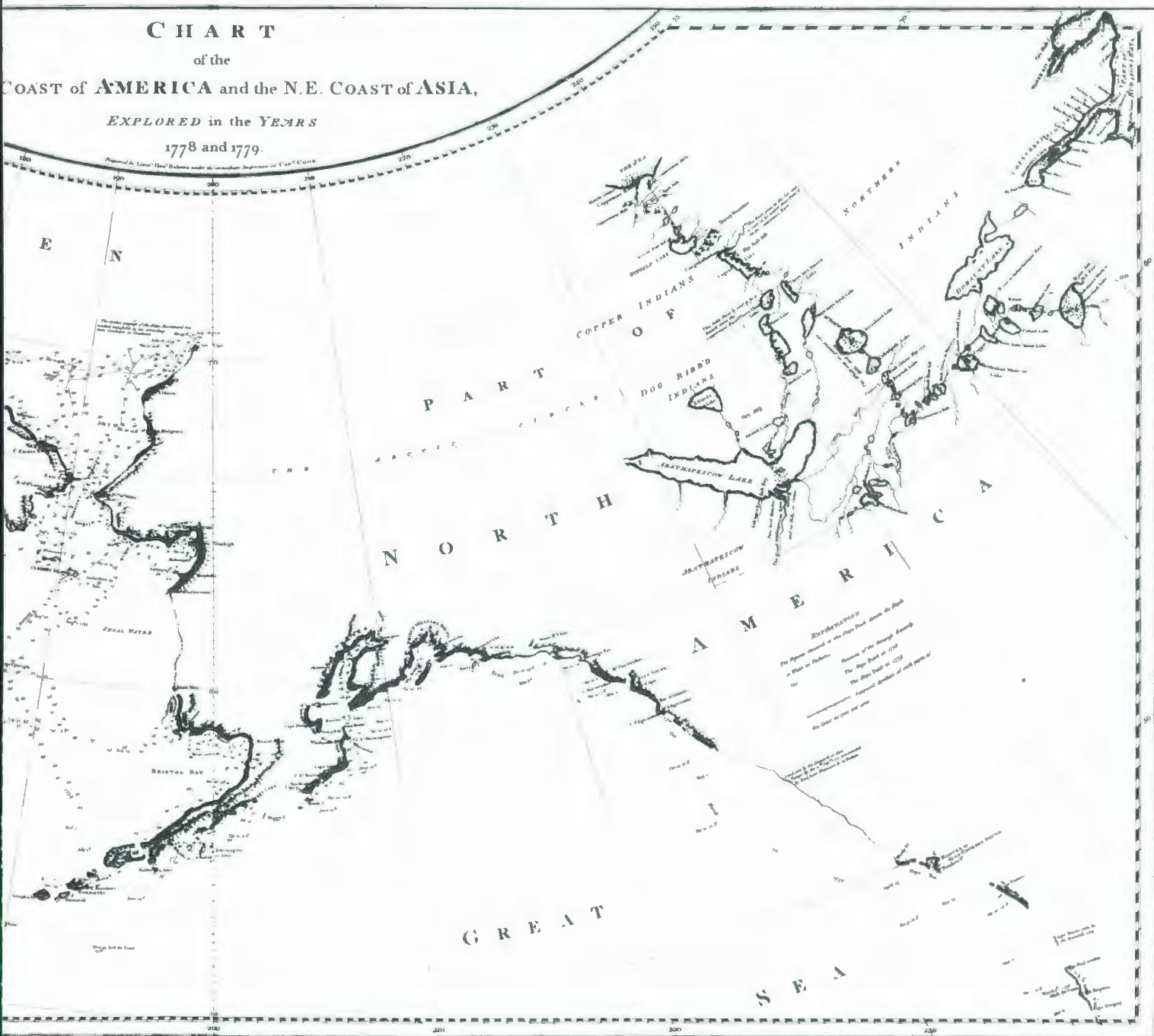


# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



LONDON Published by W. FADEN, Geographer to the KING, Charing Cross July 24, 1780

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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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**From the editor's desk...**

It is with considerable regret that I announce the resignation, as Regional News Editor, of Margaret Hutchison. Margaret has given you an service since 1985, initially as regional reporter for Saskatchewan and, from 1986, as Regional News Editor. I know her enthusiasm and contribution will be sorely missed. Margaret is leaving the map field for a position with the British Columbia Archives and Record Service. I am sure you all join me in wishing her well in her new position.

The ACMLA Bulletin requires a Regional News Editor. Would any interested member please contact me or a member of the executive.

**Don Lemon**  
**Editor**



## MAC MAPPING IN THE MAP LIBRARY

Colleen Beard  
Brock University Map Library

For about a year or so I have been dabbling with computer mapping software on the Macintosh. My purpose was not to invent a sophisticated retrieval system such as CartoNet(at least not yet!), or to produce the perfect road map but to determine whether the computer could be used for its graphic capabilities to make Map Library operations easier, more accommodating, and user friendly. And my conclusion is an exciting...yes, it can! The purpose of this paper is to share some of the things I have learned about computer mapping on the Macintosh, and how we can use these techniques in the everyday operation of a map collection.

The Map Library at Brock University has found computer maps especially useful for three purposes: outline map creation; map collection maintenance; and statistical mapping. The equipment used is a Macintosh SE with 20 meg hard drive and 4 meg internal memory, ImageWriter LQ printer with colour ribbon, Apple Scanner and LaserWriter printer. The software includes AppleScan, SuperPaint, UltraPaint, HyperCard and MacAtlas. I must admit that I am by no means fluent with any of these programs. However, I am familiar with their basic capabilities and how they can be useful in a Map Library.

This paper consists of two parts: 1) a description of the basic process of creating a computer map; and 2) a discussion of applications of computer mapping in the Map Library.

## THE COMPUTER MAPPING PROCESS

The first requirement in computer cartography is a digital base map. Sets of digital base maps can be purchased on disk or they can be created using either a scanner or a digitizer. I have created most of my digital base maps by scanning with the Apple Scanner. This process, controlled by the AppleScan program, is very easy. A black and white original(usually pen and ink) is placed on the scanner glass and is converted into a bitmap in a matter of minutes(a process that superficially resembles photocopying). This bit map is made up of individual pixels or bits. The scanning process permits reducing and enlarging during scanning as well as other options such as contrast and brightness adjustments. The scanned bitmap is very rough looking and requires a great deal of editing to delete unnecessary detail and to improve the linework. However, various graphics programs provide quick and effective editing methods. There are two ways of doing this: 1) editing the bitmap itself or; 2) tracing the bitmap to produce an object-oriented base map.

### Creating Bitmapped Basemaps

Editing bitmaps has to be done pixel-by-pixel and can be a very time consuming process. However, a program such as SuperPaint speeds up the process greatly by providing tools such as erasers that delete lines quickly, or line tools that add straight or curved lines of any width.

SuperPaint allows editing at different resolutions depending on the printer being used. The maps of the Regional Municipality of Niagara showing municipal boundaries (*Figure 1*) illustrate the original scanned image and the quality produced at different resolutions. Those produced on a basic dot matrix printer are edited at 72 dots per inch(dpi) and reveal rather coarse linework. Editing at greater resolutions can be achieved using a function within the SuperPaint program called "Superbits". This allows one to refine the linework to 216 dpi(for printing on an ImageWriter LQ), or 300 dpi(LaserWriter), but the editing process is much more time consuming. Obviously the greater the editing resolution the better the quality of the linework produced, and the laserprinted method certainly creates production quality maps.

### **Creating Object Oriented Basemaps**

These maps are created using the scanned image as a template for tracing. Again, the scanner is used to convert a pen and ink base map into a bitmap. The UltraPaint program allows this image to be displayed in a light grey tone. Using the freehand line tool a base map is constructed easily as a separate layer by tracing over the greyed scanned image. The result is referred to as object-oriented since every line that is drawn is recognized by the computer as a single object. Unlike the scanned image, it is not a bitmap composed of individual pixels. Therefore, changing features on the map, such as the thickness or curvature of a road, can be done very quickly by selecting the object and applying other design options. The quality of the linework using this technique is similar to

a map which has been edited by the Superbits function in SuperPaint.

### **Completing The Map**

Once the base map is created, whether it be a bitmap or object-oriented, the mapping programs are further used for adding information with various design options such as proportional circles, shadings or text. SuperPaint allows the construction of a map in two layers: the paint layer which is used for boundaries and shadings, and a draw layer used for other symbols and text. UltraPaint permits the construction of maps using up to eight different layers. By deleting or adding layers to user specifications custom-made computer maps can be produced. The maps I have created using this technique are a series of overlays comprising a simple outline map of the Niagara Region (*Figure 2*) with individual layers showing boundaries and roads; a text layer of place names; and shaded urban area designations. An additional layer showing drainage was also prepared. It should be mentioned that other more powerful programs allow for the creation of numerous layers. Aldus Freehand for example is certainly a necessity for commercial map producers or professional cartographers. However, accompanying this power is a much higher price tag which many Map Libraries may find excessive, or, I have realized, unnecessary.

### **APPLICATIONS IN THE MAP LIBRARY**

Computer maps produced by SuperPaint and UltraPaint have found a number of applications in our Map Library.

