, 1989, upon completion of the Executive Board's report, I presented Stan his lifetime membership certificate, printed and framed by Harold Otness, on behalf of a grateful WAML membership. No award could possibly be given with more unanimity of the WAML membership than an award to Stan. Knowing this and the fact that Stan himself is a quiet and understated person, the presentation was brief and to the point.

Before presenting Stan with his award, I offered some of my thoughts on what conditions are necessary for a strong, healthy organization to exist and to prosper. These are fundamental:

1. meetings animated with a spirit of professionalism and camaraderie;
2. efficient methods of communication among the membership;
3. encouragement of individual initiative by the group as a whole;
4. having the financial resources that will enable the organization to fulfill its goals and objectives.

In all these areas key to the ongoing health of WAML, you will find Stan Stevens. We know of his service as the first WAML President; his attendance at all WAML meetings since 1966; thirteen years as *Information Bulletin* Editor; nineteen years (and still counting) as IB Production Manager; Editor and producer of all eleven WAML Occasional Papers (with two more now in progress); his long tenure as WAML Treasurer/Business Manager/Membership Manager; and his extremely welcoming, friendly, quietly competent, and understated personality.

WAML has not awarded honorary lifetime memberships liberally. As WAML's third honorary lifetime member, Stan follows Roy V. Boswell and Edward P. Thatcher. Stan can now enjoy free copies of the *Information Bulletin* and each Occasional Paper hereafter produced by our organization.

We can never fully thank Stan for his entire record of service and achievement. However, we hope that this award of honorary lifetime membership will serve, at least partially, as recognition of WAML's corporate debt to Stanley D. Stevens.

On behalf of the WAML membership, present and future, congratulations and thank you, Stan! □

MEETING REPORTS

Cartographic Users Advisory Council

January 12, 1989, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

Present: Donna Koepp and Alice Hudson representing ALA-MAGERT; Richard Fox and Jim Gillispie representing ALA-GODORT; Connie Wick and Charlotte Derksen representing GIS; John Sutherland representing SLAG&M; Linda Newman and Riley Moffat representing WAML; Dan Seldin representing NACIS; Karl Proehl and Dick Stephens were excused.

The morning was taken up with a business meeting at which time liaisons reported on their progress with their various assigned agencies. Donna Koepp reported that DMA plans to begin shipping maps again. Alice Hudson's contacts at TVA thought the agency may be closing up its mapping operation. According to Jim Gillispie, GPO's distribution problems this past year are being solved, and NOS maps are coming. John Sutherland disclosed that Wetlands plans to distribute its maps on microfiche; they are anxious to get their material in the depository program. Connie Wick described a new earthquake database from HGDC available through an 800 number. It includes 600 million earthquakes, 2000 BC to present. Data on a quake is online in 2 days and a map is produced with each search. Charlotte Derksen reported that USGS is still having trouble with distributing OFRs out of Denver; they suggest reordering after two months. Linda Newman warned that David Meier can no longer function as our contact at BLM; there is concern that though BLM maps are on the shipping lists, they are not actually arriving. Richard Fox says that Sue Jordan at the Soil Conservation Service is enthusiastic; nevertheless, SCS's 1,400 new maps each year have limited print runs with no automatic distribution, and are presently available through individual state offices. There is a new contact at the State Department's Office of the Geographer: Karen DeVito of the Cartography Division. Riley Moffat reported that the NOS depository program is off and running. CUAC's contact at CIA, Mr. Holly Byrne, cautioned that the agency probably will not reissue the public sales catalog; libraries will have to deal with GPO, DOCEX and NTIS, which have drastically increased prices. The page-size general reference map series will continue to be active, but the summary map series is inactive.

After lunch the Council heard reports from the liaisons regarding the associations they represent. Concerns that were brought up include the possibility of another national atlas, giving Professional Paper 1200 a separate item number and speeding up its publication schedule, and how Title 44 plans to deal with electronic information. David Cobb will represent map-library interests at the Depository Library Council meeting in October of 1989.

Under new business, Larry Carver will talk about the Geographic Reference Information Network that is being developed for RLG. There is concern that as CUAC grows, it will become more than one chairperson can manage. Linda and Jim will look at the Constitution to see about adding offices such as a chair-elect, a secretary, and a Washington liaison to help set up the annual meeting.

CUAC adjourned for a tour of LCG&M, and then reconvened at dinner. Other concerns, discussed over dinner, were the high cost of BGN gazetteers and the role of CUAC and its contacts.

January 13

The first presenter was Sue Jordan of SCS. SCS is planning to digitize the soils layer nationwide. Maps are printed in small press runs, and the only automatic distribution outside the agency is to LCG&M and National Archives. Requests need to be made to individual state offices. SCS is currently producing about 1,400 new maps per year. In the future SCS would like to use 1:12,000 quarter quads for their base.

The next presenter was Eric Dohrmann from DMA's Combat Support Center. He handles cartographic and production questions and Charles Monroe handles distribution questions. Eric indicated that 5,000 of DMA's 66,000 sheet titles are available for public sale. DMA Public Sale Catalogs will be depository items; they will cover topographic, aeronautical, and nautical maps and BGN gazetteers. Many sheets in the TPC series will now be offered for sale and for deposit; JOGs will not be available. DMA nautical charts are updated periodically but period varies from six months to six years. Eric can be reached at (202) 227-3380 and distribution questions can be handled through (800) 826-0342.

A featured presenter was Mr. Holly Byrne for the CIA. He gave some background on map production and distribution at CIA. CIA's role is to support the

intelligence needs of the U.S. intelligence community. How much is released to the public depends to some extent on the mood of the administration. The CIA under Turner/Carter was open and a number of cartographic products became depository items. The Casey/Reagan administration cut back on public distribution of CIA publications. The public sale catalog was stopped by Casey in the early 1980s, and unclassified maps were transferred to NTIS for distribution. NTIS has established an outrageously high price structure. Other maps and atlases are still available through GPO and DOCEX. The popular summary-map program is just about dead; new issues of these maps coming through GPO or DOCEX are reprints, not revisions. The CIA Public Affairs Office has put together a catalog of unclassified materials, *CIA Maps and Publications Released to the Public: January 1988*, which is available from them (703/351-2053), but which CUAC would like to see in the depository program, hopefully with some modifications such as adding scale and size to the descriptions.

Bernadine Hoduski reported that a complete analysis of JCP will be finished soon. Census disk #2 has been received by 143 libraries. Then Sheila McGarr of GPO reported that relations between USGS and GPO continue to be harmonious. The county map series will be broken out from one item to fifty items. NOS chart distribution has merged with GPO on October 1, 1988, and charts are coming out. Libraries need to stamp NOS charts as "Not for Navigation," to avoid liability for accidents. A contract has been let to eliminate the two-year backlog of microfiche; as a result, 6,000,000 microfiche will be going out. The 1990 Census is producing 90,000 maps, which CUAC would like to see on CD-ROM rather than microfiche. Sheila indicated that the DMA map project has not gone well. GPO plans to resurvey library interest in DMA maps, using the NOS survey as a model, with illustrations and description; it came out on May 15, 1989.

After lunch, Larry Carver of UCSB demonstrated the Geo-Referenced Information Network (GRIM), which RLG is working on and with which he is assisting. It will catalog and retrieve spatial information, and will include maps and imagery. It will be accessible through a bibliographic utility, such as RLIN, or through a stand-alone work station. The first phase of design is now complete.

John Aaron of USGS's Office of Scientific Publications reported that interest in geologic maps is high,

and the Survey is producing about 300 geologic maps per year, with 300 additional maps over the next five years. Gary North of USGS's National Mapping Division reported that all the Survey's NCIC offices and PIOs will be commingling into what will be called *Earth Science Information Centers (ESIC)*. Frank Ouseley of USGS displayed a mock-up for a new sixteen-page Presidential Atlas, using National Atlas plates to show presidential elections up through 1988; it will come out in a special mailing. Charlie Bennett of USGS said that one way to tell if a new map is truly revised or merely a reprint is to check to see if the datum is the new 1983 North American datum, which indicates revisions at least up to that date. All the state indexes and catalogs are prepared, along with new indexes to the U.S./Mexico border maps and published satellite images. During 1988, USGS published 3,373 map titles and shipped 900,000 sheets to libraries. An index to APSRS (Aerial Photography Summary Record System) on CD-ROM was demonstrated. It holds 2,375,000 records, retrievable through nine fields. Joan Sandoz demonstrated a diskette that indexes the *USGS New Publications*. It holds 69,000 titles, including 26,000 maps.

At 4:30 p.m. CUAC wrapped up. The following agency assignments were made:

Jim Gillispie's successor: GPO, JCP
 John Sutherland: Wetlands, NOAA
 Karl Proehl: Forest Service
 Linda Newman: BLM
 Richard Fox: LC, SCS, State, BGN
 Dan Seldin: FEMA, HUD
 Donna Koepp: DMA
 Connie Wick: NGDC, NASA
 Alice Hudson: TVA, UN, EPA
 Dick Stephens: Census
 Charlotte Derksen: USGS
 Riley Moffat: CIA

Charlotte Derksen, Chair, will follow up with Don Fossedahl and Sheila McGarr to see if GPO will host CUAC next spring.

For additional information about Federal Agencies & their cartographic products, see pp. 40-41.

MAPPING AMERICA

The theme of the eighth annual International Symposium of the International Map Collectors Society (IMCOS) will be MAPPING AMERICA. Sponsored by the Washington Map Society, the Symposium will be held October 1-4, 1990 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Highlights include presentations of professional papers by eminent speakers, tours of major map depositories in the nation's capital, a Map Fair (October 1 & 2), a Map Auction (October 3), receptions, and a banquet.

The Library of Congress will be the site of the presentations of professional papers, a reception on October 2, and of tours of its Geography and Map Division and of its conservation facilities. The program includes papers on the dealer, collector, and institutional curator aspects of the antiquarian map trade by Donald Cresswell, Seymour Schwartz, and Ed Dahl, respectively; *Charting the Great Lakes*, by John A. Wolter; *Designing a Capital City: L'Enfant and the Planning of Washington*, by Richard W. Stephenson; *The Bodleian Copperplate Maps of the Americas*, by Helen Wallis and Pearce Grove; *Des Barres and the Atlantic Neptune*, by Christopher Terrell; and *The Maps of Columbus and the Great Discoveries*, by Kenneth Nebenzahl. Professor John Brian Harley, coeditor of the History of Cartography project at the University of Wisconsin, will be the banquet speaker; his topic will be *Reading between the Lines of a Map*.

There will also be visits to the National Archives, the National Geographic Society, and to George Washington University.

Until May 1, 1990, the registration fee for the Symposium is \$95 (\$75 for accompanying persons) and covers all Symposium events. After May 1, the fee is \$115 (\$95 for accompanying persons). Early registration is advised.

A special conference rate (\$95 per room, single or double, plus 9.5% tax) has been arranged at the Westpark Hotel in the Rosslyn section of Arlington, Virginia. The hotel will be the site of the Map Fair, the Map Auction, and of a get-acquainted reception on the opening night of the Symposium. Located just across the Potomac River from historic Georgetown, the hotel features three restaurants; parking and local phone calls are free as is the use of the hotel's swimming pool, sauna, and exercise room. Symposium participants should reserve their rooms early. Convenient transportation between the hotel and the Library of Congress is provided by direct Metrorail (underground) connection.

For additional information contact Eric W. Wolf, 6300 Waterway Drive, Falls Church, VA 22044, or Malcolm R. Young, Whyr Farm, Winterbourne Bassett, Swindon, Wiltshire SN4 9QE, England.

CONVENTIONS

Are you hosting a forthcoming convention? especially a WAML one? Please let your IB Editor know your plans (no matter how preliminary), so that prospective attendees will be able to plan well ahead.

August 17-24, 1989 14th International Cartographic Conference, Budapest; the preliminary programme noted papers on automation in cartography, GIS, remote sensing, national atlases, maps in the classroom, maps for tourism, map-production technology, and maps for organizing agricultural and water resource management. These are excellent conferences; the problem is that papers are seldom published in a volume.

September 20-23, 1989 International Map Dealers Association, Kansas City. Bill Hunt (Maplink, Santa Barbara) will report on this.

October 11-14, 1989 North American Cartographic Information Society, Ann Arbor; sessions on cartographic design, atlases, ethics, maps and libraries.. Diana Rivera, NACIS Program Chair, University Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI 48824-1048.

October 16-18, 1989 Geographic Information Systems, second national conference, San Francisco; new frontiers in digital cartography and spatial analysis, and GIS initiatives within the Federal government. USPDI, Geographic Information Systems Conference, 1734 Elton Road, Suite 221, Silver Spring MD 20903-1700.

November 6-9, 1989 Geological Society of America, St. Louis. GSA Meeting Department, POBox 9140, Boulder Co 80301.

November 7, 1989 An Introduction to the TIGER System and Applications, Columbia MO; last of three put on by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

November 7-9, 1989 Geoscience Mapping Towards the 21st Century, Canberra; 1989 research symposium sponsored by the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. Australian Con-

vention and Travel Services Pty Ltd, GPO Box 2200, Canberra, ACT 2601.

November 7-9, 1989 Developing Geographic Mapping and Analysis Systems, Madison WI. A course (no. 0123 W S C O N S N) offered at the University of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Center, 702 Landgon Street, Madison 53706.

November 12-15, 1989 NCGA Mapping & Geographic Information Systems '89, Westin Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles.. Features special status reports of operation database for petroleum GIS, geographic standards forum, keynote address from National Geographic Society staff member. National Computer Graphics Association, 2722 Merri-lee Drive, Suite 200, Fairfax VA 22031 (703/698-9600)

November 19, 1989 Committee on Southern Map Librarians (COSMAL) of the Southeastern Division Association of American Geographers (SEDAGG), Charleston, West Virginia; eighth Workshop on Map Libraries, held as a pre-conference. Topic is "Enduser Computer Cartography in Map Collections," with a presentation by Patrick McGlamery (U of Connecticut), followed by a panel discussion. There will be presentations by Charles Bennett (USGS Map Distribution) and Russel Guy (Geoscience Resources), plus papers on West Virginia mapping. For further information - Dr. Helen Armstrong, Map Library, 110 Marston Science Library, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.

January 5-9 (or thereabouts), 1990 American Library Association, Midwinter meeting, Chicago. At this point, the MAGERT conference hotel seems to be the Talbot. For further information: Brent Allison, Map Room, Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455.

Spring 1990 TIGER meeting for University of California Libraries. Object is to figure out how to deal with TIGER data in digital form in most effective way. Planning is being done by UCSB Library staff; persons involved are Stella Bentley (AUL-Collections), Larry Carver (Map and Imagery Lab),

and Mary Larsgaard (Map and Imagery Lab). For further information: M. Larsgaard, MIL, Library, UCSB, Santa Barbara 93106 (805/961-4049)

March 16, 1990 Annual Spring Conference of the Government Publications Librarians of New England, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; topic is 1990 Census. For further information - Jim Walsh, O'Neill Library, Boston College, Chestnut Hill MA 02167

March 18-23, 1990 ACSM/ASPRS annual meeting, Denver; conference for users and vendors of products and services for surveying, geodesy, land information systems, GIS, automated mapping/facilities management (AM/FM), energy mapping and defense mapping. Ronald Wolbach, 10420 Glennon Drive, Lakewood CO 80226.

March 22-23, 1990 WAML Spring meeting, University of Arizona, Tucson. Extracurricular activities will include a tour of the outstanding Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and a southern Arizona style Western or Mexican dinner. Temperatures will probably be in the low 80s when the rest of the country is freezing! Those interested in giving a paper should submit titles to Charley Seavey (Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721) or Jack Mount (Map Room, University Library, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721).

June 24-29, 1990 4th International Conference on Geoscience Information, Ottawa; five key themes are placing a value on information, information handling with digital and analog systems, database construction and management, managing collections and archives (conservation and preservation), and strategies for improving the flow of information. For further information - David Reade, Secretary-Treasurer, GeoInfo IV, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E8.

