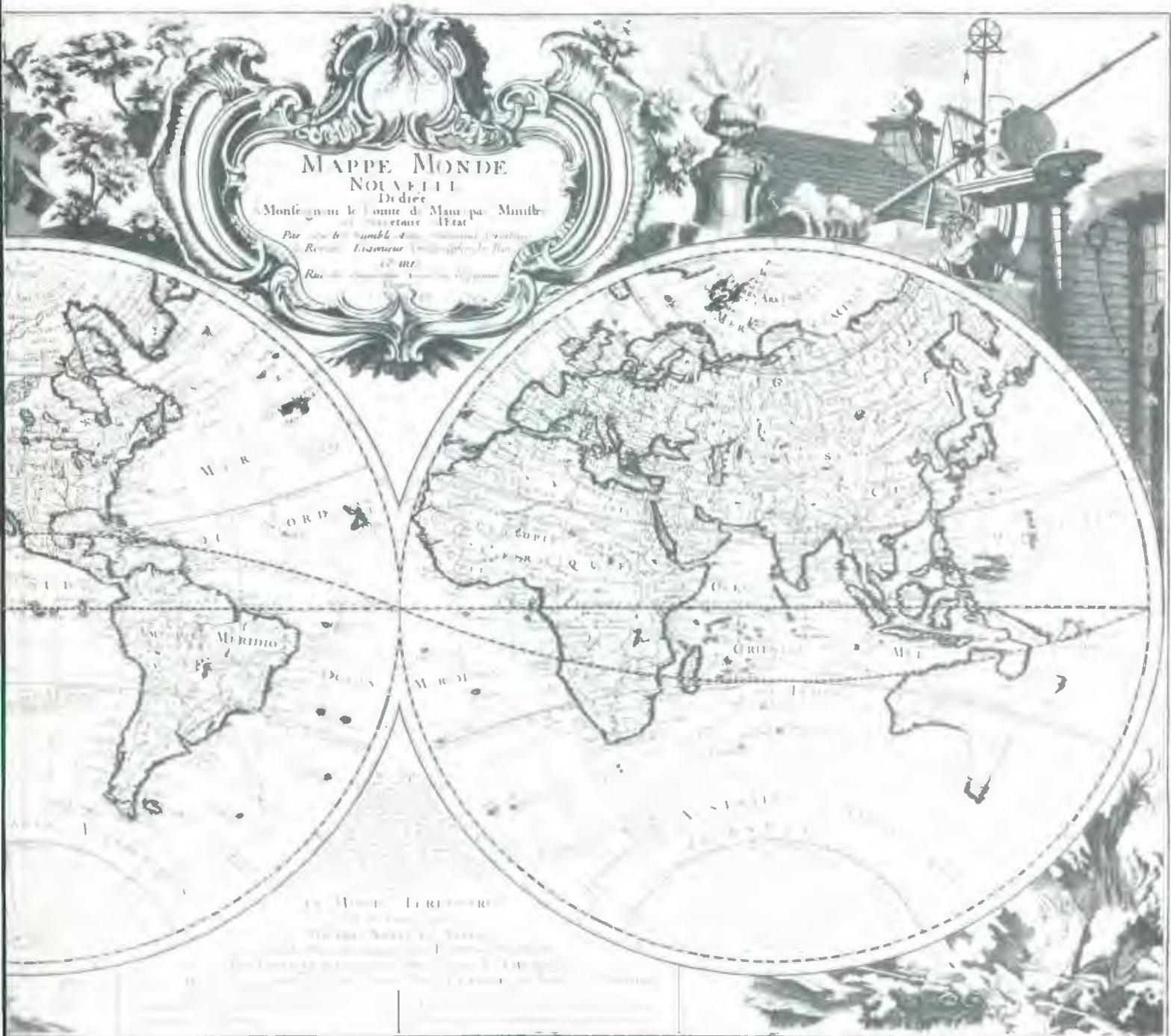


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA



NUMBER 73 / DECEMBER 1989

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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Views expressed in the *Bulletin* are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

Puissent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante.

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Les opinions exprimées dans le *Bulletin* sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

L'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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COVER: *Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediée a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas...* [George Louis] Le Rouge. Paris, 1744. This map, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No.133 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediée a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas...* [George Louis] Le Rouge. Paris, 1744. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans l'Archives nationales du Canada, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 133 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

This is the last *Bulletin* to be produced by this editor. I am pleased to announce that Don Lemon (New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, New Brunswick E2K 1E5; Tel: 506/658-1842) will take over with the next issue. I wish him well, as producing the *Bulletin* is a rewarding experience. **New Books and Atlases** comes from St. Catharine's, Ontario with Colleen Beard. Please send any contributions which you have for this column to her. Ron Whistance-Smith is now looking after **Reviews**, so please write to him if you would like to offer to do a review. Margaret Hutchison will continue with her **Regional News** column.

Please forward your contributions for the next issues to Don Lemon. The deadline for the March issue will be March 1st and for the June issue will be June 1st.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

DES CHANGEMENTS IMPORTANTS DANS L'ORIENTATION DE L'ATLAS NATIONAL DU CANADA

Yves Tessier, Université Laval
Membre du Comité consultatif de
l'Atlas national du Canada

Le Canada a la renommée enviable et exceptionnelle de posséder cinq éditions de son atlas national (1906, 1915, 1956, 1974, 1985). Cette longue lignée d'atlas publiés dans la forme traditionnelle d'un livre imprimé connaîtra des changements significatifs dans les prochaines années. Les signes des temps n'épargnent pas les atlas! Des contraintes financières déterminantes, un potentiel technologique prometteur et une ouverture plus large vers le secteur privé au niveau de la politique publique expliquent les changements majeurs dans l'orientation de l'Atlas national du Canada.

Une fin honorable à la cinquième édition

La cinquième édition, publiée en planches séparées, ne devait pas connaître de fin théoriquement. On envisageait de publier des cartes au fur et à mesure de leur production, en remettant à jour celles qui devenaient trop désuètes. Avec les développements des systèmes d'information géographique, on était bien conscient que la cinquième édition serait la dernière présentée sous forme imprimée uniquement. Les contraintes budgétaires ont fait sonner l'heure de la fin pour 1992!

Cette fin aussi hâtive causait un problème de taille: l'atlas resterait-il un produit inachevé avec ses déséquilibres de contenu, puisque les thèmes traités ne se répartissaient pas harmonieusement dans le plan de publication? Ou amènerait-on l'atlas à une fin honorable en remaniant le plan de publication pour atténuer les déséquilibres? Le Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources a opté pour la deuxième solution, conseillé en ce sens par son Comité consultatif.

Afin de trouver le compromis le plus acceptable, le Ministère a réuni neuf éminents géographes au printemps de 1989 qui, avec le personnel du Ministère, ont proposé un plan de publication remanié. La liste finale des thèmes traités dans la cinquième édition est reproduite ci-après. Elle comprend les planches déjà publiées et les planches à venir.

Du livre au système d'information

Dans la préface de la cinquième édition, on pouvait lire:

“La sixième édition pourrait bien être créée par chaque utilisateur, qui puisera dans une vaste base nationale de données numériques contenant l'information géographique...”

Cette approche prospective du rédacteur en chef George Falconer se réalisera bientôt, puisque l'Atlas national du Canada se transformera en Service d'information de l'atlas national (SIAN) ou National atlas information system (NAIS). Il était inévitable que la collecte, le traitement et la diffusion de l'information géographique devait se faire désormais à l'aide de méthodes informatiques et infographiques modernes. D'ailleurs, le support informatique a déjà été utilisé dans la production de certaines planches de la cinquième édition.

Un partage des responsabilités avec le secteur privé

L'orientation économique de l'actuel gouvernement canadien favorise l'implication de l'entreprise privée dans la réalisation d'activités d'intérêt public. Le Ministère a ainsi établi que sa responsabilité devait se limiter à la constitution des bases de données géographiques nationales qu'il mettrait à la disposition du secteur privé. Ces partenaires privés verraien à développer des produits ou des services de grande diffusion, comme des atlas grand public sous forme imprimée ou sous forme électronique. Ce changement majeur d'orientation a été longuement mûri au sein du Ministère et le Comité consultatif de l'Atlas national du Canada a joué un rôle important au niveau de la conception de la nouvelle politique. On trouvera reproduit ci-après le texte intégral de cette politique sous la forme de la Directive d'Orientation 5-89 (Policy Directive 5-89).

La mise en oeuvre de cette politique reposera sur le développement d'une nouvelle expertise en technologies de l'information appliquée à la diffusion de l'information géographique. Le Ministère a déjà organisé un séminaire d'orientation dans ce domaine à l'intention des producteurs d'information géographique et des entreprises intéressées à participer à la diffusion de l'information géographique canadienne dans une perspective digne de l'an 2000.



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Policy Directive 5-89 The National Atlas Information Service

Background

The Government of Canada has provided authoritative geographic information about the entire country through the systematic production of five editions of The National Atlas of Canada (1906, 1915, 1956, 1974, 1985). Successive Cabinet decisions have confirmed the government's commitment to continue the National Atlas Program.

Continuous and rapid development in the 1970s of the means to collect, use and communicate large volumes of geographical information, coupled with the growing public expectations of easy access and efficient use of this information has led to the consideration of changing the conventional National Atlas of Canada program to a more responsive and dynamic National Atlas Information Service (NAIS).

The initial steps in the conversion to an atlas information service were taken in 1978, when a policy decision was made to build the 5th edition by adopting a scale of 1:2 000 000 for the collection and definition of information. Using this data base, each subject would be portrayed showing Canada at a scale of 1:7 500 000. The 5th edition maps were produced in loose-leaf form, which allowed updating and reprinting as required. Thus, publishing flexibility was introduced, while at the same time preparing the way for the application of new technology.

Directive d'Orientation 5-89 Service d'information de l'Atlas national

Historique

Le gouvernement du Canada a fourni des données géographiques faisant autorité à l'échelle du pays entier en produisant cinq éditions de l'Atlas national du Canada (1906, 1915, 1956, 1974 et 1985). Plusieurs décisions successives du Cabinet ont réaffirmé l'engagement du gouvernement à la poursuite du programme de l'Atlas national.

Au cours des années 70, il y a eu développement rapide et constant des moyens mis en oeuvre pour recueillir, exploiter et diffuser de grandes quantités d'information géographique. De plus, le public s'attend de plus en plus à jouir d'un accès facile à cette information et à pouvoir l'utiliser efficacement. Par conséquent, l'on a songé à modifier le programme classique de l'Atlas national du Canada afin de lui substituer un mode d'action plus dynamique et mieux adapté, le Service d'information de l'Atlas national (SIAN).

Le mise en place du service d'information de l'Atlas a été amorcée en 1978, lorsque la décision a été prise d'adopter l'échelle de 1:2 000 000 au fins de la collecte et de la définition des données en vue de la production de la cinquième édition de l'Atlas. À partir de cette base d'information, chaque sujet serait illustré à l'aide d'une carte représentant le Canada à l'échelle de 1:7 500 000. Les cartes de la cinquième édition ont été produites sur feuilles mobiles afin d'en faciliter la mise à jour et la réimpression. Cette approche assouplissait la publication de l'Atlas tout en préparant la voie aux nouvelles technologies.

An extensive review of the Atlas program in 1984 recommended creation of an external advisory committee for the Atlas program. In 1986, the National Advisory Committee on The National Atlas of Canada was formed. Following extensive consultation, the Committee submitted its report on the future directions for The National Atlas of Canada to the Minister in the Spring of 1988.

The recommendations in the report, and the subsequent Plan of Action, reflect, among other things, the following technical and policy considerations:

- the recognition that many decision-makers need efficient access to geographic information and the capability to integrate, manage, analyze and display this information;
- the sophistication of remote sensing, image processing and other survey techniques, and the consequent phenomenal growth in the amount of "raw" geographic data available;
- recognition that the federal government spends approximately \$750 million per year on collecting and managing information on social, economic, and physical aspects of Canada, and that the return on this public investment is enhanced by facilitating access to and use of this information for both the public and private sectors of the economy.
- the recognition of the contribution of the National Atlas program to facilitate access to and use of this information;
- the growing capacity, and abundance of computers and the reduction of their

Lors d'un réexamen en profondeur de programme de l'Atlas, en 1984, l'on a recommandé la création d'un comité consultatif externe de l'Atlas national du Canada. Le Comité consultatif de l'Atlas national du Canada a donc été constitué en 1986. Après d'amples consultations, au printemps de 1988, le Comité consultatif a déposé auprès du Ministre un rapport sur l'avenir de l'Atlas national.