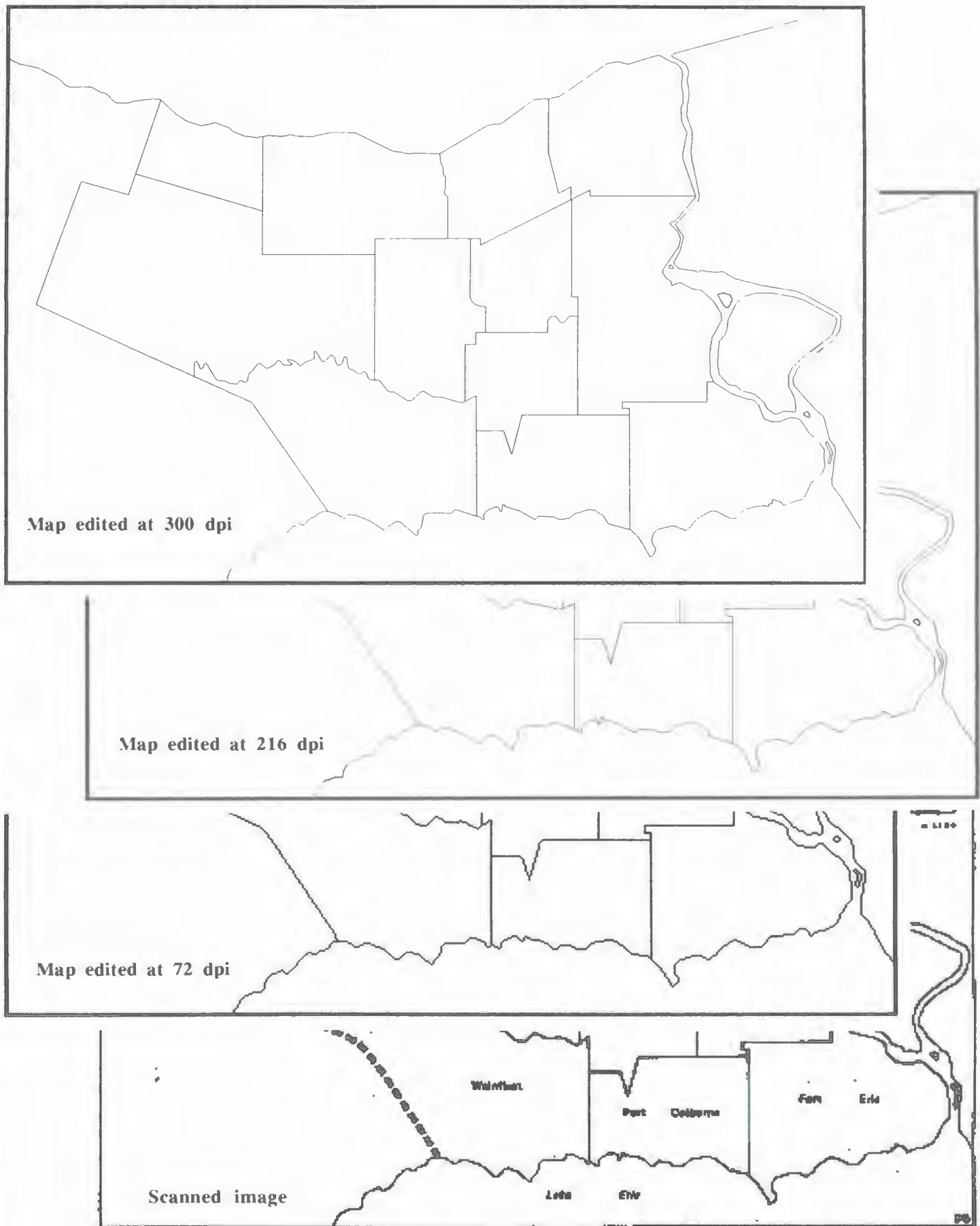
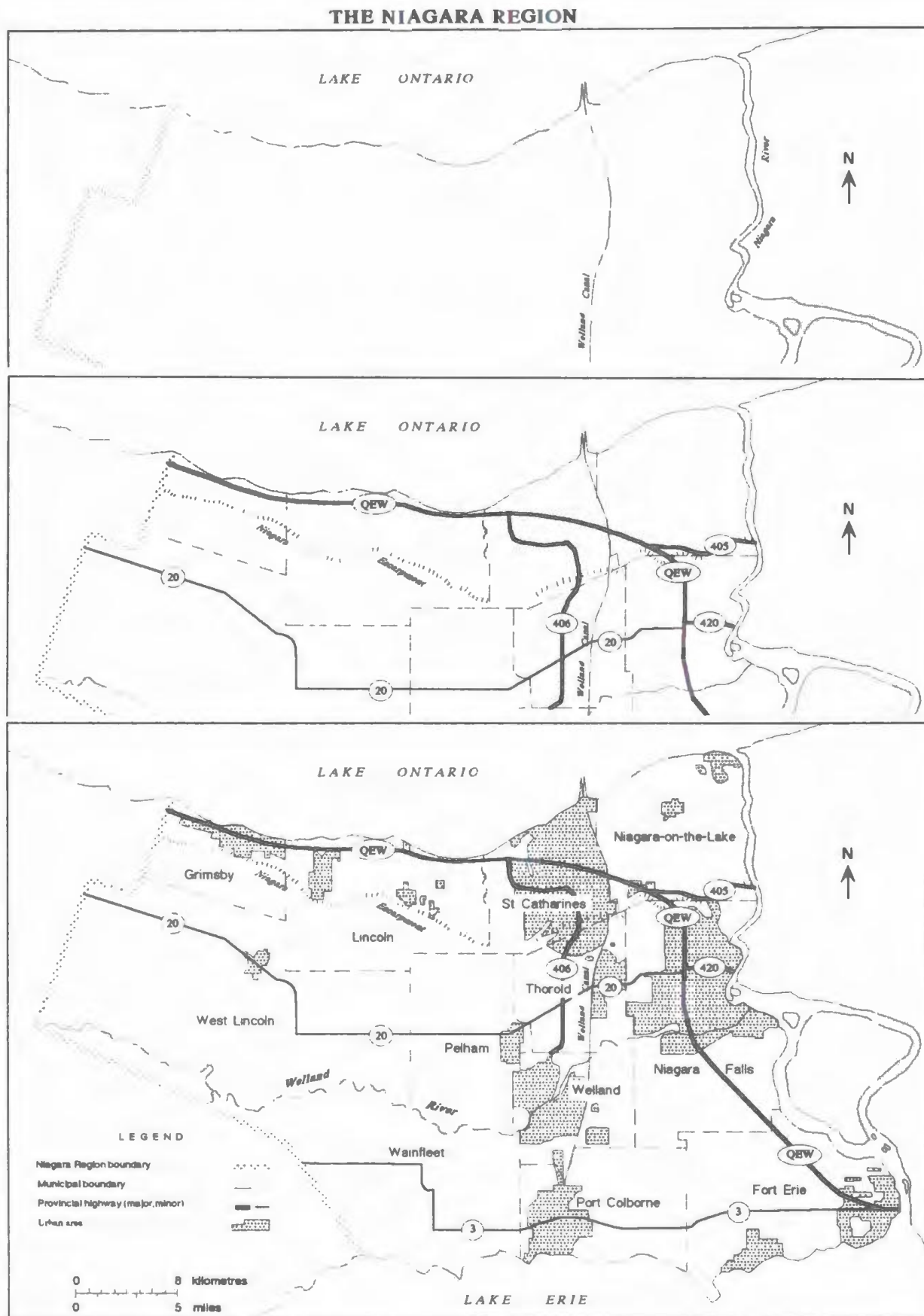


Figure 1: Bitmaps produced at different resolutions using SuperPaint





**Figure 2: Object oriented maps produced using UltraPaint**

(Top): Base layer; (Middle): Two layers - base; and roads & boundaries; (Bottom): Four layers - base; roads & boundaries; urban areas; and place names.



These fall under three headings: Outline Map Creation; Map Library Maintenance and Statistical Mapping.

### Outline Map Creation

One of the more useful applications of computer mapping in the Map Library is to provide digital outline maps for the use of students and others. A collection of hand-drawn outline maps is already available and the provision of maps on disk is an extension of this. This is already an active service of the Map Library and is increasing in demand. Requests for specific types of maps, such as location maps for conferences taking place on campus, or local base maps in support of research projects are two examples. Providing a digital map which can be easily modified to the user's demands is a valuable service,

though it should be stressed that the function of the Map Library is to provide the outline map only - not create the final map. As students become more familiar with computers, they are able to use basic

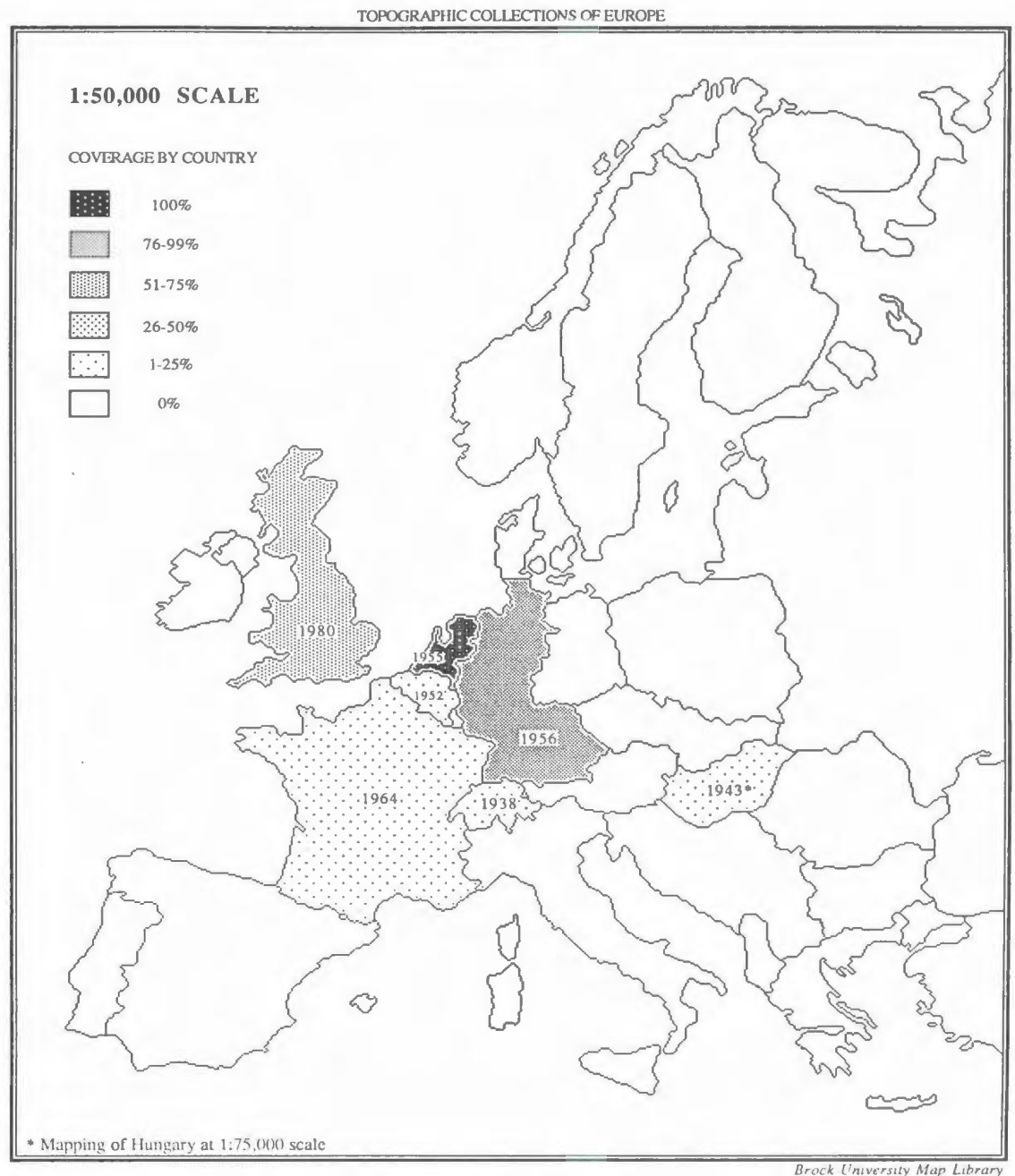


Figure 3

mapping programs to construct and modify their own maps very easily.

### Map Library Maintenance

Digital base maps have been used to create map indexes for map retrieval and collection development, and for map collection inventory. The number of potential uses is unlimited, and it is possible here to discuss only a few examples.

### Foreign Topographic Collections

The OCUL (Ontario Council of University Libraries) Map Group has recently completed an inventory of foreign topographic series held in Ontario University Map Libraries. As an adjunct to this project we have produced maps to illustrate the status of foreign topographic collections in the Brock Map Library. Figure 3 illustrates our

topographic collections of Europe. The base maps were taken from MacAtlas, a series of digital maps showing major regions of the world. The maps were edited at 72 dpi and completed using the SuperPaint program. Maps have been produced for each major geographical area and for each

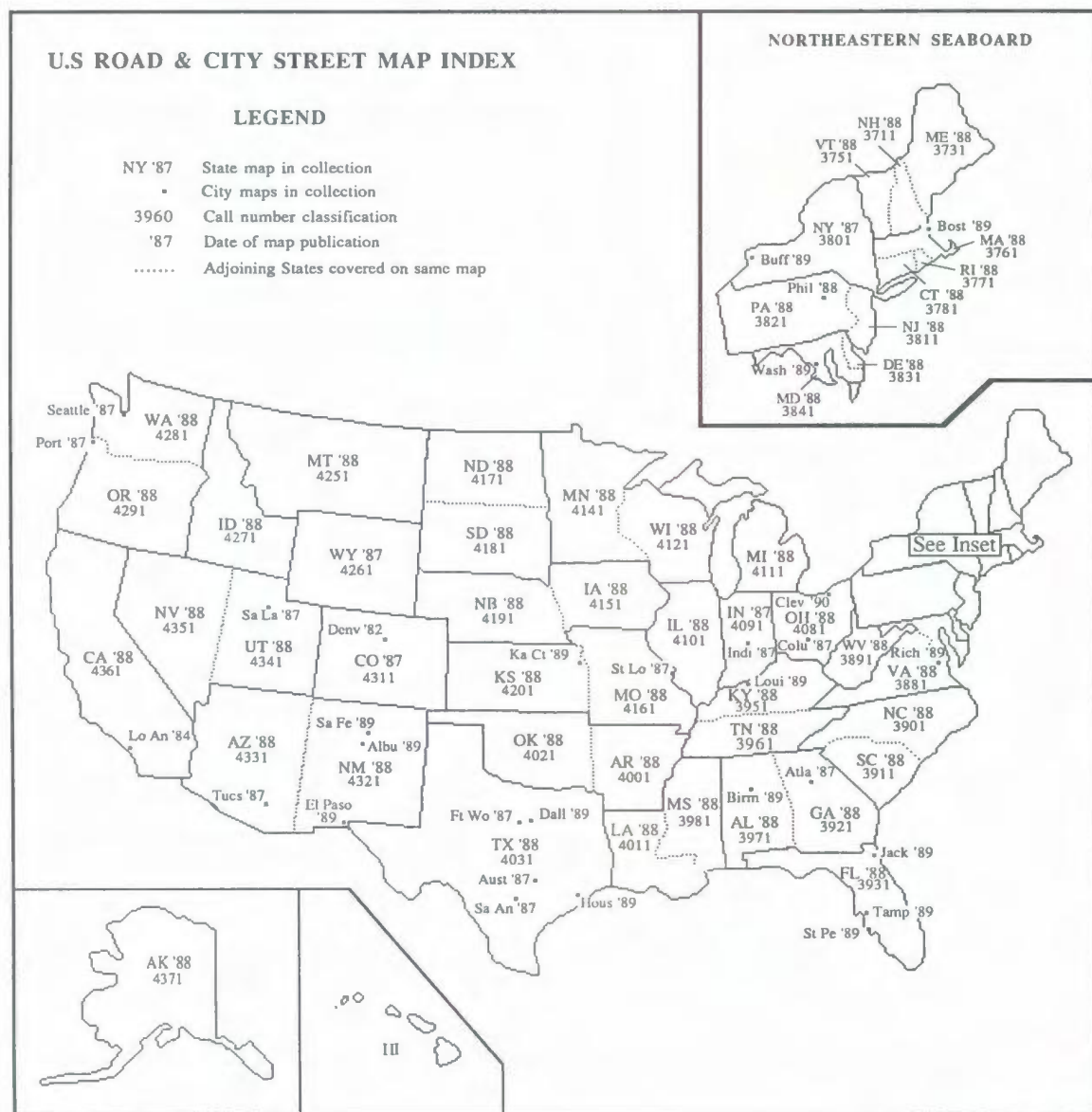


Figure 4

Brock University Map Library

mapping scale(1:25,000, 1:50,000, 1:100,000, and 1:250,000). The information shown on the maps includes the percentage of topographic coverage for each country and the date of the map series, with a location map accompanying each geographic section. Information can be added, deleted or changed very easily.

