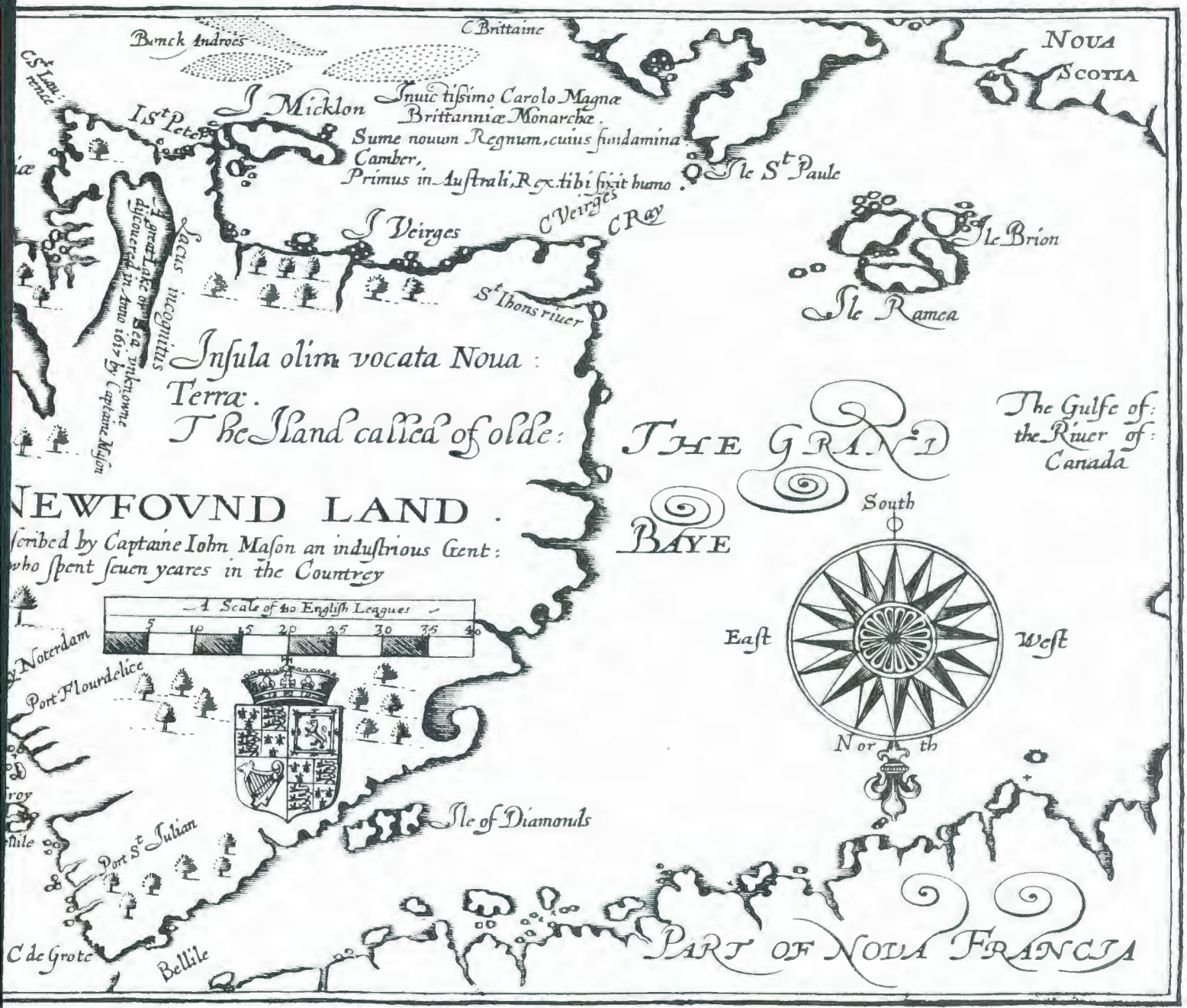
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA



NUMBER 86/MARCH 1993

NUMERO 86/MARS 1993

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership dues are for the calendar year and are as follows:

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

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

Peuvent 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 archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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COUVERTURE: Cette carte par John Mason apparut dans Cambrensium Caroleia de W. Vaughan, London, 1625. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 94 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk....

This issue marks the beginning of my last year as editor of the *ACMLA Bulletin.* As I look back over the past three years I realize how much I have learned about the Association and its membership. I have also learned a tremendous amount about publishing the **Bulletin** and as I remember how I felt when I first took on this challenge I realize that it has been a rewarding experience, one which I would not have missed. I would urge anyone who is asked to participate in the *ACMLA Bulletin*'s publication to willingly offer their talents to the Association.

To assist the publication process I would appreciate if contributers would utilize the following **Guidelines for Contributors:** Whenever possible, contributions should be submitted in electronic format on a 5.25" (double density) disk IBM format; database format may be WordPerfect 5.0 or ASCII. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable.

I would appreciate hearing any suggestions for layout or design improvements.

COVER: This map by John Mason appeared in W. Vaughan's Cambrensium Caroleia, London, 1625. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 94 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Just a few more months before our conference in St. John's! So perhaps it is appropriate that I should say a few words about conference travel funding. This year, for the first time, we will have in place an advance funding program. ACMLA members who anticipate the need for travel assistance in July will have the opportunity to submit a request to the SSHRC Grant Committee in advance of the conference; it will be the committee's task to review all legitimate applications and to determine as accurately as possible how much each applicant can expect to receive by way of reimbursement. Applicants will be notified before the conference regarding the appproximate amount of the award but the cash settlement will not be made until after the conference. If the program is successful, we will continue it in the future. Look for more details concerning advance funding in this issue of the Bulletin (at the time of writing the SSHRC Grant Committee was planning to make an announcement in the March issue); if you have any questions, please contact Tom Nagy, chair of this committee.

Committee chairs are reminded of two very important dates this summer. Budget requests must be received by June 25 and the deadline for the submission of committee annual reports is July 9; these should be sent to the appropriate Board member. Reporting to the 1st vice-president: Archives, Awards, CCBCCM, Conference 93, Copyright, Liaison, Map User Advisory, and Membership. The following report to the 2nd vice-president: Bulletin, Directory, Historical Maps, Publications, and Publications Officer. The SSHRC Grant Committee reports to the treasurer.

You may recall that our IFLA membership was discussed at length during the annual business meeting in Calgary last year. In November I was informed that we have until 1 March 1993 to submit the name of the ACMLA representative we wish to nominate to the Standing Committee for the Section of Geography and Map Libraries. Lorraine Dubreuil's second 4-year term as our IFLA representative expires this year and so we need someone to replace her. However, because the Board has concerns about the cost of our membership and, more fundamentally, about the value of belonging to this organization, we are not seeking a representative at this time. It is the Board's plan to poll the membership on this issue in April/May and subsequently to make a decision about IFLA membership. You may be interested to learn that the Canadian Library Association is also reviewing its membership because of recent increases in membership fees.

And finally, please let me know if you have any concerns or comments about the Board's proposed objectives for the association and about the Draft Policy on Travel Funding. Both were printed in full in the December 1992 issue; the proposed objectives are on page 1 and the Draft Policy on pages 4-8. Many thanks to those who have already responded.

Richard Pinnell
President, ACMLA

EXPLORING THE INTERNET FOR DIGITAL MAP DATA[1]

Colleen Beard
Brock University

It is becoming increasingly apparent that providing digital map data and "customized maps-on-demand" is an expected function of the Map Library. This has dramatically changed my perspective of the role I must play in acquiring, controlling and disseminating geographic information.

In recent years I have been experimenting with the use of Macintosh software to create digital outline maps. These serve as base maps for the Map Library in creating in-house indexes and for other users in constructing their own maps. However, I now realize that simple outline maps are not enough. No doubt like most map collections, Brock has received numerous requests for digital mapping data during the last few years, from a number of disciplines. Partly in response to this I have been exploring the Internet and have found that it is potentially an excellent resource for acquiring geographic information in general. The following is a summary of some of my discoveries.

The Internet is a complex of interconnected electronic networks that many of us are already using for electronic mail. In their study of special librarians Tillman and Ladner found that using email for communicating with colleagues is their most common use of the Internet[2], but for Map Librarians it also has other uses. I have been using it in three different ways to obtain spatial data or information about spatial data. These are: Anonymous FTP, Telnet and Usenet.

ANONYMOUS FTP

FTP, or File Transfer Protocol, is a means of transferring files from a computer at a remote site to one's own computer. Some sites require permission to access their files, but the anonymous ftp service provides unrestricted access to a wide variety of files in the public domain. Using a few basic commands I can access thousands of files free for the taking, both text files and graphics files.

For example, Figure 1 is a weather radar summary map of North America[3] transferred from the ftp site *unidata.ucar.edu*. Figure 2 is a Landsat photo of Cape Cod which was

1 Paper presented in part at the 1992 ACMLA Conference as part of the panel presentation "Will Your Library be the Spatial Data Centre of the Future?"

2 Tillman, Hope N. and Sharyn J. Ladner. "Spacial Librarians and the Internet", *Special Libraries* 83:2 (Spring 1992), p. 128.