September 13-15, 1990
WAML Fall Meeting, Denver CO.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The U.S. Geological Survey and the

Colorado School of Mines will serve as co-hosts for the 1990 Fall meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries. The meeting will be held in Denver, Colorado, September 13-15, 1990. A field trip is planned for Saturday, September 15, to spectacular Rocky Mountain National Park, accompanied by a presentation at Park headquarters. 1990 is the 75th birthday for the Park.

Anyone wishing to present a paper at the meeting should submit title and abstract by April 1, 1990. Papers will be accepted on all topics related to map librarianship. One session will focus on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), their construction and use. We encourage papers on the Rocky Mountain region, its maps and geography. Presentations should be 20-30 minutes in length. Please indicate any special equipment that will be required for paper presentation. Exhibitors are welcome; contact Cheryl Sund to reserve space.

Submit abstracts to: Cheryl Sund, Map Librarian, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25046, Federal Center MS-914, Denver CO 80225 (303/236-1002).

September 17-21, 1990 Global and Environmental Monitoring - Interpretation of Photographic and Remote Sensing Data, Victoria, B.C. Frank Hegyi, President, Commission VII, ISPRS, 1450 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8W 3E7.

Spring (probably March) 1991 WAML, University of California at Santa Barbara. Larry Carver, Mary Larsgaard, and Bill Hunt are presently planning a meeting dealing mainly with spatial data in digital form, with a possibility of a one-day pre-conference workshop on the topic. Let us hear from you about your special interests and needs in dealing with digital data, by your photocopying this page, answering the questions below, and mailing to: Map and Imagery Lab, Library, University of California, Santa Barbara 93106; (805)961-4049 to speak to Larry or Mary.

1. What computer-mapping system (including GIS's) do you think will be of most use to your clients in coping with digital data?
a. CD-ROM products, user-friendly, where, within certain limits, a patron may construct a map to suit his needs;

- b. digital tape products
- i. with software to manipulate data, but requiring some level of computer literacy;
 - ii. user writes or supplies own software;
 - iii. diskette products, such as PCGlobe.
2. Which of the following pieces of equipment does your library presently have, or intend to acquire in the next three years? (CIRCLE) pc CD drive Computer with tape drive plotter digitizing tablet other
3. What information concerning geographic data in digital form would be of the most use to you? (You might want to write on the back of the photocopy to answer this one and the next two)
4. What is your experience in working with digital data?
5. What do you most want and need to learn about in working with digital data?
6. What computer-mapping activities are occurring elsewhere on your campus or in your library?

September 23-October 1, 1991 15th International Cartographic Conference, Bournemouth; theme is "Mapping the Nations," in honor of the 200th anniversary of the British Ordnance Survey, with subthemes of modern cartographic technology, design and marketing, and the history of cartography. For further information - I.D. Kember, Organising Secretary for ICA, 16 Highlands, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4HP, England.

Fall, 1992 WAML, Hawaii. Riley Moffat says:

Start saving your pocket change for WAML's 25th anniversary meeting in Hawaii in the fall of 1992. Let me know your time preferences between Labor Day and Thanksgiving. Right now I'm looking at our traditional day and a half of meeting split between BYU in Laie and Bishop Museum in Honolulu. I'd like to plan a full-day field trip to the Big Island to check out the volcanoes; right now I think we could do that for about \$80 per person. Besides hearing about local mapping projects I'd like to see some reminiscences in honor of our silver anniversary or reviews of the profession. Expect plenty of food, fun, and sun. (Division of Learning Resources, Brigham Young University, Box 1966, Laie HI 96762; 808/293-3850).

□

NEWS

Publications

The Library of the University of Texas at El Paso is developing holdings in onomastics, specializing in Latin American names. A brochure about holdings that should be included may be obtained from: Lurline H. Coltharp, 4263 Ridgecrest, El Paso TX 79902.

FREE from the Trade Commission of Norway (825 Third Avenue, NY 10022) is a new booklet on cartographic services called "Cartographic Equipment and Services." This includes information on twelve companies, including the new Norwegian Mapping Authority.

The Map Library of the British Library has an exhibit, "What Use is a Map?" (2 March 1989 to 31 December 1990) and will send a one-page writeup on it; Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. [Stan Stevens, who saw the exhibit in March 1989, has the Catalog that describes each item in the exhibit. He is willing to loan the Catalog. See address on *IB* masthead.]

Mapline (no. 54, June 1989) notes on pp. 7-9 that the Newberry Library has begun to acquire Rand McNally & Company's entire archive of its printed works. On page 13, it is noted that a Terra Cognita Television series is being planned by Kevin Kaufman, a member of the History of Cartography publication project team headquartered at the University of Wisconsin, Madison; the first part is called, "The Mapping of America." Preliminary support has come from USGS.

In the *IGU Bulletin* (39, 1989, no. 1), there are several snippets of interest - - the cartography section may not be included in future editions of *Orbis geographicus* (pp. 50-51); - the *IGU Global Database Planning Project* is discussed on pp. 72-76. The Project is concerned with the problems of constructing and maintaining databases at global scales. □

TRADING POST

Available free:

Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, December 1974 (#98) through June 1980 (#120). Contact the WAML *IB* Executive Editor.

Phil Hoehn (Map Library, University Library, University of California, Berkeley 94720; 415/642-4940) had a few months ago sheets from two sheets which he would be willing to contribute to any library

needing them to fill out a set:

1. Ryukyu-rhetto 1:25,000 (AMS L891).
Sheet 3626IINE
2. United States. Army. 64th Engineer Base. Topographic Battalion. Okinawa 1:4,800.
- index + 196, 197, 208, 209

If you'd like to be on the mailing list for the BYU Map Collection's acquisitions list, get in touch with: Richard Soares, Map Librarian, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo UT 84602.

NEWS

Federal Agencies

Census Bureau

The Bureau will not provide corrections to TIGER maps after the census is taken; the Bureau believes it is not its mandate to create new data products and that a revised TIGER file would be just that. (From APDU Newsletter 13(3):1, April 1989)

Defense Mapping Agency

Paraphrased from Laserdisk, July 1989, p. 96-97: DMA is planning on publish about 400-500 CD titles in 1989 (equal in number to the total commercially available CD titles!). Because some data is restricted, not all will be available to the public. The three series to be issued will be:

1. Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED): 1-degree map cells combined into 6-degree blocks; users may examine elevations from several perspectives; probably 40-45 disks, instead of the 85 necessary to cover the Earth, since DMA lacks some data; DMA hopes to release by fall 1989;

2. Digital Features Analysis Data (DFAD): shows graphic features such as center line of roads or rivers; displays in polygonal format; DMA hopes to begin production by the end of 1989, but there are some problems with converting data;

3. ARC Digital Raster Graphics: raster images of maps in red, green and blue; images are projected onto equal-arc format, thus providing seamless data; 100-micron-per-inch resolution; one or two maps per 600M CD disk.

Library of Congress

Exhibition at LC celebrates history of geologic mapping; "The Earth Revealed: Aspects of Geologic Mapping" opened on July 11, on the B level of the Madison building, outside the Geography and Map

Division Reading Room; it will be on display through January 7, 1990. Ralph Ehrenberg, assistant chief of LCG&M, is the curator.

Government Printing Office

Administrative Notes for 8/21/89 has a fair amount on maps - see especially pp. 7-15, which list maps available to depositories.

For those libraries that have GPO on SilverPlatter - you have access to a healthy number of maps - about 22,000.

USGS

The FLICC Newsletter (Spring 1989, no. 148:8-9) has an article on the USGS library, focussing on the use of automation. Along the way, it notes that the Reston library has 311,000 sheets.

USGS is investigating the possibility of converting its primary topographic map series (7.5) from the 1927 North American datum (NAD 27) to the 1983 North American datum (NAD 83). The new datum is an updated longitude-latitude grid based on a recomputation of the geoid, from a variety of instrumental readings no available fifty years ago. The position of a single point is different on each datum. While the new datum is more accurate, making a change to it will not be easy, since USGS already has more than 55,000 sheets in the old version. An experimental map available in both datums is #37122-H5-TF-024, Experimental Edition, San Rafael CA quadrangle, 1988; price is \$2.50. It may be ordered from USGS, Public Enquiry Office, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park CA 94025.

USGS has given numbers to all the old unnumbered Open-File reports and maps; if you call up the USGS/ Denver books and open-file section and give them the author, title, and year of an unnumbered one, they will provide you with the number.

USGS has produced a 7.5-minute quadrangle with a portion of the San Diego Harbor shown as depicted on the standard line map and on a new SPOT image map. SPOT data were merged from the 10m and 20m channels by the EROS Data Center. The line map was revised in 1985 while the SPOT data was recorded in 1986. Both are USGS products printed back-to-back at 1:24,000-scale, and titled "Point Loma (32117-F2-SI-024)." Order from USGS Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver 80225. \$7.00.

USGS is proposing dropping the two-tier building category presently used (Class 1: primarily used for

human activity; Class 2: primarily used for storage, machinery, or animals). It has become increasingly difficult to make this distinction with more primary mapping and revisions being done from aerial photography. Landmark buildings would continue to be identified by unique symbols or labels. Comments were to be in by 7/15/89 to Chief of the Office of Technical Management, USGS, 510 National Center, Reston 22092 (703/648-4566).

A Massachusetts firm is recycling old topos, by transforming them into legal-sized envelopes called Topolopes. Boxes of 500 are \$25/box plus shipping; New England Cartographics, POB 369, Amherst MA 01004 (413/253-7415).

National Ocean Survey

NOS is planning for the production of future nautical charts to be metric. The offshore and coastal charts that now give depths in fathoms will be converted to meters first, and those in feet and fathoms will be retained until total conversion is complete. There are no definite plans as to what time or what areas of the nation will be converted first.

State Department

An ambitious mapping program, being explored as a cooperative effort between U.S. government and industry and as a joint U.S./Soviet mapping project, has been introduced to coincide with the International Space Year 1992 and the Columbus quinquennial. The Columbus Discovery Project, introduced by the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM), calls for the use of Landsat data to create maps of the world's developing countries. The maps would be created by institutions throughout the U.S. The U.S. State Department would present sets of 1:250,000 Landsat Thematic Mapper maps to the ambassadors of developing nations. (From Professional Surveyor, July/August 1989)

For additional information about Federal Agencies & their cartographic products, see pp. 34-35.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

Spring Meeting

Vancouver, B.C.

May 11-12, 1989

Minutes: Executive Board meeting 11 May
by Dale Steele, WAML Secretary 1988/89

President Linda Newman called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

In attendance were:

Linda Newman	- President
Peter Stark	- Vice President / President-elect
Dale Steele	- Secretary
Stan Stevens	- Treasurer
Herb Fox	- Treasurer-elect
Rich Soares	- Business manager
Sue Trevitt-Clark	- Nominations Committee chair
Rosanna Miller	- Membership / Hospitality Committee chair
Larry Cruse	- <i>Information Bulletin</i> editor

The minutes of the last executive board meeting were approved as published in the IB.

Election procedures were discussed in light of the recent election to amend the constitution. The Board delegated to the Nominations Committee responsibility for election functions.

Stan Stevens reported on the Association's finances. Microfiling of Occasional Papers and the IB were also discussed. Herb Fox mentioned that many organizations have an audit done by an audit committee when their books are transferred from one treasurer to another. The Board discussed the formation of a committee to audit the books when, in subsequent years, the WAML books are transferred from one Treasurer to another.

The Board authorized the treasurer-elect to purchase a Macintosh personal computer for use in that office, because the previous treasurer has been using his own. He was authorized to spend approximately \$2,700.

Stevens reported that Rich Soares transferred back issues of the IB and the stock of Occasional Papers to Provo. Soares reported he is doing various projects to promote sales of the OPs.

The Nominating Committee was in the process of preparing a slate of candidates for Vice President / President-elect and Secretary. As a matter of practice, the Board decided the Committee should prepare a slate of candidates by the end of the spring meeting. The ballots should be mailed shortly thereafter so they can be returned 30 June.

Stevens presented a revised membership flyer. The Board authorized him to print and distribute it.

The Board voted to let Lifetime Members have the same privileges as Individual Members.

The Board also decided to drop from the IB mailing list people who fail to renew their memberships. They will receive one issue after their membership expires as an additional renewal reminder.

Larry Cruse reported on the transition of IB editorship to Mary Larsgaard.

Linda Newman said WAML's delegates to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Organizations supported its goals. She invited people interested in learning about CCISO to read Stevens' report in the IB. Stevens is convener of the first general meeting of these organizations.

The schedule of future meetings is:

Fall	1989	- Irvine, CA
Spring	1990	- Tucson, AZ
Fall	1990	- Denver
Spring	1991	- Santa Barbara
Fall	1991	- Chico
Spring	1992	- San Francisco
Fall	1992	- 25th Anniversary meeting - Hawaii

Members were invited to share comments for or against meeting in Hawaii, with any member of the Executive Board.

Carol Collier, who was to host the Fall 1990 meeting at Laramie, WY, withdrew the invitation as a result of personal and professional circumstances. Several alternate sites were contacted. The meeting is now scheduled for Denver.

The Board voted not to charge vendors for exhibit space at conferences, but expects them to register for the conference.

Julie Rinaldi has been appointed WAML's delegate to the Geoscience Information Society.

Honoraria for IB editorships were reviewed. The schedule is:

IB editor - \$300
 IB book review editor - \$300
 IB microforms editor - \$300
 IB publisher/production manager - \$450
 IB New Mapping of Western North America editor - \$50.

Stevens asked the Board's sentiment about offering one of WAML's founders, Sheila Dowd, an Honorary Life membership on the occasion of her retirement. The subject of Honorary membership bestowal was discussed.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

Minutes, Business Meeting, 11 May 1989.

President Newman called the business meeting to order and asked attendees to introduce themselves. She then called for corrections to the minutes of the previous business meeting as they were published in the IB. None were offered.

Dale Steele, Secretary, read the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. He also read an invitation to the Tucson meeting from staff at the University of Arizona.

Stan Stevens, Treasurer, reported the state of the Association's Treasury.

President Newman next reviewed the roster of committee chairmanships. Committee chairs in attendance reported the activities of their committees. President Newman also reviewed the list of WAML delegates to other organizations (SLA G&M; ALA MAGERT; ACML; etc.)

Newman briefly reported on WAML's delegation to the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Organizations and invited people wanting to know more to read Stevens' report in the IB.

Newman mentioned various items that had been discussed at the Cartographic Users Advisory Committee meeting, especially regarding DMA products.

Harold Otness updated a previous presentation by reporting that a known book thief was again wanted. Stevens reported that Otness' paper "Going Plating" was selected as one of the best papers in librarianship in 1989 and would be published in a Best of Library Literature anthology.

President Newman thanked Frances Woodward and Maureen Wilson for hosting the meeting. The meeting then adjourned to the Sounding Board.