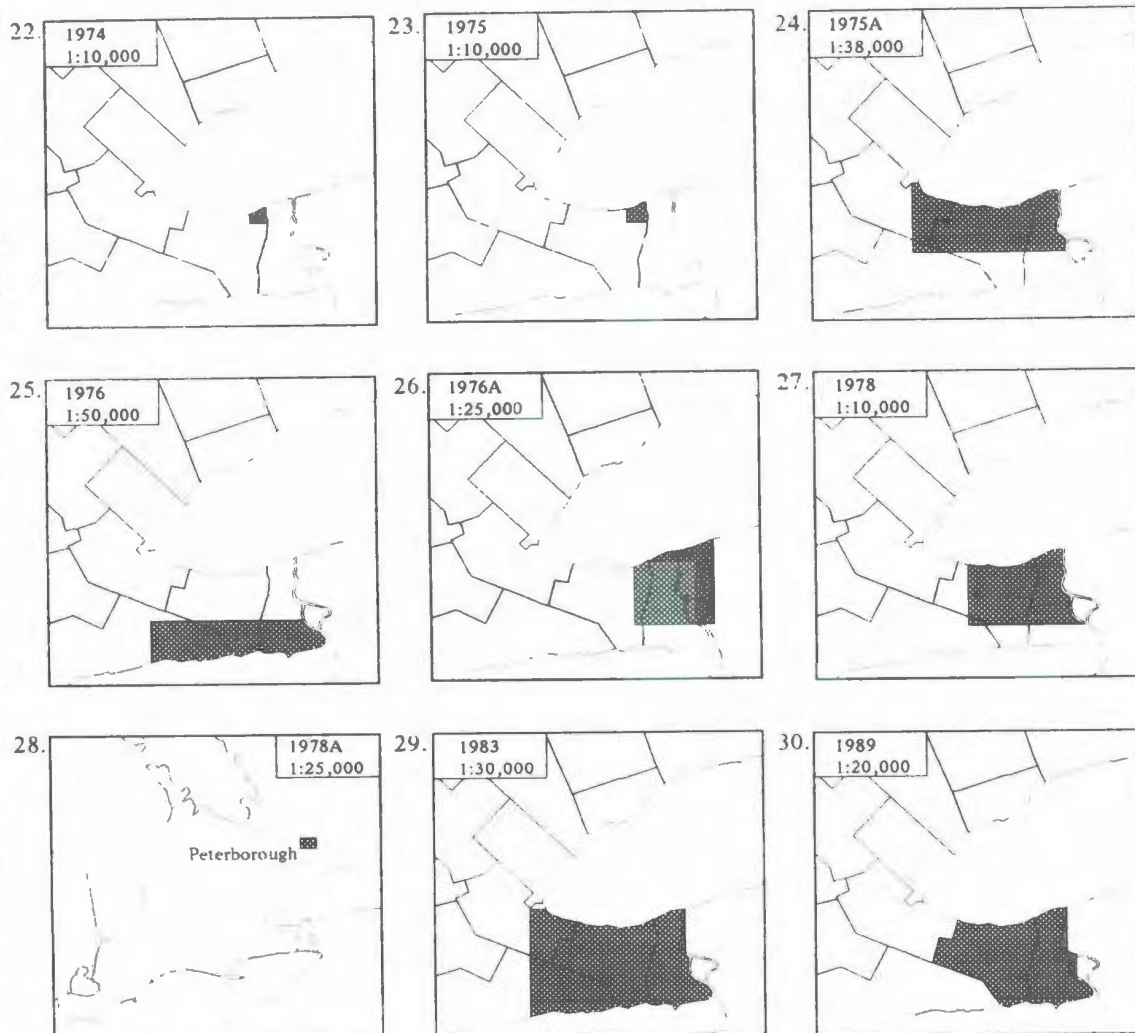
Further experimentation with this type of application using the HyperCard program will provide greater detail of map coverage by clicking on an area of interest, ie. Great

Britain, and the Landranger 1:50,000 series index will appear with information about map holdings.

### ***United States Road and City Street Map Index***

The base map for the U.S. map index(*Figure 4*) was also derived from MacAtlas and modified using SuperPaint. Although this index looks very simple it offers a lot of useful information at a glance and has provided easy and practical

guidance for road map users. This index shows the coverage of states and cities in the road map collection and the date of publication. The LC classification number for each state was added so users could go directly to the road map file and retrieve maps on their own. It should be mentioned here that all road maps in the collection are also accessible through the on-line catalogue for users searching elsewhere on campus. The index is also useful for collection development purposes.



**Figure 5: Air Photo Series Index**



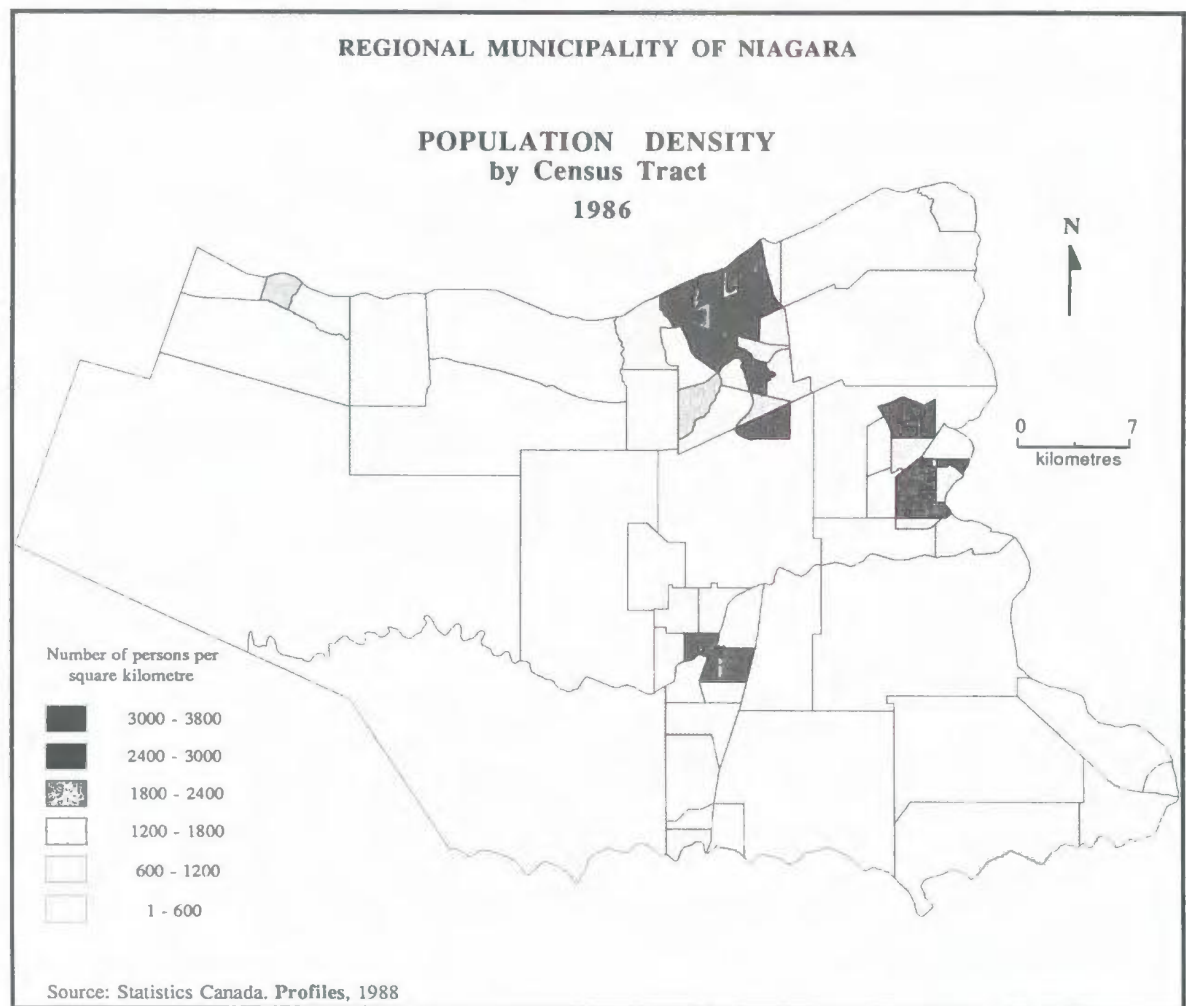
### Air Photo Index

The base maps for this index (*Figure 5*) were prepared from scanned bitmaps and edited at a resolution of 300 dpi using SuperPaint. Although the indexes do not show detailed flight line or individual photo information they do show air photo coverage at a glance. Each series includes the year of photography, scale and area of photo coverage. This index is very useful as a starting point for air photo retrieval, especially for photo coverage over a period of time. It was originally produced in colour with red shaded areas representing photo coverage. The colour was produced by colour coding the shades and using a colour ribbon during the printing process on the ImageWriter LQ.

### Statistical Mapping

Statistical mapping is not normally expected of a Map Librarian. However, when all information sources are exhausted and

the required maps do not exist there seems to be no alternative but to create the map oneself. Local statistical maps are a frequent request in the Map Library. Since Niagara was not included in the recently published Metropolitan Atlas Series (published by Statistics Canada) statistical maps have been prepared (*Figure 6*) as part of an experimental project using the 1986 Canada Census. The base map was created from a scanned image and edited at a resolution of 300 dpi



**Figure 6**

*Brock University Map Library*



using SuperPaint(the same technique used for preparation of the air photo index). Census tracts were then shaded individually in the paint layer according to statistical value using a paint tool. Colour reproduction can again be achieved by selecting colour during the shading process and using a colour ribbon during printing.

It is possible to take this mapping one step further to produce an enlargement of a selected area. For example, the area of St. Catharines can be copied from this document, modified as desired, and enlarged during the printing process to produce a statistical map showing only the municipality of St. Catharines. Although the resolution is reduced during enlargement it can be restored by editing with the Superbits function.

## CONCLUSION

Most of the work described in this paper has been done within the last year or so, and I have been both amazed and exhilarated by what I have learned. The more one experiments with equipment like the Apple Scanner and works with mapping programs like SuperPaint and UltraPaint, the more possibilities emerge. With the prospect of continuing advances in both hardware and software, the future looks to be an exciting one indeed. The only problem I have encountered with all of this computer mapping business is finding the time to refile maps!!!

### ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA 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 ACMLA is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

### ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA 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 ACMLA Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness or subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close March 1, 1991)

Please send your nominations to:

Serge A. Sauer, Chairperson, Awards Committee, ACMLA, Map Library,  
Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario,  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

## **LA GEOGRAPHIE MUNICIPALE AU QUEBEC: DU MORCELLEMENT AU REGROUPEMENT, 1855 À 1990**

Bernard Vachon

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Le régime municipal et le découpage territorial en municipalités locales, remontent dans sa forme actuelle, à 1855(loi 18 Victoria, chapitre 100). Cette législation constituait en municipalités toutes paroisses érigées pour fins ecclésiastiques ou civiles, et tous townships constitués par lettres patentes, à la condition que ces divisions territoriales aient une population d'au moins 300 habitants. Le 1er juillet 1855, furent ainsi constituées dans le Bas-Canada, 394 municipalités de paroisse et de township en vertu de cette loi. Ce régime municipal allait présider à la mise en place de quelques 1600 municipalités jusqu'à nos jours.

