

and compass, and tips such as transferring pertinent information to the topo sheet from state highway, county, and Forest Service maps (ie. access road numbers), and tracing over the secondary roads with a heavy pencil ("A topo map is very often used under less than ideal light conditions, . . . since gravel roads are drawn pretty inconspicuously on topo maps . . . I don't want to have to squint to make out important details like roads.")

Spencer also discusses the importance of not merely owning a topo map, but learning to use it efficiently both when scouting and hunting:

"First, a hunter must be able to 'think like a deer.' In other words, he must know enough about the whitetail's biology and habits so that he can predict a buck's needs and movements with some degree of accuracy during the period he plans to hunt."

"Next, he must be able to project himself onto the map. He must be able to look at contour lines, elevation markers, stream corridors, fields, bluffs, roads, woodlots, and clearcuts, see them in his mind's eye, and know how the animal will react to different terrain features."

"Topo maps are indispensable tools that no serious hunter should be without, whether he thinks he knows his hunting territory or not. Let's face it, you don't know the land as well as the topo does."

Wegars, Priscilla (1989).
"Inmates of body houses":
Prostitution in Moscow, Idaho,
1885-1910.

Idaho Yesterday 33 (Spring),
 pp. 25-37.

reviewed by Karl Proehl
Penn State University

Referencing early fire insurance maps, the author has traced the

location of houses of prostitution and the people who inhabited them. The earliest fire insurance maps of Moscow (1888 and 1889) show no buildings labelled "female boarding"—the euphemism used for such establishments. The first two "boarding houses" appear in 1891, and eight such structures appear in subsequent maps (1896 and 1904). Newspaper accounts can sometimes be coordinated with the fire insurance maps to provide information on the size, and to some extent the type of establishment. By 1910, female boarding houses disappeared from the Moscow fire insurance maps.

cartographic artifacts

INJECTING THE GEO-CARTO-GRAPHIC INTO PUBLIC THINKING

Peter Gould
Penn State University

Under the strong leadership of Professor Roger Brunet, of La Maison de la Géographie, Montpellier, and the perceptive investment of the publishing house of Reclus, we are beginning to see what computer cartography can do to make the spatial and geographic dimensions of human existence a present force and influence in public awareness, education and thinking. Quite apart from the quarterly *MappeMond*, whose color plates are the envy of traditional journals, Reclus issues a bi-monthly 'newsletter' *Informations Reclus*, now in its 16th edition (juin, 1989), of 12 pages.

Brunet's editorial *Contradictions* sets the tone of this issue as he comments on the apparently insatiable appetite of the media and 'decisionmakers' for scientifically impeccable data to inform the

complexities of modern life. Ironically, such expectations lead to some difficulties—the 'contradictions' of the editorial's title.

Reclus, with its growing reputation and graphic publications on space, place, region, town, country, and continent, is deluged with requests for information. While these are flattering, they simply cannot be fulfilled with the immediacy demanded. Few outside of the cartographic profession realize the number of hours of work that may have to go into single plate or graphic image. Unfortunately, and in an ironic twist, the demand for applied cartographers also leads to aggravating, and totally unfounded rumors that geography is somehow moving away from its traditional teaching tasks towards . . . *consulting*, a word which appears to lack the requisite tone of academic purity in France, and seems almost tainted with a Victorian gentlemen's disdain of 'trade.' God forbid that geography and geographers should produce something useful!

At the same time, access to policy relevant information becomes more and more difficult. Data banks are often generated at great expense by the public authorities, who realize, perhaps better than most, that information is power. And power is ultimately at stake here, in a country whose civil servants have bitterly opposed a Freedom of Information Act. Proposals about future censuses are worrying, and several countries in Europe are proposing to merge in a Common Market with very little idea of what the real consequences might be.

What is required is not simply more information, but information presented in such a way that its many implication can be teased out. Ultimately a democratic form of life depends on access to genuinely public information, information that increasingly