ATTENDANCE AT MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Name; Institution; Phone/E-Mail/Fax

Dale Steele

Az Dept. of Lib, Arch. & Pub. Rec
(602)542-4343 / (602)542-4500

Rosanna Miller

Arizona State University
(602)965-3582

Frances Woodward

Univ. of British Columbia - Sp. Coll.
(604)228-2521 / (604)228-6465

Bill Hunt

Maplink
(805)965-4402

Sylvie Amezcua

Maplink

Janet Collins

Western Washington Univ.
(206)676-3272

Christine Ziegler

University of Arizona
(602)621-2597

Harold Otness

Southern Oregon State College
(503)482-6445

Greg Armento

Cal. State - Long Beach
(213)985-4367 / JCSS703 @ CCS

Barbara Haner

UC-Riverside
(714)787-3511

Stan Stevens

UC-Santa Cruz
(408)459-2364 / SDSMAPS@UCSC /
(408)459-8206

Elizabeth Winroth

Oregon Historical Society
(503)222-1741

Ron Whistance-Smith

University of Alberta
(403)492-4760

Rich Soares

Brigham Young University
(801)378-6179

Jim Bolt

Family History Library
Salt Lake City
(801)240-4984

Linda Newman

University of Nevada - Reno
(702)784-6596

Walker Willingham

Eastern Washington E.
(206)842-4166

Jerry Hogan

Central Washington University
(509)963-1541

Nancy Wildin

Seattle Public Library
(206)386-4627

Muriel Strickland

San Diego State University
(619)594-5650

Connie Manson

Wash. Div. of Geology & Earth Res.
(206)459-6373

Helen Clark

University of Calgary
(403)492-5969

Herb Fox

Cal. State - Fresno
(209)294-2405

Linda Zellmer

University of Wyoming
(307)766-2633

Isabella Hopkins

U.S. Geological Survey
(303)236-1010

Barbara Cox

University of Utah
(801)581-7533/BCOX@Utahlib

Charlotte Derksen

Stanford University
(415)723-1093

Joseph K. Herro

Stanford University
(415)725-1103

Maureen Wilson

Univ. of British Col. - Map Library
(604)228-6191

Anke Gray

Univ. of Washington-Map Collection
(206)543-9392

Jenny Marie Johnson

Univ. of Washington-Map Collection
(206)543-9392

Glen Isaac

British Col.-Archives & Records Svc.
(604)387-2985

Ken Scadden

National Archives - New Zealand

Carolyn Martin

University of Oregon Map Library
(503)686-3051

Brian Phillips

Simon Fraser University Library
(604)291-4359

Jack Corse

Simon Fraser University Library
(604)291-4656

Jack Joyce

ITMB Publishing, Ltd., Vancouver
(604)687-3320

Larry Cruse

UC-San Diego Map Section
(619)534-1248/LCRUSE@UCSD

Susan Trevitt-Clark

University of Oregon Map Library
(503)688-3051

John Kawula

University of Idaho
(208)885-6235

Steve Hiller

University of Washington
(206)543-5071

Julie Hoff

Arizona State University
(602)965-3582

Iain Taylor

Athabasca University
(403)429-2226

Peter L. Stark

University of Oregon
(503)686-3051

Joanne M. Perry

Oregon State University
(503)754-2971

Minutes
WAML Executive Board Meeting
September 7, 1989
recorded by Julie Hoff, WAML Secretary

President Stark called the meeting to order at 9:00 am. In attendance were:

- Peter Stark - President
- Linda Newman - Past President
- Janet Collins - Vice President/President-elect
- Julie Hoff - Secretary
- Stan Stevens - Past Treasurer
- Herb Fox - Treasurer
- Richard Soares - Business Manager
- Michael Noga - Publications Chair
- Larry Cruse - Microforms Subcommittee
- Julia Gelfand - Membership/Hospitality Committee
- J.K. Herro - Membership/Hospitality Committee

The minutes of the last executive board meeting were approved as published in the *Information Bulletin*.

President Stark read the list of current Executive Board members and liaisons. He announced that openings were available on the Publications Committee and the Membership/Hospitality Committee.

The President instructed the Board members to prepare drafts of their job descriptions, outlining the duties of each executive office, and to submit them to the President before the Tucson meeting. The descriptions will be discussed at the next executive meeting.

Julia Gelfand read the Membership/Hospitality Committee report submitted by Rosanna Miller. The 1989-1990 membership drive will focus on government documents librarians within the principal region and map librarians in Texas. Non-members attending conferences will also be encouraged to join. WAML meetings will be promoted in other professional library publications.

Larry Cruse suggested that if individuals hold multiple memberships, perhaps the professional organizations could cooperate in offering discounted memberships.

The schedule of future meetings is:

Spring 1990	Tucson, AZ	March 22-23
Fall 1990	Denver, CO	Sept. 13-14
Spring 1991	Santa Barbara	CA
Fall 1991	Chico, CA	(tentative)
Spring 1992	San Francisco, CA	
Fall 1992	Hawaii	- 25th Anniversary

President Stark reported that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives has proposed a joint meeting with WAML for June 1992 in Banff, Alberta. The Board noted that it may be difficult for WAML members to attend because of the fall meet in Hawaii the same year. Stan Stevens said that ACMLA was unaware of the WAML meeting in Vancouver, and would have liked to participate in a joint meeting there. President Stark will confer with the ACMLA president to coordinate a possible later date, perhaps during the next ACMLLA west coast meeting.

Honoraria issues were discussed; amounts were finalized as follows:

IB Editor	\$400
IB Production manager	\$300
IB Book Review Editor	\$300
LB Microform Editor	\$300
O.P. Editor	\$150
—(appointed by Exec. committee on Ad Hoc basis; this is not a permanent position)	
IB New Mapping of Western North America Editor	\$50

A computer and software were purchased for the Business Manager's use; honoraria for the Business Manager was also discussed.

Herb Fox, Treasurer, gave a preliminary financial and membership report. Membership is expected to remain stable. The treasurer is working on sending out membership dues reminders on a regular schedule.

Michael Noga reported on the Geo Science Publication Subcommittee's activities. The first "Occasional Disc" publication of the subcommittee is the California Geologic Map Index, arranged by quadrangle. The disc is compatible with IBM and Macintosh microcomputers.

The Publications Advisory Committee will work with the IB Production staff in getting Occasional Paper

#12 published. They will investigate having both hard cover and soft cover copies produced.

Richard Soares gave the Business Manager's report. The Business Manager and the Treasurer are working together to coordinate institutional subscriptions handled through vendors, and in sending out billing reminders. Soares pointed out that individual memberships should be sent to the treasurer and not the business manager.

The IB microfiche project is moving ahead. The fiche will be produced at Brigham Young University and will consist of a set of 20 fiche (one volume per fiche). Soares is also exploring the possibility of microproduction of a seven volume, 19th century world gazetteer.

Stan Stevens, IB Production Manager, gave the financial report, noting income from memberships and IB subscriptions and IB production expenses. He said that there is a surplus balance of about \$2500 per year available for special projects. Stevens proposed contracting a private company to deliver overseas IB subscriptions to insure more timely delivery. He also suggested sending the Canadian IBs first class. The extra cost for overseas and Canadian mailings would be covered by an increase in the overseas rate from \$3 to \$5. The Board authorized Stevens to make arrangements with the company to handle overseas deliveries.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 pm.

**Minutes
WAML Business Meeting
September 7, 1989
recorded by Julie Hoff, WAML Secretary**

President Stark called the Business Meeting to order at 3:15 pm. On behalf of WAML he thanked Julia Gelfand for her efforts in hosting the meeting. Julie Hoff, Secretary, read the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. She thanked Bill Hunt of MapLink and Jody Bristow of WAC Corporation for their support and contributions. She also read the announcements and call for papers for the Spring Meeting in Tucson and the Fall 1990 meeting in Denver.

Herb Fox, Treasurer, discussed the membership and treasurer reports. He provided meeting attendees

with copies of the preliminary treasurer's report.

Richard Soares, Business Manager, reported on the various publication projects. Michael Noga, Publications Chair, reported on the microfiche publication projects.

President Stark then announced that an Honorary Lifetime Membership has been awarded to Stanley Stevens. Stark said that Stevens has been active in WAML for the last 22 years and has served the organization in a variety of functions. Stevens was presented with a commemorative plaque. He is the third recipient of an Honorary Lifetime Membership.

The liaison reports were given for MAGERT, SLA and ACMLA. After the liaison reports, the meeting adjourned to Sounding Board.

REGISTRANTS
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES
ANNUAL FALL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 7-9, 1989
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

Greg Armento
California State University, Long Beach

Mary Lou Arpaia
University California, Riverside, Horticulture Ext.

Charlene Baldwin
University of Arizona, Tucson, Maps

Roger Berry
University of California, Irvine, Special Collections

Rodrigo Cardenas
Tijuana, Baja, Mexico

Carl Chafin
Tombstone Research Foundation

Chris Cockraft
South Bay Reference Center, Torrance

Janet Collins
Western Washington University

Kay Collins
University of California, Irvine, Government Pubs.

Jim Crooks
University of California, Irvine, Data Services

Larry Cruse
University of California, San Diego, Maps

David Deckelbaum
University of California, Los Angeles, Maps

Charlotte Derksen
Stanford University, Earth Sciences

Anna Dindal
Syracuse, NY

Herb Fox
California State University, Fresno

Julia Gelfand
University of California, Irvine, Reference

Mary Ellen Goddard
University of California, Irvine, Special Collections

Craig Gooch
So. Calif. Computer Aided Mapping Association

Barbara Haner
University of California, Riverside, Physical Sciences

Lowell Herbrandson
University of California, Irvine, Serlals

Joseph Herro
Stanford University, Earth Sciences

Phil Hoehn
University of California, Berkeley, Maps

Julie Hoff
Arizona State University, Tempe, Maps

Judy Horn
University of California, Irvine, Government Pubs.

Bill Hunt
MapLink, Inc., Santa Barbara

Jenny Johnson
University of Washington, Seattle, Maps

Christine Kollen
University of Arizona, Tucson, Maps

April Love
University of California, Irvine, Physical Sciences

Pat Lovett
University of California, Irvine, Reference

Dorothy McGarry
University of California, Los Angeles, Cataloging

Mary Martin
Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Government Docs.

James Mulvihill
Calif. State Univ., San Bernardino, Geography Dept.

Linda Newman
University of Nevada, Reno, Maps

Michael Noga
University of California, Los Angeles, Geology

Jim O'Donnell
Calif. Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Geology

Masako Ohnuki
Occidental College, Glendale, Reference

Harold Otness
Southern Oregon State College, Ashland

Sharon Pugsley
University of California, Irvine, University Archives

Katherine Rankin
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Cataloging

Margaret Renton
University of California, Irvine, Government Pubs.

Colby Riggs
University of California, Irvine, Cataloging

Anne Rimmer
University of California, Irvine, Personnel

Julie Rinaldi
University of California, Berkeley, Earth Sciences

Beverly Ryan
Calif. State University, San Bernardino, Reference

Sally Scott
University of California, Irvine, Cataloging

Charley Seavey
University of Arizona, Tucson, Graduate Library School

- Olga Shkurkin**
Vlad Shkurkin
Precise Maps of Old Western Towns, San Pablo
- Richard Soares**
Brigham Young University, Provo, Maps
- George Soete**
Univ. Calif.-San Diego, Collection Development
- Peter Stark**
University of Oregon, Eugene, Maps
- Dale Steele**
Arizona Dept. Lib., Arch. & Public Records, Phoenix
- Stan Stevens**
University of California, Santa Cruz, Maps
- Muriel Strickland**
San Diego State University, Maps
- Sonia Thelin**
OCLC, Dublin, Ohio
- Stephanie Weiner**
Western Oregon State College, Monmouth
- Ron Whistance-Smith**
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Geography Dept.
- Yvonne Wilson**
University of California, Irvine, Government Pubs.
- Robert Yoha**
Calif. Dept. Conserva., Sacramento, Field Mapping
- Linda Zellmer**
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Geology

GROUNDSWELLS

by

Mary L. Larsgaard

Occasionally there are matters in librarianship which are pervasive enough that they seem to be dealt with, disturbingly but appropriately enough, as if they were the weather - that is, everyone talks about them, but no one does anything about them, and in fact few persons ever even write about them. Following are some of my favorites in this line; do let me know about yours.

1. It is a continual complaint by librarians at conventions that relatively little travel money is available. During my non-feted excursion into higher-level library administration, I learned a bit, and I suspect the most important point was to look at a situation as a library director looks at it. And looked at from that point of view, when a librarian is granted administrative leave for a meeting, a director has already made a substantial financial commitment in the form of a librarian's salary, and in addition, the time value of the work that the librarian would normally be doing, which will not be done. Given this, it is understandable that directors are loath to part with yet more money - unless the meeting or workshop being attended provides sufficient benefits to make up for time away from the desk. This was especially borne in upon me when I was working on the seemingly endless followup work after ALA this last summer; whilst in-putting on the pc some minutes (a relatively mindless activity), I totted up all the time I had spent at ALA at meetings and all the time the followup was taking (particularly noticeable in light of how deep-stacked was my desk with tasks accumulated while I was at ALA, stacks which were in no way being diminished by my ALA work), and which work that I did was of immediate and direct benefit to the Map and Imagery Laboratory of UCSB. The latter was so depressingly smaller than I thought it would be that I quickly expanded it to the indirect benefit of the UCSB library, which was more encouraging, and from that to anything benefiting librarianship, which was everything. I was sufficiently shocked by this that I talked about it to Larry Carver - the person who is in charge of the UCSB map and imagery collection - only to discover that this matter had not escaped his attention; and he pointed out that come evaluation time, I should be able to defend my choices for use of time. What this all means is that those of us who plan conferences must work toward programs that a map librarian may with supreme confidence take to a supervisor and have the latter easily note the benefits to the library - better yet, have the supervisor see the benefits of the both the map librarian and the supervisor attending!

Perhaps you have noticed how when you are interested in a given topic, you hear about it frequently; so it is with this. In mid-August, five of us who are putting on a remote-sensing-imagery pre-conference institute at ALA in the summer of 1990 were discussing (via conference telephone call) how best to express the content of the pre-conference in its title, so that persons who would find it most helpful would attend. At some point during this discussion, one of

our number said something on the order of our needing to state the content in such a way that department heads would see that the institute would present information that they needed. She was so right. What we need to aim for is programs that will enable the attendees better to run their map collections. This leads nicely into my next groundswell, which is:

2. presenting the cartographic-materials (cm) collection in such a way that it has a large, active number of supporters. As space becomes more and more valuable and scarce in our respective libraries, cm collections will have to be able to prove that they are actively used and need to be in centralized quarters. Saying that the cm collection has to be on low-level floors because of the weight of the cases will not be sufficient reason in future to have prime space - if indeed it ever was. Over the last five years or so, one hears increasingly of collections going into deep storage or its equivalent, largely, one suspects, because of lack of space and the high cost of building and land. We each need to concentrate on building up client support. First, we need to believe that what we have is an important source of information which many disciplines need (Note: this is written from an academic-library point of view; I think public libraries have a much tougher time of doing this, in that their audiences are not usually so well defined - in academia, our audiences are very nearly captive - so I would certainly appreciate hearing from persons working in public libraries on this point). Then we need to find out what the audience needs and - here's the tough part - have it available to them, even if (especially if?) we think some of it is fairly silly or at any rate not readily comprehensible. I may say, at this point, that the part about going out to meet our audience and finding out what they need - instead of doing what I have always done in the past, attempting to divine needs by past experience and by talking to those persons who make it to the map room on their own - makes this very shy librarian quake in her tennis shoes. And I agree that many faculty members take the attitude (quite rightfully) that selection is the library's problem; in this case, I think we need to find out about their classes and their research, and figure out selection on our own. At the same time, I think we need to know what the overall thrust of a department is, in order to determine how best to meet that department's needs, and I expect that is something about which almost any faculty member would be happy to discourse. It does also seem that our asking merely, "What do you need to support your studies?" is a question fated to fail - after all, the field of publication in all its variant forms is our problem, not theirs.

Once one finds out what is needed, then one needs to proceed with:

3. long-range planning. Mainly lip-service, and not much of that, appears to be paid to this in library science literature that I have read over the past twenty years. We need to plan at least five years in advance; we need to sit down (that's the easy part) and write out long-range plans - map things out, if you will - so that we know at least where we think we're headed. Certainly it is true that long-range plans are educated guesswork; but without them, we are truly at the mercy of the whims of chance, and the machinations of those who have planned.

4. This last groundswell I am actually seeing persons writing about, in some cases just wringing their hands, but encouragingly often doing more than that - and this is the recognition and the moving upon the recognition that digital data is an extremely important form of information transfer and that libraries need to deal with and in it. The author of an article called "The unintended revolution," in *College and Research Libraries* of January 1989 (volume 50, number 1), says it well on p. 39:

Finally, and most important, academic librarians should be attempting now to define the roles they want libraries and librarians to play, because if they do not, others will define those roles for them. Librarians should seize the initiative to take advantage of opportunities the new technologies are presenting them to make the restructured library a major force in the university's new information environment.