Toutefois, une réforme importante survint en 1979 avec l'adoption de la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme. Cette loi est la pièce maîtresse de la réforme du droit et de la structure municipale, inspirée par une volonté de décentraliser les pouvoirs d'aménagement et de développement.

Après quinze années de réflexion, de débats, d'études et d'essais législatifs, la Loi-cadre sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme est sanctionnée le 21 novembre 1979. Son libellé ne rend toutefois pas justice, car en plus d'institutionnaliser la pratique de l'aménagement du territoire sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois, la Loi 125 pose les premiers jalons d'une décentralisation. En effet, la loi dite d'aménagement et d'urbanisme, comporte

deux volets distincts; l'un statuant sur la création des municipalités régionales de comte(MRC), entités administratives supra-municipales appelées à jouer un rôle de premier plan pour solutionner des problèmes d'aménagement et de développement dans la perspective d'un pouvoir décentralisé, l'autre précisant les conditions et les modalités d'élaboration des schémas, plans et réglementations d'aménagement tant au niveau de la MRC qu'à celui de la municipalité locale.

### **LE MOUVEMENT DE DÉCENTRALISATION CONDUIT À LA DÉFINITION D'UNE NOUVELLE ENTITÉ TERRITORIALE**

A une longue phase d'un pouvoir étatique centralisé, surgit à la fin des années '60 un mouvement de contestation de cette forme de gouvernement et la revendication d'un pouvoir décentralisé. Cette remise en question profonde s'identifie au Québec à la crise économique et sociale qui secoue l'Est de Québec et les luttes que sa population livre contre les "solutions" proposées par le pouvoir central. Cet événement, facilement identifiable dans le temps et dans l'espace exprime un changement important dans la relation entre la société et l'Etat, qui se constate ailleurs au Québec et dans la plupart des pays occidentaux. Pour expliquer cette montée du régionalisme, Alain Touraine écrivait: "l'Etat n'a su répondre que médiocrement aux exigences

de démocratie et de participation politique exprimée de plus en plus fortement par une population mieux informée, mieux éduquée, mieux socialisée du fait de l'industrialisation et de l'urbanisation(...) L'Etat centralisé est apparu comme défaillant à la fois dans ses finalités et dans l'exercice de ses tâches.”(1)

Dans les crises qui ont affecté l'Etat au cours des dernières décennies, la régionalisation est ainsi apparue comme un remède aux inégalités territoriales et au “deficit of democracy”(2) du système centralisé.

Comme le faisait remarquer Edgar Morin dans son étude sur un village de Bretagne: “Le processus de centralisation et de modernisation qui produit l'homogénéité culturelle et l'intégration politique produit aussi la prise de conscience sociale et un désir croissant d'identification et d'appartenance à une communauté moins impersonnelle que la société nationale.”(3)

La conscience grandissante des limites de l'action étatique est associée à l'émergence de l'idée que le centre est surchargé et qu'il faut enlever certaines des responsabilités au gouvernement québécois en faveur des institutions régionales, locales ou privées. A ces considérations, se définit une théorie de la décentralisation que consiste à favoriser la liberté collective d'un ensemble territorial donné dans la complémentarité des autres niveaux territoriaux. Cette orientation guide la réflexion gouvernementale dans son approche décentralisatrice.

## UNE NOUVELLE ENTITÉ TERRITORIALE REUNISSANT LA VILLE ET LA CAMPAGNE

### Le concept du territoire d'appartenance

Une des questions cruciales du nouveau partage de pouvoir qu'entraîne le projet de décentralisation est l'identification d'une entité territoriale représentative d'une communauté socio-économique homogène et intégrée dont la taille permet un certain niveau d'autonomie. Le nouveau découpage territorial doit favoriser: “le développement de la “petite région” entendue comme un lieu communautaire ressenti par les citoyens et où la ville et la campagne peuvent cohabiter harmonieusement(...). Il s'agit d'une region d'appartenance à l'intérieur de laquelle un groupe de femmes et d'hommes se sentent des liens de solidarité et dans le cadre de laquelle ils acceptent de collaborer et de travailler ensemble à la gestion de leur milieu de vie. A cette fin, ces femmes et ces hommes, qu'ils habitent les villes ou les campagnes, se donnent littéralement un territoire qui soit le reflet de la communauté qu'ils forment ou qu'ils entendent former.”(4)

Voilà le fondement essentiel du territoire recherché, territoire sur lequel vont s'identifier l'institution et le pouvoir politique du comté renouvelé qui deviendra la Municipalité régionale de comté.

Dans l'esprit du législateur, le territoire susceptible d'accueillir des “responsabilités déléguées par le pouvoir central” doit correspondre à des communautés de personnes qui ont en commun des traditions, un certain mode d'appartenance



à leur environnement physique et naturel, des habitudes de vie, voire un langage caractérisé et, quelques fois, des formes d'organisation politique et économique propres. Ces communautés constituent une source d'enrichissement pour une collectivité: elles permettent une utilisation des ressources du pays et sont souvent à la base de façons différentes et originales de les mettre en valeur. Dans un pays aussi vaste que le Québec et en dépit des tendances à l'uniformisation des structures mentales et des comportements, la diversité régionale est perçue comme un facteur de créativité ainsi qu'un point d'appui essentiel au développement de l'ensemble de la collectivité québécoise (Secrétariat à l'aménagement et à la décentralisation, 1978).

La région ainsi entendue comme une communauté d'appartenance, correspond davantage à un "coin de pays" qu'aux grandes régions fonctionnelles et utilitaires. Ces dernières se sont multipliées depuis le milieu des années '60. C'est ainsi que l'on parle de régions économiques, scolaires, sociales, de loisirs et même de régions administratives. Certaines de ces unités collent davantage aux communautés d'appartenance, d'autres moins. Quelques-unes sont dotées d'une structure administrative et même politique (régions scolaires), d'autres non. De sorte qu'il existe en 1979, deux types principaux de régions: celles qui s'appuient spontanément sur les communautés d'appartenance et celles qui originent de préoccupations administratives ou de stratégies de gestion et d'intervention. Le territoire d'appartenance du comté renouvelé devra pouvoir se situer à la

jonction entre le territoire des communautés de base (municipalités locales) et celui, plus artificiel en quelque sorte, des grandes régions fonctionnelles.

### **Du comté municipal à la Municipalité régionale de comté: le passage de l'homogénéité rurale à l'unicité ville-campagne**

Au moment où l'on est en quête pour accueillir les nouveaux pouvoirs régionalisés, il existe au Québec une institution intermunicipale qui date de 1847 qu'on appelle le comté municipal. C'est une division territoriale qui recouvre en général une zone relativement vaste regroupant en moyenne une vingtaine de municipalités locales à l'exception de celles à qui la loi a reconnu un statut de cité ou de ville. Il s'agit donc d'un regroupement de municipalités rurales seulement. En 1979, le Québec comptait soixante-et-onze (71) comtés municipaux.

Le comté municipal ne constitue pas seulement une division territoriale; c'est aussi une institution politique intermunicipale régie par le code municipal et administrée par un organisme politique appelé conseil de comté, composé des maires de toutes les municipalités locales participantes.

Dès l'origine, le comté municipal s'est vu octroyer des responsabilités affectant plusieurs domaines. Ainsi, la responsabilité sur les cours d'eau, sur les ponts et sur la voirie intermunicipale relevait des comtés municipaux. De plus, ceux-ci étaient chargés de l'administration de tout territoire non érigé en municipalité locale (les territoires non-organisés). Plus



récemment, ils s'étaient vu confier la charge de confectionner les rôles d'évaluation en dehors des cites et villes (Amendements au code municipal, 1969).

Jusqu'aux années '50, l'on peut dire que les comtés municipaux se sont bien acquittés de leur tâche. Néanmoins, avec la centralisation du pouvoir à Québec et la consolidation des divers services gouvernementaux, ceux-ci vinrent à assumer de plus en plus de fonctions qui relevaient auparavant de la juridiction des comtés. De sorte que plusieurs furent considérablement restreints dans leurs pouvoirs de gestion. L'urbanisation a par ailleurs joué un rôle déterminant dans l'évolution des comtés tant au niveau de leur nombre qu'à celui de leur fonction sur l'organisation de la vie communautaire de leur territoire. De 46 qu'ils étaient au moment de leur création en 1847, ils sont passés à 76 en 1941. Les facteurs principaux qui ont contribué à leur progression au début du siècle, tiennent à l'agrandissement de la zone habitée du Québec et à l'ouverture de nouveaux territoires tel que le développement de l'Abitibi, de la Côte-Nord, etc... Par contre, la diminution de leur nombre enregistrée après la Deuxième guerre mondiale s'inscrit dans les poussées de l'urbanisation qui ont modifié le statut des municipalités de zones entières comme Hull, Laval, etc...

Enfin, le retrait automatique des municipalités urbaines de comtés municipaux a eu une incidence considérable sur l'évolution récente de cette institution. En effet, comment faire un gestion convenable d'un territoire dépouillé de ses principaux centres urbains, donc

désarticulé. Comment harmoniser l'aménagement d'un territoire lorsque les villes, de plus en plus nombreuses<sup>(5)</sup> tout en appartenant au même territoire géographique que le comté, n'entretennent aucun rapport institutionnel et politique avec l'organisme chargé de fonctions intermunicipales?

Il est apparu au législateur que le comté municipal renouvelé et revalorisé pourrait constituer une unité territoriale d'un grand intérêt pour la décentralisation. Le renouvellement de cette institution devrait être axe fondamentalement sur la participation de toutes les municipalités, urbaines et rurales du territoire d'appartenance, à la gestion de cet organisme supramunicipal (Secretariat à l'Aménagement et à la décentralisation, 1978). C'est dans les termes suivants qu'il l'on conçoit alors le comté municipal renouvelé: "Le territoire auquel nous référons est de la nature d'une petite région, d'un coin de pays. Ce territoire correspond grosso modo aux territoires des comtés municipaux actuels. Il rassemble donc entre 30 000 et 40 000 habitants, quelques fois plus, quelques fois moins; il regroupe de 15 à 20 municipalités et tous les points de cet espace peuvent être atteints en moins d'une heure d'automobile. Des caractéristiques ne doivent toutefois en aucune manière, être considérées comme des limites ou des contraintes définitives; elles visent tout au plus à donner un ordre de grandeur du territoire dont il est question."<sup>(6)</sup>

Les critères de définition de ces nouveaux territoires doivent prendre en compte les responsabilités qui leur sont dévolues: "Il s'agit d'un espace géographique sur lequel

va s'exercer la juridiction des comtés renouvelés. A ce titre, cet espace doit avoir des dimensions qui permettent d'y préparer un schéma d'aménagement, d'y faire une gestion approfondie de l'aménagement et éventuellement, au fur et à mesure que la décentralisation sera affectée d'y assurer la gestion de services à la population qui vit sur ce territoire."(7)

Enfin, ces territoires qui réuniront villes et campagnes doivent: "...être le reflet des sociétés qui les habitent, c'est là le fondement essentiel du territoire de la région d'appartenance recherchée."(8)

### **LA LOI 125 ET LA CRÉATION DES MUNICIPALITÉS RÉGIONALES DE COMTÉ**

La procédure légale devant conduire à la création des municipalités régionales de comté(MRC) a été incorporée à la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme. A l'article 166 on peut lire: "Le gouvernement peut, par lettres patentes, constituer des municipalités régionales de comté et à cette fin, modifier le territoire des comtés municipaux au ériger des territoires en municipalités régionales de comté.

La municipalité régionale de comté succède aux droits et obligations de toute corporation de comte mentionnée dans les lettres patentes."(9)

Entre 1979 et 1983, 94 municipalités régionales de comté ont été constituées, la dernière étant créée en 1985. Les communautés urbaines de Montréal et de Québec ainsi que la communauté régionale de l'Outaouais, créées avant l'adoption de la loi 125, ne sont aucunement concernées par la formation des MRC, ni d'ailleurs par

aucune autre disposition de cette législation: "A l'exception des municipalités mentionnées à l'annexe A de la Loi sur la Communauté urbaine de Québec(chapitre C-37.3), de la Loi sur la Communauté urbaine de Montréal(chapitre C-37.2) et de la Loi sur la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais(chapitre C-37.1), les municipalités locales, les municipalités régies par la Loi sur les cités et villes ou par une charte spéciale, les territoires visés à l'article 36 du Code municipal(chapitre C-27.1), de même que les municipalités constituées en vertu de la Loi sur l'organisation municipale de certains territoires(chapitre 0-8), font partie du territoire des municipalités régionales de comté pour lesquelles des lettres patentes sont délivrées en vertu de l'article 166."(10)

Au total, l'ensemble des MRC du Québec regroupent 4 101 412 habitants et couvrent 668 150 km<sup>2</sup> de superficie, soit 63,7% de la population et 43,4% de la superficie du Québec. Avec une population moyenne de 43 632 habitants et une superficie moyenne de 7 108 km<sup>2</sup>, les 95 MRC ont cependant une taille en population et en superficie très inégale, comme en témoignent les écarts types de 43 396 pour la population et de 17 325 pour la superficie.