Les recommandations du rapport et le plan d'action qui en découle reflètent, entre autres, les considérations de technique et de politique suivantes:

- la reconnaissance du besoin qu'éprouvent bien des décisionnaires d'un accès efficace à l'information géographique afin de l'intégrer, de la gérer, de l'analyser et de la diffuser;
- le niveau d'évolution technologique considérable de la télédétection, du traitement d'image et des autres techniques de levés, d'où croissance phénoménale du nombre de données géographiques brutes disponible;
- La reconnaissance du fait que le gouvernement fédéral consacre environ 750 millions de dollars par année à la collecte et à la gestion des données sur les aspects sociaux, économiques et physiques du Canada et que cette mise de deniers publics se rentabilise d'autant plus qu'elle permet de faciliter l'accès à ces données et leur utilisation, tant pour le secteur privé que pour le secteur public;
- reconnaissance de l'apport que fait le programme de l'Atlas national comme moyen de faciliter l'accès à cette information et son utilisation;
- l'abondance et la capacité croissante des ordinateurs et la réduction du coût

cost in processing vast amounts of geographic information;

- the rapidly growing involvement of provinces in the field of geographic surveys and information systems;
- the new policies of the federal government to explore innovative joint ventures with the private sector.

The Need

This Policy concerning the National Atlas Information Service responds to recognized needs in government and society as a whole to:

- fulfill the urgent and growing need for well informed decision-making at the policy and strategic planning level in government and in industry by:
 - (i) the provision of geographic information of national scope, and;
 - (ii) facilitating access to and use of geographic information;
- satisfy the demand for geographic information about Canada for education and research;
- ensure the broadest possible use and dissemination of geographic information by utilizing the entrepreneurial expertise of the private sector.

The National Atlas Information Service is a key component of government infrastructure in that it provides a summary in map form of the data resident in government data banks, together with a directory to those data banks. As such, NAIS

de traitement informatique de grandes quantités d'information géographique;

- la participation accrue des provinces aux levés et aux systèmes d'information géographique;
- les nouvelles orientations du gouvernement fédéral, qui se lance dans des associations innovatrices avec le secteur privé.

Les besoins

La présente politique relative au Services d'information de l'Atlas national du Canada répond à des besoins manifestes au gouvernement et au sein de la société en général:

- elle comble le besoin urgent et croissant de décisions judicieuses au niveau des politiques et de la planification stratégique, au gouvernement et dans l'industrie:
 - (i) par la prestation d'information géographique à l'échelle nationale;
 - (ii) en facilitant l'accès à l'information géographique et son utilisation;
- elle satisfait à la demande d'information géographique au sujet du Canada à des fins de recherche et d'éducation;
- elle tire parti des aptitudes d'entreprise du secteur privé afin d'assurer la plus grande utilisation et la plus large diffusion possible de l'information géographique.

Le Service d'information de l'Atlas national est l'une des composantes clés de l'infrastructure gouvernementale en ce qu'il offre à l'utilisateur une synthèse, sous forme de cartes, des données contenues dans les bases d'information du gou-

contributes to the efficiency of access to and optimal use of this information by all users, whether in the public or private sectors.

Policy

**Meeting Canada's Geographic Information Needs:
A Shared Venture between Government and the Private Sector**

The National Atlas of Canada program will be converted into the National Atlas Information Service (NAIS), in accordance with the following policy.

- 1) The Government of Canada will continue to be responsible for the development and maintenance of an authoritative summary of the geography of Canada through the National Atlas Information Service.
- 2) The purpose of the Service is to provide:
 - a) access to geographical information of Canada, in map or other forms, in support of decision-making at the planning and policy development level, as well as for education in the broadest sense about Canada;
 - b) a directory to the sources of data available in all government departments.
- 3) The National Atlas Information Service will promote the broadest possible use of its geographic information by:

vernemment ainsi qu'un répertoire de ces banques de données. Le SIAN contribue par là à rationaliser l'accès à cette information et à en optimiser l'utilisation de façon générale, dans le secteur public et dans le privé.

Politique

**Réponse aux besoins d'information géographique du Canada:
entreprise conjuguée du gouvernement et du secteur privé.**

Le programme de l'Atlas national du Canada sera converti en un Service d'information de l'Atlas national (SIAN) selon les modalités suivantes:

- 1) Le gouvernement du Canada continuera d'assumer la responsabilité du développement et du maintien d'une synthèse faisant autorité des données géographiques portant sur le Canada par le biais du Service d'information de l'Atlas national.
- 2) Les buts de ce service sont les suivants:
 - a) donner accès à l'information géographique sur le Canada, entre autres sous forme de cartes, à l'appui de la prise de décisions au niveau de l'adoption des politiques et de la planification stratégique, ainsi qu'à des fins d'éducation, au sens le plus large, au sujet du Canada;
 - b) offrir un répertoire des sources de données tenues par les divers ministères gouvernementaux.
- 3) Le Service d'information de l'Atlas national fera la promotion du recours le plus large possible aux données géographiques qu'il possède, par les moyens suivants:

- a) developing and promoting national standards that improve the efficiency of data collection, management, display and use of the information;
- b) inviting joint ventures with the private sector to develop and satisfy markets for multi- media customization of information, including the publication of an official Atlas of Canada, appealing to the general public, and an update of the Gazetteer Atlas of Canada.

4) The National Atlas Information Service will assist the private sector in exploring national and international markets for the systems as well as technical applications and conceptual approaches that are expected to flow from this shared venture of government and industry.

- a) en développant et promouvant des normes nationales afin d'améliorer l'efficacité de la collecte des données ainsi que la gestion, la diffusion et l'utilisation de l'information;
- b) en invitant le secteur privé à participer à des entreprises conjointes dont le but est de développer les marchés multimédia de particularisation de l'information et de les desservir, y compris la publication d'un atlas officiel du Canada, destiné au grand public, et la mise à jour de l'Atlas toponymique du Canada.

4) Le Service d'information de l'Atlas national aidera le secteur privé à prospecter les marchés intérieurs et internationaux pour les systèmes utilisés et les applications techniques et approches conceptuelles devant découler de l'effort conjugué du gouvernement et de l'entreprise privée.

Objectives

To realize the policy, the following objectives will be pursued:

- 1) To complete the conversion of the conventional National Atlas of Canada program into a computerized National Atlas Information Service (NAIS) by 1994. To attain this goal, the following three high priority research and development projects need to be accomplished:
 - a) Capability will need to be developed to computerize, as required by specific user demand, the existing atlas material going back to the 1906 edition.
- 1) Achever la conversion du programme classique de l'Atlas national du Canada en un Service d'information de l'Atlas national (SIAN) informatisé d'ici 1994. À cette fin, il faudra que se réalisent trois grands projets très prioritaires de recherche et développement:
 - a) acquisition de la capacité de numérisation des données de l'Atlas recueillies depuis l'édition de 1906, en fonction des besoins spécifiques des utilisateurs;

Objectifs

La mise en oeuvre de la politique ci-dessus repose sur les objectifs suivants:

- 1) Achever la conversion du programme classique de l'Atlas national du Canada en un Service d'information de l'Atlas national (SIAN) informatisé d'ici 1994. À cette fin, il faudra que se réalisent trois grands projets très prioritaires de recherche et développement:
 - a) acquisition de la capacité de numérisation des données de l'Atlas recueillies depuis l'édition de 1906, en fonction des besoins spécifiques des utilisateurs;

- b) A unique Fundamental Geographical Reference (FGR) linking elements of the topography at the data base scale of 1:2 000 000 with statistical boundaries and geographical names needs to be developed. When in place, this FGR will be the source for linkage of all other thematic information and the application of automated rule based generalization.
- c) The Electronic Atlas MK3 is to be completed by 31 March, 1990 and deployed in support of selected high priority initiatives of Government.

2) To complete the 5th edition of The National Atlas of Canada by the fall of 1992, ensuring a balanced treatment of subject matter.

This edition will contain the Canadian standards for the classification and spatial delineation of national-scale geographic information. As such, it will constitute the framework for the National Atlas Data Base, its ongoing maintenance and production in response to requirements.

Contact will be strengthened with data-supplying departments in government to develop and promote the use of these standards, with the objective of gradually transferring the data formatting effort from GSD to the data owners. GSD's efforts will concentrate on management of the data and advice and support to users.

3) To complete the initial editing of the National Digital Toponymic Data Base and its integration with the information systems supporting the National Atlas Information Service by 1992.

- b) élaboration d'un système unique de Référence géographique fondamentale (RGF) reliant les éléments topographiques à l'échelle de 1:2 000 000 retenue pour la base de données, avec limites statistiques et toponymes; ce RGF constituera la base de liaison pour toutes les autres informations de nature thématique et de l'application d'une généralisation fondée sur des règles automatisées;
- c) l'Atlas électronique MK3 doit être achevé d'ici le 31 mars 1990 et mis en service afin de répondre aux grandes priorités du gouvernement.

2) Achever la cinquième édition de l'Atlas national du Canada d'ici l'automne 1992, en veillant à ce que la traitement de chaque sujet soit bien équilibré.

Cette édition contiendra les normes canadiennes de classification et de délimitation spatiale de l'information géographique dans un contexte national et constituera en tant que telle un cadre de référence pour la production et la mise à jour de la base de données de l'Atlas national, en fonction des besoins.

Il y aura renforcement des contacts avec les ministères fournisseurs de données afin d'élaborer ces normes et d'en promouvoir l'adoption de façon à faire passer graduellement le fardeau de mise en forme des données de la DSG aux détenteurs des données, cette dernière devant concentrer ses efforts sur la gestion des données et le conseil et l'appui auprès des utilisateurs.

3) Terminer la mise en forme initiale de la Base nationale de données toponymiques numériques et l'intégrer aux systèmes d'information dont dépend le SIAN d'ici 1992.

- 4) To continue the research and development program to optimize the usefulness of geographic information held by the National Atlas Information Service to users.
- 5) Contacts with provinces will be extended to ensure their cooperation in building and maintaining the NAIS, so that duplication is avoided. As well contacts with the United States Geological Survey will be promoted to ensure that cross-border issues requiring a national perspective in both countries can be supported with appropriate geographic information analysis and mapping capabilities.
- 6) Proposals will be developed for joint ventures with the private sector to meet the needs of markets in Canada and abroad for geographic information held by the National Atlas Information Service. Joint ventures are anticipated to commence in the Fall of 1989. Examples of such endeavors are outlined below:
 - an official Atlas of Canada for broad public distribution,
 - a second edition of the 1980 Canada Gazetteer Atlas,
 - selected maps of the five editions of The National Atlas of Canada in custom-made packages in multi-media form, i.e., map packs, video disc, electronic atlas, or microfiche, or combinations thereof.
- 7) Upon completion of the Electronic Atlas MK 3 the Canadian private sector will be invited to develop its commercialization.
- 4) Poursuivre la recherche et le développement en vue d'optimiser l'utilité des données géographiques tenues par le SIAN.
- 5) Élargir les contacts avec les provinces afin d'obtenir leur collaboration en vue de l'élaboration et du maintien du SIAN et afin d'éviter le double emploi. Parallèlement, promouvoir les contacts avec le U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) pour faire en sorte que le débat sur les questions transfrontalières exigeant une perspective nationale de part et d'autre repose sur les analyses de données géographiques et l'expertise cartographique voulues.
- 6) Faire des propositions d'entreprise conjointe avec le secteur privé afin de répondre aux besoins des marchés canadiens et internationaux au titre de l'information géographique tenue par le Service d'information de l'Atlas national. On s'attend à ce que ce genre d'entreprises conjointes commence à l'automne 1989. En voici quelques exemples:
 - un atlas officiel du Canada à large diffusion,
 - un deuxième édition de l'Atlas toponymique du Canada de 1980;
 - une sélection de cartes tirées des cinq éditions de l'Atlas national, réunies en un ensemble particulisé multimédia, c.à.d. recueils de cartes, disque vidéo, atlas électronique, microfiches ou combinaison de ces éléments.
- 7) Une fois terminé l'Atlas électronique MK3, le secteur privé canadien sera invité à travailler sur sa commercialisation.

8) A human resources development plan will be put in place to complement expertise in geography and cartography, with skills in data base engineering and computer graphics, in support of the changing emphasis from data collection to data management and use.

8) Mise en oeuvre d'un plan de développement des ressources humaines visant à arrondir les compétences en géographie et en cartographie en y ajoutant des connaissances en conception des bases de données et en graphique informatique afin de faciliter le passage du rôle de collecte de l'information à celui de la gestion et de l'utilisation des données.

Resources Implications

The policy is to be implemented in a budget-neutral manner.

Commencement

This policy is effective immediately as the basis for operational and developmental activities.