Another author, on p. 288 of *LRTS* (volume 33, number 3) says straight out what is implied above:

What electronic information is doing for universities and libraries is creating a new paradigm.

Suzanne Cates Dodson, in the same *LRTS* issue, on p. 253 of her article on "The reproduction of library materials: 1988 in review," talks about digital paper (not printer paper, as I initially thought, but a new medium) and its almost unbelievable storage capacity, which:

prompted Bernard Williams to suggest as a possible news item for the future: "Thief breaks into British Library and takes entire stock; police are anxious to question motorcyclist seen leaving the premises..."

It seems likely that in the spring of 1990 there will be a meeting of University of California maps and documents librarians (plus any other interested parties) to grapple with how to deal with TIGER data. It's a good start. □

cARTography/cARTe-DECO

After staggering from my mailbox to my apartment with one day's worth of mail-order catalogs (and I never would have made it without assistance had I not had twenty years of muscles from hauling atlases), I collapsed on the couch and began going through them (it's true - librarians will read anything - it's like a compulsion). I quickly discovered that 'tis the season to be worldly, or at least to give some reasonable facsimile of the world to your loved ones or yourself. Horchow (POB 620048, Dallas TX 75262-0048), Trifles (POB 620050, Dallas TX 75262-0050), and SGF (POB 620047, Dallas Tx 75262-0047) would each be pleased to sell a **globe Christmas-tree ornament** - prices vary from about \$13 to about \$15, so be a careful shopper. Both Horchow and Trifles (not surprisingly, considering the similarities in their addresses) have a variant on the **globe-liquor-cabinet sphere** (\$200 and \$250 respectively); Rand McNally is selling the most elegant of this ilk, at 41" high and a measly \$380 (POB 1697, Skoki IL 60076; they now have an entire holiday catalog). **Lamps** also - either a pseudo-old globe as the standard (\$80; Grand Finale, POB 620049, Dallas TX 75262-0049), or (relatively) current nautical charts as a shade (\$239; Touch of Class, Huntingburg IN 47542). It is obvious that as the petroleum companies went bellyup, the mail order companies moved in to their old offices. But it is appropriately enough the Nature Company (POB 2310, Berkeley CA 94702) that goes hogwild - globes, natch, but how about a **watch with a hologram globe face** (\$59)? And if you want a **globe with glass** - er, class - try Waterford's version (13" x 6", \$2,560; 19" x 10", \$9,850). Hammacher Schlemmer (9180 LeSaint Drive, Fairfield OH 45014) has a "**floating**" **antique-look globe** (electromagnets do the trick) for a mere \$154.50. Moving out of globes and into clothes, Horchow is selling the **Tyvek white jacket** with the world printed on it (Bill Hunt of MapLink sells these at Pacific Travellers, his Santa Barbara outlet); according to a note from Sue Trevitt-Clark, InterArts of Cambridge MA are responsible for producing this wearable cartography. International Malé (2800 Midway Drive, POB 85043, San Diego CA 92138-9135) would like to sell us a "**navigator crew**," with antique-look tinted **cotton sheeting map** on jersey (\$50). The Haack Geographisch-Kartographischer **Kalender for 1990** (19.80DM) is now available from VEB Hermann Haack (Justus-Perthes-Strasse 1-9, Gotha DDR-5800, German Democratic Republic); check with teNeues Publishing Company (15 East 76th Street, New York NY 10021) and see if they have an "**Old Maps 1990**" calendar (last year's was \$22.95);

and the Nature Company has a weekly calendar and atlas in one for \$17.95. For your desk, Conde Nast's Traveler (Dept. 465484, POB 10850, Des Moines IA 50336) had a traveler file (with antique-type exterior, surprise, surprise; price blurred on photocopy of order form). Eximious (1000 Green Bay Road, Winnetka IL 60093-1722) brings to our notice **His and Her maps of London** (a measly \$8.95 each). For the next issue - we fight our way out of cARTe-DECO and into cARTography.

PRESERVATION

In *LRTS*, volume 33, number 3, Karl Longstreth (Head, Map Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) has an article entitled "The preservation of library materials in 1988: a review of the literature" (pp. 217-26), on p. 220 of which he notes:

Until mass deacidification is more generally practiced, reformatting will remain as the principal way to save the content of materials. While rigorous standards exist for the production of 'archival quality' microfilm, the preservation of this film presents unique problems.

The September 1989 *American Libraries* has on p. 721 a brief article by George Cunha on "LC's deacidification process leased to chemical giant; costs to be \$6-\$10/book."

Elizabeth Mangan (Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540) is talking to a firm concerning the production by that firm of perforated labels for map cases; obviously the size of the label area in different makers' map cases is of interest, and she would like to know if anyone has large numbers of cases other than Hamilton and Stacor.

EMPLOYMENT

Map Librarian (new position),

University of Tennessee Library (Jill Keally, Personnel Librarian, 1015 Volunteer Boulevard, Knoxville TN 37996-1000). Review of applications will begin September 1, 1989, and will continue until the position is filled. Responsible for managing the operations of the map collection (over 350,000 maps) located in the Hoskins branch library. Required qualifications: ALA-accredited MLS degree; effective oral and written communications skills; a good public service attitude; and evidence of ability to work well with faculty, students, and staff; minimum of two years professional (post-MLS) library experience in public services, preferably in an academic library. Salary \$25,000 minimum.

Assistant Map Librarian

Serves as Assistant Map Librarian under the general direction of the Head, Map Collection and Cartographic Information Services, participating in service programs and processing cartographic materials. Provides reference service in the Map Collection and Cartographic Information Services unit; assists users of cartographic materials. Processes and catalogs maps; assigns work as appropriate to student assistants in this area. Assists in establishing cataloging policies and procedures for cartographic materials; organizes cataloging workflow.

The **University of Washington Libraries'** Map Collection and Cartographic Information Services unit is the major collection of cartographic materials in the Pacific Northwest. It is a state affiliate for the United States Geological Survey's Earth Sciences Information Center and the state-regional map depository. Holdings include over 230,000 maps, 51,000 aerial photographs and 3,000 volumes.

Qualifications: Graduate degree from a program accredited by the American Library Association required. Knowledge of

current cataloging rules, automated cataloging processes, and Library of Congress cataloging practices and classification required; cataloging experience in an academic library, especially map cataloging experience, desirable. Academic degree or coursework in geography, cartography, or related area preferred. Aptitude/ability to work with cartographic materials preferred.

Salary: \$21,000 minimum. Starting salary dependent on background and experience. Twenty-four days vacation, TIAA-CREF, premium fully paid for medical, dental and life insurance plan. No state or local income tax.

Application deadline: 5:00 p.m. Friday, January 12, 1990. Send letter of application, full resume, salary requirements, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references who are knowledgeable of your qualifications for this position to: Eleanor L. Chase, Acting Personnel Librarian, University of Washington Libraries, FM-25, Seattle, Washington, 98195.

Map Librarian

Associate Librarian, **University of Michigan**. *RESPONSIBILITIES*: Plans and budgets for services and collections of the Map Library; establishes goals and policies for the collecting, housing, and use of cartographic materials, including new ventures into the area of geographic information systems; The Map Library is a unit of the Graduate Library; the map librarian reports to the head of graduate library reference. The map librarian also provides service to students, faculty, and nonuniversity inquirers. Map reference service includes providing online search services and bibliographic instruction. The map librarian also has selection responsibilities for the development and management of the Graduate Library's collections in one or more disciplines in the humanities and social sciences (geography and anthropology preferred.) *REQUIRED*: Accredited MLS; minimum 2 yrs. work experience in a research library or equivalent; degree and/or experience in geography, cartography, or closely related discipline. *DESIRED*: Exp. w/GIS, LC/AACR2 cat. practices & exp. w/database searching. Min. salary \$27,000. By Nov. 24. [see *American Libraries* Nov 89, p. 977].



Alberta

From the Maps Alberta Newsletter (vol. 15, summer 1989):

Maps Alberta (Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, Land Information Services Division, 2 Floor, North Tower, Petroleum Plaza, 9945 - 108th Street, Edmonton T5K 2G6; 403/427-7417) has a new manager, Eugene Kletke. The 1989/90 edition of the Maps Alberta catalogue is available free of charge, as is a new edition of the LISD digital products catalog. There have been price increases, mainly effective April 1.

Arizona

The Contributed Map Series of the Arizona Geological Survey replaced the Miscellaneous Map Series in January 1989; the latter title did not adequately describe the source and status of publications. The intent of the series is to provide an outlet for geologic maps produced by geologists who are not associated with the AZGS, which maps are considered to represent significant contributions to the scientific literature on the geology of Arizona. Many of these maps are from theses and dissertations and would not otherwise be readily available to the public. The maps are reproduced as blue-line copies made from Mylars provided by the authors.

The AZGS has a new publications list, including 13 new maps and reports and a detailed subject index (AZGS, 845 N. Park Avenue, #100, Tucson 85719; 602/882-4795).

California

David Lundquist, Map Librarian at UC Davis (and WAML member, of course), is featured in a May 16, 1989, article in the Sacramento Union, called, "Maps stir search for 'lost towns.' Dave's hobby of researching old towns - some that existed only in a developer's mind - makes entertaining reading.

Carlos Hagen, at UCLA, has been working on having ephemeral cartographic materials (e.g., chamber of commerce publications), vendor catalogs, and map library acquisitions lists catalogued so that they will be accessible through the online catalog, and so they may go to storage rather than being trashed.

Larry Wilcoxon, an archaeologist at UCSB, is involved

in digging out the set of Cecil DeMille's *The Ten Commandments*; the workers are mapping the site. For more information about the dig - Hollywood Heritage, POB 2586, Hollywood CA 90028 (213/874-4005).

Colorado

Rumour: The person who catalogs maps at the USGS Library in Reston will be on leave for some months, and maps will not be cataloged during her absence. The Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities (6901 Wadsworth Blvd., Arvada CO 80003) has an exhibit, "The Art of the Map, Locating the Beautiful in Maps," at which one of the maps from the Colorado School of Mines Library was exhibited.

Hawaii

The Hawaii State Mapping Advisory Committee held its annual meeting on June 22nd. Last year DMA 1:50,000 sheets were produced and distributed for the Big Island, Oahu, Kahoolawe, and the west half of Kauai; DMA has decided to complete its 1:50,000 coverage of the entire state by 1990, making Hawaii the first state to have complete coverage at that scale. USGS has a preprint of the 1989 revision of the American Samoa 1:24,000 topographical maps due out this year. There are also several interesting thematic maps in the "National Park Feasibility Study, American Samoa, July 1988 Draft," prepared by the National Park Service and the American Samoa Government. It's available from the NPS Pacific Area Office, P.O. Box 50165, Honolulu HI 96850.

Late last year, the reorganized Hawaii Office of State Planning finally put out its *Directory of Maps and Geographic Information in Hawaii*; this is a complete revision of the 1978 *Directory of Hawaii Map Sources* (put out by the Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development in 1978). The new *Directory* was compiled by Lee S. Motteler, President of Geo-Map Corporation and formerly Map and Geography Librarian at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum in Honolulu. The *Directory* describes seventy-five collections in Hawaii and includes four indexes. Riley Moffat has a supply of the *Directory*, and will send a copy to those libraries requesting a copy and enclosing a mailing label (Division of Learning Resources, Brigham Young University, POB 1966, Laie HI 96762).

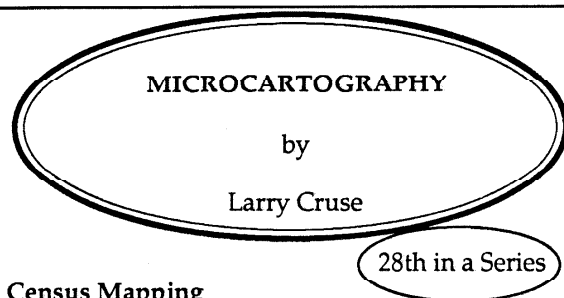
Oregon

The University of Oregon Title IIC grant in conjunction with the University of Washington is going well;

over 900 new cataloging records for Oregon state maps have been entered into OCLC to date. UO staff hope that other map libraries will find this contributed cataloging to be of use.

Washington State

The new Washington State road map is the first of the state's road maps to be produced digitally.



Census Mapping

According to the minutes from the last CUAC meeting (elsewhere in this issue), "The 1990 Census is producing 90,000 maps which CUAC would like to see on CD-ROM rather than microfiche."

Why not "on CD-ROM rather than paper"? Why should it be either/or at all? Is "CD-ROM and paper" heretical? I know we all want to appear up-to-date, but how many map librarians have installed CD-ROM graphic workstations? How many have engineering-size electrostatic printers? How many will ever have them? How does CUAC know?

The Census Bureau is currently unable to read data off the '50 Census tapes because the only operational computer of the proper type is in a Tokyo museum. Likewise, word came out in Science last summer that ca. 50% of NASA's Landsat video tapes could be played only on decks which are now obsolete. Consequence? More than half of their archive is down the tubes. Are we to conclude that the current generation of technocrats is any wiser than the generation preceding it? As a PhD in history once explained it to me at a WAML meeting, he was hired by Calcomp in part to inform corporate engineers on the retention value of their work. As he further explained, engineers are paid to create the next thing, not to preserve the last one. As a neutral observer, I question the wisdom of libraries going in absolute lockstep with the new USGS/DMA combine. I think we should circle the wagons and dwell on the implications a bit; and maybe it's time to reread Harold Otness's essay on

our current predicament. I'm reminded of the National Academy of Sciences's recommendation to the U.S. national Archives on preservation of data sets: If you plan to keep it a long time, make sure it's human-readable as well as machine-readable, and that it's on a durable medium; they recommended microfilm. Our situation is different, but not without its similarities. We keep Census maps FOREVER, many from before the time of Edison. How long will CD-ROM drives be available?

Meanwhile, our library has come to depend on the 20,000+ fiche maps of the '80 Census. They have saved us untold hours of begging Chambers of Commerce for local street maps, at about \$5 per request (that is \$20,000 x \$5 = \$100,000). We have complete coverage of most populated places in the U.S. and look forward to another automatic distribution for the '90 Census. If we get 90,000 maps this way, so much the better. It will cost us \$1,000 for storage, minimal carrying costs, and only a little aggravation in use. Patrons are generally accepting, even grateful that we can provide an excellent street map chronology of virtually every berg in the U.S. Since the fiche are probably good for 100 years, we also save on subsequent preservation.

Therefore, as an Association of Public Data Users volunteer to the Census '90, I have asked that the block level mapping be made available on microfiche, as a necessary companion to the associated data on fiche. There are several other fiche series being produced (see *Census and You*, 24(6):5, June 1989). In each instance, the data is available on CD-ROM and on microfiche; the maps should be also.

You've Filled Out The Form, Now See the Video!

Nancy M. Austin of California's Population Research Unit has a TIGER information packet available for loan. Contents include a 28-minute VHS videotape, "What Is This Thing Called TIGER?," a portfolio of printed map samples, and a number of fliers. The videotape is about as painless an introduction to the logistics and development of Census '90 mapping as there is. To borrow the packet in California, contact Ms. Austin, State Census Data Center, California Department of Finance, 1025 P Street, Sacramento CA 95814 (916/323-4008).

If your State Data Center is doing anything special like this, please relay specifics to the *IB* Editor.

□

The Santa Cruz Mountains Earthquake

by
Stanley D. Stevens

October 21 & 31, 1989; Nov. 1, 1989

Dear Colleagues:

It is my hope that by the time you read this I will have survived the October 17th earthquake of 7.1-magnitude. Since the major shock struck at 5:04 p.m. on that Tuesday we have had more than 4000 aftershocks. [While composing this letter on the 21st, I wrote:] "This afternoon I was at my computer on the third floor of our home when another aftershock hit, that time a 4.6. For the third time I dove under the adjoining desk; I don't know why, but it's a natural reaction, after all the training we've had as Californians living in "Earthquake Country."