3 All images included in this paper have been reduced in size at least 20% for the purpose of publication.

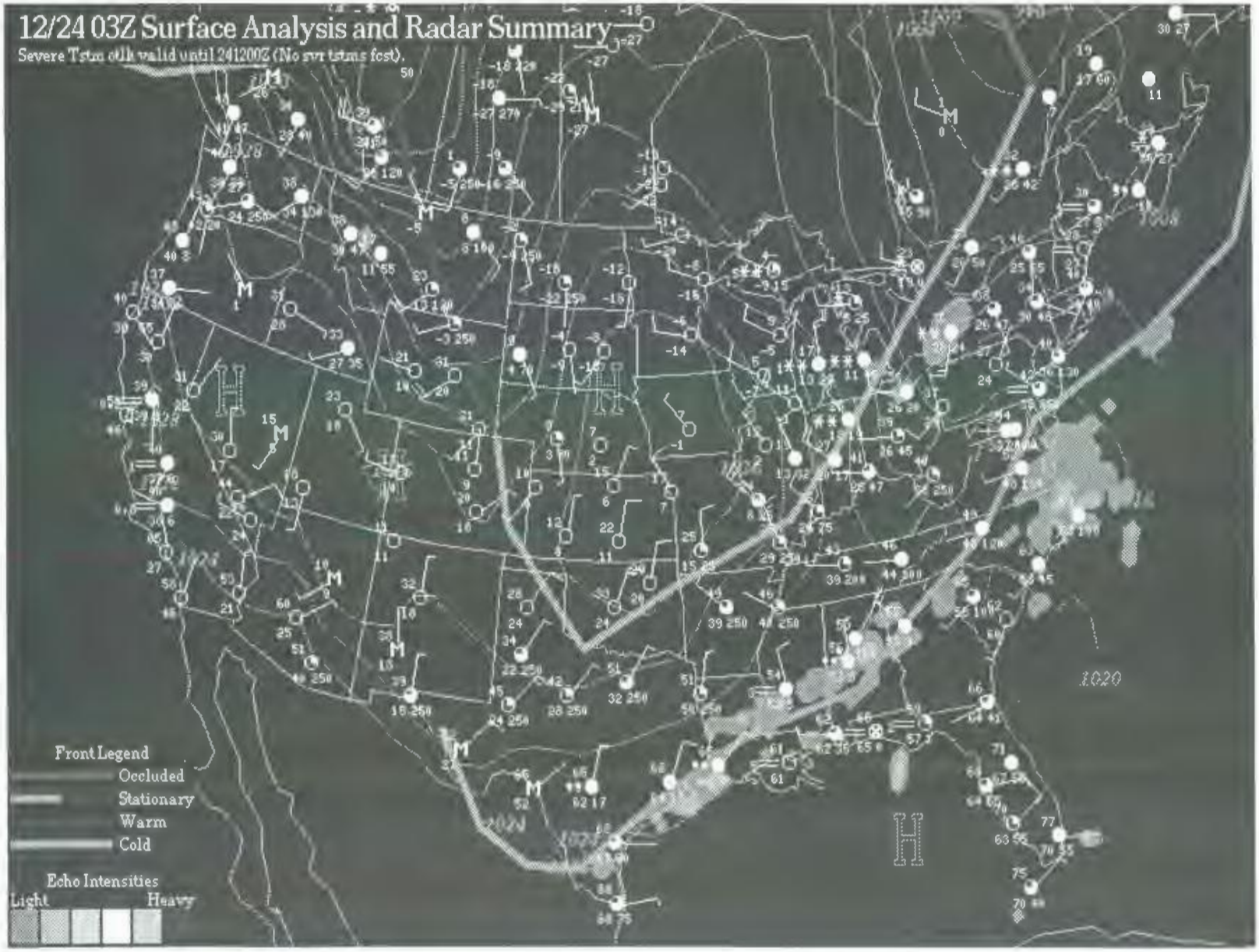

Figure 1: Weather radar summary map of North America transferred from ftp site unidata.ucar.edu.

Figure 2: Landsat photo of Cape Cod from ftp site vab02.larc.nasa.gov.

transferred from *ftp vab02.larc.nasa.gov*[4]. Other digital files available from anonymous ftp are Space Shuttle Earth Observation Project images from *sseop.jsc.nasa.gov*; USGS publications and digital maps from *greenwood.cr.usgs.gov*; US Tiger files, US 1:100,000 digital line graphs, the CIA World Data Bank file (a digitized world map), digital outline maps, Internet guides, ftp site lists, and mapping and other software - some which can convert the transferred files to form compatible with one's own system.

Now that I've whet your palate, the most help guide to Internet in general I have come acros Bill Thoen's "*Internet Resources for Ea Sciences*"[5] The guide can be obtained by from *csn.org* at the University of Colorado. you ftp only one document from the Inter

4 These images are no longer available from this site, but can be obtained via modem from the Bulletin Board System GISnet at telephone 303-447-0927. They are quite superb!

5 Thoen, Bill. *Internet Resources for Earth Sciences.* April 1992. Available ftp from csn.org in the COGS directory.

make it this one! Once connected to the site the guide can be found in the COGS directory, and the file *internet.resources.earth.sci* can be transferred using the *get* command. The procedure will look something like the following:

*(Note that the % is the UNIX prompt at Brock University - you may have something different. Command input is highlighted in bold type and ** are my comments.)*

% **ftp csn.org**
Connected to csn.org
220-groucho FTP server (Version 4.14ifi Th Sep 19 10:03:27 MDT 1991) ready.

Name (csn.org:cbeard): **anonymous**
331-Guest login ok, send e-mail address as password.
Password: **cbeard@spartan.ac.brocku.ca**
**Please use your own e-mail address and not mine!
230-Guest login ok, access restrictions apply.
230-Ski Colorado - THINK SNOW!
230 You have connected to Colorado Supernet, Inc.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp **cd COGS**
**This moves you directly to the COGS directory.
250-CWD command successful.
ftp **dir**
200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for.
**A list of files and directories in the COGS directory will be displayed showing size, date and file name.
-rw-r--r-- 1 1355 11 95952 May 20 1992 internet.resources.earth.sci
226 Transfer complete.
ftp **get internet.resources.earth.sci**
local: internet.resources.earth.sci
remote: internet.resources.earth.sci
200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for internet.resources.earth.sci (95952 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
95952 bytes received in 18.16 seconds (5.16 Kbytes/s)
ftp **bye**
221 Goodbye
%
** It's as easy as that! If you now type the command **ls** you will see the file listed in your directory.

Transferring image files works the same except that the **binary** command must be entered before executing the **get** command. This changes the format to binary from ASCII. All image files must be transferred in binary format.

The files in figures 1 and 2, both originally in colour, were transferred from the ftp site to Brock as GIFF files. This widely used format for graphics files is compatible with a number of computer systems. The files were then transferred to a local Macintosh computer and viewed in Adobe Photoshop, a graphics program which provides a number of options for adjusting size, colour, text, etc. The files could have been printed directly from PhotoShop to a black and white laser printer, but were instead converted to PostScript format and transferred to UNIX, a process necessary to print on Brock's colour thermal printer.

Considering the multitude of sites that are available for anonymous ftp, attempting to locate

relevent material can be quite daunting. The Archie server is a query system first developed by McGill University as a quick way of accessing available files. It currently tracks more than a million files stored across the Internet at over 800 anonymous ftp sites[6]. If Archie is not set up on your local system access can be obtained by telneting to one of the existing servers such as *archie.mcgill.ca*. The **help** command will provide instructions on how to use the system. For example, one could query the Internet for all the files with a .gif extension (indicative of files in GIFF format). Archie would then provide a list of ftp sites and file names. Thoen's guide also provides instructions on how to use the Archie Server.

TELNET

A second Internet application is Telnet, the protocol used to log on to a remote machine. This is done by typing **telnet** at the UNIX prompt, followed by the desired Internet address. For example, *%telnet martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000 (or telnet 141.212.99.9 3000)* provides a connection to the Geographic Name Server at the University of Michigan. This database contains zipcodes, population data, geographical coordinates and other statistics from the 1980 US census as well as data for some major Canadian cities. I entered the term "Beard" and found much to my surprise that there are no fewer than five Beards (place names that is) in the United States. The following illustrates the type of information this server provides:

GEOGRAPHIC NAME SERVER

(Query)	**Beard**	
(Place name)	**0**	**Beard**
(Zip/County)	**1**	**54075 Pocahontas**
(State)	**2**	**WV West Virginia**
(Country)	**3**	**US United States**
(Area Code)	**A**	**304**
(Feature)	**F**	**45 Populated place**
(Co-ords)	**L**	**38 04 36 N 80 13 39 W**
(Elevation)	**E**	**2021**

Another useful telnet address, *hermes.merit.edu*, accesses weather forecasts for the United States. It is a menu-driven database, and it is maintained on an hourly basis. It certainly is handy to be able to access the Western New York ski conditions from my office computer any time of the day!

Telnet addresses also provide connections to library OPACs and government agency indexes. There are over 200 online library systems currently connected to the Internet representing eight countries[7]. With this number steadily increasing one can imagine the potential for library resource sharing. However some of the

6 Kehoe, Brendan. *Zen and the Art of the Internet: a Beginners Guide to the Internet*. First Ed. January 1992. p. 25. Available ftp from csn.org in the pub/net/zen directory.

7 Engle, Mary E. "Electronic Paths to Resource Sharing: Widening Opportunities through the Internet", *Reference Services Review*, Winter 1992; p. 8.

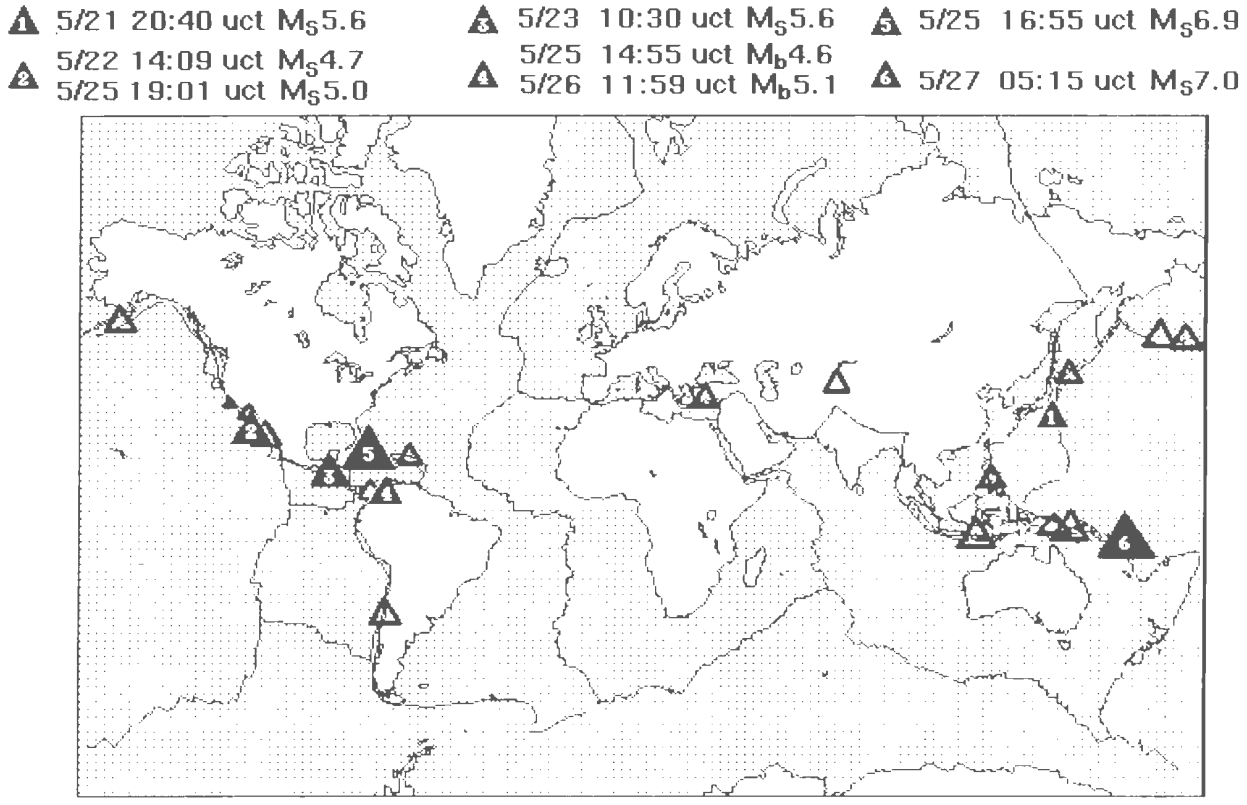

Figure 3: Earthquake map of the World transferred from Usenet news group sci.geo.geology.

library catalogues provide only limited searching capabilities. The Library of Congress, *dra.com*, restricts searching to title and author, though the University of Toronto, *vax.library.utoronto.ca*, provides full access to its DRA system. Some systems also provide access to databases, such as *Online Libraries at pac.carl.org*; or some of the Wilson databases at *venus.tamu.edu*. There are many guides available for Internet OPAC users. Barron's *Accessing On-line Bibliographic Databases* and St.George's *Internet-Accessible Library Catalogs* are two of the popular ones; both are available through the Internet[8].