Répercussions sur les ressources

La mise en oeuvre de cette politique ne doit avoir aucune répercussion budgétaire.

Entrée en vigueur

La présente directive entre en vigueur immédiatement et constitue le fondement des activités d'exploitation et de développement.



J. Hugh O'Donnell

Assistant Deputy Minister / Sous-ministre adjoint
Surveys, Mapping & Remote Sensing Sector / Secteur des levés, de la
cartographie et de la télédétection

NATIONAL ATLAS INFORMATION SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION

NAIS ACTIVITIES

FGR* AND DATABASE

1. Digital Input Specs: FGR
2. Data Base Design for 1:2M
3. Capture and Structure Data Base 1:2M
4. Rule Based Generalization Research and Interface to FGR

NATIONAL ATLAS

5. NADB** Loading, Management, and Dissemination
6. National Atlas 5th Edition
7. Methodology Development for Digitising Existing Atlas Maps

FUTURE RESEARCH

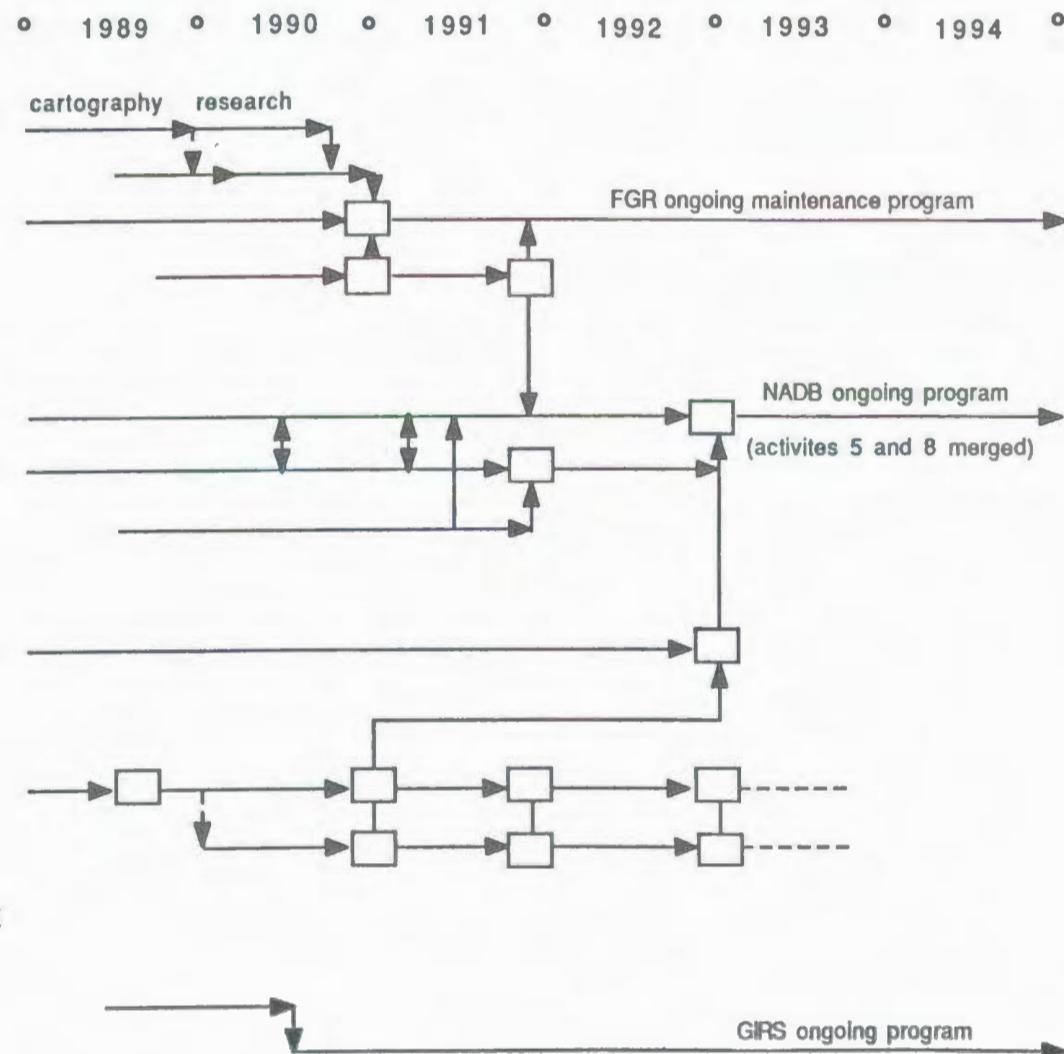
8. Future Activities Supporting NAIS Products***

ELECTRONIC ATLAS

9. Electronic Atlas MK 3 and Future Dev.
10. Electronic Atlas MK 3 Implementation and Commercialization

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION REFERENCE SERVICE (GIRS)

11. GIRS (Pilot)
12. GIRS Implementation



LEGEND

*FGR - Fundamental Geographical Reference

**NADB - National Atlas Data Base

As yet untimed point of necessary
input from/to another activity

***NAIS Products - Future National Atlas editions in co-operation with the private sector

- Map Packs
- Products specified under MOUs
- Products requested by OGDs

L'ATLAS NATIONAL DU CANADA--CINQUIÈME ÉDITION

Liste finale des sujets à cartographier
pour l'achèvement en 1992 (proposition)

DOMAINE	Titres de cartes	Numéro de commande
1. GÉOPHYSIQUE		
* 1.1 Canada--Séismicité		
2. GÉOLOGIE		
* 2.2 Canada--Carte géologique		
* 2.3 Canada--Matériaux de surface		
3. GÉOMORPHOLOGIE		
3.1 Canada--Relief.....		MCR 4097F
4. CLIMATOLOGIE		
4.1 Canada--Période sans gel.....		MCR 4037F
4.2 Canada--Degrés-jours de chauffage.....		MCR 4033F
4.3 Canada--Degrés-jours de croissance		MCR 4034F
4.4 Canada--Dernière gelée du printemps.....		MCR 4035F
4.5 Canada--Première gelée d'automne		MCR 4036F
4.6 Canada--Température--Janvier et juillet.....		MCR 4058F
4.7 Canada--Température--Avril et octobre.....		MCR 4059F
4.8 Canada--Rayonnement solaire--Annuel.....		MCR 4076F
4.9 Canada--Rayonnement solaire--Décembre et juin		MCR 4077F
4.10 Canada--Rayonnement solaire--Avril et octobre..		MCR 4078F
4.11 Canada--Durée du jour.....		MCR 4068F
* 4.12 Canada--Thornthwaite: régions hydriques		
* 4.13 Canada--Thornthwaite: régions d'efficacité thermique		
* 4.14 Canada--Précipitations--Chutes de neige		
* 4.15 Canada--Précipitations totales		
5. HYDROLOGIE		
5.1 Canada--Bassins hydrographiques.....		MCR 4055F
5.2 Canada--Glaciers		MCR 4080F
5.3 Canada--Configuration du réseau hydrographique.....		MCR 4128F
* 5.4 Canada--Débit annuel et écoulement des cours d'eau		
* 5.5 Canada--Glaces en mers		
* 5.6 Canada--Marées et courants marins		
6. PÉDOLOGIE		
* 6.1 Canada--Sols		
7. PHYTOGÉOGRAPHIE		
* 7.1 Canada--Végétation naturelle		
8. ZOOGÉOGRAPHIE		
9. ÉCOLOGIE		
9.1 Canada--Répartition des terres humides		MCR 4107F
9.2 Canada--Les régions à terres humides		MCR 4108F
* 9.3 Canada--Associations de couvertures terrestres		
10. ENVIRONNEMENT		
*10.1 Canada--Pluies acides		
*10.2 Canada--Sites protégés		
*10.3 Canada--Dégradation des sols		
11. EXPLORATION		
*11.1 Canada--Exploration I		
*11.2 Canada--Exploration II		

DOMAINE	Titres de cartes	Numéro de commande
12.	PEUPLEMENT	
13.	GÉOGRAPHIE POLITIQUE	
	13.1 Canada--Le 31 ^e Parlement	MCR 4020F
	13.2 Canada--Résultats de la 32 ^e élection fédérale	MCR 4021F
	13.3 Canada.....	MCR 4032F
	13.4 Canada--Confédération	MCR 4051F
	13.5 Canada--Évolution territoriale.....	MCR 4060F
	13.6 Canada--Le 32 ^e Parlement	MCR 4045F
	13.7 Canada--Le 1er Parlement.....	MCR 4093F
	13.8 Canada--Le 33 ^e Parlement	MCR 4110F
	13.9 Canada--Divisions politiques	MCR 4119F
	*13.10 Canada--34 ème Parlement	
14.	POPULATION	
	14.1 Canada--Répartition de la population 1976.....	MCR 4046F
	14.2 Canada--Densité de la population 1976.....	MCR 4064F
	14.3 Canada--Répartition des établissements humains .	MCR 4132F
	*14.4 Canada--Répartition de la population 1871	
15.	ETHNOGRAPHIE	
	15.1 Canada--Agglomérations et langues indiennes et inuit	MCR 4001F
	15.2 Canada--Répartition des populations indienne et inuk.....	MCR 4031F
	15.3 Canada--Autochtones 1630	MCR 4054F
	15.4 Canada--Autochtones 1740	MCR 4094F
	*15.5 Canada--Autochtones 1823	
	*15.6 Canada--Traité indiens	
16.	LANGUES	
	*16.1 Canada--Langues officielles	
	*16.2 Canada--Langues patrimoniales	
17.	MIGRATIONS	
	*17.1 Canada--Migrations internes	
18.	ÉTAT CIVIL	
	*18.1 Canada--Structure d'âge de la population canadienne	
19.	SANTÉ ET BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL	
	*19.1 Canada--Distribution des services de santé	
20.	JUSTICE ET LOI	
21.	CULTURE	
	*21.1 Canada--Multiculturalisme	
22.	RELIGION	
23.	INSTRUCTION	
24.	AGRICULTURE	
	24.1 Canada--Terres agricoles	MCR 4022F
	24.2 Canada--Possibilités agricoles des sols.....	MCR 4023F
	24.3 Canada--Exploitants agricoles	MCR 4047F
	24.4 Canada--Types de fermes	MCR 4109F
25.	FORESTERIE	
	25.1 Canada--Usines de pâtes et papiers	MCR 4101F
	25.2 Canada--Possibilités des terres pour la forêt	MCR 4079F
	*25.3 Canada--Scieries	

* planifié ou en cours de production (41 sujets tirés de la liste prioritaire 1; les titres des cartes ne sont pas définitifs)

DOMAINE	Titres de cartes	Numéro de commande
26. PECHERIES		
26.1 Canada--Piscifactures publiques.....	MCR 4024F	
26.2 Canada--Ressources halieutiques.....	MCR 4100F	
27. EXTRACTION MINIERE		
27.1 Canada--Charbon.....	MCR 4053F	
27.2 Canada--Mouvements des marchandises minérales	MCR 4081F	
28. ÉNERGIE		
28.1 Canada--Énergie....(ÉPUISÉ).....	MCR 4002F	
28.2 Canada--Production et transport de l'électricité.....	MCR 4069F	
28.3 Canada--Oléoducs.....	MCR 4048F	
28.4 Canada--Gazoducs.....	MCR 4049F	
28.5 Canada--Énergie électrique, 1987	MCR 4144F	
29. INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURIÈRES		
*29.1 Canada--Activités manufacturières		
*29.2 Canada--Productivité manufacturière		
*29.3 Canada--Secteurs-clefs des activités manufacturières		
30. CONSTRUCTION		
31. TRANSPORTS		
31.1 Canada--Réseau de transport routier	MCR 4050F	
31.2 Canada--Réseau de transport ferroviaire.....	MCR 4070F	
31.3 Canada--Réseau de transport aérien.....	MCR 4102F	
31.4 Canada--Infrastructure du transport par eau.....	MCR 4112F	
31.5 Canada--Routes de transport.....	MCR 4120F	
*31.6 Canada--Transport de fret par eau		
32. COMMUNICATIONS		
32.1 Canada--Réseau de télécommunications	MCR 4105F	
33. FINANCES		
*33.1 Canada--Spécialisation tertiaire		
34. COMMERCE		
*34.1 Canada--Croissance de l'emploi		
35. TOURISME		
*35.1 Canada--Tourisme		
36. EMPLOI		
*36.1 Canada--Variabilité de l'emploi		
*36.2 Canada--Ressources non-agricoles (emploi)		
37. REVENU		
*37.1 Canada--Revenu per capita		
38. LOISIRS		
39. ZONES URBAINES		
*39.1 Canada--Systèmes urbains		
40. RÉGIONS DU CANADA		
41. GÉOGRAPHIE ÉCONOMIQUE		
41.1 Canada--Énergie et minéraux	MCR 4103F	
42. DÉFENSE		
42.1 Canada--La campagne du nord-ouest, 1885	MCR 4106F	