"Yesterday [Oct. 20th, the Friday after the big one] I chose not to go to the University Library since it was closed to the public. (Some employees went to reshelve the books knocked down.) [All the books that were knocked down, primarily on the 3rd and 4th floors, have (as of today, Oct. 31st) been reshelved and all the floors are now open to the public. [An estimate of \$225,000. for repairs and replacement of shelving has been made.]"

About 5 p.m., just 72 hours after the big quake, I got a call from my boss, the Head of Reference, asking me to talk her through the Map Room to find a particular map for the Head of our Earth Sciences Board of Studies. He wanted a 1988 USGS Open-File Report map of the Loma Prieta Quadrangle, but we have not yet received that map on depository (It does show up on OCLC, but not in the USGS New Publications lists; I've ordered a paper copy since then). He wanted the map for Professor Karen McNally, Director of the Charles Richter Seismographic Laboratory on campus (she is also the Chair of our Institute of Tectonic Studies). They did find a geologic map of the area that satisfied the immediate need (but not as detailed as the 7.5' quad.)

Our UCSC earth scientists have found some unusual results of this quake, and some activity on the Zayante Fault (a tributary of the San Andreas) which was thought to be "dormant". The epicenter is now determined to be on the San Andreas Fault, four miles north and one mile east of the village of Aptos, seven miles east of Santa Cruz [Section 18, T11S, R1E

Soquel quadrangle, 7.5' topographic series] within The Forest of Nisene Marks State Park at China Ridge [from Section 30 northeast to Section 16, T10S, R1E]. My wife Carli, our three young adult children, and I were among the fortunate. We are all safe and uninjured. Carli was particularly lucky — she was in two downtown Santa Cruz locations before the quake, both locations suffered major damage and have been demolished. That afternoon she and a colleague sat in Abbott Square, between The Octagon Museum and the Cooper House [our old County Court House that had been remodeled for retail shops], and ate their lunches. Then, about 4 p.m. she stopped by the Santa Cruz Coffee Roasting Company, two doors away from the Travel Spot where she works as a travel agent. She bought two bags of coffee beans, got into her car and got home before the quake. The rescue teams later pulled two dead victims from the Coffee Roasting Company. [Her office survived without damage. Today, Oct. 31st, two weeks after the quake, her office reopened for business.] Carli does "outside sales" for Travel Spot; as an independent contractor her time is her own, handling the needs of only her clients rather than the walk-in customers. She has been volunteering in the FEMA office, set up after the quake in downtown Santa Cruz, by caring for the children of parents that come in to apply for federal assistance. They like her work so well (she had her own pre-school for eleven years) that they have hired her as Director of Child Care as long as the FEMA office is open here.

After two weeks many of us are getting back to "normal", but there are still hundreds of people homeless in Santa Cruz County (last week it was thousands). Then there are scores of business and professional people who lost their businesses and offices. Our neighbors across the street lost their business, Modern Life, in downtown Santa Cruz. There are many historic buildings lost, the famous John Steinbeck haunt in Salinas — recently known as the Caminos Hotel; the historic Cooper House in Santa Cruz (the heart of our downtown mall), and thousands of homes with serious damage or condemnation. Yesterday I loaned aerial photos and maps to an engineering firm that is designing a new building(s) to replace the destroyed Moss Landing Marine Laboratory.

On Saturday, October 28th, I retrieved several hundred maps from the Hihn Building in downtown Santa Cruz. I took some risk in entering the downtown area, fenced-off with cyclone fencing, (I signed two waivers that I would not prosecute either the

City of Santa Cruz or the owner of the Hihn Building) in order to save from the wrecking-ball a collection of historic maps that would have otherwise been lost. Also, I am still awaiting word on the fate of the Pacific Western Bank building in downtown Santa Cruz, across the street from our famous Cooper House. The archives and collections, as well as the administrative offices, of the Santa Cruz County Historical Trust (of which I am a Member of the Board of Trustees). The building was (last time I looked) still standing, but it is structurally unsafe to enter. Just how we are going to recover our collections is still unknown, or whether we will be permitted that risk?

[Nov. 1, 1989 10:36 p.m. resumption of work on this letter]

About 45-minutes ago, at 9:50 p.m., we experienced a 4.4 aftershock.

Some facts about what has happened here, and what continues to alter each day of our lives: The 7.1-magnitude quake broke loose on the San Andreas fault at 5:04 p.m. PDT October 17, 1989. The epicenter was 11 1/3 miles under the surface, it was located four miles north and a mile east of Aptos Village, near China Ridge in The Forest of Nisene Marks State Park, Santa Cruz County, California. This is about six miles east of my home. A thirty-mile segment of the San Andreas Fault, known as the Santa Cruz Mountains segment, ruptured. The Pacific Ocean side of the fault, including most of Santa Cruz County, slipped about 5.5 feet to the northwest. Vertical movement along the fault was about 4.25 feet.

By 9 a.m., Friday, October 27th, the U.S. Geological Survey has recorded more than 4,000 aftershocks, most of which have been too small to feel. They occur at the rate of half a dozen each hour. There have been at least 80 of mag. 3.0 or greater, including at least 21 of 4.0 or greater. Two registered 5.0 or greater.

A surprise from the quake was the number of aftershocks on the Zayante Fault, which runs southwest of and roughly parallel to the San Andreas fault. Until now, except for one of our Ph.D students who graduated a few years ago, most earth scientists thought the Zayante Fault was dormant. There are a number of other faults in the Santa Cruz area, the Ben Lomond Fault, the San Gregorio Fault, the Butano Fault, and the Sargent Fault.

All this serves to remind us that indeed we do live in Earthquake Country and we should never get so

complacent about our way of life, no matter how beautiful the area is.

The death toll, widely reported immediately after the quake to be in excess of 270, has now been tallied at 65. Minor, some might say, in relation to those that have occurred in China, Algeria, Peru, Armenia. However, this quake has been labeled as the most expensive disaster in U.S. history. I suppose that isn't saying much, since inflation makes comparisons nearly meaningless.

Yet, our greatest losses are emotional. We have lost sleep, a sense of security, thousands of dollars value in broken china, precious crystal, irreplaceable master potter's earthenware, and gifts from our wedding nearly thirty years ago. The damage to our house is more cosmetic than structural, but we will have quite a repair bill (with a deductible of \$13,500 our earthquake insurance wasn't a good investment, but all earthquake insurance is intended for a wipeout anyway.)

These events have created in me a new sense of priorities, not all of which are yet in focus. One of the continuing responsibilities to which I wish to devote more energy is the urgent need to add to our collection of earth science maps and aerial photos. We already have the most comprehensive collection of local material, but I know there will be new maps, reports, and aerial photos created that will take considerable effort to discover and acquire - in spite of a seriously reduced acquisitions budget. Part of my effort must be to raise the extra money needed to acquire new material.

—
 Postscript, Nov. 10th: I thank all of you who sent electronic messages, phoned, and wrote to express your concern for me and my family, as well as our library collections. It really warmed my heart to know that map librarianship is really a family that cares about its members. All of Santa Cruz hasn't yet recovered, it may take more than a year to just get the streets and roads back in working order. The people will take longer!

—
 Postscript, Nov. 14th: Santa Cruz is a haven for an excellent variety of auto-bumper stickers. Carli saw one today that expresses our sentiments precisely: "I love Santa Cruz in spite of its Faults." [Yes, the *IB* is also two weeks late. Sorry!]

□

Cataloging Column

by

William Studwell
Cataloging Editor

In the two essays below, Library of Congress subject headings established for geology and the application of these subject headings are viewed from two different perspectives. The first is a "macro" view by a principal cataloger who has done extensive research on subject headings. The second is a "micro" view by an experienced map cataloger who specialized in cataloging geologic maps. The reader may note that despite two different approaches to the problem, the solutions suggested - which were independently arrived at - have some definite points of concurrence.

GEOLOGIC SUBJECT HEADINGS: A MACRO VIEW AND A MICRO VIEW

by

William E. Studwell
Northern Illinois University

and

Mary L. Larsgaard
University of California, Santa Barbara

A Macro View

by

William E. Studwell

Geology is one of the disciplines which has received more than its share of poor subject-heading policy decisions by the Library of Congress. The four major problems with LC subject headings for geology are: structural inconsistency/problems; terminology inconsistency/problems; inconsistent provision for geographic subdivision; and insufficient number of headings applied. These faults can also be found in

many if not all other disciplines. A brief overview of these four troublesome areas is given below:

1. Structure:

One of the major shortcomings of LC subject heading structure is the use of inversions. Originally, inverted headings were an effort to collocate different headings under the same initial term, e.g., "Geology, Economic," "Geology, Stratigraphic," and "Geology, Structural." But such a structure suggests that the noun in all such cases is the term around which one wishes to collocate. In instances like "Chemistry, Organic," is the term of emphasis which one wants as the first element of the heading "Chemistry" or "Organic"? Also, inversions are poor structure because they are unnatural. With the exception of inverted personal names, even we librarians seldom think or act using inversions. Furthermore, because of changing policies over the years, inversion has been inconsistently established. Compare the three inverted terms given above with "Historical geology," "Engineering geology," and "Submarine geology." (Note that the last two terms are clear examples of why inversions are problematic - should "Geology" be first or should "Engineering" and "Submarine"?) Inversions are only part of the problem. There are plenty of other situations of inconsistent structure. For example, under "Iron" there are the geology-related headings, "Iron—Hydrogen content" and "Iron—Metallurgy" versus the geology-related headings, "Iron industry and trade" and "Iron mines and mining." Wouldn't it be more logical and understandable if all such headings had the structure "Iron—[subdivision]"?

2. Terminology:

The terminology of geology headings is often problematic. For example, the two headings, "Mines and mineral resources" and "Mineral industries", which contain three distinct concepts, are confusing and seem to overlap. If "Mines and mineral resources" were converted to two headings, "Mines and mining" and "Mineral resources," the

distinctions between the three concepts would be much clearer and there would be no need for explanatory notes under "Mines and mineral resources" and "Mineral industries." With the conversion, "Mines and mining" would clearly mean the places where ores are mined and the technical operations there, "Mineral resources" would clearly mean potentially retrievable minerals, and "Mineral industries" would clearly mean the economic activities connected with the minerals. In addition, the terminology after the conversion would be more consistent with related terms, e.g., "Mineral resources" with "Marine mineral resources" and "Mines and mining" with "Lead mines and mining" (or "Lead—Mines and mining").

Other examples of inconsistent terminology are "Aluminum industry and trade" versus "Aluminum oxide industry" and "Copper industry and trade" versus "Copper sulphate industry." Although semantic variations such as these probably do not adversely affect retrieval, they do reflect a lack of coordinated thinking.

3. Geographic subdivision:

One of the more puzzling problems connected with LC subject headings over the years is why some headings can be subdivided geographically and others of a similar type cannot be. Recently, LC has been converting more and more headings to allow for geographic subdivision, yet many that should be converted still have not been. Two glaring examples in geology are "Geology, Structural" and "Geology, Stratigraphic." In the majority of instances when these important concepts are used, a specific place is involved. But because the two headings cannot be subdivided by place, a second heading, "Geology—[place]," must be applied. In addition, in libraries with significant geology collections, a multitude of semi-useless headings is created because of the lack of specificity when subdivision by place is appropriate. There appears to be absolutely no valid reason for not allowing geographic subdivision under "Geology, Structural." On the other hand, "Geology, Stratigraphic" is a more complex case. Because of the presence of chronological periods, e.g., "Geology, Stratigraphic—Cenozoic," "Geology, Stratigraphic—Devonian," and "Geology, Stratigraphic—Permian," how to handle geographic subdivision is less obvious. Whether the period or the place should be the initial subdivision could be argued; this author feels that the period, which for the user is the more essential, should be first. A possible solution to this dilemma might be to convert the structure of the headings. Instead of treating the geologic periods as subdivisions, they could be converted to parenthetical

qualifiers, e.g., "Geology, Stratigraphic (Cenozoic)," "Geology, Stratigraphic (Devonian)," and "Geology, Stratigraphic (Permian)." With this change, all such headings, including the unmodified general heading "Geology, Stratigraphic," could be subdivided by place. This type of parenthetical treatment of topics is done elsewhere in LC subject headings, e.g., "Marriage," "Marriage (Adat law)," "Marriage (Islamic law)," "Marriage (Roman law)," and "Marriage (Canon law)." Ironically, though, in an inconsistent fashion, the first three terms in the marriage example can be subdivided by place while the last two cannot be.

4. Number of headings:

Perhaps the most widespread complaint about LC subject headings is the insufficient number of headings applied on cataloging records. In recent years, LC has by policy and in practice provided an increased number of headings. Within the field of geology, one useful and easy method to provide more valid headings and thereby potentially increase retrieval is to add automatically broader "secondary" headings subdivided by place whenever specific places are involved. The terms which can be used as secondary headings are the following eleven divisions of geology, plus the discipline-level term "Geology":

Engineering geology
 Geochemistry
 Geology, Economic
 Geology, Stratigraphic
 [and its historical periods]
 Geology, Structural
 Geomorphology
 Geophysics
 Mineralogy
 Paleontology
 Petrology
 Sedimentation and deposition

and so forth. For this list to be totally effective, both "Geology, Stratigraphic" (plus its various chronological periods) and "Geology, Structural" must be converted to geographic subdivision as proposed above. The broader geographically-subdivided secondary headings would always be applied even if the more specific heading is subdivided geographically. Two examples are:

Feldspar—Texas
 Mineralogy—Texas

 Limestone—Indiana
 Petrology—Indiana

When topics covering multiple divisions are involved, or for some other reason the assignment of one of the eleven division-level headings is not appropriate, the broad discipline-level term "Geology" should be applied, for example:

Glaciers—Alaska
Geology—Alaska

By applying such secondary headings under these clearly defined and controlled circumstances, a set of "gathering levels" is established. At these gathering levels, the user may quickly and readily find valid headings which may be a great asset in retrieval. There can be a multitude of reasons why the user may be unable to locate the desired material by searching under a more specific heading. The broader secondary headings are an effective safety net in such circumstances. Furthermore, persons wishing to find all materials on, for example, mineralogy in Texas without searching under every possible mineral name will have an easily available collection of relevant headings. Overall, this concept of secondary headings serving as gathering levels can be a very valuable subject retrieval device (1).

Note

1. For related materials, see:
William E. Studwell, "Subject Suggestions 2: Some Concerns Relating to Science," *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 8, no. 4 (1988).

A Micro View

by

Mary L. Larsgaard

During the ten years that I cataloged maps at the Colorado School of Mines Library, I spent a good deal of my cataloging time working with geologic maps, and - coincidentally and very fortunately - cataloging at the OCLC terminal at the same time as did the library's main cataloger, Chris Ericson. Along the way, Miss Ericson and I would occasionally express disgruntlement with LC's geology subject headings; the following is an expression in print of the major problems the two of us noted.

The largest of our concerns is the ability to subdivide an concept geographically, a need that unfortunately conflicts directly with the general LC rule that a

concept may not be subdivided by both chronology and area (although "Education—China—History—1976- " is acceptable). The most notable problem headings here, especially for map catalogers, are:

Geology, Stratigraphic
Geology, Structural

LC rules state that these two terms may not be subdivided by area, only by geologic time period (e.g., Cretaceous). This causes many map catalogers to mutter under their breaths when cataloging a tectonic map of the United States (Geology, Structural) or a set of stratigraphic columns of an area in Kansas (Geology, Stratigraphic). In neither case is the cartographic material in hand limited to one geologic time period; in both cases, it very definitely is limited by area. In order to reflect both the subject and the area, the cataloger must use two headings per item, e.g.:

Geology, Structural—Maps
Geology—United States—Maps

Geology, Stratigraphic—Charts, diagrams, etc.
Geology—Kansas—Charts, diagrams, etc.