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing has set up a system called *GCNet*[9] which provides a browsing facility of the SPOT, MOS and LANDSAT image inventories, a directory service, and access to the CCRS Bulletin Board system. As well, the EROS Data Centres GLIS

8 Barron's guide is available ftp from vaxb.acs.unt.edu, in the root directory. St. George's guide is available from the Bitnet ListServ by sending a message GET LIBRARY PACKAGE to listserv@ unmvm.bitnet.

9 GCNet can be accessed by telnet to gcnet.ccrs.emr.ca. Use the username GCNET.

(Global Land Information System)[10] provides access to its index of global data sets. These are just a few of the telnet addresses available that can provide information on the availability of spatial digital data.

USENET

The third application is Usenet, the network that carries what are known as news groups. These are similar to the familiar Bitnet Discussion Lists such as MAPS-L, GIS-L and CARTA, but provide access to messages in a much more controlled fashion.

By now we can all attest to the advantages of subscribing to MAPS-L and CARTA. Polly's analogy summarizes it the best,

> Participating in a library discussion group is like being at an ongoing library conference. All the experts are Out There, waiting to be asked.[11]

Like discussion lists, news groups are forums for discussion, but one does not have to subscribe to participate. In fact there is no such thing as "subscribing" to a news group, for messages that are posted to news groups can be read by anyone. For example, all messages that are sent to the GIS-L discussion list are also posted on the Usenet news group *comp.infosystems.gis*. Instead of subscribing to GIS-L and having one's mailbox flooded with messages each day, these messages can be accessed at leisure by calling up Usenet. Unfortunately, not all discussion lists are also available as news groups, but it may be a good idea to check before subscribing to too many busy discussion lists.

At Brock news groups are accessed through the **tin** command at the UNIX prompt (check with the Systems Administrator for the command used at your site). A listing of all news groups appears alphabetically and the user can select those of interest. Beware! There are hundreds of different news groups, and you need to be selective. One of particular interest is *sci.geo.geology* primarily for the postings of monthly earthquake activity maps of California, the United States and the World (Figure 3). These files are available as GIFF images which can be transferred to one's local system using the same procedure as for an e-mail file.

And of course, there are news groups available for personal interest as well. For example, every once in awhile I'll tune into *rec.sport.hockey* for the lastest discussion on why the Montreal Canadiens are in a slump. Chatter about the Superbowl final was also entertaining, and needless to say abundant, on *rec.sport.football.pro*. So, what is the title of this paper again?

PROCESSING DIGITAL IMAGE FILES

A word should be said about processing map files once they have been transferred to one's local computer, regardless of which utility is used, ftp, email or usenet, so that the image can be read and printed. Depending on the format, some files require processing which either compresses

10 GLIS can be accessed by telnet to glis.cr.usgs.gov.

11 Polly, Jean Armour. "Surfing the Internet: An Introduction", *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1992; p. 39.

Figure 4: Digital Map of the Great Lakes transmitted through e-mail.

(Map was originally created in colour by Bill Thoen using MapInfo and the CIA World Databank II files.)

or decompresses a file. Programs that do this are often available from anonymous ftp sites as shareware or freeware, or can be found as a function of the UNIX operating system.

I have found that GIFF image files that are transferred using anonymous ftp do not require any processing to be viewed by the Adobe PhotoShop program on the Macintosh. However, image files that have been taken from the Usenet or extracted from e-mail messages do require either compressing or uncompressing. Examples are the earthquake map from Usenet and the Great Lakes map that was sent to me as part of an e-mail message. Since binary files cannot be transferred through e-mail, only ASCII files, these utilities are used for converting the file in and out of binary mode. For example, Figure 4[12] shows a map of the Great Lakes area from the CIA World Data Bank II files[13]. It was created by Bill Thoen as part of a "maps-on-demand" experimental project and forwarded as a GIFF image in an e-mail message. Once the file is compressed using the **uudecode** command it was placed in PhotoShop; saved as a TIFF file (another graphics format); placed in FreeHand and laser printed in black and white, although originally in colour. The process takes approximately 15 minutes to complete providing the programs are easily accessible. Since many graphics programs do not accept GIFF files, it is necessary to convert the file to a TIFF format before processing can be done. Once a file is in TIFF format it can be read by any program that accepts TIFF files (FreeHand, SuperPaint, Corel Draw, PageMaker, MapInfo). Although this has been an experimental project for Thoen, he does anticipate that many more images will be available from his Bulletin Board System GISnet in the future[14].

CONCLUSION

Only a few of many resources for accessing digital geographic information from the Internet are described in this paper. I see the Internet as a very valuable means of acquiring digital spatial data, at no apparent cost! It is especially exciting when e-mail can also be used for the transfer of digital files and not just for communicating ideas.

As spatial information professionals, our participation in this global networking is critical if we want to keep abreast of new developments and provide adequate service to our customers. As Ladner and Tillman point out,

> If the clientele is using Bitnet/Internet and the librarian is not, the librarian will quickly lose credibility as an information professional. The user will fulfill information needs directly, ommitting the librarian from the loop.
>
> Librarians are some of the pioneer professional networkers ... professionals who balk at getting involved may find themselves in a position similar to that of businesses who refused to acquire phone service... left in the backwater to stagnate.

12 Shading has been considerably distorted due to the 50% reduction of this image for publication.

13 The CIA World Data Bank database can be obtained through ftp from hanauma.stanford.edu.

14 See footnote 3.

I would like to acknowledge the help of Bill Thoen from the University of Colorado for providing digital maps and his guidance for map processing; Gloria Gallagher from Brock University Computer Services for her Macintosh expertise; and Alun Hughes from Brock University Geography Department for his comments on the manuscript.

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Tillman, Hope N. and Sharyn J. Ladner. "Special Librarians and the Internet", *Special Libraries* 83:2 (Spring 1992);127-131.

NOTE: Since completing this paper I have come across a comprehensive 376-page guide to the Internet by Ed Krol *The Whole Internet Users' Guide and Catalog.* Published in 1992 by O'Reilly and Associates Inc. 103 Morris Street, Suite A, Sebastopol, CA 95472. ISBN 1-56592-025-2 $24.95 US. Telephone 800-998-9938; e-mail: nuts@ora.com

PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) aura publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de nouvelles de l'ACACC, émise à la suite du dernier congrès. Le comité recherche principalement des articles, dont les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisit et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1993.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

OCUL MAP GROUP SURVEY: CARTOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE AND DATA PROFILE[1]

Barbara M. Znamirowski
Trent University

PURPOSE

This paper summarizes the results of a survey conducted within the members of the Ontario Council of University Libraries Map Group (OCUL Map Group). The survey's purpose was to determine (a) the current capabilities and (b) the future direction, which Ontario academic map libraries are taking with respect to acquiring and disseminating cartographic software and data. Three sections were included:

Section One: Institution's Profile
Section Two: Networking Capabilities
Section Three: Software and Data Set Inventory

The survey questionnaire was distributed in April 1992, to fourteen OCUL map libraries. Twelve responses were received. Summary results were reported at the 1992 ACMLA Annual Conference, as part of the session on "Integrating Spatial Data Into Cartographic Collections". Respondents were invited to update responses in December 1992. Results in this report represent status as of January 1993.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Section One: Institution's Profile

Four parameters were examined:
A. Collection Size

Information was obtained regarding the size of the collection of sheet maps, reference books, aerial photographs, CD ROMs, data tapes, microfilms, microfiche, videocassettes, and cassette tapes held by each library. This information was compared to size of software and data set holdings. No correlation was found between the size of the collection of more traditional material and amount of software and data sets held by any given library.

B. Location

Location of map libraries was considered. Six institutions' map libraries were found in the main undergraduate library building, two map libraries were found with the Geography Department, four institutions had libraries in other buildings, including the Environmental Studies Building, the Government Documents and Social Science Data Centre and the Social Science Libraries. Though the survey size is too small to make any generalizations, this survey's results do indicate that proximity to specific collections or services influenced operations of Map Libraries. For example map libraries who are in close proximity to cartography or GIS labs, and are able to share printing facilities, tend to be greater users of map drawing or map creation software. Two institutions indicated administrative links and proximity to their library's Government Publications Departments. These map libraries are involved in using census products, whereas other map libraries did not indicate such use.

1 Paper presented in part at 1992 ACMLA Conference as part of the panel presentation "Will Your Library be the Spatial Data Centre of the Future?"

TABLE 1: NETWORKING CAPABILITIES

Stand Alone Computer (s)

Public Access	Dedicated	Joint Public/Staff	Joint/Other Library Departments
No. of Institutions	4	6	2
No. of Computers	1-2	N/A	2

Staff Access	Dedicated	Joint/Other Library Departments
No. of Institutions	9	3
No. of Computers	1-4	1-14

Mainframe/Minicomputer Timesharing System

	Participating	Linked but no Applications	No Time Sharing Configurations	Incomplete Response
No. of Institutions	1	6	3	2

Local Area Network

Participating	No Networks	Exist in Geog./GIS/Cartog. Dept.	
		5	
		Link Planned	No Link Planned
2	10	5	–

C. Collection Development Policies

Institutions were asked whether they had a written policy regarding the acquisition of (a) software and (b) data sets. Four institutions stated that their collection development policies mentioned that software or data sets would be collected. No institution supplied a detailed policy.