* planifié ou en cours de production (41 sujets tirés de la liste prioritaire 1; les titres des cartes ne sont pas définitifs)

DOMAINE	Titres de cartes	Numéro de commande
43.	ZONES ADMINISTRATIVES ET GÉOSTATISTIQUES	
43.1	Canada--Divisions et subdivisions de recensement 1971/ Census Divisions and Subdivisions 1971	MCR 4000
43.2	Canada--Fuseaux horaires.....	MCR 4056F
43.3	Canada--Secteurs géostatistiques Recensement de 1981, divisions et subdivisions.....	MCR 4098F
43.4	Canada--Secteurs géostatistiques..... Recensement de 1981, municipalités et réserves indiennes.....	MCR 4099F
44.	AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES	
*44.1	Canada--Commerce international	

* planifié ou en cours de production (41 sujets tirés de la liste prioritaire 1; les titres des cartes ne sont pas définitifs)

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA--FIFTH EDITION

Proposed Final List of Map Subjects
for the 1992 Completion

REALM	Map Title	Order Number
1. GEOPHYSICS		
* 1.1	Canada--Seismicity	
2. GEOLOGY		
* 2.1	Canada--Geological Map	
* 2.2	Canada--Surficial Deposits	
3. GEOMORPHOLOGY		
3.1	Canada--Relief.....	MCR 4097
4. CLIMATOLOGY		
4.1	Canada--Frost--Free Period.....	MCR 4037
4.2	Canada--Heating Degree-Days.....	MCR 4033
4.3	Canada--Growing Degree-Days.....	MCR 4034
4.4	Canada--Last Frost in Spring	MCR 4035
4.5	Canada--First Frost in Autumn	MCR 4036
4.6	Canada--Temperature--January and July	MCR 4058
4.7	Canada--Temperature--April and October.....	MCR 4059
4.8	Canada--Solar Radiation--Annual	MCR 4076
4.9	Canada--Solar Radiation--December and June.....	MCR 4077
4.10	Canada--Solar Radiation--April and October.....	MCR 4078
4.11	Canada--Length of Day.....	MCR 4068
* 4.12	Canada--Thornthwaite Moisture Regions	
* 4.13	Canada--Thornthwaite Thermal Efficiency Regions	
* 4.14	Canada--Precipitation: Snow	
* 4.15	Canada--Total Precipitation	
5. HYDROLOGY		
5.1	Canada--Drainage Basins.....	MCR 4055
5.2	Canada--Glaciers	MCR 4080
5.3	Canada--Drainage Patterns	MCR 4128
* 5.4	Canada--Annual Runoff and River Discharge	
* 5.5	Canada--Sea Ice	
* 5.6	Canada--Ocean Currents and Tides	
6. PEDOLOGY		
* 6.1	Canada--Soils	
7. PHYTOGEOGRAPHY		
* 7.1	Canada--Natural Vegetation	
8. ZOOGEOGRAPHY		
9. ECOLOGY		
9.1	Canada--Distribution of Wetlands.....	MCR 4107
9.2	Canada--Wetland Regions.....	MCR 4108
* 9.3	Canada--Land Cover Associations	
10. ENVIRONMENT		
*10.1	Canada--Acid Rain	
*10.2	Canada--Protected Areas	
*10.3	Canada--Soil Degradation	
11. EXPLORATION		
*11.1	Canada--Exploration I	
*11.2	Canada--Exploration II	

* Planned or In Progress (41 subjects derived from Priority I List; names not necessarily finalized)

REALM	Map Title	Order Number
12.	SETTLEMENT	
13.	POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	
13.1	Canada--The 31st Parliament	MCR 4020
13.2	Canada--Results of the 32nd Federal Election	MCR 4021
13.3	Canada	MCR 4032
13.4	Canada--Confederation	MCR 4051
13.5	Canada--Territorial Evolution	MCR 4060
13.6	Canada--The 32nd Parliament	MCR 4045
13.7	Canada--The 1st Parliament	MCR 4093
13.8	Canada--The 33rd Parliament	MCR 4110
13.9	Canada--Political Divisions	MCR 4119
*13.10	Canada--The 34th Parliament	
14.	POPULATION	
14.1	Canada--Population Distribution 1976	MCR 4046
14.2	Canada--Population Density 1976	MCR 4064
14.3	Canada--Settlement Pattern	MCR 4132
*14.4	Canada--Population Distribution 1871	
15.	ETHNOGRAPHY	
15.1	Canada--Indian and Inuit Communities and Languages	MCR 4001
15.2	Canada--Indian and Inuit Population Distribution	MCR 4031
15.3	Canada--Native Peoples 1630	MCR 4054
15.4	Canada--Native Peoples 1740	MCR 4094
*15.5	Canada--Native Peoples 1823	
*15.6	Canada--Indian Treaties	
16.	LANGUAGES	
*16.1	Canada--Official Languages	
*16.2	Canada--Heritage Languages	
17.	MIGRATIONS	
*17.1	Canada--Internal Migration	
18.	VITAL STATISTICS	
*18.1	Canada--Age Structure of the Canadian Population	
19.	HEALTH AND WELFARE	
*19.1	Canada--Health Delivery	
20.	JUSTICE AND LAW	
21.	CULTURE	
*21.1	Canada--Multiculturalism	
22.	RELIGION	
23.	EDUCATION	
24.	AGRICULTURE	
24.1	Canada--Agricultural Lands	MCR 4022
24.2	Canada--Soil Capability for Agriculture	MCR 4023
24.3	Canada--Farm Operators	MCR 4047
24.4	Canada--Farm Types	MCR 4109
25.	FORESTRY	
25.1	Canada--Pulp and Paper Mills	MCR 4101
25.2	Canada--Land Capability for Forestry	MCR 4079
*25.3	Canada--Sawmills	
26.	FISHERIES	
26.1	Canada--Public Fish Hatcheries	MCR 4024
26.2	Canada--Fisheries Resources	MCR 4100

* Planned or In Progress (41 subjects derived from Priority I List; names not necessarily finalized)

REALM	Map Title	Order Number
27.	MINING	
	27.1 Canada--Coal	MCR 4053
	27.2 Canada--Mineral Commodity Flows.....	MCR 4081
28.	ENERGY	
	28.1 Canada--Energy...(OUT OF PRINT).....	MCR 4002
	28.2 Canada--Electricity Generation and Transmission	MCR 4069
	28.3 Canada--Oil Pipelines.....	MCR 4048
	28.4 Canada--Natural Gas Pipelines	MCR 4049
	28.5 Canada--Electricity, 1987	MCR 4144
29.	MANUFACTURING	
	*29.1 Canada--Manufacturing	
	*29.2 Canada--Manufacturing Productivity	
	*29.3 Canada--Manufacturing Key Sectors	
30.	CONSTRUCTION	
31.	TRANSPORTATION	
	31.1 Canada--Road Transportation Network	MCR 4050
	31.2 Canada--Railway Transportation Network.....	MCR 4070
	31.3 Canada--Air Transportation Network.....	MCR 4102
	31.4 Canada--Water Transportation Infrastructure	MCR 4112
	31.5 Canada--Transportation Routes.....	MCR 4120
	*31.6 Canada--Waterborne Freight	
32.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	32.1 Canada--Telecommunications Systems.....	MCR 4105
33.	FINANCE	
	*33.1 Canada--Tertiary Specialization	
34.	COMMERCE	
	*34.1 Canada--Employment Growth	
35.	TOURISM	
	*35.1 Canada--Tourism	
36.	EMPLOYMENT	
	*36.1 Canada--Employment Variability	
	*36.2 Canada--Non-Agricultural Resources (Employment)	
37.	INCOME	
	*37.1 Canada--Income Per Capita	
38.	LEISURE	
39.	URBAN CANADA	
	*39.1 Canada--Urban Systems	
40.	REGIONS OF CANADA	
41.	ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY	
	41.1 Canada--Energy and Minerals	MCR 4103
42.	DEFENCE	
	42.1 Canada--The Northwest Campaign, 1885.....	MCR 4106
43.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS	
	43.1 Canada--Census Divisions and Subdivisions 1971/ Divisions et subdivisions de recensement 1971	MCR 4000
	43.2 Canada--Standard Time Zones.....	MCR 4056
	43.3 Canada--Geostatistical Areas 1981 Census Divisions and Subdivisions...	MCR 4098
	43.4 Canada--Geostatistical Areas 1981 Census Municipalities and Indian Reserves	MCR 4099
44.	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
	*44.1 Canada--International Trade	

REPORT ON THE ACMLA SALARY SURVEY, JUNE 1989

Kate Donkin

Good morning / afternoon to all of you who have still the strength to attend a meeting concerning reports of committees of the Association. This is Kate Donkin speaking to you through the vocal cords of some member of your executive, who is not to be held responsible for anything I say, whether you like it or not. I am quite prepared to take the blame for anything you do not like, but I want the credit as well for the things in the report you may by chance like.

Cheryl Woods asked me to undertake this survey and promised that if I would make up the questions and send them to her, she would see that the survey would be typed up with none of my spelling mistakes and mailed out accompanied by a plain brown wrapper for you to send the replies directly to Waterdown, where I bask in mindless retirement.

The surveys, 173 of them, were mailed on March the 9th. You were asked to answer as quickly as possible by either filling in the form in full, partially, or even sending it back untouched by human hands.

Bless you, 100 of you did return the surveys, in one form or another, by the 7th of June. Having done surveys before, I was nearly overcome with the response. Often a 50% response is viewed as miraculous and we managed 58%. Knowing the ACML, I was just happy to find that you all still are prepared to support the Association and your executive.

Before I report my findings, may I say that having now read your replies, I wish I could re-word the form which caused some confusion to some of you. Particularly, I wish that I had described the type of collection without using the term "Public Sector." I meant such institutions as Public Libraries. It appears a number of you thought in terms of whether the library was open to the public or not. As you know, one of the terms of any deposit of maps by government bodies to any Institution is that the maps be available to the public. Therefore I have

had to assume that any Government department or University map collection holding a deposit is open to public scrutiny unless some portion of it is by some other act of parliament declared secret information. I could well be wrong but I believe in any case this would only cover a small part of any collection, if any part.

I also found that many people would answer all the questions but one, or perhaps two. You would not give days of holidays or perhaps years of experience. That was fine by me, but it does mean that when I give numbers of "yes's," "no's," and "maybe's," they will not add up to the given total. The figures are real but the base varies.

17 forms returned were not included in the results as they were, as the senders often stated, NOT APPLICABLE, they were not filled out at all, or they were too late. I particularly thank those people for not throwing the form in the waste basket. By their action, they showed that they thought the survey worth answering and how they did so is their privilege.

83 questionnaires contained quite sufficient information to be acceptable.

It is interesting that there were 5 answers from people with less than 1,000 maps and 5 from people working in collections of over 1 million, 37 working in collections holding from 1,000 to 50,000, NONE in collections from 50,000 to 60,000, 35 working in collections from 60,000 to 700,000 and 5 working in collections of over a million.

It must be clear that this is a survey of people, not collections. Therefore more than one person would describe their particular working conditions in the same collection. No attempt was made to match these. In fact, care was taken to avoid such comparisons as they are not relevant to the survey.

Taken all around like a knot hole, the size of the

collection has little or nothing to do with salary. I am prepared to state that if you take the smallest collection and the largest collection, the latter employees make more money, but averaged out this does not hold true. A table however which compares the salary rate to the number of degrees held and the number of years of experience shows what one would expect — The More The Better. Let us start with a breakdown showing where people work:

46 people work in Universities
 22 people work in Government Departments
 15 people did not report or are designated as "Other" -too various to compute

Table One is worked out showing the salary range, whether one works for a University or a government department, the average number of degrees held and the average number of years of experience of the respondents.

TABLE ONE

SALARY	AVERAGE NO. DEGREES		AVERAGE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	% OF RESPONDENTS
	Government	University		
<\$25,000	0	.5	<5.0	8
\$25-30,000	1.6	1.5	6.0	20
\$30-35,000	1.0	2.0	9.5	16
\$35-40,000	2.0	2.3	10.1	14.7
\$40-45,000	2.0	2.2	17.0	22.7
>\$45,000	2.0	2.2	20.0	18.7

The moral to this story seems to be if you want to make over \$45,000 a year, get yourself a couple of degrees, a job in a map collection, and stay there.