For those using standard card catalogs, it is particularly irritating to see large, largely useless sections of "Geology, Structural" and "Geology, Stratigraphic" cards - useless because scarcely anyone ever wants to look at all the structural maps or stratigraphic sections a library possesses, while almost everyone specifies a request for cartographic material by area, which these two subject headings cannot supply. In online catalogs with component-word searching, these subject headings take up memory space that could be better used by one subject heading, e.g.:

Geology, Structural—United States—Maps
Geology, Stratigraphic—Kansas—Charts,
diagrams, etc.

Another point about which I had previously felt rather strongly was that it would be helpful if all minerals would follow the same pattern for mining, e.g.:

_____—Mines and mineral resources
_____—Ores
_____—Industry and trade.

It is amazing how educational research is. Always in the past I had muttered about LC's seeming inconsistency in assigning this sort of subject heading, and then moved on to cataloging the next in a towering

stack of maps. As I looked up about thirty minerals in LCSH, I fairly quickly divined a pattern, which seems to be that an element is not subdividable, and won't have "—Ores" or "—Mines and mineral resources" following it, unless the element name is the same as a mineral which is an ore. Mineral names are subdividable by area; elements seem not to be. Also, whether a mineral is divided "—Industry" or "—Industry and trade" depends upon the structure of mining and sales of that particular mineral, and thus is consistent only in so far as various industries are consistent; LC thus very properly reflects, rather than attempts to establish, common practice and terminology, e.g.:

Diamonds—Industry and trade
but: Amethysts

Of course, each cataloger has her favorite specific subject that she would most like to see; mine are:

Basins (Geology)—[area]
Mineralization—[area]
Oil reservoirs—[area]
[type of rock]—Mechanical properties

Generally speaking, mining terms and names for geologic basins seem to be hard to find; the latter may well be a matter of the collecting and therefore the cataloging of detailed geologic and mining materials being done mainly by the U.S. Geological Survey Library, and also the matter of LC using only geographic names established by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names, and BGN not establishing regional names in the main (although some do seem to be appearing recently in LC subject headings). For those libraries with online catalogs that use component-word searching, this is not a problem as long as the basin name appears in the title of the item. Perhaps the best way to work toward improving this situation would be to work one's way through the USGS and U.S. Bureau of Mines subject headings, and from this derive a list of headings to recommend to LC's Subject Cataloging Division. □

Remote Sensing

The latest issue of EOSAT's Landsat Data Users Notes (volume 4, number 2; June 1989) notes that EOSAT is now offering a new catalog of Landsat products and services; request from EOSAT Customer Services Department, 4300 Forbes Blvd., Lanham MD 20706 (301/552-0538). The issue also comments on the newly formed National Space Council, which met officially for the first time on May 12, and which had on its agenda a review of the future of the Landsat program; the Council voted unanimously to recommend that funding be continued for landsats 4 and 5 operations, and the completion of Landsat 6.

In PAIGH's Boletin Aereo of Enero-Marzo 1989 (no. 212), it is noted that the Directing Council of PAIGH has resolved to approve the change of Working Group on Remote Sensing to the category of Committee.

Jenny Marie Johnson reports that the APSRS CD is being updated in October, and will be distributed to libraries presently using the current CD (which is late 1988 data).

The National Institute of Standards and Technology is involved with a system that can utilize several commercial communication satellites to disseminate a time signal whose coverage will eventually be worldwide; currently, such time-signal information has been disseminated to certain areas of the Earth's surface. The experimental service was initiated recently using domestic U.S. satellites, and is to be extended. For more information: David Howe, Time and Frequency Division, NIST, Boulder CO 80303. □

NEWS

- **International Cartographic Association** news is on pp. 81-85, drawn from the *ICA Newsletter* no. 12. There are several points of interest; I'll heartlessly select just one. The *Inventory of World Topographic Mapping*, edited by Rolf Bohme, will be published by Elsevier in 3 volumes (1, western Europe, NA, Aus-

tralia, in early 1989; 2, central and SA, Africa, in late 1989; 3, eastern Europe, Asia, Pacific, Antarctica, in late 1990. For each country, name and address of national mapping organization, brief history, geodetic data, map scales and series, references, map extracts, and index sheets will be given.

ATLAS & BOOK REVIEWS

edited by

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Shanks, Thomas G.

The American Atlas: U.S. Latitudes and Longitudes, Time Changes, and Time Zones.

4th edition. San Diego, California: ACS Publications, Inc., 1987.

442 p. \$29.95 ISBN 0-917086-91-0

The International Atlas: World Latitudes, Longitudes, and Time Changes.

2nd edition. San Diego, California: ACS Publications, Inc., 1988.

426 p. \$29.95 ISBN 0-935127-03-8

The American Atlas is a peculiar work. It is not an atlas; it contains no maps. It is not a geographical dictionary; it contains no descriptions. In essence, it is a book designed for astrologers to locate their birthplace, its longitudinal distance from Greenwich, England, determine their Greenwich birth hour, and to calculate this in sidereal time. I know this may not be for you, but read on.

The American Atlas, though not intended as such, is a useful gazetteer of over 100,000 U.S. place-names. The book contains no text except for a prefatory description. Place-name arrangement is by state. In format, it is like having 50 state gazetteers in one volume. Its scope is limited in that it contains only urban areas, cities, towns, and unincorporated places. It does not list mountains, streams, farms, canyons, rivers, etc. What follows is an estimate of the number of place-names listed for the following states: Alaska, 636; California, 3600; District of Columbia, 37; Mississippi, 1590; Nevada, 309; North Dakota, 583; New York, 5460; Texas, 4900. Places are listed alphabetically with geographic coordinates presented to the minute. Each place-name is followed by a number

which represents the county of the place-name. Counties and their codes are listed at the beginning of the state.

Following the geographic coordinates is that place's longitudinal time equivalent from Greenwich. Something that might be of interest to navigators or astrologers but not particularly useful for geographers. Another table at the beginning of each state lists the various time change patterns (such as Local Mean Time, Central Standard Time, Central War Time, or Central Daylight Time) that have occurred in that state since 1883. It is an interesting table for historical purposes, but, again, not particularly useful for geographers.

No reference is made to the source of the coordinate data; however, one must assume it was gathered from Geological Survey sources. The preface does indicate that documents of the Interstate Commerce Commission were used to compile the historical time change tables. The author, Thomas G. Shanks, is described in the book jacket as the compiler and programmer of the volume.

I searched seven tiny California towns, unincorporated places, or abandoned cities to see if they would be in the gazetteer of the *National Atlas of the United States* or in *The American Atlas*. Of the seven, all were in *The American Atlas*, only three were in the *National Atlas of the United States*. So from this small test, it appears that *The American Atlas* is a good source for finding populated places in the United States.

Try not to be distracted by its astrological intent. I recommend this book for inclusion in public and academic general reference collections and for small map collections. The scope of *The American Atlas* would certainly be overshadowed by the volumes of

the Official State Gazetteers now being produced by the USGS, or by the interim "Alphabetical Listings" available from the Earth Science Information Center (formerly NCIC). But for populated places, it appears to be more detailed than the gazetteer found in the *National Atlas of the United States* (1970). Its breakdown by state is a useful and convenient source to supplement numerous other gazetteers that combine place-names in the U.S. regardless of state. The hardcover book has been bound well and the paper is of good quality.

Compiled and produced by the same person and publisher, *The International Atlas* has the same purpose and format as *The American Atlas* cited above. However, *The International Atlas* excludes U.S. place-names. It contains no maps. It is a book for astrologers to determine sidereal birth hours based on Greenwich time. Like *The American Atlas* the *International Atlas* serves as a gazetteer although less successfully than the above. Only populated places are included in this work, not streams, mountains, rivers, etc. The 100,000 place-names are arranged by nation and sometimes by geographical province or subdivision. This arrangement tends to lead one through some curious geographic arrangements. Fortunately there is an index at the rear of this volume which directs you to the right entry for a country or province. This index is also interesting in that it provides a summary of the permutations of a country's name, such as "Finland, Finnland, Republic of Finland, Suomen Tasvalta, Suomi." A bibliography at the end of the volume cites the sources used to compile the historical time change charts and, apparently, the geographical names and coordinates.

Geographic coordinates are provided down to the minute. The number of entries per country seems erratic, even when considering the size and population of a country. What follows is an estimate of the number of place-names for the following countries: China, 8250; Germany, 5700; Guatemala, 120; Haiti, 26; India, 2580; Indonesia, 1460; Italy, 4120; Mexico, 2060; Mongolia, 210; Paraguay, 120; Poland, 1030; Soviet Union, 10,750.

As a gazetteer, this book might be of interest to small and medium size reference collections, and perhaps small map collections. I do not think the country by country breakdown will be as useful to patrons as would the state breakdown detailed in *The American Atlas*. Many libraries, except smaller collections, already have detailed world gazetteers, such as *The Times Index-Gazetteer of the World*, or the U.S. Board on

Geographic Names gazetteers, which would make *The International Atlas* redundant.

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Lantis, David W., Rodney Steiner and
Arthur E. Karinen

California: The Pacific Connection

Chico, California: Creekside Pr., 1989. xi, 595 pages.
Paper \$30.00 Hardbound \$35.00
LC#: 88-14988 ISBN 0-9620015-1-1

Readers familiar with *California: Land of Contrast* by Lantis, Steiner, and Karinen (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., 1981 - Rev. 3rd ed.) will find *California: The Pacific Connection* very similar. Although retitled and issued by a new publisher, this volume is essentially the latest in a series of revisions which began in 1970. As was true of its predecessors, this edition constitutes an update rather than a major overhaul. The authors have reworked the content to provide a better reflection of California in the 1980s. Indeed, in its new updated form, the publication remains the most exhaustive regional depiction of California geographic potpourri.

The new title, though very much in line with the contemporary and fashionable trend of stressing a Pacific Rim orientation, is not an accurate indication of either the approach or content of this particular publication. Unfortunately, California's connection with the Pacific is alluded to only minimally: specifically in the forethoughts, as a subheading insert in the chapter on San Francisco and Los Angeles, and in the topical unit addressing climate. In effect, and somewhat regrettably, overall content has been neither restructured nor unified in light of a Pacific orientation.

As did its precursors, *California: The Pacific Connection* adopts a regional approach favoring description over explanation. This emphasis is immediately evident in both the content and organization of chapters. After an introductory "background" chapter, the reader is taken on an intricate--and at times exhausting--tour of California's eleven major subregions.

Loosely defined on the basis of physiographic provinces, the method of regionalization is similar to the organizational scheme utilized in regional assessments of other California geographies, including Miller and Hyslop's popular *California: The Geography of Diversity* (Palo Alto, CA: Mayfield, 1983). As if to emphasize the perceived separateness and contrasts inherent in various parts of California, no attempt is made either to bridge the subregions with transitional comments or to rationalize the random pattern in which they are discussed. The only apparent structuring is an apportioning of the eleven subregional chapters under three broad headings: Intermontane, Heartland, and Northern Highlands.

A rather brief topical selection—grouped as an overview, covering topics ranging from climate to energy—brings the publication to a close. The brevity of these topical renditions, and the fact they formerly appeared in the appendix of earlier editions, suggest their initial inclusion as an afterthought. Their upgrading probably reflects the outlook of Steiner and Karinen, who are more topically oriented than the principal writer—Lantis. As in the case of the subregional chapters, each topical analysis is presented separately, and no serious effort, beyond inference, is made to stress interconnectivity among them [i.e., the indelible role of climate and landforms in the fashioning of vegetation and soil patterns].

Despite lack of continuity between units in the overview, the content within each topical section is, in a relative sense, process oriented. This is in stark contrast with the vast majority of the publication which is heavy on content, description, and anecdotal characterizations. Indeed, *California: The Pacific Connection* holds true to a regional approach prevalent among large numbers of geographers during the 1950s and early 1960s — an approach the principal author and field researcher, David Lantis, sustained through subsequent decades. With the exception of a few newer concepts [e.g., plate tectonics, earthquake hazards] added to the topical overview, the work remains a non-pretentious "old school" geography of California.

Geographers schooled in more contemporary approaches — emphasizing process, causation, and ecology — may be disappointed with this publication's treatment of California geography. However, anyone in need of a thorough descriptive account and an unsurpassed collection of geographic information about places in California need search no further.

The format of each chapter is consistent, predictable, and easy to use. A few pages devoted to physical geography and settlement history serve as an introduction to the subregion (e.g., Central Coast, Bay Area, etc.) about to be toured. Because the introductory remarks address cultural and physical processes which have fashioned the contemporary setting only peripherally, the transition to regional depiction is abrupt. Once the transition is breached, the reader is introduced to nearly every hill and valley, town and city, crop and industry which encompass California's various subregions. The treatment is certainly "encyclopedic," an impression which in earlier editions motivated some readers to describe the work as a good "reference."

The technique of beginning each paragraph with "major" (and often highlighted) ideas while indenting subsequent detail only bolsters this "quick reference" impression. It is no surprise, given the "old school" emphasis on places and factual information, that more space is devoted to indentation than major ideas. Indeed, if used for reference, this configuration could well be advantageous, but to the serious reader it is distracting.

The question surrounding the kind and quantity of factual detail that should be presented to students poses a dilemma for all teachers of geography. What should we expect and demand from our students in terms of retention? *California: The Pacific Connection* contains enormous detail about every locality in this vast state. However, for the most part, the detail is not linked to geographical, historical, or ecological themes. Assuredly there is no consensus among educators on the best vehicle for promoting comprehension and retention, but those who rely upon texts with a thematic approach may find this publication difficult to adopt. Others may choose to provide their own themes through lecture and flesh them out with the wealth of material contained in this geographic gazette.

The writing is straight forward, informative, and stylistically unmoving. Considering the collaboration of three authors, numerous revisions, and the work's encyclopedic nature, its lack of stylistic unity and inspiration is understandable. Attempts to differentiate among authors is rendered difficult by these conditions, but the pervading influence of the senior writer is discernible.

David Lantis has devoted himself to California for half a century or more, and few individuals have

trekked the highways and lanes of the state with as much energy and devotion. Throughout the publication, Lantis inserts refreshing anecdotes and subjective characterizations which break the factual tedium and enliven the text. Similarly, the reader is relieved by the welcomed use of informational footnotes. In these, Lantis, and presumably Steiner and Karinen, free themselves from their descriptive tasks and contribute valuable subjective insights about people and landscapes. This is exemplified by the footnoted inclusion (p. 342) of divergent perceptions of urban sprawl expressed by various of Central Valley residents. In bringing notice to a statewide concern, the footnote also serves to humanize the rigid textual treatment of the Valley's endless array of towns, roads, and crops.

Illustrations for the publication consist primarily of black and white photographs and maps. Variety is not a hallmark of the maps, which appear primarily in two formats: comprehensive regional maps displaying cultural and major environmental features, and dot maps illustrating distributions of economic products [i.e., peaches, cows, etc.] The regional maps are well done in that they portray the vast array of localities discussed without undue clutter. Some distraction, however, is caused by an inordinate emphasis upon transportation arteries, whose boldness and density diminishes the aesthetic quality of some maps. From time to time the road atlas predictability of subregional illustration is interrupted by a scattering of topical maps (e.g., Industrial Districts in Los Angeles, p. 128) and figures (e.g., Central Coast Cross Section, p. 216). These are appreciated, and their relative paucity is a shortcoming of the work.

Maps and photos show a marked improvement in this edition. Selective alterations of existing maps, such as the addition of service areas to the map of the Central Valley Project (p. 335), merit praise. The adoption of a glossy format, in addition to providing a more professional look, has enhanced the visual quality of the photos and map readability. This version also exhibits some illustrative expansion. One or two additional photos have been included in every chapter and some new maps (e.g., "Hispanic Frontier Institutions") appear in the Background Section. A tiny sketch has been added, somewhat incongruently, to the tail end of each regional account.