Avant la délivrance des lettres patentes qui légalisent les limites, le rôle et le mode de fonctionnement de chaque MRC, le gouvernement procède à une consultation auprès des conseils et des citoyens des municipalités locales et des municipalités de comté portant sur le délimitation du territoire de la future municipalité régionale de comté, ainsi que sur les modalités de représentation des municipalités locales au sein du conseil de

chacune des municipalités régionales de comté et sur les autres éléments pertinents à inclure dans les lettres patentes (Loi 125, article 167).

Pour servir d'amorce à la consultation auprès des municipalités, le gouvernement a formulé trois propositions visant à décrire ce que pourraient être les territoires des comtés renouvelés. On espérait ainsi qu'à la lumière de ces trois propositions et en s'interrogeant sur leurs liens d'appartenance, les intéressés en viendraient à proposer des territoires dans lesquels ils se reconnaîtraient et sur la base desquels on pourrait gérer d'abord l'aménagement du territoire et, éventuellement d'autres services et fonctions, répondant ainsi aux besoins de la communauté locale élargie.

Il ne s'agissait pas de choisir nécessairement l'une au l'autre des propositions: "On peut envisager que, suivant le contexte géographique ou leur mentalité, les gens d'une région opteront plutôt pour un découpage pendant que les gens d'une autre région opteront pour un autre. On pourrait même concevoir que des choix différents pourront être faits au sein d'une même région. Le seul problème en sera un de concordance, car il faudra aboutir tous ces choix sur le territoire." (11)

## CONCLUSION

Cette réforme municipale en profondeur a été réalisée alors que le parti Québécois était au pouvoir. Depuis 1984, le parti Libéral forme le gouvernement et le processus de décentralisation a été mis en veilleuse.

L'opération schéma d'aménagement étant

achevée, les MRC réclamant des pouvoirs accrus leur permettant d'agir efficacement dans le domaine du développement économique et social. Ces pouvoirs décentralisés devront toutefois être accompagnés de moyens financiers adéquats. L'ère du développement local c'est peut-être pour bientôt!

## Notes

1. Touraine, Alain; Les sociétés dépendantes, Duculot, Gembloux, Belgique, 1976, p. 9.
2. Alguia, R., Gates, R.; Preliminary paper to the conference on "Local institution in National Development" Londres, 1977, p. 1.
3. Morin, E.; Commune en France: la métamorphose de Plodemet, Fayard, Paris, 1967, p. 61.
4. La décentralisation: une perspective communautaire, fascicule 3, Ministère du conseil Exécutif, Secrétariat à l'Aménagement et à la Décentralisation, 1978.
5. Le nombre des municipalités urbaines au sens de la Loi des cités et villes est passé de 32 au début du siècle à 48 en 1925, à 82 en 1964 et à 257 en 1976.
6. Ibid note 4, fascicule 6, p. 2.
7. Ibid note 4, fascicule 6, p. 3.
8. Ibid note 4, fascicule 6, p. 3.
9. Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme, L.R.Q., chapitre A-19.1, Gouvernement du Québec, 1979.
10. Ibid note 9, article 171.
11. Les municipalités régionales de comté, c'est mon affaire. Document de consultation, 1979.



## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

***Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts and Battle Plans Price record and handbook for 1990.***

Brookline, MA: David C. Jolly, Publishers, 1990. 320 p. \$34.50 US. ISBN 0-911775-07-2

***Asia in Maps: From Ancient Times to the mid 19th Century.***

Edited by E. Klemp. New York: VCH Publishers, Inc., [1990]. \$780. ISBN 3-527-17611-X

***Atlas der Erdkunde.*** Germany: VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch, 1990. 136 p. 23, 20 DM. ISBN 3-7301-0065-3

***Atlas des Tourbières du Québec***

***Méridional*** DV 89-02. P. Buteau. Québec (Prov.): Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, 1989. 304 p. \$75. Available through: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Division des données géoscientifiques, Centre de diffusion, 5700, 4ème Avenue Ouest, 2ème étage, Charlesbourg (Québec) G1H 6R1.

***Atlas of China.*** Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1990. 48 p. \$8.95. ISBN 0-528-83385-5

***Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales.***

D.H. Williams. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, [1990]. £35.00. ISBN 0-7083-1007-9

***Atlas of Environmental Issues.***

N. Middleton. New York: Facts on File, 1989. 64 p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-8160-2023-X

***Atlas of Geographical Maps and Historical Documents on the Persian Gulf.***

3rd Vol. Abbas Sahab. Sahab Publications, [1990]. 150 p. 210,- DM. Available through: Geocenter.

***The Atlas of Legendary Places.*** New York: Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1989.

***Atlas of Modern Jewish History.*** E. Friesel. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989. \$39.95. ISBN 0-19-505393-1

***Atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador.***

St. John's, Nfld.: Dept. of Geography, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1990. \$34.95. ISBN 1-550-81000-6  
Forthcoming.

***Atlas of Social Issues.*** N. Middleton. New York: Facts on File, 1989. ISBN 0-8160-2024-8

***The Atlas of the Living World.***

D. Attenborough. Boston: H.M. Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1989. \$39.95. ISBN 0-395-49481-8

***Atlas of World Cultures: A***

***Geographical Guide to Ethnographic Literature.*** D.H. Price. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1989. \$35. ISBN 0-8039-3240-5

***Atlas of World Issues.*** N. Middleton. New York: Facts on File, 1989. 64 p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-8160-2022-1

***Canadian Atlas of F.S.A. Postal Areas.*** Scarborough, Ontario: Artscan Marketing, 1990. 132 p. \$125.

***Cartographies.***

Maya Sonenberg. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, [1989]. \$17.95 US. ISBN 0-8229-3627-5



***Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages, Volume One: The Voyage of the Endeavour 1768-1771.***

Edited by Andrew David. London: Hakluyt Society, 1988. 327 p. £100. ISBN 0951-6158

***The Coin Atlas: The World of Coinage From Its Origins to the Present Day.***

J. Cribb, B. Cook & I. Carradice. Macdonald. 336 p. \$50. ISBN 0-356-17486-7. Available through: Canadian Manda Group, P.O. Box 920, Stn. U, Toronto, Ontario, M8Z 5P9.

***County Atlases of the British Isles: Atlas Published 1743 to 1763 and Their Subsequent Editions (Volume II).***

Bibliography compiled by Donald Hodson. Hertfordshire, England: Tewin Press, 1989.

***The Economist World Atlas and Almanac.***

New York: Prentice Hall, 1989.

***Glimpses of History from Old Maps: A Collector's View.***

Tring: Map Collectors Publications, 1989.

***A Guide to Remote Sensing: Interpreting Images of the Earth.***

S.A. Drury. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990. 199 p. £40. ISBN 0-1985-44944 and £20.00 ISBN 0-1985-44952

***Guide to U.S. Map Sources, 2nd Edition.***

Edited by D.C. Cobb. U.S.: Meridian Publications, 1990. 496 p. \$65. ISBN 0-8389-0547-1

***Haack Strassenatlas DDR.***

Germany: VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch, 1990. 80 p. 8, 20 DM. ISBN 3-7301-0051-3

***Haack Weltatlas.***

Germany: VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch, 1990. 360 p. 98,- DM. ISBN 3-7301-0000-9

***India Maps and Plans: From Earliest Times to the European Surveys.***

Susan Gole. Calcutta: KP Bagchi & Company, 1989. 207 p. \$190

***Japan Atlas.***

Santa Barbara, CA: Map Link, 1989. 55 p. \$20.95 US.

***Map Collection on International Relations: 221 Maps Specially Designed for Briefing & Lecturing.***

J.D. Lowe. Berkeley, CA: Joseph D. Lowe, Publisher, 1989. \$70. ISBN 0-9303-2509-5

***Map Projections: Theory and Applications.***

F. Pearson II. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, Inc., 1990. 344 p. \$79.95 within US, \$94.00 outside US. ISBN 0-8493-6888-X

***Maps and Territories: Science as an Atlas: A Portfolio of Exhibits.***

David Turnbull. Victoria, Australia: Deakin University Press, 1989. 66 p.

***Maps in British Periodicals Part 1: Major Monthlies Before 1800.***

Brookline, MA: David C. Jolly, Publishers, 1990. 256 p. \$35 US. ISBN 0-911775-51-X

***The Month-by-Month Atlas of World War II.***

B. Pitt. New York: Summit Books, 1989. ISBN 0-6716-8880-4

***National Guide and Atlas of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.*** Z.M.A. Farsi. Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: Z.M.A. Farsi, [1989]. Available through: Z.M.A. Farsi, P.O. Box 7114, Jeddah 21462 Saudi Arabia.

***Nelson Intermediate Atlas.*** Geoffrey J. Matthews. Scarborough, Ontario: Nelson Canada, 1989. 144 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-1760-2674-6

***Portolan Maps and World Atlas of Antonio Millo.*** New York: VCH Publishers, Inc., [1990]. \$1,498 Collector's edition ISBN 3-527-17659-4 and \$1,850 Luxury edition. ISBN 3-527-17658-6

***RAC Motoring Atlas Britain.*** 9th ed. London: George Philip, 1989. 128 p. £4.95. ISBN 0-540-05551-4

***Saskatlas: Cartes Thématique Simplifiées de la Saskatchewan.*** Richard Lapointe. Regina: Société historique de la Saskatchewan, 1990. \$6. ISBN 0-920895-03-4 Forthcoming.

***Scotian Shelf Basin Atlas.*** Dartmouth, Nova Scotia: Bedford Institute of Oceanography, 1990. [73 p.]. \$165 Libraries & Institutions or \$95 Individuals

***United States Today: Reproducible Maps.*** Wellesley, MA: World Eagle, Inc., 1990. \$25.50 pbk, \$26.50 looseleaf and \$36.95 hardcover.

***US Atlas: Richard Saul Wurman's 1990 Road Atlas.*** New York: Access Press, 1989.

***The World Gazetteer of Boundaries.*** 2 vols. G. Kurian. ABC-CLIO, 1989. \$150. ISBN 0-87436-504-X

***The World Map Directory 1990-91.*** Santa Barbara, CA: Map Link, 1990. \$29.95 US. 300 p. ISBN 0-929591-01-1

***World Market Atlas.*** Hong Kong: Business International Asia/Pacific, Ltd., 1989. 218 p. \$385.



## REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

**LRIS=SCIF 1988/89 INDEX TO  
RESOURCE SERIES BASE  
MAPS=DES FONDS DE CARTE DE  
RESSOURCES. PROVINCE OF NOVA  
SCOTIA/PROVINCE OF NEW  
BRUNSWICK/PROVINCE OF PRINCE  
EDWARD ISLAND.**

**Summerside:Land Resource Information  
Service, 1988. 90 p.,94 p.,14 p.**

From January 1979 to March 1980, Land Resources Information Service (L.R.I.S.) produced a folio size atlas format index to urban and resource mapping for each of the three Maritime Provinces. They were all 2nd editions and I do not know if they have been updated. They indexed maps at scales of 1:100, 1:200 and 1:500 as well as orthophoto maps at 1:10,000. All were shown in the examples given, as contoured although one presumes that planimetric versions may have been available. Index base maps were uncontoured versions of the 1:50,000 NTS sheets.

As a user of this set of indexes this author applauds that effort which makes rushed ordering of these products a "Piece of Cake".

Following on this success a new set of Index[es] to Resource Series Base Maps have been issued by L.R.I.S. The base maps for each of the indexes are still the planimetric versions of 1:50,000 NTS sheets but this time, "Each is an index to the orthophoto resource maps . . . produced up until 1984 and the digital resource maps, for which production began in 1984. The scales indexed are 1:5000, 1:10,000

and 1:20,000. There is no information on whether the orthophoto maps still have contours nor is there any information on product prices. The sheet index is part of the front cover which is laminated to protect the index sheets.