D. Academic Profile

Libraries were asked how many courses their University offers in: (a) geography, (b) cartography, (c) GIS and (d) remote sensing. No clear patterns emerged between course emphasis and ownership of software or data, though institutions who offered greatest number of courses in remote sensing tended to be owners of data imagery.

Section Two: Networking Capabilities

Section Two sought information regarding map libraries' hardware configurations. Three possible configurations were described:

1. Stand Alone Computers

2. Mainframe/Minicomputer Timesharing System (Terminals with data storage and processing on central CPU)

3. Local area Network (PC's and/or workstations sharing data and applications on a file server.

Table 1 provides a summary of responses.

Responses indicated that institutions are most often running cartographic software and data sets on stand alone computers. Initial acquisitions of software tend to be mounted on staff computers, already used for multiple functions including wordprocessing and cataloguing. Several map libraries indicated plans to acquire dedicated public workstations within the next two years. One map library indicated that its library had mounted office software, including WordPerfect and Lotus, on the library's minicomputer, thus relieving standalone computers for public areas.

With respect to mainframe/minicomputer timesharing systems, several institutions have recently been linked to their campus backbone, opening up opportunities for cartographic applications. One map library indicated that their Social Science Library had mounted a version of PC Globe on its mainframe computer.

Two institutions are participating in local area networks to some degree. Physical proximity to a Geography Department and administrative links to a library's Data Centre, were considered to have enhanced these relationships. One of the two institutions indicated that the network was used for printing only.

Section Three: Software and Data Set Inventory

Section Three requested respondents to provide information regarding ownership of cartographic software and data sets under the following general divisions:

A. Software

Category One: GIS Software (eg. SPANS, ARCINFO)
Category Two: General Purpose Drawing Programs (eg. AutoCad, Corel Draw, Superpaint, Ultrapaint)
Category Three: Electronic Atlases and other Cartographic Software

B. Cartographic Data Sets (eg. digitized maps, satellite images)

Table 2 provides a summary of responses.

CONCLUSION

Survey responses revealed that members of the Ontario Council of University Libraries Map Group are purchasing varied software and data sets. Though the running of such acquisitions on networks is largely at the planning/discussion stage, many libraries indicated that they hope to pursue this option. In comparing original survey responses to updates submitted in January 1993, it was interesting to note how many libraries have recently been linked to their campus network infrastructures, or were in the process of doing so. Growth of these infrastructures will no doubt create natural links between associated departments and provide opportunities for shared applications of cartographic software and data.

Results of the OCUL Map Group's survey and larger scale, comparative surveys such as the most recent Survey of Digital Cartographic Data in U.S. and Canadian Libraries conducted by the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations, have given us valuable

TABLE 2: SOFTWARE AND DATA SET INVENTORY

SOFTWARE		
Category 1: GIS Software	No holdings	
Category2: Drawing Programs	Aldus Freehand: BR Atlas MapMaker: QU MapMaker: BR SuperPaint: BR UltraPaint: BR Windows Paintbrush: OT	
Category 3: Other Software	**Bibliographic Retrieval:**	GEOINDEX: CA, Mc GEODEX: WA REPEN: OT
	Census Information and Related Mapping Software:	CARTLIB, Statistics Canada: QU ESTAT (demo), Statistics Canada: QU Statistics Canada 1986 Census Profiles: QU, TR
	Electronic Atlases, Reference Tools:	EarthPlot: BR Delorme Street Atlas USA: CA, Mc, Ot, TR, WA, WE Electropmap world Atlas: CA, OT, WA Omni Gazetteer of the USA: TO PC Globe: CA, Mc, OT, RY, TR, WA, We, YO PC USA: CA, Mc, OT
	Outline Maps:	MapSets (AAg): CA, Mc, OT
	Scale /Projection Conversion:	GSRUG: WA Meridian: Mc (in house) Scaler: Mc (in house) World Projection and Mapping Program: CA
	Other:	Dept. of Geography, Indiana U. (various software): CA DCW: CA, OT, QU, TO, TR, WA, WE MapViewer (Golden Software Inc.): OT

DATA SETS	
Data Imagery: (raster based)	Airborne SAR (DataQuest): WA AVHRR (DataQuest): WA ERS - 1 Canadian Images (SAR): WA, OT Geophysics of North America: OT
Digitized Maps:	Agriculture Canada's - Soil Landscapes of Canada - Ontario South: Mc, OT - Quebec South: OT 30-Second Point Topography Database (NOAA): WA In-house designed outline maps: BR In-house (GIS Lab) designed maps, counties of Ontario: BR Land Cover for Ontario 1:1,000,000 (Manitoba, Remote Sensing Bureau): OT MacAtlas: BR U.S.G.S. 1:2,000,000.D.L.G. (U.S.A.): CA, OT. TO

Abbreviations: Brock: **BR**; Carleton: **CA**; McMaster: **Mc**; Ottawa: **OT**; Queen's: **QU**; Ryerson: **RY**; Toronto: **TO**; Trent: **TR**; Waterloo: **WA**; Western: **WE**; York: **YO**

information and generated interesting discussion. We look forward to similar studies to monitor our progress.

The author wishes to thank all members of the OCUL Map Group for their efforts and help in completing this survey. Readers wishing copies of the original survey questions are invited to contact Barbara Znamirowski. (Internet/Onet:BZnamirowski@TrentU.CA; Telephone: 705-748-1278).

List of Respondents

University Map Library
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario

Map Library, Leob Building
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario

Map Section
Social Science Division
Library
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Lloyd Reeds Map Science Library
Burke Science Building
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario

Map Library
Morriset Library
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario

Map and Airphoto Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario

Library
Ryerson Polytechnical
Toronto, Ontario

Map Library, Robarts Library
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

Map Section
Thomas J. Bata Library
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario

University Map and Design Library
Dana Porter Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario

Map Library
Dept. of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

Map Library, Scott Library
YorkUniversity
North York, Ontario

POLITIQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES COLLECTIONS DE DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES DE LA CARTOTHÈQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Pierre Roy
Cartothécaire, Service des bibliothèques, UQAM

PRÉSENTATION

Orientation

Dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une politique de développement des collections de documents électroniques à caractère spatial, nous avons cherché à savoir si d'autres universités au Québec ou hors Québec avaient conçues des politiques ou des lignes directrices concernant ce type de document.

Au Québec, seule l'université McGill a présenté un rapport sur le sujet. Ce rapport ne peut toutefois pas être assimilé à une politique; il énonce simplement les besoins de la cartothèque en matière d'expertise, de matériel et de documents électroniques.

Hors Québec, nous sommes passé par MAPS-L, groupe d'intérêt sur Netnorth formé de cartothécaires à l'échelle de l'Amérique du Nord. Nous n'avons reçu qu'une seule réponse à notre demande, de l'université St-John à Terre-neuve. Ils appliquent leur politique d'acquisition de documents traditionnels aux documents électroniques.

La littérature spécialisée ne nous a pas fournie de renseignements plus précis.

Dans ce contexte, nous nous sommes inspirés du document: "Politique de fonctionnement des documents électroniques" élaboré par le groupe de travail sur la documentation électronique, du service des bibliothèques de l'UQAM. Ce document nous a servi de canevas et fut modifié en fonction des particularités et exigences du document électronique à référence spatiale.

Distinctions

Les documents électroniques à référence spatiale sont des documents sur support électronique qui représentent une portion donnée du globe terrestre dans un ou plusieurs de ces aspects. Ce type de document diffère de la carte sur papier principalement par:

> la faisabilité du remaniement de l'information: il est possible d'ajuster les données spatiales à ses besoins (changement d'échelle, centrage des régions étudiées, affichage sélectif des couches d'information,...)
>
> la complexité et la diversité des logiciels de gestion et de pilotage (viewers) de l'information

De plus, la marge entre les cartes sur support électronique et les logiciels de cartographie est souvent mince. Ces documents pouvant être taillés selon les besoins de l'utilisateur, beaucoup de concepteurs affinent leurs instruments et offrent la possibilité d'importer des fonds de cartes pour les remanier à l'intérieur du logiciel.

En plus des cartes et atlas électroniques, et des logiciels de cartographie automatisée, les documents électroniques à caractère spatial peuvent inclure les SIRS qui servent de logiciels de pilotage aux cartes électroniques maillées avec de l'information statistique ou textuelle. Nous devons aussi inclure les données satellites qui sont des images de la surface terrestre prises à l'aide de différents capteurs. Ces données brutes doivent toutefois être travaillées avec des

logiciels spécialisés pour obtenir l'information désirée.

POLITIQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Les documents à exclure

Dans un premier temps, certains types de documents sont à exclure de la politique de développement pour deux raisons: ils ne cadrent pas avec les objectifs de la cartothèque et/ou les différentes contingences qu'ils imposent alourdissent les procédures d'acquisition d'une expertise valable dans la manipulation de ce genre de documents.

Les documents à exclure dans le développement des collections sont:

- **les logiciels de cartographie automatisée.** Ces logiciels sont assez complexes et il n'est pas du ressort de la cartothèque de produire des cartes.
- les cartes et atlas électroniques qui proposent des options avancées de production de cartes.
  Ces logiciels à mi-chemin entre le document électronique et le logiciel de cartographie devraient être évités, parce qu'ils alourdissent l'apprentissage des commandes et qu'ils exigent souvent des périphériques que nous n'avons pas.
- **les données brutes d'image satellites.**
  Elles exigent des logiciels de traitement complexes pour obtenir des résultats significatifs et elles sont très dispendieuses. Toutefois, nous pourrons acquérir certains documents de ce type qui ont été conçus comme démonstrateurs. Leur utilisation est simplifiée.
- **les SIRS.**
  Les SIRS sont des systèmes de gestion de l'information spatiale. A l'état pur, ils ne contiennent aucune carte ou information spatiale. Toutefois, les documents électroniques à référence spatiale qui incluent des SIRS pour la gestion de l'information spatiale présente dans les documents pourront être considérés.
- **les documents électroniques encodés sur des supports non lisibles par l'ordinateur de la cartothèque.**
  Dans un premier temps, il nous apparaît préférable d'acquérir des documents lisibles par le matériel de la cartothèque et ce, dans le but d'acquérir un noyau d'expertise et d'éviter la dispersion de nos efforts et de nos budgets.
- **les documents d'utilisation courante.**
  La formation des usagers à l'utilisation des logiciels de manipulation des données spatiales peut être longue et laborieuse. De plus, nous n'avons qu'un ordinateur. Dans ce contexte, il ne nous semble pas approprié de développer une collection sur support électronique des documents d'utilisation courante. Ces documents sont consultés par les étudiants de premier cycle et les usagers occasionnels. Il nous apparaît virtuellement impossible de former une clientèle si vaste et changeante.