Despite its limitations, *California: The Pacific Connection* will complement the professional and lay libraries of all California aficionados. Just as the nature of

its content has remained the same, so will the patterns of public appeal. Classroom educators will adopt or avoid it based upon traditional preferences for either the topical or regional approach. Those satisfied with *California: Land of Contrast* in the past should have little apprehension about adopting this publication. With time, however, this concern is becoming moot. A growing number of educators are concluding that the approach of Lantis, Steiner, and Karinen has outlived its usefulness as a text in the modern classroom. As a reference source, however, it has few competitors; and for this reason alone it will continue to stock the shelves of teachers.

Perhaps the most significant and undiminished appeal of this publication is as a companion to the traveller. Nearly every California place is examined in a fashion that will enhance the experience of the casual traveler curious about state environments. Indeed, *California: The Pacific Connection* now joins Gudde's *California Place Names* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969—Rev. and Enl. 3rd ed.) and the Federal Writers' Project's *California: A Guide to the Golden State* (New York: Hastings House, 1967—Rev. ed.) as my in-state travelling companions.

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Farrell, Barbara, and Aileen Desbarats (eds.) **Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: A Collection of Essays.**

Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1988.

274 p. CN 88-90119 ISBN 0-9690682-5-5 (hardcover) Can.\$35.00 0-9690682-6-3 (paperback) Can.\$25.00

This is a collection of some of the best articles that have appeared over the years in the *Proceedings* or the *Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries*. The project to republish these articles was initiated by the late Norman Nicholson, Professor of Geography at the University of Western Ontario, and has been completed by Barbara Farrell at Carleton University and Aileen Desbarats at the University of Ottawa. The result is a basic collection of articles on early

Canadian cartography, a collection that provides a useful inventory of a good deal of early Canadian mapping, an assessment of some leading cartographers, and a record of research on the early cartography of Canada.

The first article, by Richard Ruggles, is a thorough, up-to-date, general overview, accompanied by a comprehensive bibliography, of Canadian research on historical cartography. It introduces both the volume and an important corner of Canadian Studies. Ruggles' article is followed by two assessments, one by Louis Gentilcore and the other by Betty Kidd, of the relevance of early maps for historical geographers and historians. Kidd's article, written some twenty years ago, reveals the considerable shift in intellectual climate during the intervening years — the current interest in maps as particular texts that both promote and reflect power-laden discourses, was not then in the air. Concluding the first section, a short piece by Coolie Verner provides information about the Arrowsmith firm in London, England, that for years after 1795 produced the most accurate published maps of northern North America.

A second section of the book deals with coastal mapping. Cabot's likely landing, Fabian O'Dea avers, was near Cape Bonivista in northern Newfoundland. Walter K. Morrison shows how striking the accuracy of the mapping of Atlantic Canada improved between 1740 and 1775; in his phrase there was a "cartographic revolution." There are good discussions by Coolie Verner of the cartography of the North Pacific basin just before and after Cook, and by W. K. Lamb of Vancouver's instructions and procedures as, in the early 1790s, he mapped the intricate waterways of most of the northwest coast. R. W. Sandilands introduces the important topic of hydrographic surveying in British Columbia.

A third section, "Routes and Patterns of Settlement," contains four basic, annotated inventories: of the main maps of Southern Ontario between 1783 and 1867 by Marilyn Olsen; of the Ontario county atlases, by Edward Phelps; of Charles Goad's fire insurance maps, by Robert Hayward; and of printed maps of British Columbia from 1861-1866, by John Spittle.

A final section, "Survey and Resources," includes an appreciative assessment by Victor Hopwood of David Thompson's maps, and a discussion of J. O. Wheeler's innovative photo-topographical methods that underlay the Dominion Government's remarkably accurate turn-of-the-century topographic maps of the

Canadian Cordillera. Frances Woodward offers a nice survey of more than a century of mapping of the Kootenay District (southeastern British Columbia) that includes amateur efforts of men like Father De Smet (whose theology was more rigorous than his cartography) and the scientific surveys of this century. Michael Stavely enjoys the ironies of his argument that the late-19th century cartographer Alexander Murray, a Scot born and buried, was an early Canadian nationalist in Newfoundland. Some of the cartographic results of the undertaking during World War II to build a pipeline from Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River to Whitehorse are discussed in a final article by G. P. Kershaw.

This is solid if not innovative scholarship. Many articles are essential works of reference. The volume can be obtained from: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3.

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Maps Contained in the Publications of the American Bibliography, 1639 - 1819 : An Index and Checklist.

Metuchen, New Jersey : Scarecrow Press, 1988. 367 pages. \$37.50. LC: 88-31916. ISBN: 0-8108-2193-1.

The title says it all, but as a map librarian, are you familiar with the *American Bibliography*? It is a "chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States of America," within the dates cited above. The *American Bibliography* is made up of the "Evans Bibliography," 1639-1800 and the "Shaw/Shoemaker Bibliography," 1801-1819. Jim Walsh has provided the service of a convenient index to the map citations buried within the larger work and its supplements, which include some 50,000+ individual titles.

For the map library with a historical collection, or serving a strong history department on campus, this index to maps in publications will be a useful tool, complementing such titles as the American Geographical Society's *Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals* in ten volumes and two supplements (Boston : G.K. Hall, 1968-) and David Clark's *Index to Maps of the American Revolution in Books and Periodicals* (Westport, CT : Greenwood Press, 1974).

Yet, as technology changes, one must raise the question of format. In the future won't such utilitarian reference tools be better suited to manipulable computer formats? However, to be practical, for most of us, even in 1989, the *codex* serves.

For a 1988 imprint, published well into the age of slick and easy computer graphics, it is inexcusable to continue to see such shabby typography from Scarecrow, especially in a book clearly produced via computer. However eminent or useful the book, the typeface reflects ill on the content.

The supplemental indexes to the maps (by date, place of publication, personal names, book and map titles, and geographic locales) are indeed useful. But for the researcher to find the location of the original maps, and their parent materials, critical in research in the history of cartography, one must still refer to another source, either the *National Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints* (London : Mansell, 1968-1980) or the full *American Bibliography* (Evans, 1639-1800 reprint; New York : Peter Smith, 1941-1967) (Shaw/Shoemaker, 1801-1819 reprint; New York : Scarecrow Press, 1956-1966).

Despite quibbles, this is a useful addition to the rather short shelf of regional cartographic bibliographies. We must continue to build the bibliography of cartography, correcting past omissions, and creating new tools of access.

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Franzwa, Gregory M.

Maps of the Santa Fe Trail.

St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1989.

196 p. \$24.95 (hardcover): ISBN 0-935284-68-0; \$29.95 (looseleaf binder): ISBN 0-935284-69-9; LC# 89-675121

Many books have been written about the Santa Fe Trail, but very few have attempted to use detailed maps to show its actual route. Perhaps the best of those that have was *Records and maps of the old Santa Fe Trail*, by Kenyon Riddle (Raton, N.M.: Raton Daily Range, 1949), which included four maps depicting the trail in a back-cover pocket. Now Gregory Franzwa has compiled an atlas, which is undoubtedly the most detailed attempt to pinpoint the trail's location to date, and is the first to do so using base maps with the present-day road grid.

The book follows the same format as the author's *Maps of the Oregon Trail* (St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1982), with a map on the right-facing page, and index maps, commentary, and photographs (including aerial views) of ruts and significant features along the trail on the left-facing page. The pages are oriented sideways, with north toward the spine.

Maps of the Santa Fe Trail is one of four books Mr. Franzwa has authored about the Santa Fe Trail as a result of his participation in the Spring of 1988 with the National Park Service's intensive field study which pinpointed the trail's location, initiated after the Trail became incorporated into the U.S. National Historic Trail system. His other books are *Images of the Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1988), a collection of photographs taken during the study, *Impressions of the Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1988), his daily diary from the trip, and *The Santa Fe Trail Revisited* (St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1989), a comprehensive driving guide to stretches of the Trail accessible by family car.

Maps of the Santa Fe Trail includes a one-page foreword by Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of The Interior; a six-page introductory essay describing the history of the trail and the books written about it; a three-page explanation of how the trail was located and shown on the maps; two pages of advice to travellers; and then the maps showing the trail's location. The maps are followed by a three-page index of personal and place names, as well as information about trail associations and other Patrice Press books.

The primary sources for accurately locating the trail were the Kansas State Historical Society's Govern-

ment Land Office survey records from the 1850s and the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic maps. Both show the trail in great detail. Mr. Franzwa also used aerial photographs and made his own observations from the air. This turned out to be an effective technique, as the trail in some areas is virtually invisible on the ground, but quite discernable from the air. People living along the trail were also quite helpful, frequently pointing out ruts that the survey team would have otherwise missed. Several of them are third generation on the same farm or ranch where their grandparents witnessed the last days of the trail as children.

Base maps used to locate the trail are the standard county highway maps published at scale 1:126,720 (1/2" = 1 mile) by the highway departments of the states which now occupy the territory where the trail used to run. Exceptions are some of the New Mexico counties, which were mapped at scale 1:190,080 (1/3" = 1 mile), and the Kansas City metropolitan area, where 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (at scale 1:24,000 or about 2 5/8" = 1 mile) were used, since the county highway map does not show any detail inside the city limits. The author states that he considered using topo quads to show the entire trail, but the resulting volume would have been five times as large and five times as expensive.

On the maps, red lines are used on half-tone base maps to indicate the trail's route. A solid line indicates where the route is essentially invisible; short dashes indicate where the ruts are visible; and a pale red line is used to show side trails or spurs. Some maps also show routes with long dashes. This is not defined in the explanation, but, presumably, this is where a trail's exact location is conjectured. To help users interpret where the line is supposed to be, and to keep the printer honest, there are two sets of register marks left on each map. If the crosshairs do not line up precisely, it will be apparent how far the red line is off and in what direction.

The maps start tracing the trail at old Franklin, Missouri, and continue west to Dodge City, Kansas, where the trail forks. The Cimarron Cutoff is then followed west to Santa Fe. The "return trip" traces the Mountain Branch north through Raton Pass and east along the Arkansas River back to Dodge City. These maps showing the main route are interrupted by maps depicting the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge road, the Aubry Cutoff, and other spur and connecting trails. To help guide one along the desired route there are index maps to groups of trail maps and notes on

the maps themselves indicating joining maps, as well as the table of contents.

This book does have some flaws. An errata sheet insert explains corrections to six errors on the maps, but several more were found. Some maps have no accompanying text or photos. Obviously Mr. Franzwa had nothing to say about these panels, but one can't help feeling that something has been left out and wishing there was at least a notation stating "this page purposely blank," or "nothing of interest on this page."

Despite these minor problems, *Maps of the Santa Fe Trail* fills a void in Santa Fe Trail literature, because it uses detailed present-day base maps to depict the trail's location. It is recommended for any library which collects literature on the history of the West.

Jim Coombs

Southwest Missouri State University
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Reps, John W.

Saint Louis Illustrated:

Nineteenth-Century Engravings and Lithographs of a Mississippi River Metropolis.

Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989.

x, 198 p. \$38.00 ISBN 0-8262-0698-0 (alk. paper).

John Reps writes comfortable books. In them, this distinguished urban scholar and critic offers his readers the chance to leisurely peruse the many plans and pictures that artists have painted of ways American cities looked in their early days before photographers froze urban scenes on film. Then readers of Reps discover his clear, lucid prose that elaborates and illuminates how our cities were laid out and built up. This blend of images with text fuels one's imagination, encourages thought and reflection, and leads to knowledge and understanding.

For more than a quarter of a century, Reps has been making American cities more intelligible with significant descriptions and analyses of youthful town plans and views. *Saint Louis Illustrated* is the most handsome and beautifully printed of all of his publications. In it Reps has assembled over ninety pano-

ramas and bird's-eye-views of St. Louis as it appeared to artists during the Nineteenth Century and at the turn of this century. There are fifty of these views in color, each one filling whole pages that are generous in size at eleven-and-a-half inches in width and ten inches in length. An additional ten page-size black and white images and thirty-five smaller drawings reveal both the swift expansion of this river city, especially from the 1850s through the 1890s, as well as the impressive bulk and wealth of buildings that fronted the right bank of the Mississippi River and spread west into the rolling countryside.

In this volume, Reps affords students of the American city an unequalled opportunity to visually examine the physical evolution of St. Louis, one of the country's most important cities in the late Nineteenth Century. At the time of the Civil War, St. Louis was the largest city so far inland, containing 160,000 people of diverse ancestry who occupied a strategic location just below where the Missouri and Illinois Rivers emptied into the Mississippi. Chicago was only two-thirds as large as St. Louis in 1860, and as late as 1900, St. Louis, with a population of almost 600,000, still ranked as America's fourth largest city behind New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Reps demonstrates his personal attachment and respect for the river metropolis by dedicating this volume to the memory of his parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, all of whom once lived there and whose German, Swiss, Italian, Irish, and English backgrounds symbolized the mixture of Europeans who congregated at his site a century and a half ago.

Reps organized *Saint Louis Illustrated* into eight chapters arranged chronologically through the Nineteenth Century. He provides a bibliography of over 250 references, mostly about St. Louis, its artists, and their engravings and lithographs, along with an index of almost 600 names of people and places. In addition, he has compiled a valuable section noting dates of who drew, engraved or lithographed, published, and printed illustrations in this volume and what libraries and other collections hold original impressions. Further, he identifies and locates thirty-six other views of St. Louis printed between 1841 and 1904 but not illustrated in his book. Finally, the footnotes that amplify Reps' written statements indicate his meticulous search of sources, high regard for accuracy, and successful effort to achieve comprehensive coverage of his subject.

What makes reading Reps so rewarding is his ability, first, to make the artists themselves as vital and vivid

as the urban scenes they created, and second, to discuss in detail what these renditions reveal about the structures and physical evolution of cities (St. Louis) in their younger years. This aptitude of Reps' reflects not only his thorough knowledge of views and viewmakers of urban America, the title he chose for a previous book in 1984, also published by the University of Missouri Press, but also his keen understanding of how urban America has been planned and put together.

Reps devotes two chapters in this St. Louis volume to acquainting readers with John Caspar Wild and Camille N. Dry, among the most important artists responsible for creating lithographic views of American cities in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. Both Wild and Dry gravitated to the dynamic city by the river. Reps employs Wild's view of Front Street in St. Louis in 1840 to highlight the book's jacket cover. In the chapter "John Caspar Wild and St. Louis in the Early 1840s," Reps presents several handsome, page-size panoramas that Wild drew from vantage points on the Illinois side of the river and which he subsequently lithographed, printed, and published. Modern depictions of cities in photos, video, and remotely sensed images, Reps contends, lack the spirit and character of prints of the Nineteenth Century. Wild's works confirm the contrast. His views of St. Louis show, for example, unusual sensitivity and feeling for places, as he picture river boats and buildings of this growing settlement in a fresh and lifelike manner and in colors that are limpid, soft, and subtle.

In the 1870s, Camille N. Dry created the most ambitious of all American city views, a 110-sheet pictorial of St. Louis. He and his assistants presented from an aerial perspective several thousand buildings in minute detail and with remarkable accuracy. In ten full-page illustrations in the chapter, "The St. Louis of Camille N. Dry," Reps exhibits thirty-four of the plates from this extraordinary close-up of how a vigorous American city looked more than a century ago. Dry perfected his view of St. Louis from vantage points higher than anyone could reach in the last century. An artist in 1858 created the first bird's-eye depiction of the city, and these views from above enabled people to recognize at a glance different parts of cities, to perceive their functional patterns, and to visualize cities as areas, not just as skylines.

Overviews that Reps selected to trace the expansion of St. Louis in the Nineteenth Century familiarize readers with local landmarks like the original Cathed-

dral, the riverfront, the great Eads Bridge that opened in 1874, the Courthouse with its striking dome, Lafayette Park, fashionable Lucas Place, and out on the edge of the built-up area at the turn of the century, Forest Park, site for the world's fair of 1904, that celebrated the centenary of the Louisiana Purchase. These lithographs, Reps points out, also emphasize for the larger Nineteenth Century American city, first, the importance of street railways with horse-drawn carriages and their role in directing urban growth; second, the way churches dominated the skyline; and third, the extent to which businesses and industry operated in the midst of all residential districts, even ones with higher-income families.