Publication information is at a bare minimum. The back endpaper is a map showing the location of L.R.I.S. Land Information Centres and the back cover contains a table of products, where they are available and the production media.

Though bibliographically you may not like these 3 volumes, you should not be operating a Canadian or foreign major map collection without them as they represent the most important map series available for the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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

**OTTAWA, METROPOLITAN ATLAS  
SERIES.**

**Canada:Minister of Supply & Services,  
1989. 86 pp.:57 maps. ISBN 0-660-54004-  
5: \$24, \$25(outside Canada).**

One of the 12 volumes of the series which examines twelve of Canada's largest census metropolitan areas in a standard format utilising largely the statistics from the 1981 Census in Canada.

In describing one volume one is therefore describing them all in that the aim is to produce a standard series of maps for comparative purposes.



The contents are as follows: An 8 page introduction, map sections on demography, family and social indicators, housing, employment, income. Six appendices describe the data quality, definitions, basis for calculation of the varieties, etc.

The mapping unit is the census tract(C.T.), but the problem of scale when the whole CMA is shown, is avoided largely by a 'windows' concept which includes within the map boundaries the area in which 85% of the CMA's population is located. Outlying settlement outside the core of the CMA is therefore not mapped.

The plates themselves are of course limited by the range of census data collected and by the choice of collected variables utilised. Current questions of interest such as the pattern and extent of rented as opposed to owner occupied accommodation; proportion of the population having: university education, natives, high illiteracy, poor housing are not directly addressed by these plates. However, average income distribution is addressed in 5 plates; female employment and household headship in 3; market value of housing, monthly rent, persons with less than Grade 9 schooling, immigrant and ethnic diversity, for instance are covered.

While the absolute values are inevitably outdated(e.g. average Ottawa-Hull house prices \$ 115,000; average rent \$ 640.00 p.u.) the patterns persist and are less likely to change.

A significant innovation and one that conceptually unites the volumes in the series is the comparison graph for each variable indicating the mean and range of average values for each CMA. This allows

at a glance the reader to determine the degree to which the particular CMA is like or unlike others on the Canadian average. For instance in this series one can easily determine that Ottawa-Hull scores among the country's highest as: an attractor of population in 1981-6, in population growth, older females; most mobile within the CMA; the best educated in terms of high school graduates; very expensive housing; well employed; highest managerial and upper white collar occupations; high female full time employment; high income.(i.e. confirming the prejudices of all Ottawa-bashog!) Another clever innovation is the use of two variable 9 score chorograph maps based on a scattergraph of the two variables. This is particularly effective in showing spatial variations between variables that might be presumed to be closely linked(e.g. female education and income.)

The presentation is enhanced by the use of three colours(blue, red and black) and various screens, though most maps made use of only 2 colours(red and blue) and six screens. Most are chloropleth but there are several dot maps where absolute numbers are shown. The screens are fairly coarse and give the map a somewhat crude computer screen appearance—the colour tends to "dance" if you look at them too long.

The maps themselves are too "disembodied" and unrelated to the urban fabric in my view. While a loose map showing the C.T. boundaries is included, it is somewhat tedious to try to establish the main roads and railways that would enable the reader "to fix" the locations in space. With a crisp typeface surely room could



have been found for a few key street names. The heaviness of the map design is not lessened by the use of a very dark grey for non-residential areas. There is some evidence too that the residential segments of the CT's have been somewhat crudely delineated.

The series is however a substantial contribution to the cartography and urban geography of Canada. It will undoubtedly provide considerable information for student projects and as such deserves a place in all map libraries.

Iain C. Taylor  
Assoc. Prof. Geography  
Athabasca University

**SOME THOUGHTS ON THE 1990  
ISSUE OF THE INDEX OF THE  
1:50,000  
SERIES OF THE NATIONAL  
TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM (NTS)**

This year's issue of the three-sheet index of the 1:50,000 Series has just come out. The following are some musings occasioned by the appearance of this very useful publication, which this year is dated 1 May 1990.

1. All provinces and the Yukon have now been covered by this Series. In the Northwest Territories there are 149 sheets on the mainland yet to be published. In the Arctic Islands there are still 1391 sheets missing. At the present rate of about 100 sheets a year, it will be well into the next century(millennium?) before the series is complete, but the Canada Centre for Mapping still claims that the year 2000 is the deadline. The total count of

sheets will be about 12, 992, but there still may be some economies effecting by breaking the neat-line to catch small off-shore islands, etc.

2. The NTS revision program seems to be working reasonably well. The oldest edition on the index is 23 J/9 which is dated 1953. There are very few sheets older than 1960. The present policy is a revision cycle of 5 years for urban sheets, 10 years for rural sheets, 20 years for forestry areas and 30 years for wilderness sheets. The urban sheets have fallen behind a bit but the others are more or less on track.
3. In the arctic and sub-arctic considerable areas are covered by photomaps. This makes a lot of sense in areas where there are no works of man to be located and interpreted. In the vast swamps of Northern Ontario a line map can never give a true picture of the flat soggy terrain but the photomap provides an infinite array of identifiable(from the air) ponds and rivulets.
4. At one time the 1:50,000 index showed the half-sheets by a vertical line drawn through the middle of the sheet on the index. This convention has been abandoned, so it is no longer possible to tell if an individual sheet has been published in two halves. The Canada Map Office has just told me(10 September, 1990) that there are 903 sheets still published in halves. When one is ordered both halves are sent out for the price of one full sheet. Most of the half-sheets were published between 1950 and 1967. On revision after 1967 the halves were joined.

5. There is a discernable pattern to the sheet publication in the Arctic Islands. Accessible islands with known mineral deposits have already been mapped. Sheets lying on or close to the shorelines of navigable channels have been mapped to provide the Canadian Hydrographic Service with good shorelines and a "view" of the immediate hinterland. Otherwise the mapping progress is from south to north.
6. The index distinguishes coloured sheets from the monochrome. It must be remembered that "coloured" means more than one colour. Many sheets published in the 1950s were in two colours, black and blue.
7. The edition date, shown on each sheet, is the copyright date (i.e., the year the sheet was printed); the information on the sheet may date from two or three years before this date.

L. M. Sebert

## REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

### ONTARIO

Betty Kidd will be leaving her position as Director of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives as of Sept. 04, 1990. She will be taking over as Director of the Moving Image and Sound Archives Division of the National Archives. Gilles Langelier, Chief of the Services Section, CAAD will serve as Acting Director until October 19, 1990. Louis Cardinal, Chief of the Collections Section, will then serve as Acting Director until December 27th, 1990 by which time it is hoped that Betty's permanent replacement will have been appointed.

Betty has been Director of CAAD since November, 1974. She replaced Ted Layng who retired in 1973. She has been an active member of the ACMLA, serving on its Executive and on various committees. She has published numerous articles. Her years with CAAD and her many contributions to the field will be highlighted in an article in the next issue of the Bulletin. Betty will be greatly missed as an active member of the map library/archives community. We wish her much success and satisfaction in her new position.

Grace Welch has been appointed Map Librarian for the University of Ottawa effective July 23, 1990. Grace worked at the Carleton University Map Library from 1976 to 1981. She then went to the National Library where she held several positions of increasing responsibility, particularly in the systems field. Her last

position was that of Chief of the Interlibrary Loan Division. She is glad to be back in the map library world and is looking forward to renewing acquaintances and becoming active again in the ACMLA.

The Carleton University Map Library has undergone major internal design changes. Due to environmental problems, a reorganization of the office space began in February. Staff has moved out of two back rooms into partitioned office space in the main room. The two back rooms are now being used for conservation/processing and part of the map collection. Additional storage space is being planned in the new addition to the MacOdrum Library building. While the changes have resulted in less user space, the Map Library no longer has to provide general study hall user space. We will learn about the changes in more detail in a future issue of the Bulletin. Barbara Farrell is looking forward to showing us the "new" Map Library at the next Annual Conference.

According to Barbara, another exciting development for the Map Library is that, after much negotiation, the BBC database Domesday, on video disk, is being transferred from the central MacOdrum Library to the Map Library.

Joan Winearls is pleased to be able to advise us that her bibliography, Mapping of Upper Canada, 1780-1876, is finally nearing completion. She expects its publication by the University of Toronto Press in the spring of 1991.

Kathy Harding has resigned as Map



Librarian at Queen's University in order to stay at home with her children. Hopefully, she will eventually return to an active role in the map library/archives community. I have set the precedent for her.

Shirley Harmer has been appointed to replace Kathy. Shirley worked part-time in the Map Library from 1983-1986 and then went to Government Documents from mid-1986 to Sept., 1989. She rejoined the Map Library in the fall of 1989 as Kathy's acting replacement. Shirley informs us that Queen's University intends to build a new library and is in the process of preparing a building program. It is an important stage for the University and Library as planning is being done for the next 25 years. It is not certain yet how this will affect the Map Library but Shirley is actively involved in seeing that Map Library concerns and interests are being taken into account.

Cathy Moulder, head of McMaster University's Map Library, has been appointed as the new chairperson of the OCUL Map Group, effective for the fall, 1990 meeting. The Map Group meets twice per year, in the spring and fall. She will be replacing Richard Pinnell of the University of Waterloo.

Beverly Chen  
Geological Survey of Canada

## SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatlas, Richard Lapointe, Société historique de la Saskatchewan, 1990, 203 p., ill., maps, ISBN 0-920895-03-4, \$9.95. Saskatlas is the most recent of the publications on the Francophone community in Saskatchewan published by the Société historique de la Saskatchewan

in cooperation with the Official Minority Language Office of the Department of Education. This French language atlas, designed for use in elementary and intermediate grade levels, contains one hundred maps and illustrations arranged under fifteen subject headings ranging from the physical geography of Saskatchewan and its political history, to recreational activities, urban centres, and industry.

Pages are arranged so that all maps are positioned on the left-hand side with accompanying explanatory data and classroom activities on the right. This arrangement was conceived to allow teachers to photocopy or prepare transparencies for classroom use and a specific authorization to this effect can be found on the imprint page.

Covers are laminated inside and out and pages are bound together in transparent Cerlox coils so that the pages will lie flat when the book is open.

Saskatlas is designed to complement other aspects of the curriculum for French and immersion school programmes.

Copies can be purchased from the Société historique at the following address: Société historique de la Saskatchewan, 218, Collège ouest, Université de Régina, Régina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2.

Margaret Hutchison  
Saskatchewan Archives Board

## ALBERTA

The highlight of the last few months in the life of map libraries in Alberta has been the exchange visits of library personnel

between the Universities in Calgary and Edmonton. The chief librarians, Ernie Ingles(Univ. of Alberta), and Alan MacDonald(Univ. of Calgary) have arranged these visits to promote personal and corporate growth through acquaintance and the way in which they do their work. It is hoped that if we see a better way of doing a task we will adopt it. A greater spirit of cooperation should lead to even better service to the patrons of these two collections.

Recent additions to the Univ. of Alberta Collection include:

1. A healthy infusion of early Ordnance Survey of England sheets which bring our holdings of the 1 inch maps to:
 

2nd series, 1874 - 1910	16%
3rd series, 1906 - 1917	75%
(4th) Popular series, 1918 - 1931	86%
2. A complete set of Crown Land Grant maps of New Brunswick in 180 sheets plus Province of New Brunswick, Crown Land Grant Index. The maps show the names of the original grant holders. The index lists all original grant holder's names alphabetically with a legal description of the grant, the Parish and county in which it lies, the size of the grant in acres, the date on which it was made and the volume and number of the grant records in which further information may be found. This volume was published by the Minister of Natural Resources and Energy in 1988.

### Other happenings:

A major portion of the exhibit "From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West" was remounted at the URISA conference Aug. 12 - 15, 1990. In an exhibit hall crammed with the latest in GIS hardware, software and output, this exhibit of old maps from 1566 to 1925 and covering about 140 feet of one wall drew a very high level of interest and many favourable comments. It also provided the greatest number of sales of ACMLA facsimiles yet experienced in this area. This exhibition was made possible by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Coopers and Lybrand and Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife.

The Edmonton Journal devoted almost an entire page of its Life section, June 26, 1990, to an article about the William C. Wonders Map Collection.

Videotron Communications filmed a five minute segment in the William C. Wonders Map Collection consisting of an interview with the Map Curator concerning what we collect, who we serve and what services we provide. This was shown about five times daily for three weeks as part of Edmonton Now on the Community Cable channel.

ACCESS Television has been filming in the University of Calgary map library as part of a program on genealogy. They have been focusing on tracing ancestors in Canada. If they decide to expand the series to tracing ancestors from abroad they will film some segments at the University of Alberta.