Ces mesures d'exclusion ne sont pas restrictives. Dans certains cas particuliers, des documents se trouvant dans cette catégorie pourront être commandés si les besoins et exigences particulières le justifient.

Les documents à favoriser

Différents facteurs peuvent influencer les critères de choix des documents spatiaux à connotation spatiale tels que les besoins des usagers, les supports, la convivialité des logiciels d'interrogation, la qualité du produit, ...

Encore une fois, nous avons tenté d'orienter nos choix en fonction des objectifs du service et de l'acquisition d'un noyau d'expertise valable tenant compte de nos ressources, des besoins des usagers et des exigences particulières de ce type de document.

Le développement des collections de documents électroniques à référence spatiale devrait se faire selon les critères suivants.

- **le support documentaire.**
  Le support à privilégier devrait être le CD-ROM-. Les documents à référence spatiale peuvent consommer beaucoup d'espace de stockage et, dans le cadre d'une utilisation sur micro-ordinateur, le CD-ROM semble être le support idéal vu sa grande capacité de stockage.
- **le nombre d'usagers susceptibles d'utiliser les documents électroniques.**
  Etant donné que chaque document électronique acheté représente une implication professionnelle importante quant à la maîtrise du logiciel de pilotage et ensuite à la formation des usagers, il est primordial de favoriser les documents qui répondront aux besoins d'une nombreuse clientèle.
- **les demandes des chercheurs et professeurs.**
  En accord avec le point précédent, il est recommandé de prendre en considération le volume des demandes par les professeurs et les chercheurs.
- **l'évaluation avant achat.**
  Dans ce domaine, la qualité des produits semble très inégale. Les données de base peuvent être incomplètes ou mal encodées, les instructions d'utilisation déficientes, le repérage difficile,... Vu cette situation, l'achat d'un document devrait être précédé d'une lecture critique d'évaluations provenant d'une revue spécialisée, d'une démonstration ou, encore mieux, d'une expérimentation sur place.
- **les droits d'auteur**
  Les usagers seront certainement intéressés à imprimer sur papier certaines portions des documents électroniques ou à les exporter sur disquettes pour les retravailler ou les intégrer a d'autres données. Il sera donc préférable de privilégier l'acquisition de bases spatiales dont les droits d'auteur sont les moins restrictifs possibles.
- **la qualité du logiciel d'interrogation**
  Cet élément est primordial étant donné la variété et la complexité relative de ces logiciels. La convivialité, la souplesse et la puissance de ces logiciels sont des éléments à prendre en considération. De même, la qualité et la simplicité des procédures d'installation et du manuel de l'utilisateur sont à considérer si on veut s'éviter bien des problèmes.
- **la capacité du produit à tirer profit du médium électronique**
  Une carte sur papier est statique, elle ne peut être remodelée. Une carte sur support électronique peut être modifiée jusqu'à un certain point, elle peut être mise en relation avec d'autres cartes, des données alpha-numériques et/ou des graphiques. Une base de données spatiales peut constituer une somme de connaissances multi-médias. Cette capacité à tirer profit du médium électronique est à prendre en considération.
- **la possibilité d'imprimer et d'exporter des données**
  La capacité d'impression des logiciels de pilotage semble presque toujours présente mais il faudra surveiller les incompatibilités ou difficultés en fonction des imprimantes desservies. Tant qu'à la possibilité d'exporter des données sur

disquette, la variété du choix des formats d'encodage est à privilégier.

- **la fiabilité du producteur**
  Pour obtenir un produit de qualité qui n'occasionnera pas de problème majeur et pour permettre un suivi de valeur, nous devrons tenir compte de la fiabilité du producteur.
- **La complémentarité avec le fonds documentaire conventionnel**
  Autant que possible, on devra éviter le dédoublement entre les deux types de support (électronique et papier). Chacun ayant ses avantages et inconvénients, ils peuvent se compléter pour enrichir la collection.

Conclusion

Les critères de sélection du document électronique à référence spatiale, qui sont les balises de la politique de développement, pourront être modifiés en fonction de l'expertise que nous acquerrons au fil des ans, des problèmes rencontrés, de l'évolution des technologies, de la réponse des usages et de nos ressources, tant humaines que matérielles.

De plus, permettez nous de soulever certains problèmes qui pourront influencer la politique de développement ainsi que l'ampleur des collections.

- **Les budgets**
  Présentement, une portion importante des documents électroniques sur CD-ROM peut être acquise à des prix très raisonnables. Cette situation pourrait être due à une stratégie de mise en marché. Le document spatial sur CD-ROM commence une percée sur le marché. Les prix maintenus bas favorisent cette percée. D'ici quelques années, on pourra assister à l'acquisition normal de la cartothèque. Nous devrons faire des choix difficiles.
- **Les ressources humaines**
  La charge de travail supplémentaire imposée par la mise en place, la gestion et le suivi de ce service incombe au seul professionnel rattaché à la cartothèque. Il devra acquérir l'expertise pertinente au domaine, configurer les différents matériels, se former, former les usagers, développer des procédures ....
- **Les usagers et leur formation**
  Tel que mentionné dans ce document, les logiciels d'interrogation des bases de données spatiales sont beaucoup plus complexes que leurs pendants servant à l'interrogation des bases de données bibliographiques. De plus, ils sont différents d'un document à l'autre. Il faudra probablement, dans un premier temps, restreindre le nombre d'usagers pouvant bénéficier de ce service. Nous avons pensé à l'offrir exclusivement aux professeurs et chargés de cours. Rappelons que la clientèle étudiante se renouvelle d'année en année, de telle sorte que la charge de la formation de cette clientèle peut être très lourde.
- **Les coûts d'impression**
  Il faudra penser à imposer des frais pour les impressions. Celles-ci se feront sur imprimante couleur et le prix nominal d'une copie est évalué entre $0.25 et $1.00. Nous ne croyons pas que le service pourra supporter cette charge financière.

SUMMARY

In developing the collection development policy on digital spatial products for the Université de Québec à Montréal, the author solicited feedback from other universities to find out whether they had written policies governing these types of material. Only one library replied to the request for information on Maps-L, indicating that they applied their collection development policy for traditional cartographic materials to digital products. Similarly, a review of the literature did not yield concrete information.

An internal document "Policy on the use of electronic publications" developed by the Working Group on Electronic Documents, UQAM Library Service was useful in developing the collection development policy on digital spatial products.

Definitions:

Digital spatial products represent a one or more aspects of a given portion of the globe. They differ from paper maps because the data can be adjusted according to user needs, for example, the scale can be changed or the geographic centre adjusted; and because of the complexity of software and navigation required to view the information. Digital maps can be tailored to the needs of the user. Many software products provide the capability of importing base maps which can be altered and enhanced by the user.

In addition to digital maps and atlases, and automated cartographic software, digital spatial products can include geographic information systems (GIS) Satellite images have also been included in the policy because of the need for specialized software to interpret the images

Exclusions:

The following types of digital products were excluded from the policy because they were no supportive of the Map Library's objectives or they are too demanding in terms of expertise to justify their use in the Map Library.:

- Automated cartography software is very sophisticated and it is not within the mandate of the Map Library to produce maps.
- Map or atlas creation software with advanced map making capabilities is also excluded because of the need to learn compheated commands and the need for additional equipment not available in the Map Library.
- Digital satellite data requires complex image processing software Certain satellite images that are produced as demonstration products may be acquired.
- GIS systems in their purest state, do not include any maps or digital data. However, spatial data in digital form which includes GIS for the management of the information, may be considered.
- Digital spatial products that cannot be read/used with existing equipment in the Map Library will not be acquired.
- User training can be long and labour intensive. For certain digital products, it may be preferable to have only the traditional paper format when it is heavily used by undergraduates and the occasional user to avoid training such a large and changing clientele

Types of material collected

User needs, quality of product, ease of use, available resources are among the primary consideration for selection of digital spatial products. The choice of digital spatial products is intended to support the Map Library's objectives and permit the Map Library to build on its expertise.

The collection of digital spatial data will be developed according to the following criteria:

- CD-ROM is the preferred storage medium as it can store large amounts of data.
- Products which meet the needs of a large number of users are preferred.
- At the same time, faculty and user requests will be considered.
- Each purchase should be proceeded by an evaluation: reviewing published product evaluations in specialized journals, viewing demonstrations or conducting on-site trials.
- Products that have less restrictive copyright limits are preferred to permit the printing and downloading of data
- The user interface should be easy to use, powerful and flexible. The ease of installation, quality of procedures for installation and quality of user documentation will also be taken into account.
- The capacity of the product to take advantage of the capabilities of the electronic medium will be considered: the ability to modify and enhance maps and allow comparisons with other maps and/or alpha-numeric or graphic data.
- Products will be evaluated on their ability to easily print images and export files in a variety of formats.
- Reliability of the vendor will be taken into consideration.
- Spatial products in digital form should complement the existing collection of paper maps.

Conclusion

The above-mentioned selection criteria may be modified as a function of the expertise acquired, problems encountered, technology evolves, user response and availability of physical and human resources in the Map Library.

- In concluding, the author identified certain problems that could influence the collection development policy:
- Many CD-ROM products are priced low as producers create a demand for their product. In future, the price could rise dramatically. The acquisitions budget must be shared between traditional paper products and new digital products.
- There is only one person who is responsible for all aspects of providing service for digital spatial products: installation, training, developing procedures, etc.
- User training to use digital spatial products is more complex than that required for searching bibliographic databases. Search software differs considerably from one product to another. It may be necessary to restrict the number of users or limit training to professors.
- It may be necessary to charge for printing. However, the service may not be able to support a printing fee.

MAPPING THE REFERENDUM/LA CARTE DU RÉFÉRENDUM

Peter Paul
National Atlas Information Service/Service d'information de l'Atlas national

So ... what exactly were you doing at 4:00 a.m. after the Referendum vote? Some of us were madly trying to colour a map.

Early in October, the National Atlas Information Service decided that it would be worthwhile to display the Referendum results as a map. With less than a month to prepare, it would test how our conventional and digital map-making experience could mesh to produce an informative set of products while the results were still "news".