When it came to degrees, I am afraid I had to do some fancy foot work. You see, some people just said they had a degree in Library Science and some put it in the B.A. column and some in the M.A. column. Others admitted to an M.A. but not to a B.A. To my satisfaction, after much perusal I reached the following conclusion:

Altogether the respondents hold 166 degrees, including 44 B.L.S. or M.L.S. The degrees are in the following disciplines:

50 Geography	36 History
6 Cartography	4 Geology
2 Archival Science	2 Anthropology
1 English	1 Fine Art
1 Sociology	1 Administration
18 B.A. undefined	

There are two other elements which we must discuss as having generally an effect on pay scale in any job evaluation. One is the supervision of people and the other is control over the expenditure of monies. First, I have abandoned averages. In our sample they make no sense. It is remarkable, however, that the 34 people whose salaries are under \$35,000 supervise among them only 10 people, while the 35 making \$35,000 or more supervise 77 people.

Well under half, or 31 of the 83 respondents, have help of some kind in taking care of their collections.

These 31 seem to usually have some say in the hiring of personnel but have less say in firing. This probably indicates the need for well kept job evaluations and the problems which can arise from wrongful dismissal. I am happy to report that 43, or well over half, have some input to budget expenditures and, more importantly, 71 of the 83 respondents have a say or full responsibility for acquisitions.

After all these figures, let me turn to the number of hours worked. Of course, I really asked for the official time one was required to work, but here was where I got the answers that kept me in a happy frame of mind because here were the most

"REMARKS." The answers add up from 35 to 37 1/2 a week. I didn't bother to average it, because some said 60, some "well over 40," others "officially or really," but nearly everyone in the end put in 35 or 37 1/2. One wonders if these people love their jobs, are conscientious to an extreme, have no home, or hate their spouse. One thing I am sure of is that they were not kidding, because, as "one who was there," particularly if you love your work, there is no end to the work you can do, and the hours you can spend.

All respondents get holidays. I'm glad for that news and some, it is obvious, get more holidays as their years at the job increase. It does not seem to matter who you work for, and for some it matters not at all how long they have worked. 2 weeks or 4 weeks—it appears to be an arbitrary decision of the employer.

When it comes to study leave and assistance, you are more likely to get full assistance from a University but only marginally. 10 people reported full assistance—4 in the Government and 6 in the Universities. Of course, there are more collections in Universities, but for partial assistance again, the University people reported more access to professional development. Only 1 person reported no support or time for study leave or professional development.

Sadly, 12 people get no support to attend any conference. Many report that they get some support, but this and leave depends on internal policies of their employers. This of course has been true for some years. As our conference provides the only time that any Map Curator (or whatever you call yourself) has a chance to talk to anyone in the same field, the lack of support is a real problem which in my opinion should be addressed by the Association.

However, do not get downhearted. When we look at your BENEFITS, all is not lost. It must be remembered that many benefits are in some cases optional, and of course in one way or another one pays something to get them. Talk however to someone on a contract which carries no benefits and the scene doesn't look too bad. 10 people get the full range of benefits.

TABLE TWO

	BENEFITS		
	Full	Partial	None
Hospitalization	66	12	5
Major Medical	32	38	13
Dental	20	41	22
Visioncare	17	32	34
Longterm Disability	55	22	6
Pension	62	18	3
Life Insurance	55	18	10
Maternity/Paternity Leave	52	23	8

It surprises me that some report NO benefits. Except in the cases where people are reporting on private collections, one would at least expect Hospitalization. One can only however report on the facts as they are given.

By now, many will be aware that there is a great void in this survey. It was composed as if Remote Sensing had not been invented yet. The products of remote sensing are held in great numbers in many map collections. To not have asked for the size of these collections at the same time as I asked for the number of maps held is an error I much regret. I believe however that the omission has not altered the conclusions of the survey. Could I suggest that next year you might embark on a survey of the collections of imagery, asking such questions as how much training and experience the members of the Association have in this field, and perhaps some indication of the collection policies which govern their acquisitions?

And that ends my report. You can all spend some time trying to figure out where you fit into the scheme of things. To me, it is obvious that our members are very much better off than when I did my first survey in 1969. However that was a long time ago and there is always room for improvement.

Good luck and best wishes

SURVEY

YOUR COLLECTION

Size of collection (number of sheet maps) _____

Are you the head of the collection? Yes _____ No _____

Are you a section head? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many full-time people do you supervise? _____

Is the collection in: Public Sector _____
University/College _____
Government _____
Private _____

YOUR QUALIFICATIONS

Education: BA _____ MA _____ PhD _____
Geography _____
History _____
Cartography _____
Library Science _____Numbers of years' experience in library work _____
Of these years, how many in a map/archival collection? _____

Number of work hours per week _____

Annual salary: under \$25,000 _____
\$25,000-\$29,999 _____
\$30,000-\$34,999 _____
\$35,000-\$39,999 _____
\$40,000-\$44,999 _____
over \$45,000 _____

Are you responsible for these duties?

Hiring/Firing _____ Yes _____ No _____
Budget Allocation _____ Yes _____ No _____
Selection of acquisitions _____ Yes _____ No _____

YOUR COMPENSATION

Benefits: Hospitalization coverage _____ Full Yes _____ No _____
Major Medical (prescriptions) _____ Partial _____
Dental _____
Visioncare _____
Longterm Disability _____
Pension _____
Life Insurance _____
Maternity /Paternity leave _____

Study Leave: Yes _____ No _____ If yes, partial pay _____ without pay _____

Prof. Development courses support: Yes _____ No _____ Full fees _____ Partial fees _____

Number of days holiday (non-statutory): _____

Are you getting support to attend conferences/professional meetings? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, do you get time off? Yes _____ No _____ ; Financial support? Full _____ Partial _____

CARTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUER'S NEWSLETTER, No. 5

Velma Parker

DATE CODES

The Department of National Defence uses what they call an "imprint note" on their maps which gives some valuable information about the item. This "note" consists of a series of numbers separated by slashes, and ends with the letters MCE. The latter designates the publishing agency which is the Mapping and Charting Establishment.

Examples

5000/6/88/114801 MCE
 8000/10/84/115401 MCE
 30000/3/87/214603 MCE
 18000/1/89/214804 MCE
 10000/4/89/214406 MCE

The order for reading the code is as follows:

- No. of copies printed/month/year of printing/
- work order no. consisting of 1 digit code for scale,
- 1 digit code for type of product and 1 digit code for activity, last digit of year of work-order, 2 digit no. representing the number of printings of that type of publication

First three digits of work order code:

CODE	SCALE	PRODUCT	ACTIVITY
0		NTS maps	New mapping
1	1:25 000 & up	Training area maps	Derivation
2	1:50 000 & up	Photomaps	Revision & update
3	1:250 000 & up	Military town plans	Digitizing
4	1:500 000 & up	Digital terrain elevation data	Overprinting
5	1:1 000 000 & up	Misc. Military products	Reprinting
6	Special orders	Blocks	—
7	—	Terrain analysis	—
8	—	—	Survey control
9	—	JOGs/International	Air Traffic control

Examples

The first example then reads:

5,000 copies printed in June 1988; scale 1:25 000, training area map, overprint; workorder date 1988; the first printing of an overprint that year.

The second example:

8,000 copies printed in October 1984; scale 1:25 000, training area maps, reprint; workorder date 1984; the first reprint that year.

The last example:

10,000 copies printed in April 1989; scale 1:50 000, training area map, overprint; workorder date 1984; 6th reprint that year.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA CODES

APPENDIX C. CAN/MARC FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

The Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, has been using the geographical area codes for a number of years and have found that the codes for Canada need further expansion. The following are a draft set of codes which are proposed for discussion.

Existing codes

Canada	n-cn—
Alberta	n-cn-ab
British Columbia	n-cn-bc
Hudson Bay	n-cnh—
Manitoba	n-cn-mb
Maritime Provinces	n-cnm—
New Brunswick	n-cn-nk
Newfoundland	n-cn-nf
Northwest Territories	n-cn-nt
Nova Scotia	n-cn-ns
Ontario	n-cn-on
Prairie Provinces	n-cnp—
Prince Edward Island	n-cn-pi
Quebec	n-cn-qu
Saskatchewan	n-cn-sn
Yukon	n-cn-yk

Proposed codes

Atlantic Provinces	n-cna —
Central Provinces	n-cnc—
*Cordilleran Region	n-cnd—
Eastern Canada	n-cne —
Northern Canada	n-cnn —
Western Canada	n-cnw—

*An alternative code could be n-cnr— which would be similar to the one for the Rocky Mountain Region of North America (nr).

Comments

There should also be a see reference for Arctic Canada under either Northern Canada or Northwest Territories.

Are there any additional codes that should be provided, or are some of the above not necessary? Are there other references that should be made? For instance, in the UTLAS coding manual, there is see reference for the St. Lawrence River under both North America and Canada. Do we need a separate code? If so where should it be located, under North America or under Canada? Should there be additional references for the Great Lakes (nl), Great Plains (np), and Rocky Mountain Region (nr)?

Please send comments and suggestions to Velma Parker, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

Archäologischer Atlas von Kärnten. Piccotini, G. and Wappis, E. Klagenfurt, 1989. 79 p. 96 DM.

Atlas de la Révolution française. Paris: Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales. 1989. 3 volumes. Softcover approx. \$40.00 ISBN 2-7132-0893-9

Atlas Intermédiaire Nelson. Geoffrey J. Matthews. Scarborough, Ontario: Nelson, Canada. 1989. ISBN 0-17-602342-9

Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Lorraine romane. Vol. IV "Morphologie - Divers". 1989. 260 p. 300 DM.

Atlas of Alberta Lakes. Edited by Pat Mitchell and Ellie Prepas. University of Alberta Press. (to be published in 1990). Prepublication price until December 31, 1989: soft cover \$40.00; hard cover \$52.00. Price upon publication: softcover \$50.00; hardcover \$65.00.

Atlas of disease distributions: analytic approaches to epidemiological data. Andrew D. Cliff and Peter Haggett. B.Balckwell. 1988. \$150.00 ISBN 0-631-13149-3

Atlas of major Texas gas reservoirs. Austin, Texas: Bureau of Economic Geology. 1989. \$53.00 US. Distributed through: The University of Texas at Austin - BEG

Atlas of Mexico. Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 1989. ISBN 0-8133-7695-5. \$55.00 US.

Atlas of Natural Conservation in China. Edited by Changchun Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre. 1988. 256 p. \$150.00 US.

Atlas of Nearctic shorebirds on the coast of South America. R.I.G. Morrison and R.K. Ross. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service. 1989. (to be complete in two volumes). ISBN 0-662-16511-X (set) ISBN 0-662-16800-6 (v.1) ISBN 0-662-16800-3 (v.2)

The Atlas of Pennsylvania. David J. Cuff et al. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 1989.

Atlas of Prehistoric Britain. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989. ISBN 0-195-20807-2. \$39.95.

Atlas of the British Empire. Dr. Christopher Bayley. New York: Facts on File. 1989. Hardbound \$50.00 US. ISBN 0-8160-1995-9.

Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. (Atlas ost-und Sudosteuropa). [Editor in chief] Dr. Peter Jordan. Vienna: Österreichisches Ost-und Sudosteuropa-Institut, 1989-1992. (a follower project to the Atlas of Danubian countries). Available from: E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, JohannesstraBe 3A, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany. Suscription publication. Complete atlas 21 DM; per copy 28 DM.

Atlas of the Living World. D. Attenborough. ISBN 0395-49481-8. Hard cover \$59.95.

Balton, Western Hungary - Guide and atlas. Hungary: Cartographia - Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping, 1989. \$6.50 US. (Text in German or Hungarian).

British Library catalogue of cartographic materials: accessions 1975-1988. Kent, England: Bowker-Saur Ltd., c/o Butterworths. 1989. Microfiche £50.00. Hard copy (3 volumes), £360.

Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys. Peter L. Stark. United States: Western Association of Map Libraries, Occasional Paper #12. ISBN 0-939112-14-0.

Cartographic design and production. 2nd ed. Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Scientific & Technical. [1989].

Contemporary Atlas of China. Houghton Mifflin, 1988. ISBN 0395-47329-2. Hard cover \$58.95

CSEG/CSPG Geophysical Atlas of Western Canadian Hydrocarbon Pools. Canada: Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, 1989. Non-member price \$100.00. Member price \$85.00.

Cultural Atlas of Russia and the Soviet Union. Milner-Gulland, R.R. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1989.

The Gaia Peace Atlas: Survival into the Third Millennium. Frank Barnaby et al. Doubleday, 1988. ISBN 0-385-24191-7. Paperback \$24.95.