Ronald Whistance-Smith  
University of Alberta



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The annual Canadian Cartographic Association conference, hosted by UVic last June(while ACMLA met in Montreal), was agreed by participants to be a success. The theme "Reflecting the 80's, Predicting the 90's", encompassed presentations on geographical information system implementation and evaluation, cartography and remote sensing. Peter Keller and crew also organized vendor displays, tours of cartographic facilities in the Victoria and Vancouver areas, and social activities including a Native Feast (salmon barbecue) at the Provincial Museum's cedar longhouse, followed by native dancing. Next year's meeting will be May 31 -June 3, at Brock University.

From Tim Ross, University of British Columbia, Main Library, Map Division:...at the March Open House celebrating UBC's 75th anniversary, the Map Division hosted 600 visitors in two days, with activities including map sales, which were well received...Tim Ross is ACML's new official liaison with the Western Association of Map Libraries(WAML) and will attend their Denver conference in September...Nora Williams, senior library assistant, who many will remember from the 1983 ACMLA conference, retire(d) in September after over 20 years of service. Not resting on her laurels, she will continue working in the map library as a volunteer.

Lori Sugden  
University of Victoria





## ACMLA COMMITTEE REPORTS

### Annual Business Meeting

Minutes of the Meeting of June 14, 1990

Montreal, Quebec

1. The 24th Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at l'Université de Montreal, on June 14, 1990. The meeting was called to order at 2 p.m.

2. It was established that we had a quorum and could proceed with the meeting.

#### 3. AGENDA

It was moved to accept the Agenda as circulated, with Item 8 (Atlantic Branch Report) dropped. (Jean-Marc Garant, Elizabeth Hamilton). **Carried.**

#### 4. MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, JUNE 15, 1989, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

It was **moved** to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of June 15, 1989, as printed in the *ACML Bulletin* #72. (Lorraine Dubreuil, Colleen Beard). **Carried.**

#### 5. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The President reported that the Association's financial situation was stable and solid. Publications sales have been steady.

The ACMLA official receipt was being used for conference registration and for publications sales.

The executive held a one day business meeting in November.

Representatives for the International Cartographic Association conference in Bournemouth are Alberta Woods (Papers), Kathy Harding (Reports) and Heather Stevens (Exhibits).

Tim Ross will be the ACMLA representative to WAML. It is hoped that a joint meeting can be organized for 1995.

Occasional Paper #2, Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871- 1955: An Early Canadian Topographic Map Series by Lorraine Dubreuil, was published in December and is available for \$15.

Don Lemon has been appointed Bulletin Editor, producing his first edition in March. Don will be responsible for copy and compiling the Bulletin, and Cheryl Woods for printing and mailing. Members were encouraged to send articles for inclusion to the 2nd Vice-President or to the Editor.

Host of the 1991 conference will be CAAD. The host for the 1992 conference has not been verified, but it is hoped that a western location can be found.

Committee members were active this year, especially the Map Users Advisory Committee for whom Louise Emond hosted a meeting in Quebec in April.

The President thanked the Executive and Committees for their efforts over the past year.

## 6. TREASURER'S REPORT

The Auditor's Report had been mailed to all members. It was **moved** to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented at the meeting. (Velma Parker, Betty Kidd). **Carried.**

The Treasurer's Interim Report was presented. Increased sales of publications have resulted in higher income this year. The sale of the membership list was discussed. It was **moved** to adopt the Treasurer's Interim Report as presented (Velma Parker, Flora Francis). **Carried.**

It was moved that the Board be responsible for the choice of an auditor for next year. (Velma Parker, Elizabeth Hamilton). Carried.

A proposed budget was presented. Remuneration for the Publications Officer has been included as an additional expense. Five hundred dollars has also been included to further the CCBCCM feasibility report. It was **moved** to accept the proposed budget as presented. (Velma Parker, Richard Pinnell). Carried.

## 7. SSHRC GRANT REPORT

Tom Nagy presented the report. A larger surplus exists for travel than was anticipated, which can be used in part to cover Executive travel costs. ACMLA will have to apply for renewal of this grant by July 2, 1991. Publishing activity of the membership is an important consideration for renewal. A second questionnaire concerning research activity and publications will be prepared and distributed to members.

Discussion concerned the use of funds to permit student conference attendance.

## 9. IFLA REPORT

Lorraine Dubreuil noted that a report on the IFLA Conference in Paris can be found in the December Bulletin (#73). Lorraine serves as Chair of the Working Group for revision of the World Directory.

## 10. 1ST VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Ed Dahl presented a report on behalf of the Archives Committee. Several hundred hours' work are needed to reorganize and cull the ACMLA records. Ed noted that the Association does not have an active deposit schedule, and presently many records are passed to the next incumbent. It was suggested that all records be sent for the Archivist to cull.

It was noted that the report from the Awards Committee will appear in the June Bulletin.

Joan Winearls presented a report on behalf of the CCBCCM. The cost of developing the resource package for libraries is estimated at \$14-17,000. The request for funds to Canadian Council of Archives was turned down. Other funding sources are being explored, and other startup options. MAGERT has requested support for the revision of Cartographic Materials. Applications will be made to ACMLA for SSHRC funds to assist the Committee and for funds to further the CartoCanadiana project.

Carol Marley presented a report on behalf of the Conservation Committee.

The Committee has been inactive. It was moved to dissolve the Conservation Committee. (Ed Dahl, Carol Marley). Carried.

Gilles Langelier presented a report on behalf of the Copyright Committee. The Committee has met only once, as the Copyright legislation has been deferred until next session. The Committee recommends its continued existence, in anticipation of future activities.

The Map Users Advisory Committee has been without a chair since the retirement of Maureen Wilson. Louise Emond organized a meeting with Quebec government agencies in April. Louise will submit a report on this meeting for publication in the Bulletin. A chair is being sought for this Committee. Tim Ross will consider organizing a meeting with west coast map producers.

Norma Moussau presented a report on behalf of the Membership Committee. Membership numbers are stable, at 267 total, with some memberships still unpaid.

Tim Ross formally thanked Pierre Lepine and the members of the Conference '90 organizing committee for their efforts in arranging the conference in Montreal.

Betty Kidd presented a report on behalf of the Conference '91 organizing committee.

Tim Ross, as WAML representative, attended the WAML meeting in Tuscon. WAML would like to arrange a joint meeting with ACMLA in 1994 or 1995.

It was moved to formally commit ACMLA to a joint meeting with WAML. (Tim Ross, Joan Winearls). Carried.

## 11. 2ND VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Carol Marley discussed generally the reviews of the facsimile map series and the comments received.

Lou Sebert indicated that publications sales are profitable, with some volumes in short supply. The possibility of revising Guide for a Small Map Collection was discussed, and Barbara Farrell would like the option of considering this work. The re-institution of a paid Publications Officer was discussed, with \$1,000 estimated as the necessary reimbursement. Lou exhorted Association members to publish.

Don Lemon, as new Bulletin Editor, requested help with features especially the regional columns. A jury or review system for articles would be welcome. All members were asked to send in news themselves rather than relying on regional editors. Frances Woodward is working on a 10 year index to the Bulletin.

Lorraine Dubreuil described the publishing status of the second volume of the Occasional Papers series. Lou Sebert congratulated her on her accomplishment. The third Occasional Paper will deal with the Chief Geographer's series.

Ed Dahl described the year's activity with the facsimile map series. He is now working on the fourth portfolio, and proposes to stop at #150 in order to



concentrate on marketing. He outlined a proposal for reissuing the out-of-print numbers. Discussion concerned the possibility of producing a bird's eye view of Ottawa for conference sale, and the advisability of publishing the facsimile reviews in the Bulletin.

## **12. CONGRESS OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALIST ASSOCIATIONS**

Cheryl Woods announced a possible meeting in November 1991 at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

## **13 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Erno Bonebakker addressed the meeting as a visitor from the Northeast Map Organization.

Heather Stevens requested input by July 31, 1990 for an international map exhibit sponsored by the International Cartographic Association.

Ed Dahl raised a question concerning the awards program, and the criteria for making paper awards was discussed. It was suggested that the intention of the award needs to be reconsidered, in light of the Association's goals.

Cheryl Woods mentioned that Three Sisters Productions in Winnipeg has sent a proposal for a film on mapmaking and requested feedback.

## **14. PAST PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

Lou Sebert indicated that preparation of the slate of officers had been the main duty of the Past President this year. He expressed concern at the disappearance of nominations and elections. Richard Pinnell will serve as

the new Association President.

## **15. PRESENTATION OF THE 1990/91 EXECUTIVE**

President	Richard Pinnell
Past President	Cheryl Woods
1st Vice President	Tim Ross
2nd Vice President	Robert Grandmaitre
Treasurer	Velma Parker
Secretary	Cathy Moulder

## **16. INCOMING PRESIDENT'S REMARKS**

Richard Pinnell thanked the outgoing Executive for their good management. He expressed disappointment in the number of Executive acclamations and hoped to see greater participation in future. He reported that the SSHRC Grant Committee has met during the meeting break but had not yet reached a resolution concerning options for student participation.

## **17. ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business, it was moved to adjourn the 24th Annual Business Meeting at 4:15 p.m. (Richard Pinnell). Carried.

Respectfully submitted,  
Cathy Moulder  
ACMLA Secretary

## **COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE**

The members of the Committee were: Aileen Desbarats, Carol Marley, and Gilles Langelier(chairperson). The committee met once on July 7, 1989 for an update of the views and ideas to support, in regard to phase II of the revisions to the Copyright Act with the anticipation that a proposed

legislation would be presented before the Parliament during the Fall of 1989. Phase II refers to those clauses dealing with exemptions (fair dealing, preservation copying, etc...).

However, since the new copyright legislation has been deferred until the next Parliament session, the committee members do not anticipate much activity for the coming year. The committee should continue its activities so that the Association could react quickly if development suddenly happens. Special thanks are addressed to Aileen Desbarats who served on the committee for several years and who contributed largely to the success of the committee work particularly during phase 1 of the revision of the law.

Gilles Langelier

### CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The committee was not active this year. The column, formerly featured in the *Bulletin*, was not published during the past year. At earlier conferences interest was expressed in a conservation column. The membership will be consulted to see if this remains a priority. It was decided at the AGM to no longer continue the committee. Thanks to Pam Ross and Betty Kidd for their hope over the past few years.

Carol Marley

### PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The second vice-president is responsible for liaison between the Publications Committee and the Board. This year Richard Pinnell chaired the Publications Committee and Frances Woodward was a member. Ex officio members of the

Committee are Ed Dahl, Chairman of the Historical Maps Committee, Don Lemon, Editor of the *ACMLA Bulletin* and Carol Marley, second vice-president, ACMLA. Although the Association Procedures Manual does not specify, presumably the Publications Officer, Lou Sebert, reports to the second vice-president as well.

The evaluation of the third portfolio, no. 101-125, of the facsimile series has been completed. Comments were generally favourable and were reported at the AGM. The evaluation and that of the *ACMLA Bulletin* have been forwarded to the editor of the *Bulletin*. Ed Dahl reported on the progress on the fourth portfolio (to be submitted to the *Bulletin*).

The publications program continues to be productive; it also makes money for the Association. Lou Sebert's inventory of our publications indicates that they are selling well. Only 22 copies of the second edition of the *Guide for a Small Map Collection* and 23 copies of the hard-covered *Explorations into the History of Canadian Mapping* remain in stock. (See below Publication Officer's Report for details).

The *Bulletin* has a new editor, Don Lemon, commencing with issue 74, March 1990. Don needs help with features i.e. regional editors, map review editor. Don spoke briefly at the AGM about his plans and needs for the *Bulletin*.

Frances Woodward is working on a ten year index to the *Bulletin*. She is also indexing the WAML *Bulletin*. Her proposals to the Board last year are well-thought out. It will be good to see the finished product.



The second volume of our new research monograph series has appeared, Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955: An Early Canadian Topographic Series. Four-hundred soft-cover copies were printed at a cost of \$1518.16. Review copies have been mailed out. Reviews for volume one are only just now appearing. Hopefully our marketing campaign will affect sales. Lorraine Dubreuil spoke briefly on the progress of her third monograph.

Records of size and cost runs have been maintained, as well as records who whom has received review copies. This information has been forwarded to the new second vice-president. Eventually it will find a home in the ACMLA archive, maintained by Ed Dahl.

Robert Grandmaitre will be the new second vice-president. I would like to thank all the members of the Association who have contributed to the success of the publications program.