Within the referendum umbrella, a number of requirements were put into place:

(a) Desk-top Mac software for statistics and graphics.

(b) Digital mapping for the spatial data base and plotting.

(c) Conventional map-work for publishing.

It was possible to do many of the task in advance. The conventional map negatives for electoral districts were available from the last federal election. Conventional negatives were also scanned to form the framework for the digital maps. Quebec provided us with their provincial electoral boundaries. Elections Canada sent us updates on riding names and eligible voter totals, which were entered into a spreadsheet file for the computations.

If you have ever wondered what Total Quality Management really means, try checking 1030 polygons in a digital file to make sure they each have the correct shape and name. Naturally, there was the inevitable last-minute crisis – we thought we had covered all the "high-tech" bases by postponing the building electrical maintenance, backing up our hard disks, and arranging for standby hardware. What we had forgotten was the "low-tech" stuff – our plotter was out of paper. Topo's digital mapping group lent us a spare roll until our regular supplies arrived.

On Referendum night, two of our staff camped out in front of a terminal at Elections Canada and relayed the totals to us by fax. The results were entered into our spreadsheet, which performed most of the calculations. The trick was to come up with representative class intervals for the YES/NO colour shading. For this we relied on some "cluster analysis" software written by one of our staff who is presently on maternity leave. Thank goodness the thing worked – as a new mom, our colleague gets enough interruptions in the middle of the night.

After the intervals were determined, we could begin "colouring" the maps – easy enough for the computer, but several hours' work for the team removing the peel coats for the conventional negatives. (On the other hand, they did not have to check the digital co-ordinates of 1030 polygons.)

As it turned out, each of our projects made a unique contribution.

Our desktop map and statistics files were presented in the form of a brochure to the Deputy Minister on Tuesday. The digital map was used to generate same-day, large-format electrostatic plots of Canada and Manitoba, which just happens to contain Jake Epp's riding. With overtime help from the Press Room, our conventional map was published and distributed to all MPs, Senators and Deputy Ministers within

two days. This map is also available to the general public.

What did we learn from all this? That response time is critical when mapping current issues. That we can depend on each other. That it is not as easy to do all-nighters as it used to be.

*****

Que faisiez-vous exactement à 4 h du matin, le lendemain du référendum? Certains d'entre nous s'efforçaient frénétiquement de colorier une carte.

Vers le début d'octobre, le Service d'information de l'Atlas national a jugé que cela vaudrait la peine de présenter les résultats du référendum sous forme de carte. Comme nous disposions de moins d'un mois pour nous préparer, l'initiative a mis à l'épreuve notre capacité de combiner nos expériences en cartographie classique et numérique pour produire un ensemble de produits informatifs pendant que les résultats étaient encore d'actualité.

Les besoins suivants ont été relevés:

(a) logiciel d'ordinateur de table Mac aux fins des travaux statistiques et graphiques,

(b) cartographie numérique, aux fins de l'établissement de la base de données spatiales et du traçage, et

(c) travaux de cartographie classique, aux fins de l'édition.

Nous avons pu accomplir d'avance bon nombre de tâches. Nous disposions des négatifs de cartes classiques des circonscriptions électorales, dressées lors des dernières élections fédérales. Nous avons balayé les négatifs pour établir la base des cartes numériques. Le Québec nous a indiqué les limites de ses comtés provinciaux. Élections Canada nous a transmis des mises à jour sur les noms des circonscriptions et le total des personnes inscrites aux listes électorales. Nous avons donc versé ces données à un fichier de tableur électronique aux fins des calculs.

Disons que la vérification de la forme et du nom de 1 030 polygones portés à un fichier numérique nous a appris ce que signifie vraiment la gestion de la qualité totale. Naturellement, l'inévitable crise de dernière minute s'est produité. Nous avions pris toutes les précautions nécessaires dans le domaine de la technologie de pointe en reportant les travaux d'entretien électrique du bâtiment, faisant des copies de sauvegarde de nos fichiers sur disque rigide et nous assurant de la disponibilité de matériel informatique de relève. Cependant, nous avions négligé d'assurer une protection semblable à notre matériel technique plus classique : notre traceur manquait de papier. Le groupe de la cartographie numérique de la Division de la cartographie topographique nous en a prêté un rouleau en attendant notre approvisionnement normal.

Le soir du référendum deux des membres de notre équipe étaient installés devant un terminal à Élections Canada et nous transmettaient les totaux par télécopieur. Les résultats ont été intégrés à notre tableur électronique qui a effectué la plupart des calculs. La difficulté consistait à choisir les intervalles de classe qui convenaient le mieux à la répartition des OUI et des NON. Nous avons employé à cet effet un logiciel d'analyse typologique qu'avait créé une employée qui est actuellement en congé de maternité. Heureusement que ce logiciel a été efficace car notre collègue se fait déjà réveiller assez souvent au milieu de la nuit en tant que nouvelle mamam.

Une fois les intervalles déterminés, nous avons pu entreprendre la coloration des cartes. L'ordinateur a eu tâche facile, mais l'équipe a mis plusieurs heures à enlever les couches pelliculables pour produire les négatifs classiques. Il reste qu'elle n'a pas été obligée de vérifier les coordonnées numériques des 1 030 polygones.

En fin de compte, chacun de nos projets a apporté une contribution unique en son genre.

Une version de la carte réalisée sur ordinateur personnel et les fichiers statistiques ont été présentés sous forme de livret au sous-ministre le mardi. Les fichiers numériques ont servi, le jour même, à produire des tracés électrostatiques grand format du Canada et du Manitoba, province qui comme par hasard, comprend la circonscription de Jake Epp. Grâce aux heures supplémentaires effectuées par le personnel de la salle des impressions, notre carte classique a été publiée et distribuée à tous les sénateurs, députés et sous-ministres dans un délai de deux jours. De plus, le grand public peut se procurer cette carte.

Qu'avons-nous appris de cette expérience? Nous avons appris que le temps de réponse est d'une importance cruciale pour la cartographie relative à des questions d'actualité, que nous pouvons compter les uns sur les autres et que nous avons plus de difficulté qu'auparavant à passer des nuits blanches.

COMITE DES PRIX ET MERITES

Le comité des prix et mérites invite les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix d'excellence. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) sera toute personne dont le nom a été retenu en vertu de sa participation considérable au développement de la profession qu'est celle du cartothécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons: activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que membre du comité d'administration, président ou membre d'autres comités. Bien que ce concours s'adresse surtout et avant tout aux adhérents de l'Association, les non-membres dont le dossier s'apparente à celui des membres réguliers de l'ACACC auront droit à une nomination analogue.

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1993.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

1993 Rand McNally Road Atlas. 69th edition. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. 128 p. $10.95 soft cover. ISBN 0-528-828923-3

The Arab-Israeli Conflict: its history in maps. 5th edition. Martin Gilbert. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1992. £9.99 ISBN 0-297-82113-X

Atlas de Geografia de Portugal. F. Sa Couto. Porto: Edicoes ASA, 1992.

Atlas de Polynesie Francaise. Institut Francais De Recherche Scientifique Pour Le Development En Cooperation (ORSTOM). Paris: ORSTOM Editions, 1992. $185 (until April 30, after April 30, $275). (Address: 72 route d'Aulnay 93143 Bondy Cedex, France)

Atlas of American Sport. John F. Rooney Jr., Richard Pillsbury. New York: Macmillan, 1992. $80. ISBN 0-02-897351-8

Atlas of Shoreline Changes in Louisiana from 1853 to 1989. Reston, VA: U.S.Geological Survey, 1992.

Atlas of the 1990 Census. Mark Mattson. Don Mills, Ont: Maxwell Macmillan, 1992. 176 p. $117. ISBN 0-02-897302-X.

Atlas of the Ancient World. Margaret Oliphant. Toronto: Simon &Schuster, 1992. 220 p. $40.

Business Control Atlas. 1992. 172 p. $37.50 ISBN 0-8416-9700-0. Available from Renouf.

Canada's Militia and Defence Maps 1905-1931. Lorraine Dubreuil. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1992. ACMLA Occasional Paper Number 4. $10. Available from Louis Cardinal, ACMLA Publications, Ottawa.

Canadian Almanac & Directory 1993. 1992. 1,446 p. $145 ISBN 1-895021-09-X. Available from Renouf.

CBIP - Irrigation Atlas of India 1987. Vol. I and II. India: Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, 1992. $500. Available from B.K. Book Agency, Madaripur Pally. P.O. Box Rahara (743 186), Dist. North 24 - Parganas, West Bengal, India.

Charting the Inland Seas: a history of the U.S. Lake Survey. Arthur M. Woodford. Detroit: U.S. Lake Survey Corps of Engineers, 1991. 271 p. $10.50. Available from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Public Affairs Office, P.O Box 1027, Detroit, Michigan, 48231.

Colour Atlas of the Surface Forms of the Earth. Helmut Blume. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992. $75.

Disease and Medical Care In the United States: a medical atlas of the twentieth century. Gary W. Shannon, Gerald F. Pyle. New York: Macmillan, 1992. $95. ISBN 0-02-897371

Economist Atlas of the New Europe. New York: Henry Holt, 1992. 288 p. $75.

El Atlas Infografico de Quito: socio-dinamica del espacio y politica urbana. Jean-Guilhem Bastice et al. IPGH, IGM, ORSTOM. Paris: ORSTOM Editions, 1992. 297 p. $150 US. ISBN 2-7099-1083-7 **Europe: a thematic atlas**. London: Century Business in association with Economist Books, 1992. ISBN 0-7126-5383-X

Gulf of Mexico Multibeam Sounding Data Atlas. Rockville MD: NOAA. Free while supplies last. Contact Paul J. Grim (301) 443-8251.

Himalayan Trekking Maps. Air India. 1991. 39 p. $45. Available from B.K. Book Agency.

Historical Atlas of the Jewish People: from the time of the Patriarchs to the present. E. Barnavi (ed.). New York: Alfred A. Knops, 1992. $49.50 ISBN 0679403329

Indexes of Maps of the Planets and Satellites 1992. J.L. Inge, R.M. Batson. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 1992. NASA Technical Memorandum 4395.

International Geological & Geophysical Atlas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Russia: GAPPA (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Government Committee), 1991. approx. $95. Available from Seabeam, 33 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA 02090 (Contact Bill Laughton 1-800-732-2326).