Geschichtlicher Handatlas von Niedersachsen. Institut für Historische Landesforschung der Universität Göttingen. Neumunster, 1989. 96 p. 180 DM.

Goode's WorldAtlas. 18th Edition. Rand McNally, [1989]. ISBN 0-528-83128-3 \$24.95.

Gran Atlas Carreteras de Mexico/Road Atlas. Mexico, D.F.: Guia Roji S.A. de C.V., 1989. 67 p. Distributed through: Stephen Mullin, El Cerrito, CA. \$25.00 US.

Historical Atlas of Massachusetts. Richard W. Wilkie and Jack Tager (eds.). Massachusetts: The University of Massachusetts Press, March 1990 (tentative). 160 p. ISBN 697-0. Cloth. \$69.95. Distributed through: Scholarly Book Services Inc., Toronto.

The Inventory of World Topographic Mapping. Rolf Bohme (ed.). UK: Elsevier Applied Science Publishers. 3 volumes: Volume 1 (Western Europe, North America, Australia) 1989; Volume 2 (Central and South America, Africa) late 1989; Volume 3 (Eastern Europe, Asia, the Pacific, Antarctica) late 1990.

The Mapping of the Great Lakes in the Seventeenth Century. Introduction and commentary by Kevin Kaufman. Providence, RI: The John Carter Brown Library [1989]. 108 p. and portfolio of 22 facsimiles. \$165.00 US. ISBN 0-916617-34-3.

Maps in Eighteenth-Century British Magazines: A Checklist. 3rd Smith Center Occasional Paper, compiled by Christopher M. Klein. \$8.00 US. Distributed through: Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library.

NBC News / Rand McNally World News Atlas 1990 Edition. Introduction by Tom Brokaw. Rand McNally, 1990. ISBN 528-83371-5. \$11.95

The Outward Bound Map and Compass Handbook. Glen Randall. United States: Douglas & MacIntyre Ltd., 1989. Soft cover \$9.95 Cdn. ISBN 0-88894-662-7

Photographic WorldAtlas. Rand McNally, [1989]. ISBN 0-528-83363-4. \$34.95.

Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. United States: Geological Survey, 1989. 386 p. \$3.75 US.

Road Atlas of Hungary. Hungary: Cartographia Hungary Company for Surveying and Mapping, 1989. \$10 US.

Satellite Images: Photographs of Canada from Space. Camden East, Ontario: Camden House Publishing, 1989. 156 p. Hardcover. \$29.95 Cdn. ISBN 0-920656-72-2

A Sociological Atlas of Darwin. Darwin. Australian Bureau of Statistics and North Australian Research Unit, 1989. \$25.00 C\$ (Payable to: Collector of Public Moneys, Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 3796, Darwin, NT 0801

Soil Map of the World - revised legend. FAO/Unesco, 1988. 123 p. \$7.50. ISBN 92-5-1002622 X.

The Times Atlas of the Second World War. Edited by J. Keegan. New York: Harper and Row publications, 1989. Hard cover \$45.00. ISBN 00601678 7

Virginia Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Co., 1989. \$12.95 US.

Washington Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Co. 1988. \$12.95 US.

What Use is a Map? England: The British Library Board, 1989. (the guide book for the exhibition at the British Library's Map Gallery, March 1989). £2.95.

Wisconsin Atlas and Gazetteer. Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Co. [1988]. \$12.95 US

REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD: LATIN AMERICANS. 1st ed. Joyce Moss and George Wilson. Detroit: Gale Research Inc., c1989. 323 pp.: ill., maps, glossary, biblio., index. ISBN 0-8103-7445-5; \$39.95 US.

Available from: Gale Research Inc., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 48226.

For a number of years, Gale Research has played a leading role in the publication of practical reference tools. Their latest is aimed at the senior high school level and the general public. It consists of a compilation of field studies, published materials, and original research on 42 cultures from South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The cultures are discussed separately with each entry supplemented by maps, art work and photographs.

Information on each of the 42 groups is provided under three main headings. The first offers an overview of the geographical setting occupied by the group. It concentrates on the physical geography of each region and is reasonably consistent in its coverage from one entry to the next. The second heading provides information on the culture's history. It focuses on such topics as colonial rule, immigration, and independence, and depending on the nature and extent of the sources available to the authors, the section can vary considerably from entry to entry. The third and last heading summarizes the people's day-to-day lives. The section concentrates on such subjects as city life, government, food, shelter, religion, education and family.

Although the authors do not shy from discussing the political situation in Latin America, they tend to treat the topic in very general terms. As a result, there is no attempt to discuss Latin American politics within its larger international context. For example, the civil war in El Salvador and the growing disparity between the rich and poor is

briefly mentioned, but nothing is said about the involvement of the super powers in support of the totalitarian government. In the end, it appears as if the Salvadorans are totally responsible for their own political instability.

The cultures discussed in the book are categorized under two general headings: "The Old Cultures" and "Cultures of Today". The first section on old cultures is really just a compendium on the three prominent "civilizations" at the time of European contact: the Maya, Aztec and Inca. The information provides excellent background material on many of the present-day cultural groups discussed in the second section. Unfortunately, the authors do not mention any of the other cultures that were also prevalent in the region. Some of these groups also played a key role in the cultural diversity that is so prevalent in modern-day Latin America. Failure to mention some of these other—albeit smaller—cultures might give less informed readers the mistaken impression that early Latin America was much more homogenous than is the case today. Of course, data on many of the older cultures is not as substantial as that of the three already covered by the book. Nonetheless, future editions should attempt a summary of some of these groups, if only to demonstrate the need for further research in this area.

The thirty-nine modern cultures listed in the second section were chosen from the hundreds of native groups in present-day Latin America. According to the introduction, they were selected on the basis of their geographical distribution, their role in recent world events, and the extent to which the culture is threatened with possible "disappearance". As might be expected in a general work of this nature, cultures sharing many similarities tend to be lumped together rather than being discussed separately. For example, with the exception of the Yaqui and Zapotec, all other modern native groups in Mexico have been combined under the single

heading of "Mexicans". I do not necessarily disagree with their choice of cultures; however, I think it might prove less confusing if the authors explained their selection criteria more clearly. Why were some groups selected for more detailed discussion while others were included within their nation's common heritage?

I would also like to see the inclusion of an annotated reference section at the end of each entry rather than the general bibliography the authors provide at the end of the book. Because the work is directed towards a readership with less sophisticated research skills, I think the book would be more useful if it gave its readers some indication of where to get information on the various subject matters discussed in the entry.

All in all, I must commend Gale Research for undertaking this publication. Although the book does have its problems, it serves a very obvious need. It is certainly not an easy task to condense the culture of a region as diverse as Latin America into a single, yet readable, account. The publishers are obviously anticipating future editions of the book. If they should decide to include some of the changes suggested in this review, I feel that their work will be a powerful reference tool.

Jeffrey S. Murray
Government Archives Division
National Archives of Canada

[CANADA: STATUS OF FEDERAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING] 1:6 000 000 Ottawa: Dept. of Energy, Mines & Resources, Canada Centre for Mapping, 1988. 6 sheets.

- MCR 0104 Published Maps at 1:50 000 Scale
- MCR 0114 Four Year Program of 1:50 000 New Mapping
- MCR 0112 Three Year Program of 1:50 000 Revision Mapping
- MCR 0115 Two Year Program of 1:250 000 Revision Mapping
- MCR 0106 Aerial Survey Data Base for 1:50 000 Mapping

MCR 0116 Status of Digital Data

This set of six maps is published annually by the Canada Centre for Mapping at a scale of 1:6 000 000. Each map shows the sheet lines of the appropriate scale with the theme of the map depicted by overprint colours showing the status of the various maps.

MCR 0104 1:50 000 Published Sheets

On this sheet the published sheets are coloured green. In addition, those sheets that have been revised during the past year are overprinted in grey to produce a darker green. The Wilderness Line, north of which sheets of the 1:50 000 Series are printed in monochrome, winds its way in red across the map, thus in a general way separating the Canadian Ecumene from the Arctic and Sub-arctic. An examination of the 1988 edition of this sheet shows that the provinces have all been mapped at 1:50 000 except for small patches in Northern Ontario totalling 33 sheets. The complete coverage of the Canadian mainland is only about 275 sheets away, and about half of the Arctic Islands have been covered.

MCR 0114 1:50 000 New Mapping

The four-year program of new 1:50 000 mapping shows the proposed production for the fiscal year 1988-89 in blue. The following three years are in brown, pink and yellow. It can be seen on this map that the rest of Ontario is scheduled for completion by March 31st 1989, and the completion of the mainland by March 31st 1990. The map also makes it clear that while these mainland projects are in their final stages, the mapping of the Arctic Islands is going ahead at about 150 sheets per year.

MCR 0112 1:50 000 Revision

This map repeats the information given in dark green on MCR 0104 (i.e., showing the 1:50 000 maps revised during the past year) but then goes on to give the proposed revision program for the next three years. As the new mapping program

nears completion, a larger percentage of the vote for topographic mapping can be directed to the revision program. An examination of the past few editions of this sheet does show this trend.

MCR 0115 1:250 000 Revision

Before 1971 two status sheets were published to show the progress in 1:250 000 mapping, but in that year the Series was completed, so the revision program is all that needs be shown. In most cases where a 1:250 000 sheet is put into revision, there is complete coverage of the area at 1:50 000. In such cases, the detail of the smaller scale is examined against the larger and, if serious inaccuracies are found, a completely new map is derived by "pulling up detail" from the larger scale. On the other hand, if the examination shows the map to be basically sound, the revision is limited to correcting the changes that have been made in the topography by people or nature.

MCR 0106 Aerial Survey Data Base

This is a technical index showing where the first stages in new or revision mapping have already taken place. To be included in the Aerial Survey Data Base, the air photography of an area must have been taken and the mathematical adjustment tying an array of specific points on the photographs to the ground survey must have been completed. This

map shows the areas of Canada where this has been done and makes a one-year forecast where the data will extend to by March 31st, 1989.

MCR 0116 Digital Data

Over the past decade the Topographical Survey has been compiling an ever-increasing percentage of its mapping by digital cartography. This is true for both new and revision mapping. This map shows the areas where such mapping exists.

Availability of the Status Maps

Canadian map libraries can be put on the free automatic distribution list for these maps by applying to:

M. Yves Belzile
Assistant Director, Program Management
Topographic Mapping Division
Canada Centre for Mapping
615 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9

Individuals may purchase the maps from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth St., for \$3.00 each.

Lou M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

ALBERTA

New maps and travel bookstores have sprung up in Calgary and Edmonton. I won't say they have things you can't get elsewhere but they do indicate a rise in awareness of the market for this type of material.

The Calgary store is MAP TOWN LTD.
640 - 6th Ave. SW
Calgary, AB T2P 0S8
Phone (403) 266-2241

In Edmonton we have MAPS and TOURISM INTERNATIONAL
12535 - 102 Ave.
Edmonton, AB T5N 0M4

Nicole Fechter of the Edmonton stores says they would like to hear from you if you don't have such an operation in your region or if you are unhappy with their service or selection. They are handling Freytag-Berndt, Nelles, Michelin, Hildebrand, Ravenstein and others. They also have a large selection of guide books and put out a bi-monthly newsletter for their customers.

The University of Calgary has purchased its first Landsat tape for its data library. Other tapes exist on campus in departments but this is the first in a library. It is a TM scene of Kananaskis Country.

At the University of Lethbridge, Hazel Fry is now the contact person in the library there. They had a student indexing aerial photography during the past summer. The map collection will open mornings only during the Fall term.

An *Atlas of Alberta Lakes* will be published in 1990. It is currently being offered for a pre-publication price of \$40.00 for soft cover and \$52.00 for hardcover; a saving of \$12.00. All that is required is a commitment to purchase. The pre-publication offer is contained in a brochure available from the William C. Wonders Map Collection, or the University of Alberta Press. The offer is valid

until December 31, 1989. It will be of use to scientists and recreationists, including as it does lake characteristics, access, location, fisheries, land use, etc.

We were saddened to read of the death of Irene Rogers in a car accident in early August. This Charlottetown historian and alderman led a group of ACMLA members on a memorable walking tour of Charlottetown during our annual meeting in that city in 1987.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

OTTAWA

The Library Association of Ottawa-Hull and the Ottawa Chapter of CASLIS (Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services) organized an 'Association Fest' on September 19th. About eighteen associations were represented, most of whom had tables set up to display their publications and a member nearby to answer questions. More than 125 people circulated about, partaking of wine and cheese and satisfying their curiosity about associations other than their own.