Carol Marley

### PUBLICATION OFFICER

1. On the ACMLA publication list, two books are nearly out of print. These are the Guide for a Small Map Collection and the hard cover version of Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping. Some consideration should be given to the production of a third edition of the Guide. We are going to explore the feasibility of having some of the soft cover Explorations put into hard cover.
2. Our directory is now about five years old. Is a third edition needed, or should we publish a supplement?

3. The position of Publication Officer was originally a paid position. Due to an adverse cash-flow situation I took on the duties without remuneration about two years ago. Because of other responsibilities I cannot continue doing the work, and I suggest we go back to paying the Publication Officer. The duties require about two hours' work each week. Similar employment is paid about \$10 per hour in Ottawa.
4. Some of our books are now warehoused in Renfrew. This makes the taking of inventory a little more difficult but otherwise it is not a serious matter. Of more concern is the fact that the National Archives staff sometimes opens our mail and cashes our cheques. This is of course unintentional but the result is that it is sometimes six months or more before I realize that a bill is unpaid. Collection is then difficult.
5. The younger members of our association should understand that our services as a publisher are available to them if they have worthwhile manuscripts. These should be sent to the Publications Committee for review.

### INVENTORY OF ACMLA PUBLICATIONS

#### Explorations into the History of Canadian Mapping

Hard Cover		
Printed		200
Sold	142	
Authors	19	
Review and complimentary	14	
Damaged	<u>2</u>	
	177	<u>177</u>
Inventory		23 copies



Soft Cover		
Printed		400
Sold	67	
Review and complimentary	<u>32</u>	
	99	<u>99</u>
Inventory		301 copies
<u>Guide for a Small Map Collection</u>		
Inventory		22 copies
<u>Early Topographic Maps</u>		
Inventory		404 copies
<u>Sectional Maps</u>		
Inventory		365 copies
<u>Directory</u>		
Inventory		101 copies

L.M. Sebert

### CCBCCM

During the 1989-90 year the CCBCCM pursued several matters arising from the feasibility study for a National Union Catalogue of Cartographic materials completed by Beaumont and Associates in March 1989.

First we pursued the matter of getting funding to publish the report-initially from the Canadian Council of Archives and latterly a request to our own association. This is now well in hand-the Executive Summary has just been translated into French thanks to the continuing generosity of Betty Kidd and the National Archives of Canada and we will be able to use moneys allotted by ACMLA for the printing of a cover and the text etc. Discussions will be held with the Publications Committee on final format and advertising as soon as possible. The publication will be free to members and priced modestly for others (i.e. \$10-\$15.)

Second the committee pursued the matter of funding to develop a resource package for archives and libraries to begin microcomputer-based cataloguing systems and in October 1989 we applied to the Canadian Council of Archives for approximately \$14000 to \$17000 to hire a consultant to prepare this package. We asked Beaumont and Associates to do a proposal for this. Their final proposal called for the following steps:

### Tasks:

1. Meet with CCBCCM to establish standards for data entry, description, and subject analysis of cartographic materials.
2. Define the requirements and selection criteria for a microcomputer database management system that will support:
  - the cataloguing standards established for cartographic materials
  - in-house development of machine-readable records and provide collection management for individual libraries and archives
  - output MARC records that can be uploaded to parent institutional systems and/or a national union catalogue of cartographic materials.

### Obtain approval from CCBCCM.

3. Review existing text database management systems and map collection management software to identify a package that meets the requirements. Report to CCBCCM and obtain approval for recommended system.

4. Purchase the selected software and set up templates for cataloguing and report formats for printing in-house catalogues.
5. Set up output format for MARC records to be contributed to parent automated library system or a national union catalogue supported by the Cartographic Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada.
6. Prepare user documentation specific to the cartographic application to be provided to libraries and archives that purchase the selected software and the appropriate microcomputer equipment.
7. Prepare technical specifications(i.e. list of equipment and software required, suppliers, costs, etc.) for libraries and archives preparing to join the project.
8. Prepare outline of procedures and description of records for transfer of MARC records to other library systems.
9. Prepare implementation and training plan for the introduction of this system to Canadian map libraries and archives.

We did not hear from the CCA until March when we found out that they had turned us down; their letter indicated that they did not wish to fund such a project until cataloguing standards were in place. Since we are all aware that cataloguing standards for maps are in place, I pursued this matter further with the chairman who indicated that all money is committed until 1992. We are planning to resubmit the proposal during the summer but will probably have to change our approach stressing the need for some CCA money to

be committed to maps possibly for cataloguing backlog reduction and stressing the archival component of this proposal.

Finally we sent copies of the report to the National Archivist and the National Librarian. To the former we asked for his support in taking on the creation of the National Bibliography of Cartographic materials 'Carto-Canadiana'. At this moment CAAD is doing a proposal for a pilot edition of the national bibliography and we are looking forward to a response soon from Dr. Wallot on this matter.

Velma Parker has been active during the year on the Canadian Cataloguing Committee and has published one issue of the Cataloguers Newsletter which appeared in Bulletin No. 73 Dec. 1989. We have received a request from MAGERT, ALA to support their request for a revision of Cartographic Materials and a letter will be sent shortly to the Library of Congress who are the Secretariat for the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials.

The Inter-Agency Committee for Geomatics will be reporting soon, Velma Parker is the CAAD representative for that and Frank Williams is the ACMLA representative, a copy will be sent to us as soon as it is released. Members of the committee for the year were: Joan Winearls, Chair, Aileen Desbarats(to end 1989), Vivien Cartmell(to end 1989), Barbara Farrell, Pierre Lepine, Velma Parker, Hugo Stibbe, Alberta Wood.

Joan Winearls

## 1991 ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

26-30 May 1991

National Archives of Canada, Ottawa

### CALL FOR IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

For the two days of paper, etc. at the 1991 conference in Ottawa, we would like to ask the ACMLA membership for comments on our suggestions and for other topics to be considered. Please give us your opinion about these and send other suggestions to us, c/o MAPS, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, CANADA K1A 0N3 by 15 September 1990. These topics will then be publicized with a "call for papers," with proposals to be submitted by the end of 1990 or early in 1991. We should then be able to put together the programme several months before the conference.

The two main suggestions for topics to date are:

1. "The 'archiving' of the historical maps of Canada (dated circa 1500 to 1950)." This topic is being suggested because the conference will be held at the National Archives of Canada which has a large segment of the historical maps of Canada as one of its major responsibilities. Presentations would be welcome in such areas as government cartographic records, commercially produced maps, and maps held by repositories outside Canada. In all these areas, we would wish to see how far we have come in bringing these maps under all aspects of proper archival care and to look at what remains to be done.
2. "Serving our public." This topic is of interest to all of us, regardless of the size and type of map collection in which

we work, and a wide range of papers could be presented dealing with the question of how we can improve the ways we serve our users.

3. Other suggestions discussed at our initial organizational meeting in May were: map literacy, environmental mapping, geographical information systems and geomatic records in map collections, the history of the ACMLA, and reports from federal government map producers.

1991 Conference Programme Committee:  
Ed Dahl, Barbara Farrell, Gilles Langelier,  
Jeffrey Murray, and Hugo Stibbe.



## THE BULLETIN BOARD

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

What do you have on the hazards of VDTs? I work near power lines-are they dangerous? What is WHMIS?

Librarians are facing more and more occupational health and safety questions, not just from their patrons but also from their colleagues. They want information on indoor air quality, working with photocopiers, safe lifting techniques, and stress management, to name only a few topics.

Where do you go to find the answers to their questions?

Help is available from the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety in Hamilton, Ontario. Created by the Government of Canada "to promote the right of Canadians to a healthy and safe working environment", the Centre has a tripartite Council of Governors, representing government, employers and labour.

How can CCOHS help you?

CCOHS offers a free, confidential inquiries service in both English and French which is available to all Canadians. CCOHS staff combine occupational health and safety expertise with information skills to provide authoritative, understandable and useful answers.

How can you get this free information?

Just write, fax, or phone the toll-free number. Most answers are provided in writing, although staff can phone back. The

answer may include CCOHS publications, short summaries, data sheets or printouts from CCINFO, the Centre's computerized information service. Feedback from past inquirers shows that they find the information clear, thorough and useful in improving their workplaces.

Now when someone comes to you with an occupational health and safety question, you'll know where to turn.

Call, write or fax: Inquiries Service, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, 250 Main Street East, Hamilton Ontario L8N 1H6, Telephone:(416) 572-4400, Toll-free:1-800-263-8466, Fax:(416) 572-4500.

### ACMLA SHIRTS

ACMLA T-shirts and sweatshirts are available from Cheryl Woods, Map Library, University of Western Ontario. The shirts are red Penmans with black lettering. The logo reads "ACMLA Map Curators can tell you where to go." T-shirts are \$10.80(incl. tax) and sweatshirts are \$21.60(incl. tax). If ordering from outside of Ontario, please add \$2.50 for postage and make cheque payable to ACMLA.

### THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

The Newberry Library is pleased to announce that the following fellowships have been awarded for 1990-91 in the field of the history of cartography.

Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Fellowships:

Lucia Apostol, Adjunct Assistant Professor

of Architecture at the University of Illinois at Chicago, "Theoretical Urban Design Study-Master Plan-River Front Rehabilitation and Development" (3 months)

Rand Burnette, Professor of History at MacMurray College, "Teachers' Guide to the History of Cartography" (6 weeks)

Catherine Delano Smith, Reader of Geography at the University of Nottingham, "History of Cartographic Signs, Part II (1640-1800)" (6 weeks)

Gunar Friberg, Professor of History at LA Valley College, "De Ortu Tartartorum" (1 month)

Susan Bennett Gallagher, Independent Scholar, "Graphic and Representational Techniques Employed by 16th Century Mapmakers" (3 months)

Graham M. Lewis, Reader of Geography at the University of Sheffield, "Native North Americans' Cosmological Ideas and Geographical Awareness: Their Representation and Influence on Early European Exploration and Geographical Knowledge" (2 weeks)

Harry Montgomery, Graduate Student in Geography at the University of Wisconsin, "An Historical Geography of the Ptolemaic Atlases, 1477-1575" (2 months)

Alexey V. Postnikov, Independent Scholar, U.S.S.R., "The Mapping of Alaska and the North California Coast: From the History of Russian-American Contacts in Cartography" (3 months)

Virgil J. Vogel, Professor Emeritus of Social Science at Truman College, "Native American Place Names in the U.S. and

Canada" (3 months)

Columbian Quincentennial Fellowships:

Felipe Gorostiza, Lecturer in Urban Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, "Images and Confluence of the City and the New World" (1 month)

### **BEINECKE RARE BOOK & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY**

The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University offers short-term fellowships for visiting scholars pursuing post-doctoral or equivalent research in its collections. The scholarships support travel to and from New Haven and pay a living allowance of \$1,500/month. The length of the grant, normally one month, will depend on the applicant's research proposal; fellowships must be taken up between September 1991 and May 1992.

There is no special application form. Applicants are requested to submit a resume and a brief research proposal(not to exceed three pages) to the Director, Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520-1603. The proposal should emphasize the relationship of the Beinecke collection to the project and state the preferred dates of residence. The applicant must also arrange to have two confidential letters sent to the Director. Application material must be received by January 15, 1991. Of interest to the membership is the Alexander O. Victor Fellowship in cartography. The map collection at Sterling Memorial Library participates in the program. The combined resources of the map collection and the Beinecke Library include over 200,000 map sheets and more

than 2,000 pre-1900 atlases. The map collection is strong in the American colonial period and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Beinecke library holds material on the Trans-Mississippi West and on navigation and the exploration of America.





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18 - 22 mars 1991  
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Renseignements : Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques, B. P. 5378, Succursale F, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K2C 3J1

## TECHNOLOGIE

- Recherche et développement
- Matériel et logiciels
- Précision

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- Normes et intégration
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- Conception de bases de données
- Préparation, échanges et gestion
- Marketing

## APPLICATIONS

- Sciences de la Terre, foresterie, agriculture et milieu marin
- Environnement et ressources
- Milieu urbain
- Fichiers des réseaux de rues

## GESTION

- Aspects juridiques
- Planification et gestion des projets
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- Research & Development
- Hardware/Software
- Accuracy

## DATA

- Standards & Integration
- Analysis & Modelling
- Database Design
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- Marketing

## APPLICATIONS

- Geoscience, Forestry, Agriculture & Marine
- Environmental Monitoring
- Municipalities & Governments
- Street Network Files

## MANAGEMENT

- Legal Issues
- Project Planning and Management
- Implementation Strategies

For More Information: Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping, P. O. Box 5378 Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3J1