Interpretation of Geological Structure Through Maps: an introductory practice manual. Derek Powell. New York: Halsted Press, 1992. $31.95 soft cover. ISBN 0470218223

Jewish History Atlas. 4th edition. Martin Gilbert. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1992. £9.99 ISBN 0-297-82112-1

Macmillan Bible Atlas. 3rd edition. Yohanan Aharoni, et al. Don Mills, Ont: Maxwell Macmillan, 1993. $45.50. ISBN 0-02-500605-3

The Map Catalog: every kind of map and chart on earth and even some above it. 3rd edition. Joel Makower (ed.). New York: Vintage Books, 1992. 364 p. $18. ISBN 0679742573BP

Mapping and Compilation. K.K. Rampal. 1993. 270 p. $70. Available from B.K. Book Agency.

Marine Geological and Geophysical Atlas of the Circum-Antarctic to 30 Degrees. Dennis E. Hayes (ed.). Washington, D.C.: American Geophysical Union, 1991. Antarctic Research Series No.54. 56 p. $54. ISBN 087590811XPBK

National Geographic Atlas of the World. 6th edition. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1992. 132 p. $89 hard cover, $ 73 soft cover.

New Penguin Atlas of Medieval History. Colin McEvedy. Toronto: Penguin Books, 1992. 112 p. $16.99 soft cover. ISBN 0-14-051249-7

New York Times Atlas of the World. 3rd revised concise edition. New York: Times Books/Random House. 244 p. $75.

Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain. 3rd edition. London: Macmillan Press, 1992. ISBN 0-333-57897-X

Oxford Practical Atlas. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-19-831691-7

Philip's World Atlas. London: George Philip, 1992. ISBN 0-540-05691-X

Road Atlas of Britain, England, Scotland , Wales. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1992. 138 p. $24.95 soft cover. ISBN 0-528-81029-4

Sheppard's International Directory of Print and Map Sellers. 2nd edition. Farnham, Surrey: Richard Joseph Publ., 1992. 444 p. £24. ISBN 1-872699-09X

Thematic Cartography and Remote Sensing. Prithvish Nag (ed.) 1992. 285 p. $70. ISBN 81-7022-410-1. Available from B.K. Book Agency.

Times Atlas of the World. 9th edition. London: Times Books/Random House, 1992. 222 p. $175. ISBN 0812920775

Today's World [Atlas]. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1992. 208 p. $40 hard cover. ISBN 0-528-83500-9 Available in Canada from Thomas Allen.

U.S. Outdoor Atlas and Recreation Guide: a state by state guide to over 5,000 wildlife and outdoor recreation areas. John Oliver Jones. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1992. $16.45 soft cover. ISBN 0-395-56334-8

World Facts and Maps. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. 208 p. $13.95 soft cover. ISBN 0-528-83545-9

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 of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into condideration.

Nominations close on March 1, 1993
Please send your nominations to: Alberta Wood, Chairperson, Awards Committee, ACMLA, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1

REVIEWS[1]

Carol Marley

Suarez, Thomas. SHEDDING THE VEIL: MAPPING THE EUROPEAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA AND THE WORLD, BASED ON SELECTED WORKS FROM THE SIDNEY R. KNAFEL COLLECTION OF EARLY MAPS, ATLASES, AND GLOBES, 1435-1865. Singapore; New Jersey; London; Hong Kong: World Scientific, 1992. 203 p. $65 US. ISBN 9810208693.

Available from: T. Suarez, RD 2, Box 297, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, U.S.A.

For libraries with research collections focusing on the history of cartography, this book will provide a very personal, interpretive look at important early map of the Americas. Why personal? First, the book focuses on the map collection gathered by U.S. collector Sidney R. Knafel over many years. What is described necessarily comes out of the subjective taste and selections Mr. Knafel provided originally. Secondly, Mr. Thomas Suarez, a New York area dealer in antiquarian maps, is bringing the dealers' distinct approach, and his own learned, if uneven, style to the description of these maps. Suarez is noted for his delightful, offbeat dealer's catalogs – filled with the unusual and rare in cartograpica.

Some 60 maps, charts and atlases which document the European view of the world from thew fifteenth to the nineteenth century are described. As Mr. Suarez notes they "were selected to show the European discovery of the world, the history of the world's lifting its veil to explorers, mapmakers, and ultimately the people..." Coverage is uneven. For example, the Ruysch map of 1507 luxiates in 9 pages of heavy duty text, while the Mitchell map gets short shrift with only 1/2 page. Even so, I enjoyed the journey – and know I will return to this book again and again. Mr. Suarez has great respect for the maps he describes, both for their cartographic artistry and the intellectual puzzles they present us.

The book opens with a table of contents divided into three major topics: a world called Europe; a new world; early colonization. This is followed by a list of all the maps described, citing the region covered, date, text page, and whether or not the accompanying plate is colour or black and white, and the plate number. A "collector's comment", is offered by Mr. Knafel, from which the following quote must be shared "...map and atlas production was an integral part of the exploration of the world. Maps recorded geographical discovery and gave a report to the public. They became the travel guide for the next probe into the unknown. ...Knowledge of the world developed unevenly; misconceptions were superseded by other misconceptions nearly as often as by the accurate observation that eventually prevailed."

The four page index, following the text and preceding the clutch of colour plates at the end of the book, cites some 400 persons, topics and placenames of interest to the reader. A variety

1 Please note the following correction to the review of *l'Atlas evironnemental du Saint-Laurent*, which appeared in *ACMLA Bulletin* Number 83. The atlas will be complete in 20 plates, not 13. We thank Claudine Loiselle, Plan d'Action Saint-Laurent for this information.

of topics might interest the Canadian reader: Great Lakes, New France, Norumbega, St. Lawrence River, etc.

The three page bibliography cites a bit over 100 resources for further delving into the topic, including the many items cited in the voluminous and informative notes at the foot of many pages.

This book represents a welcome and unusual linking of private collector, dealer, publisher and exhibitors. The maps from the Knafel collection were exhibited across the United States at the Gallery of the Federal Reserve System, Washington D.C.; the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy, Andover MA; and the Gallery at Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, N.J. Each venue produced its own separate checklist with unique introductory text, and colour illustration. The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy produced a complementary exhibit, with its own handsome colour flier, "Maps and Dreams: Native Americans and European Discovery".

While we may have overdosed on the recent Quincentenary excess, the spate of exhibits and publications, such as Shedding the Veil, which invited us to look at maps in new ways, provided, unexpected pleasure — celebrating a format we love, while raising further questions to explore.

Alice Hudson

TOURING GUIDE MICHELIN QUEBEC. Dorval, Quebec: Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited, 1992. 276 p. $16.95.

Michelin's green Touring Guide is one of six North American guide books recently published by Michelin, the other five being the country volumes for Canada and Mexico, city books for New York City and Washington D.C., plus the one regional volume for New England. With the back-to-back location of New England and Quebec the tourist can now consult an impressive, consistent touring guide for the whole of the northeastern corner of North America, east of the Hudson River Valley, with considerable south-to-north stretch, literally from the shores of Coney Island at the entrance to New York Harbour to the northern tip of the Labrador peninsula with its permafrost, frozen seas and barrengrounds. Michelin's geographic coverage does not include the Maritimes, however, nor does it extend south beyond Washington D.C. nor west accross the US Appalachians. However, with the generous Canadian coverage, approximately one half of the continent is quite effectively serviced, leaving out a large, populous part of the United States,which must result in some revenue loss for Michelin. Michelin's loss is Canada's gain, for which we are thankful.

What is there to review in a touring guide, that, according to press releases, has taken three years to compile, involving some 54(!!) weeks of travel throughout the province by the authors? Presumably,the factual material presented must be well researched and double checked.The format of publication must also have been tested and found suitable to the traveller, from the convenient dimensions — the book slides comfortably into the outside pocket of a jacket — to the rich green softcover, environmentally correct no doubt, suggesting that the user of the touring guide is an environmentally sensitive tourist, almost a sustainable tourist the catchword in the tourist research market of today.

The Michelin Touring Guide represents a concept for travel information presentation on a regional basis, which in practical user terms means that when you have seen the organization of tourist travel information for one guide book, you will easily handle any one of the others in the series, be they for exotic regions or more mundane travel destinations. The guide reads a bit like a standard,traditional regional geography text book, moving from major and metropolitan areas to star-ranked "sights" therein. The text starts off with a regional, physical geographic account of the province followed by a historical

chronology, also covering certain aspects of society. The "sights" – are presented in alphabetical order. For example, the entry for the town of Alma, located in the Saguenay-Lac St.Jean Tourist Region, features an historical account of the town and area, including tourist events and a variety of sights – the local museum, the Eglise Saint Joseph and nearby excursions. Similarly, Ville-Marie in the Abitibi-Temiscamingue Tourist Region has a National Historic Fort, a Settler House (dated 1881), an Enchanted Forest and a magnificent mountain look-out named Grotte Notre Dame des Lourdes. The final nine pages are devoted to the Nunavik region, the northwestern section of the Labrador peninsula, the true wilderness for tourists seeking to 'get away from it all'.

The information provided for the various localities and areas is in this reviewer's opinion accurate, usually with a comprehensive historic account, and where appropriate, adequate cartographic coverage for local tours, be they in the form of walking tours in central Montreal or leisurely drives up into the Montreal Laurentians, or to the Eastern Townships, or more long-haul trips around the Gaspe peninsula.One can easily pick out local information as one follows the highlighted green-marked trails on the various maps. In that sense cartography and geographic place information combine effectively for the user. Still, for the more critical tourist geographer, the round trip information could have been handled better – there is no description of the round trip per se – only a short historic account of the region followed by the listing of places that the tourist will pass through. There is a landscape description elsewhere under the region's name, but that is usually too broad and , therefore, does not fit well into the regional round trip. There is a world of difference, for instance, between a trip up into the Laurentians, a journey around the Eastern Townships or a passage along the Richelieu River Valley in the Monteregie region. A short, regional trip introduction would have been useful to the tourist, who always has to consider trip options within tough constraints - time, money and interest! On this point the modern guide book has dropped the classical approach of earlier eras, which often makes points about the social-cultural landscape features or the excitement of travelling through a wilderness landscape, or the atmosphere or ambiance of a site or a setting. In this respect, the modern touring guide fails to be expressive.One gets the impression that the authors shy away from a more personal reaction to their travel experience. I miss that! The authors forget that travelling is an exciting experience!