Aileen Desbarats set up a table for ACMLA with examples of recent publications, the *Bulletin*, and examples from the Historical Maps Series. A steady stream of people passed by, most of whom were not at all familiar with ACMLA. They showed general, professional interest in all the publications but the maps elicited their special personal attention. Information for ordering the maps was given out repeatedly.

Aileen Desbarats

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING JUNE 9, 1989

The meeting was held at the National Library in Ottawa. Only those items deemed to be of interest to the membership will be included in this report.

The motion, passed at the last meeting, concerning representation on the committee from the archival community has been acted upon. A letter was forwarded to the National Librarian, who agreed to the proposal. A letter will be sent in the near future to the Bureau of Canadian Archives asking them to nominate a representative if they should wish to do so.

Some concern has been expressed in the library community concerning a national conference on subject access in on-line catalogues. A document was sent out to a number of library associations requesting feedback. (I am not aware that ACMLA has received it). If there is a need for such a conference, it is necessary to let the NL know of the degree of support available from other associations and institutions. "A conference on subject access in on-line catalogues has been proposed because it is felt that subject access should be brought forward and should be the object of an extensive review and discussion in order to evaluate the status of this library function and to establish some direction for the next decades. Library patrons' needs in terms of subject access should also be considered in order to find the best means to address those needs." Traditional tools are not always considered adequate or easy to use; should they be kept or replaced? What do the members of ACMLA think?

Do any of you use, or know of anyone who uses MARC tags 043 (geographical) and/or 045 (chronological) in performing searches, etc.? Most of us put this data in our bibliographic entries, but does anyone actually use it once it is there? Please let me know, as the National Library is gathering data on the usefulness of these tags. It is thinking of dropping the provision of this information in the future for trade monographs and serials.

There was more discussion on the LABL document

concerning future revisions to AACR2.

Point 1. The needs of Anglo-American institutions versus others. The matter needs to be investigated. Members of the committee will discuss this further with counterparts in France and Britain.

Point 2. The needs of automated catalogues versus manual ones. This will have to be left open and monitored.

Point 4. Needs of international exchange versus needs of libraries whose interests do not extend beyond the local area. Before this can be assessed, we need to have a better understanding of what local systems do want and what they need.

Point 5. Needs of special versus general collections. The JSC and committees such as the CCC need to encourage greater concordance among AACR2 and the "spin-off" rules governing special materials such as cartographic materials, graphics, and rare books

Regarding the moratorium on revisions, JSC deferred the matter. However, it agreed to develop a policy statement on rule revisions. The first draft will be done by LABL, ACOC, CCC and ALA, and is to be completed by February 1990.

The example (3.0J1) for multilevel cataloguing will be corrected to include the publication information at the second level.

The JSC has decided to review future revisions before they are published. This was felt necessary as changes were made in the 1988 text without formal approval. Misprints in the text should be forwarded to Avie Stein, Secretary of JSC.

Regarding the cataloguing of preservation masters, NL wanted a reaffirmation of its policy to follow AACR2 which states that it is the item in hand which is catalogued and not the original. This was given. However, to minimize the difference with American practice (which is to catalogue the original and mention the microform in a note), the NL has proposed the following additions to the mini-

mal level format for microform masters:

007 Physical description fixed field	040	Cataloguing source
007/04 Dimensions	041	Language
007/05-08 Reduction ratio		
007/09 Colour	245\$b	Remainder of title
007/10 Emulsion on film	245\$h	GMD
007/11 Generation		
007/12 Base of film	260\$a	Place of publication
008/06 Type of publication code	4XX	Series
008/11-14 Date 2		
008/15-17 Country of publication	534	Original version note
008/23 Form of publication		

The following is a table comparing the Canadian and American minimal level requirements for preservation masters.

Leader	CAN	US
Record status	Leader 05	Leader 05
Type of record	Leader 06	Leader 06
Bibliographic level	Leader 07	Leader 07
Encoding level	Leader 17	Leader 17
Descriptive cataloguing form	Leader 18	Leader 18

Physical Description Fixed Field

General material designation	007/00	007/00
Specific material designation	007/01	007/01
Polarity	007/03	007/03
Dimensions	007/04	007/04
Reduction ratio	007/05-08	007/05-08
Colour	007/09	007/09
Emulsion on film	007/10	007/10
Generation	007/11	007/11
Base of film	007/12	007/12

Fixed Length Data Elements

Type of publication date code	008/06	008/06
Date 1	008/07-10	008/07-10
Date 2	008/11-14	008/11-14
Country of publication	008/15-17	008/15-17
Form of reproduction	008/23	008/23
Language	008/35-37	008/35-37
Cataloguing source	008/39	008/39

Variable fields

Cataloguing source	040	040
Language code	041	
Main entry*	IXX	IXX
Title statement	245	215
Title proper	\$a	\$a
Remainder of title*	\$b	\$b
Remainder of title area*	\$c	\$c
GMD	\$h	\$h
Number or designation*	\$n	\$n
Part or section*	\$p	\$p
Edition statement*	250	250
Edition	\$a	\$a
Imprint	260	260
Place of publication*	\$a	\$a
Name of publisher*	\$b	\$b
Date of publication	\$c	\$c
Physical description	300	300
Extent	\$a	\$a
Series statement*	4XX	4XX
Photoreproduction note		533
Type of reproduction		\$a
Place of reproduction		\$b
Agency responsible		\$c
Date of reproduction		\$d
Physical description		\$e
Series statement of microform*		\$f
Original version note	534	
Introductory phrase	\$p	
Main entry**	\$a	
Title statement**	\$t	
Edition statement**	\$b	
Publication, distribution etc.	\$c	
Physical description	\$e	
Series statement*	\$f	
Location of original	\$l	
Note on original*	\$n	
ISBN*	\$z	
Name/title added entries	7XX	

* Mandatory only if applicable to the item being described.

** Mandatory only if data varies from that recorded in IXX and 2XX fields.

REPORT ON THE IFLA CONFERENCE AUGUST 19 - 25, 1989, Paris, France

Lorraine Dubreuil

The 55th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions was held at the Palais des Congrès in Paris, France on August 19-25, 1989. The theme of this conference was "Libraries and Information in yesterday's, today's and tomorrow's economy". Total conference registration was 3000, with about 100 Canadians in attendance.

Most conference registrants attend as delegates to one of the 32 sections. Each section belongs to one of the eight Divisions. As a delegate to the Geography and Map Section of the Special Libraries Division, I attended the section's two Standing Committee meetings, the section's workshop and paper sessions, the tour of mapping establishments in Paris, and the bus trip to Chantilly. As well, all registrants attend the Official Opening and Plenary Sessions, the Closing Ceremonies, and Poster Sessions (where time permits).

On Saturday, August 19, the first Standing Committee Meeting of the Section took place. At this meeting, the following people were present: Tony Campbell (UK); Pierre-Yves Duchemin (FRANCE); Roman Drazniowsky (USA); Lorraine Dubreuil (CANADA); Ralph Ehrenberg (USA); Montserrat Galera (SPAIN); Herman Gunzel (W. GERMANY); William Lamble (AUSTRALIA); Leena Miekkaavaara (FINLAND, Chairman); Mary Murphy (Special Libraries' Observer); Gary North (USA); Dorothy Prescott (AUSTRALIA); Hugo Stibbe (CANADA); Sarah Tyacke (UK, Secretary); Hans van de Waal (NETHERLANDS); Stephney Ferguson, National Librarian of Jamaica. Apologies were received from David Carrington; Maria Chu; T. Kotelnikova; James Minton; Monique Pelletier; Helen Wallis; Franz Wawrik; and Lothar Zogner. The minutes of the previous meetings at Sydney were approved. Some discussion took place regarding Section membership. We now have 15 elected members. Election of the officers of the Standing

Committee 1989-91 took place: Sarah Tyacke was elected Chairman and Pierre-Yves Duchemin as Secretary. Tony Campbell agreed to be financial officer, replacing Helen Wallis who retired from the section.

The Financial Report for 1988-89 was presented by Helen Wallis, and accepted by the Standing Committee.

The Spanish, French and German versions of the Section brochures were displayed. The Russian version has yet to be completed.

The arrangements for the Paris programme and the anniversary dinner were discussed.

The meeting was then adjourned until August 24.

The Council I Meeting took place on August 20. At this meeting, Hans-Peter Geh was re-elected President. Four outgoing members of the Executive Board were re-elected for two-year terms (1989-1991): P.B. Mangla, P.J. Schoots, M. Torngren, R. Wedgeworth. Two new members were elected to a first term of four years (1989-1993): R. Bowden and N. Igumnova.

In the evening, the official opening of the exhibits took place.

In the morning of Monday, August 21, the Geography & Map Section held a workshop in the Auditorium Colbert of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The speakers were as follows:

Michel Michot (CNIG) : Evaluation de l'utilité économique et sociale de l'information géographique

Gary North (USGS) : The economics of topographic mapping in the United States

Michel Bacchus (IGN) : Projets de modernisation

de la diffusion d'informations géographiques par l'Institut géographique national
Bernard Paternault (Michelin) : La carte routière et les coûts de transport
Jean-Pierre Charre (Institut de géographie alpine) : Essai d'analyse des documents géo-iconographiques
Monique Schindelman et Isabelle Cloitre-Trincano (Cadist Université Jussieu Paris VI) : Le coût d'une cartothèque universitaire en Sciences de la Terre: création et développement

The Official Opening and Plenary Sessions were held in the afternoon. Engelsina V. Pereslegina, IFLA 1st Vice-President, declared the Conference open. René Rémond, CORI President, gave a short welcoming address and introduced the key-note speaker, M. Jacques Michel, Vice-President of the European Patent Office. Then M. Marc Chauveinc, CORI Vice-President, spoke briefly on the composition of the various delegations at the conference. He was followed by Hans-Peter Geh, IFLA President. M. Jack Lang, the French Minister of Culture also addressed the delegates. Two musical presentations by the Wanderer Trio were also included in the programme. In the evening, a reception was held at the Palais des Congrès by the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of National Education.

On Tuesday, August 22, the Geography & Map Section went on a bus trip to Chantilly, where we visited the Bibliothèque and Musée Condé. After this wonderful tour, lunch at Le Petit Vatel in Chantilly was enjoyed by all. In the evening, the delegates were entertained at a reception at the Pyramide du Louvre.

On August 23, the Geography and Map Section held their paper session. The speakers were:
Daniel Plu : Archivage et diffusion des photographies aériennes et de l'imagerie spatiale : la photothèque de l'IGN
Montserrat Galera : La Financiación de las cartotecas en España
Barbara Morris : PC-CARTONET : a microcomputer version of the CARTONET map library automation system

In the evening, a reception was held at the Hôtel de Ville de Paris.

On August 24, the Standing Committee II was held. Working Group Reports were discussed, and summarized as follows:

(1) Workshop in Jamaica 1989.

The workshop, "Managing Map and Spatial Data Collections", was held in Kingston, Jamaica on February 20-24, 1989. It was jointly sponsored by the National Library of Jamaica and IFLA, and was attended by 29 participants. Instructors were Hans van de Waal, Mary Murphy, Gary North, Roman and Carol Drazniowsky.

(2) Report on the Manual on Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries.

A preliminary edition of the *Manual* was compiled for the workshop in Kingston. A further meeting of the editors is envisaged so that the texts as now received can be finally edited and published. The *Manual* working group was dissolved, and responsibilities handed over to the editors (Ralph Ehrenberg, Hans van de Waal, Helen Wallis).

(3) IFLA/ICA Joint Working Group on Documentation of Maps.

The liaison activities form the most important objective of this Working Group. Cartographic standards are presently under discussion. Agreement has been reached to publish an introduction to marginal information before or with the standard in which the standard in which the problems of documentation of cartographic information may be outlined. During the discussions, Dorothy Prescott pointed out that Australia had drawn up a draft standard for marginal information on maps. Gary North informed the Section that an American standard was on the point of being implemented. In the UK, the national map committee (BRICMICS) was also advising the Ordnance Survey in the matter.

(4) Micro and Digital Cartographic Information
There has been no activity for this working group since the Sydney conference.

(5) World Directory Revision Working Group

This WG was formed during the Brighton Conference in August 1978. K.G. Saur had asked the Standing Committee at that time to prepare the Directory for publication in 1989, but the WG that that 1990 was a more realistic date. Regional editors and committee members are as follows: L. Dubreuil (Canada) Chair; P.Y. Duchemin (France); R. Drazniowsky (U.S.); W. Lamble (Australia); L. Miekavaara (Finland). At the Sydney Conference (August 1988) the WG agreed on the English version of the questionnaire to be used for the survey. The Chairman of the WG then arranged for the questionnaire to be translated into French, Russian and German. These translations are now complete. The Chairman has prepared a database of address labels using the second edition, and additional addresses as supplied by the regional editors. A number of national directories were also consulted. English questionnaires were all mailed out in July 1989. The French, German and Russian questionnaires were all mailed out in Fall 1989. Compilation of data will begin in Fall 1989 as the data is received. A draft should be circulated to the regional editors in Spring 1990.