Saint Louis Illustrated is a pleasure to read and a delightful book to look at. One hopes that, in retirement, Professor Reps will continue to bring order and understanding to America's cities through his informed interpretation of urban plans and views by artists who first enabled us to visualize our cities as a whole. What John Reps helps us to do is to understand our urban roots and see their formative elements. Such insights into our urban past gain importance as our townscapes blur further into our landscapes in the late Twentieth Century.

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Lekisch, Barbara.

Tahoe Place Names : The Origin and History of Names in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Lafayette, CA: Great West Books, 1988.
xviii, 173 pages. \$11.95 (+ sales tax, \$1.50 postage).
LC# 88-80574 ISBN 0-944220-01-0

Readers of the *Information Bulletin* should come across place names every day. They are seen on extant and historic maps, in old diaries and journals, in newspapers, in government publications, and elsewhere. And, if you readers are anything like me, you have a fascination with place names. When a new place name book appears covering a geographic region that I am interested in, my cardiovascular jumps a beat or two. So it was with *Tahoe Place Names*. A quick perusal and I thought, "This is a good, well researched book." After reading the book more carefully, my first impression has not changed.

Tahoe Place Names is a labor-of-love. Such publications are needed to fill in the gaps of books like *Nevada Place Names* by Helen S. Carlson (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1974) and *California Place Names* by Erwin G. Gudde (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969). Though Carlson's and Gudde's books fill a particular need that covers a large region listing historically important or well known names, other works detailing all names of a region are needed to present the whole story of names on the land. Like author Lekisch, I not only want to know the reasons behind a name such as Nevada, California, and Sierra Nevada, but also Jabu Lake. Gudde expressed it well in a prefatory note to the second edition of *California Place Names*: "It is up to our onomatologists, historians, geographers, and philologists to fill the gaps gradually." These kind of detailed books are being published more frequently, like *Comstock Place Names: The Names of Storey County, Nevada* by Mary B. Ansari (Reno: Camp Nevada, 1986), *Yosemite Place Names* by Peter Browning (Lafayette, CA: Great West Books, 1988), and the forthcoming book on historic cultural names, *Mines and Mills of the Comstock Region, Western Nevada* by Ansari, to be published by Camp Nevada.

It is evident that Barbara Lekisch spent a lot of time pouring over old files, maps, diaries, and printed sources to develop *Tahoe Place Names*. I pulled some names out of the hat, checked her book, and generally found the names listed. A missed name includes Tahoe Rim Trail, a path that has been under construction for some time, and when completed will encircle Lake Tahoe, following much of the Tahoe Basin drainage divide. A prominent point not in the book is Snow Valley Peak, a 9214-foot point in the Carson Range east of Lake Tahoe. Lekisch mentions Carson City and Carson River, neither in the Tahoe Basin, but fails to note the Carson Range which borders the east side of Lake Tahoe and has taller summits than the main Sierra crest to the west. The Carson Range was precisely described some time ago by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. (Is this a source that Lekisch forgot to consult? — it is not listed in her bibliography.) In the early days the Carson Range and the Sierra Nevada on either side of Lake Tahoe were called the Eastern Summit and the Western Summit, respectively. The Bear Slides are described by Edward B. Scott in his *The Saga of Lake Tahoe* (Crystal Bay, Nev: Sierra-Tahoe Pub. Co., 1957), but are not considered in *Tahoe Place Names*. Other names not listed are the Mt. Rose Summit (highway), the nearby Tahoe Meadows (sometimes called Sheep Flats), and Tamarack Peak north of Tahoe Meadows. The 9997-foot

Tamarack Peak (and other names around Mt. Rose) has only recently been approved by both the Nevada and U.S. Board on Geographic Names, and Lekisch not listing this peak is expected. An eventual second edition of *Tahoe Place Names* is planned, and it is hoped that these and other missing names will be included. Nowhere in the text did I find that *Tahoe Place Names* was a select list of names.

An aspect of the book that piques this reviewer are separate lists of approved and old or "obsolete" names. All geographic names should be listed letter-by-letter in alphabetical order and use *see* to reference the accepted name. Names no longer on "official" maps are part of a region's geographic history and as such should carry a certain amount of weight. For instance, Pahute Peak, in Humboldt County, Nevada, has been on maps for over a century. Suddenly, the U.S. Geological Survey substitutes the name Big Mountain, but most people still use Pahute Peak. Sometimes the names on maps are the whims of the cartographer, and as such, the obsolete names should be the "official" names. These old names may become lost in the text. Katrine Lake is mentioned on page 108 of *Tahoe Place Names* as a former name for Snow Lake, but is not listed in either the main listing or in Appendix 1, "Old Names." One unified list is one way to keep from loosing hidden names.

Another preference that this reviewer has is to list names the way they are geographically used. Lake Marjery it is, and Marjery, Lake it is not. The study of geographic names is a science unto itself, and library rules should not govern the way names are listed. It does not seem quite right, at least to me, to list McFaul Creek before Marla Bay.

Despite these criticisms, *Tahoe Place Names* is a wonderful book. It is chock-full of historic and geographic information that would take years to compile if one should start from scratch. Entries may comprise one-liners such as "Keiths Dome": Named for pioneer W.F. Keith. (Scott, 466.)" to a thesis of six pages for the name McKinney and thirteen pages for Lake Tahoe. — Recommended.

Alvin R. McLane

Camp Nevada
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Reno, NV 89507

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

compiled by
Peter L. Stark

Directory of Maps and Geographic Information in Hawaii.

GeoMap Corporation.

[Honolulu] : Office of State Planning, 1988.
75 pages. Paperbound. 28 x 22 cm.

This directory lists sources for maps and other geographic information available in Hawaii. A revision and expansion of the *Directory of Hawaii Map Sources* (Honolulu : State Department of Planning and Economic Development, 1978), the object of this directory is to be as comprehensive as possible, listing reference collections of state, county and federal governments and private institutions, as well as map and aerial photography dealers. A subject guide to type of material, a glossary of abbreviations used in the body of the main work and an index makes the directory more accessible to the reader.

Seventy-five sources of cartographic information are listed. Under each entry, directory information, collection descriptions, information on arrangement and available indexes are provided, and, interestingly enough, each institution listed includes a category called "purpose of collection". Riley Moffat has agreed to handle distribution of this directory for those of us on the mainland. He can be contacted at Brigham Young University, Hawaii Campus, P.O. Box 1966 BYU Hawaii, Laie, Hawaii 96762 for a free copy.

Ethnic Patterns in Los Angeles, 1980 [Map].

Student Geographer, Theresa Clemen, Faculty Advisor and Data Preparation, Prof. Eugene Turner, Text by Prof. James P. Allen. — Northridge : Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, 1989. (Occasional Publication, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge ; no.5) 3 color maps on one sheet, 55 x 94 cm. Scale: approximately 1:228,000 in the horizontal direction only [due to oblique portrayal]. \$5.00 folded. Add \$2.50 for unfolded copies.

□

This map, a student project, was created to give an overview of some of the important general ethnic patterns in Los Angeles County. Three maps of the county, divided by Census tracts and portrayed obliquely, are shown together with explanatory text, entitled "Ethnic Diversity." The first two maps "Predominant Ethnic Populations" and "Second Leading Ethnic Populations" identify respectively the numerically largest and the second largest population in each tract. The third map, "Ethnic Diversity" highlights those neighborhoods which have the most even proportion of ethnic populations as well as those areas at the other extreme that are dominated by one or two groups. Overall, a fine product on an important subject and an illustration of what can be accomplished with U.S. Bureau of the Census Summary Tape File. It would be quite interesting to compare this map of 1980 with a similar version that uses data from the 1990 census. Perhaps it would show more ethnic diverse neighborhoods and would need more categories of ethnic groups beyond the eleven used in this map of 1980 to describe the present-day ethnic makeup of the Los Angeles area.

Available by sending a check in the amount of \$5.00 for folded and \$7.50 for rolled copies made out to "CSUN Trust Fund" and sent to Center for Geographical Studies, Department of Geography, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, California, 91330.

Geosciences Information Society: Proceedings, Volume 19, 1988. Individual Workstations, Information Supermarkets for Geoscience. Edited by Joanne V. Lerud. Alexandria, VA : Geosciences Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 1989. v, 209 pages. Paperbound. 28 x 22 cm. ISBN: 0-934485-16-X. \$35.00.

Volume 19 of the GIS Proceedings series contains articles from the symposium, technical session and poster session from the organization's twenty-third annual meeting held in Denver, Colorado on October 31st through November 3rd, 1988. The collection of articles examines the role of personal computers as individual workstations for geologists where they can access not only data bases but also full texts of journal and other scientific articles through modem and compact disc. The proceedings address specific

data bases, hardware, GIS systems and applications.

Available from the Publications Manager, Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

[Historic Maps of Yosemite Valley and Vicinity] Lafayette, CA : Great West

Books, 1989. 5 black and white maps, each with text.

Map #1: "Map of the Yosemite Valley" from surveys made by order of the Commissioners to manage the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove by C. King and J. T. Gardner, 1865. [Whitney Survey] 39 x 64 cm. \$12.95.

Map #2: "Map of a Portion of the Sierra Nevada Adjacent to the Yosemite Valley" from surveys made by Chs. F. Hoffmann and J. T. Gardner, 1863-1867. (Second edition, 1874) [Whitney Survey] 52 x 76 cm. \$14.95

Map #3: "Topographical Map of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity" U.S. Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian [Wheeler Survey] 1883. 36 x 54 cm. \$12.95.

Map #4: "Map of a Portion of the Sierra Nevada Adjacent to the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys" Joseph N. LeConte on behalf of the Sierra Club, 1893. 44 x 81 cm. \$12.95.

Map #5: "Map of the Yosemite National Park" prepared for use of U.S. troops by N. F. McClure, 1896. 41 x 51 cm. \$10.95.

Complete set of five maps ordered at one time, \$54.95, prepayment not required, net 30 days. Price includes shipping, sent rolled in tubes.

An exquisitely reproduced set of nineteenth century maps of Yosemite Valley and surrounding Sierra Nevada region, all originally found in monographs and nearly impossible to collect today. Each map comes with two or three pages of background information on the cartographer, origin and significance of the map. These text pages prove an invaluable supplement for the map librarian and collector. The Joseph LeConte map does not show relief, but the other four depict relief by hachuring. The Wheeler map of Yosemite Valley is a truly remarkable ex-

ample of American style hachuring taken to its ultimate expression.

Great West Books had done a great service for the map library community in reproducing these maps. Every map library with a collection of national park maps should have this set.

**Landmótun og byggð í fimmtíu ár :
Loftmyndir úr sanfi Landmælinga Islands
= Fifty Years of Change and Development
: Aerial Photographs from Iceland.**

Porvaldur Bragason, Magnús Guðmundsson. — Hörpuútgáfan, Iceland : Landmælingar Islands (Iceland Geodetic Survey), 1988. 68 pages. Hardcover. 28 x 22 cm. Price?

The first aerial photographs of Iceland used for the purpose of cartography were taken in 1937 and in the fifty years since then more than 100,000 have been taken, almost all of which are preserved in the Iceland Geodetic Survey archives. The fifty photographs that were chosen for this work show a range of natural phenomenon and urban development from all parts of the country. The photographs illustrate the shape of the land and show changes that have occurred, both man-made and natural. The photographs are all in black and white and have a variety of scales, all well indicated on the page near each photo. The main captions are in Icelandic, but texts have been translated into English and fall at the back of the volume. The book also includes a capsule history of aerial photography as practiced over Iceland from 1937 to the present. There are some good comparative photographs documenting glacial retreat, erosion of Surtsey, the volcanic island born in 1963, and urban morphology.

Price information was not included with the book, but it is available from the Icelandic Geodetic Survey, Laugavegi 178, P.O. Box 5060, 125 Reykjavik, Iceland.

Maps and Mapping of Africa.

Edited by Patricia M. Larby. London : Standing Committee on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA) in association with British Committee on Map Information & Catalogue Systems (BRICMICS), 1987. Available care of Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27-28 Russell Square, London, England, WC1B 5DS. 62 pages. Unbound. 30 x 21 cm.

This publication contains over ten papers on African mapping and cartographic resources that were presented at a joint conference of SCOLMA and BRICMICS held in London at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies on the 11th of April, 1986. The conference's purpose was to describe the history of the mapping and surveying of Africa, including modern technological developments, and to identify some of the major collections of African materials. The conference's other goal was to provide a stimulus for new bibliographical initiatives leading to heightened awareness and increased usage by scholars and students of cartographical materials of Africa. The papers topics provide overviews of African mapping and surveying, discussions of the role of the Royal Geographical Society, David Livingston and Sir Joseph Banks in the mapping of Africa, and profiles of significant map collections housed in five repositories in Great Britain. An important work detailing the state of African mapping in Great Britain. Unfortunately, the text is disbound, held together by a single staple. No price provided.

□

Editor's Note:

As reviewed in *WAML Information Bulletin*, v.20 #3, page 221:

Cited as:

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

The price, listed as above, is now \$59.95. Libraries qualify for a 20% discount when ordered direct from the publisher:

Key Information Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 8497
Sacramento, CA 95818

From the Executive Editor

Mary L. Larsgaard

It is with pleasure not unmixed with trepidation and - some who know me will say perhaps for the first time! - humility that I commence operations as Executive Editor of the *Information Bulletin*. The IB has been, for my entire career as a map librarian, a constant, edifying, and entertaining companion, to which I have turned in times of need (and occasionally even anguish); it is my intention that it will continue on as it has been. It is only with the considerable assistance of all of the IB's contributors (Editors and readers) that this will happen, and I therefore look forward to hearing from each of you, be it paper, new-publication information, or tidbit of news (send these to the appropriate Editor, or if there doesn't seem to be one, directly to me - and remember, I'd rather find out twice than not at all). Particularly with the difficulties involved in getting travel monies, the IB is a most important link with each other.

You may note that this issue seems to have a great deal written by one M. Larsgaard; this is only because I thought my first issue as editor would be early 1990, not November of 1989, and thus had not a backlog of papers. Could I perhaps persuade each of you at least to consider writing a paper? Following is a list of topics that Larry Cruse and I put together in early August:

- first and foremost, mapping of the principal region
- map-room statistics
- large-scale urban mapping
- map library floor plans (my notes indicate that Barbara Cox may be interested in working on this?)
- forms of citations for cartographic materials
- ideal spots for vacations for map librarians

- toolkits for map libraries
- public-land/cadastral systems of other countries
- Firescope aerial-photography program of California
- guidelines for choosing cartographic data in digital form
- going from unidentified grid reference to lat/long
- list of Chinese cities, Wade-Giles to Pinyin (or if you have seen this, please let me know where!)
- favorite maps and atlases and why
- occasional reviews of periodicals
- reasoning involved in building a map collection

The IB also needs a few more state/province and thematic editors; please see page three for vacant spots, and do let me know if one interests you.

The following is for the state/province editors. After a few initial flailings about, I've finally figured out that it works best for you all to send citations of *New Mapping of Western North America* directly to Joe Crotts (for address, see page 2), rather than via me. Also, be warned; Joe's cutoff date is approximately one week before my deadline (e.g., for this issue, October 1 - so Joe's deadline was about September 23), and any citations he receives after that will go in the next issue. Do please be careful to include full ordering and date information; many thanks. If I asked you to be a state/province editor, and your name does not appear on the masthead, LET ME KNOW - the U.S. mail is extremely good, but it isn't infallible (and neither am I). If you need mailing labels with my address on them, so it's easy to drop items in the mail to me, let me know; I can also provide you with WAML letterhead if you need it to obtain copies of publications.

□

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Foreword by Riley Moore Moffat

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