(6) Map Library Equipment and Space Working Group 1987-89.

Working Group activities have stagnated since the IFLA Conference in Brighton 1987, when the Chairman left the Standing Committee for two years. At the last meeting, the following were members of the WG: David Carrington (USA); Betty Kidd (Canada); Roman Drazniowsky (USA); Jim Elliot (UK); Herman Gunzel (FRG) Chairman; Egon Klemp (GDR); Dorothy Prescott (AUSTRALIA); and Franz Wawrik (AUSTRIA). The WG is expecting to publish a manual on equipment needs and space requirements of map collections and thereby establish guidelines and standards.

The Section suggested that Herman appoint three editors - Dorothy Prescott, Franz Wawrik and Roman Drazniowsky, and that the terms of reference be confined to general requirements in map libraries

and a bibliography. A newsletter setting out this goal for the working group members would have to be sent out. The matter would have to be reviewed in Stockholm if no progress has been made along these lines.

Programme for Stockholm 1990.

The Swedish contacts were to be asked for at least one Swedish contributor to the paper session on the theme "Map and Spatial Information Services." Maria Chu had offered a paper which fitted the Stockholm programme. The Professional Board has approved our Workshop on Personal Computer applications.

Programme for Moscow 1991.

The Theme for Moscow is "Libraries and culture: their relationship." The Section theme will be "The contribution of maps to society." The Section will ask for two papers on the subjects of "maps for planning" and "atlas cartography in the USSR" from our Russian member Mme Natalya Kotelnikova at the Lenin State Library.

The members then adjourned the Standing Committee meeting.

In the afternoon of August 24, the Section visited IGN (Institut géographique national), both its map library and photothèque in Saint Mandé, and SHAT (Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre) in Chateau de Vincennes.

In the evening, a reception was held at the Bibliothèque nationale.

On August 25, a half-day visit to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Department des cartes et plans was made. Demonstrations on restoration and Opaline were arranged, and an exhibition of some outstanding maps from their collection.

In the evening, the members of the Geography and Map Section of IFLA celebrated their 20th Anniversary at a dinner party at the home of Leena Miekavaara.

**24e Congrès annuel de
l'Association des cartothèques et des archives
cartographiques du Canada**

Lundi, le 11 juin 1990

14:00 - 20:00 Inscriptions
 Université de Montréal : Pavillon Thérèse-Casgrain
 2450, boul. Edouard-Montpetit
 métro : Université de Montréal

Mardi, le 12 juin 1990

8:30 - 17:00 Inscriptions
 Université de Montréal : Pavillon Thérèse-Casgrain
 2450, boul. Edouard-Montpetit
 métro : Université de Montréal

SESSION PRÉ-CONGRÈS

Séminaire sur la micro-informatique dans les cartothèques

Inscription préalable obligatoire. Coût : 45 \$
Université de Montréal : Pavillon 3200
3200, rue Jean-Brillant
métro : Université de Montréal ou Côte-des-Neiges

9:00 - 12:00 Méthodologie

14:00 - 15:30 Étude de cas : Université Laval

16:00 - 17:00 Présentation d'un logiciel documentaire : Edi-base

18:00 Cocktail offert par la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec :
Édifice Marie-Claire-Daveluy
125, rue Sherbrooke Ouest
métro : Sherbrooke ou Place-des-Arts

19:00 Souper sur la rue Duluth
 Restaurant : à préciser

[Pour les couche-tard]

22:00 Festival international des Feux d'artifice
 La Ronde - Île Sainte-Hélène
 métro : Île-Sainte-Hélène

Mercredi, le 13 juin 1990

8:30

Inscriptions tardives

Université de Montréal : Pavillon 3200
3200, rue Jean-Brillant
 métro : Université-de-Montréal ou Côte-des-Neiges

9:00

MOT DE BIENVENUE

1ère session : La municipalité au Québec : concept, cartographie, aménagement urbain et aménagement régional
(Animatrice : Christiane Desmarais, Cartothèque, INRS-Urbanisation)

9:15

1. Histoire de la municipalité au Québec, de 1608 à 1867 : la paroisse
(Frank W. Remiggi, Département de Géographie, Université du Québec à Montréal)

10:00

2. La municipalité au Québec de 1867 à 1990
(Bernard Vachon, Groupe de recherche en aménagement et développement des espaces ruraux et régionaux, Université du Québec à Montréal)

10:30

Pause-santé

10:45

3. La municipalité régionale de comté et l'aménagement du territoire
(Alain Caron, Direction générale de l'Urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère des Affaires municipales du Québec)

11:15

4. La Communauté urbaine de Montréal et son schéma d'aménagement
(Christiane Desjardins, Planification du territoire, Communauté urbaine de Montréal)

12:00

Dîner

2ième session : Montréal : à la recherche de son passé et de son architecture

(Animatrice : Lorraine Dubreuil, Department of Rare Books & Special Collections, Université McGill)

13:30

5. Inventaire des plans d'utilisation du sol du XIXe siècle
(David Hanna, Département de Géographie, Université du Québec à Montréal)

14:30

6. Visite du Centre canadien d'Architecture
1920, rue Baile
 métro : Lucien-L'Allier ou Guy-Concordia

17:00

Marche dans le Vieux-Montréal : de l'Église Notre-Dame à la Place d'Youville
Église Notre-Dame
 métro : Place-D'Armes

18:00 Souper chez Gibby's (à vos frais : environ 20 \$)
298, Place d'Youville

[Pour les couche-tard]

20:00 Promenade dans le Vieux-Port; cinéma IMAX;
place Jacques-Cartier, etc.

Jeudi, 1er 14 juin 1990

3ième session A : La cartographie appliquée, un outil de gestion
(Animatrice : Louise Emond, Cartothèque, Hydro-Québec)

9:00 7. **Éléments environnementaux sensibles à l'implantation**
d'infrastructures électriques
(Hélène Letourneau, Localisation et Études d'impact,
Environnement, Hydro-Québec)

9:45 8. **(Marie de Joncas, Cartographie HATRA inc.)**

10:15 Pause-Santé

3ième session B : La gestion informatisée de la documentation cartographique
au moyen de micro-ordinateurs

10:30 9. **Utilisation des micro-ordinateurs dans nos cartothèques**

11:00 10. **Le traitement de la documentation cartographique au moyen**
de micro-ordinateurs : faut-il établir des normes?

12:00 Dîner

4ième session : L'Assemblée générale annuelle
(Présidente de l'Association : Cheryl Desjardines Woods)

13:30 11. **Assemblée générale annuelle : première partie**

15:00 Pause-santé

15:15 12. **Assemblée générale annuelle : deuxième partie**

17:00 Visite du Musée de l'Île Sainte-Hélène
Île Sainte-Hélène
métro : Île-Sainte-Hélène

18:00 Banquet annuel au Festin des Gouverneurs
Île Sainte-Hélène

Vendredi, 1er 15 juin 1990

5ième session : Production et disponibilité des cartes
(Animatrice : Cécile Fugolin, Cartothèque, Université de Montréal)

8:15 Départ pour Sherbrooke

10:00 13. **Visite du Centre canadien de Géomatique**
2144, rue King, Sherbrooke

13:00 Pique-nique au Mont Orford

15:00 Excursion dans la Vallée du Richelieu
-Promenade sur le Mont Saint-Hilaire, l'une des cinq Réserve de la Biosphère au Canada reconnue officiellement par l'UNESCO
-Visite du Musée des Patriotes

17:00 Souper au Pays des Patriotes : Auberge Handfield
Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu

[Pour les couche-tard]

21:00 Veillée à la Ronde

22:00 Festival international des Feux-d'artifice

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Lorraine Dubreuil

ACML CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

ACML HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACML Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACML is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

ACML PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACML PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the *ACML Bulletin* published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close on March 1, 1990.

Please send your nominations to: Serge A. Sauer, Chairperson
ACML Awards Committee
Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

CARTOGRAPHIC CALENDAR for 1990

An interesting cartographic calendar has been published by Calder Games Corporation of Gloucester, Ontario for 1990. The calendar was researched and designed by Henry E. Mindak, who for many years before retirement was involved in cartography at the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

In addition to the colourful maps of the country (January), the provinces (February to November) and the territories (December) featured for each month, each sheet contains useful information, based on Statistics Canada data, on ethnic origins, religion, major industries and the legislature. As well, population, geographical area, date of entry into Confederation, flag, coat of arms, and bar scale are shown.

The calendar is available, at low cost, from Calder Games Corporation, 5359 Canoteck Road, Gloucester, Ontario K1J 8Z4. Fax 613/745-9131. Telephone 613/745-7021 or 650-0427.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association (ALA) is seeking contributed papers for programs to be held during ALA's annual conference in Chicago, Illinois, June 23-28, 1990. Papers will be considered on the following topics: automated geographic/cartographic reference tools; and non-cartographic images of early exploration (i.e., photographs, birds-eye views, etc.).

Please contact the Program Chair, Brent Allison, John R. Borchert Map Librarian, University of Minnesota, S 76 Wilson Library, 309 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Telephone 612/624-0306.

ICA 1991 PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

“Mapping the Nations” is the theme of the 15th International Cartographic Conference and 9th General Assembly of the ICA to be held 23 September to 1 October 1991 in Bournemouth, UK. The Conference theme “Mapping the Nations” has been chosen to mark the bicentenary of Ordnance Survey and to reflect the efforts of the many mapping organisations now in existence. Such mapping is not solely topographic, but embraces the sum of all subject matter to be found on maps. The science and technology of communicating all kinds of spatially referenced information, largely in map form is the subject matter of cartography.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Clifford H. Wood, Chair Canadian National Committee Department of Geography Memorial University St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9

PC CARTONET NOW AVAILABLE

Hardware requirements to run PC CARTONET are an IBM PC Microcomputer which will run ORACLE (or any good 100% ORACLE compatible clone); an EGA or VGA monitor; Microsoft-compatible mouse; at least 2 megabytes of memory (RAM); and a 60 megabyte hard disk.

For further information, please write to GISA Department of Geography University of Edinburgh Drummond Street Edinburgh EH8 9XP Scotland, UK
TELEFAX : 031 / 556-0544
TELEPHONE: 031 / 556-5824



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 an 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.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN MAPPING: A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS

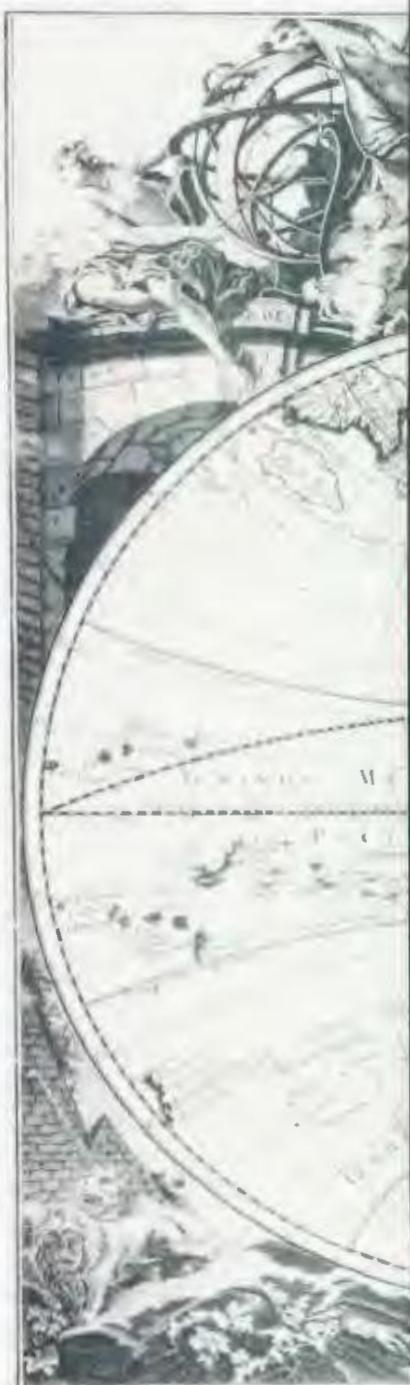
Edited by
Barbara Farrell, Carleton University
Aileen Desbarats, University of Ottawa

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques canadiennes.

Ottawa, 1988

Copies of *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping* are available at \$25.00 paper or \$35.00 hardcover 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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