The above comment can also be applied to some of the city accounts contained in the guide. For example, the Montreal presentation is well structured, and one can easily make use of the down-town trail map, which covers both Vieux Montreal and the central area on both sides of the mountain. No risk that the walking tourist will loose his/her way or would miss important buildings, cathedrals, institutions, etc. What perhaps is surprising is the fact that nowhere is mentioned the unique exterior wrought-iron staircase architecture that gives certain streets- indeed certain areas of Montreal – particularly the "Plateau de Montreal" its absolutely unique character. Nor is there an effective overview of the "geography from the Lookout" of Parc Mont Royal, the first stop for any discerning tourist, wishing to get a first feel for how the City of Montreal fits into its surrounding geography – the Monteregie toward the East, the Laurentians toward the North, and the mighty St. Lawrence River cutting through the landscape view.

To conclude, the Michelin Touring Guide of Quebec is an effective geographic gazetteer in pocket format, wich covers a large number of geographic items. As such, it is invaluable for the touring traveller who wishes to get the basic information about Amos, Laval or Val Jabert. With the cartographic material effectively built into both locales and regions, the traveller can also effectively move about in the province. Still,

in my view, the stereotype shines through too much. One would have expected that "fifty-four weeks of travel throughout Quebec" and three years work would have produced something more exciting to use! Somewhere along the line the guidebook's authors seem to forget that travel is an adventure — not a task!

Jan Lundgren
McGill University

ATLAS UZDROWISK POLSKICH/ATLAS OF POLISH HEALTH-RESORTS. Warsaw: Romera, 1990. $20.00 U.S. ISBN: 83-7000-070-3

Available through: Bill Stewart, Cartographic Imports, 928 Westwood, Ann Arbor, MI 48101.

Have you ever considered spending a holiday at a Polish health spa? If so, this atlas is a comprehensive guide listing types of health spas available, their specializations and facilities. However, this guide is not aimed only at doctors, hospital staff and resort patients. It can also be of immense value for tourists who may want to take advantage of these health resorts for relaxation and who wish to spend a little time exploring the nearby towns and outlying regions of the resort localities themselves.

Out of the 62 currently existing Polish health resorts, the 52 active ones are listed in this guide. The chief purpose of these resorts is to provide medical therapy. This guide contains 52 detailed maps of the resorts themselves and the immediate resort areas, 21 maps of the outlying vicinities and two general maps of Poland. The general maps, located on the lining papers, show the dispersement of the spas throughout the country, as well as the potential sites for future spas, encompassing both those under construction and in the planning stages. These maps indicate that the resorts are concentrated in Silesia and Pomerania.

Atlas Uzdrowisk Polskich is divided into 2 parts. In the first, shorter part, resorts are arranged in table formation for a quick overview, detailing their medical-therapeutic specializations and available facilities. A legend of cartographic symbols is included, with captions in Polish, English, French and German. The second part consists of alphabetical entries for each of the 52 resorts listed. Three types of maps are found for each resort area. First is a map of the resort itself (scale 1:10,000), second is a map of the immediate vicinity (scale 1:90,000), the third being a map of the outlying regions of the resort area (scale 1:500,000). Due to the proximity of some of the resorts to each other, many of the maps of the outlying regions overlap. At the beginning of each entry, cartographic symbols provide the reader with information about climate, population, transportation facilities, post office availability, etc., for the resort localities. The accompanying explanatory text, however, is in Polish only.

Its detail and quality make this atlas a valuable addition to map and geographical collections, as well as collections dealing with travel and leisure studies. The maps of the resort areas are topographical in nature, giving precise details of remote areas in Poland which otherwise would be practically unavailable to western libraries. The cartographic symbols are easy to spot. The legend, given in four languages, makes it easy to use for the non-Polish reader. Visitors, as well as local historians, will find this atlas a practical tool for exploration of the countryside around the resort areas. A table of contents is provided at the beginning. Its chief drawback, however, is the lack of a place name index.

Also, the atlas is most useful for those who read Polish, but for those who cannot, it provides the most cartographically complete references for the resort areas. These do not undermine, in any fashion, the professional quality of this atlas.

Sophie Bogdanski and Roman S. Panchyshyn
McGill University

Harley, J.B. and David Woodward (ed). THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY, VOLUME 2, BOOK 1: CARTOGRAPHY IN THE TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC AND SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETIES. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991. 604 p. $143.75 CAN, $125 US. ISBN 0-226-31635-1

Volume 1 of the History of Cartography series embodied the very highest standards of scholarship and this second book, the first of two comprising Volume 2, is of the same impeccable quality. Its subjects, traditional islamic and south asian cartography, have been glossed over or almost wholly neglected in the past and it is clear that this book will serve as both a standard reference and a point of departure for future research for many years. Celestial and cosmographic maps and marine charts are described as well as geographic maps. In addition, sections or whole chapters deal with related issues issues including geodesy, Qibla charts (which indicate directions from Mecca to other locations), itineraries and town views, astrolabes and the construction of Vedic alters (revealing knowledge of geometry and mensuration among the Aryan invaders of northern India over 3000 years ago). Many chapters conclude with lists of surviving maps and manuscripts.

As the editors state in the preface, one objective of the series is "...to redefine and expand the canon of early maps". Their authors have succeeded admirably, even more so in this book than in Volume 1 which dealt with more familiar material. Bagrow's ten pages on the subject explode to almost 600 here, pages uniformly well written, richly illustrated and full of fascinating new material. In fact, so much appears here for the first time that it is daunting to realize how much remains to be learned, how many manuscript maps must still lie unknown in private archives throughout southern Asia. The publication of this book establishes a context and an imperative for future research, in both southern Asia and the west, so substantial advances in knowledge can be expected in th next decade or two. The price of the book is hig but amply justified, and the scholarship s significant that any library with holdings in th history of cartography should contain this boo There is simply no second best, no mor affordable alternative. Many individua cartographic researchers and map enthusiast will likewise find that they cannot do without personal copy, and historians of islamic an south asian art and science in general will fin this book important even if their primar interests lie outside cartography.

Philip J. Stooke
University of Western Ontario

DIRECTORY OF NEW ZEALAND MA COLLECTIONS. [Christchurch]: New Zealan Map Society, 1989. 12 $NZ

(Available from New Zealand Map Society Dept. of Geography, University of Geography University of Canterbury, Private Bag Christchurch, N.Z.)

Map libraries are now well served with nationa directories. Those readily available includ World directory of map collections (1986), Ma collections of Australia (1991), Directory o Canadian map collections (1986), Directory o U.K. map collections (1985), and Guide to U.S map resources (1990).

The New Zealand directory is the first for tha country and is described as provisional in th introduction. It is a relatively modes publication but contains entries for 12 collections (compared with the 13 listed for NZ in the World directory). It is arranged b geographical area (i.e. city or town) an information provided includes name o person/position in charge, types of materials hel (current holdings, average annual accessions) major series held; geographic and subjec specialisation, date range, special collections depository arrangements; opening hours for th public, facilities including reproduction.

The format is A4, two columns, printed on one side of page, good clear typeface, good layout of entries.

Not all information is present in each entry, no doubt indicative of the kinds of statistical records kept. There is enough information presented to indicate the availability of cartographic information, both locally and as a national resource. A copy of the questionnaire which will be used for the next edition is included as an appendix, and in addition to the above requests information on storage facilities, area occupied, conservation policy, publication, carto-bibliographic control, reference services (including number of enquiries per year, something we would all be glad to know of other collections). There is as yet no timeframe for work to start on a new edition, however.

It is apparent that there are as yet few large collections in New Zealand; of those which supplied figures for holdings of printed maps, 32 had over 1000, 14 over 5000, and 8 over 10,000 (of which five were universities). In this situation it is very important to be able to identify map collections of any sort, and this publication makes it possible. At $NZ 12 it should be in all map libraries with an interest in the region.

Margaret Eva
Geology LibraryUniversity of Queensland

Ardagh, John and Jones, Colin. CULTURAL ATLAS OF FRANCE. New York: Facts on File, 1991. 240 p. $55 CAN. ISBN 0-8160-2619-X

This latest addition to the Cultural Atlas series is divided into four parts. The first two provide details on the geographical and historical background of continental France and Corsica by means of an informative text, complimented by chronological tables, thematic maps, a wide variety of illustrations and lineage tables of rulers. This introduction sets the stage for part three "France Today" which proceeds to isolate and define the various elements of contemporary French society (politics, economics, lifestyles, social issues, demographic, intellectual and artistic achievements, etc.). The last section "A Regional Portrait of France" focuses on the diversity and uniqueness of each of the regions, including Corsica and the DOM-TOMs (Départements Territoires d'Outre-Mer). Each entry consists of a map of the region (scale 1:1 900 000), appropriate photographs of landscapes, monuments, and on occasion, people engaged in some of the principal activities associated with that region.

Thirty-three in-depth essays of four/five pages each provide valuable information on a wider range of subjects, such as Roman cities in Gaul, Napoleon and the Bonapartes, the taste of France. These essays are complimented by a variety of coloured illustrations including posters, political cartoons, magazine covers, engravings, paintings, photographs, and in many cases, well-labelled thematic maps (e.g. Roman Gaul, Napoleonic Europe, Wine and brandy production). .

In addition to the informative text, this volume is recommended for the excellence of its visual content, both illustrative and cartographic. Its 345 coloured illustrations of famous paintings, posters, political cartoons and photographs are of the highest quality. The materials have been carefully researched, judiciously chosen, expertly reproduced and artistically displayed. Superficial browsing is almost impossible. One's attention is drawn to an illustration, then to the explanatory text, then one finds oneself backtracking to the first lines of the essay... The seduction is very subtle...

As is the norm for most thematic atlases, the fifty maps were especially created for this volume. These unique maps reflect the same attention to detail and accuracy which characterize the text and the other illustrative materials. The maps are attractive, in muted colours and easy to interpret. The artists have made aesthetic use of colour tinting, thus increasing the informative value of the map. The accompanying legends are

detailed, and most data information reflect fairly recent statistics (e.g. Political trends and voting patterns June 1988; Location of immigrants – two maps for comparison purposes, 1954, 1986). The maps for the regions are superimposed on a grid.

The added features include a bibliography divided by topic as an invitation for further reading on the subject, a glossary of terms or expressions (e.g. maquis, the "King's Evil", le système "D"), a list of illustrations, indicating provenance or the names of the respective photographers, a gazetteer that functions as an index with geographical coordinates for the place names and the page(s) on which they appear, and a subject index. All of these elements add to the informative value of this volume.

Both major authors have published widely and are acknowledged specialists in their fields, or "sommités" as the French would say. Colin Jones, a Professor of History at Exeter University has drawn upon his expertise in the history of France (early 17th to early 19th century to sign those articles of an historical nature. John Ardagh brings his 33 years of experience in "all aspects of France" and is responsible for most of the remaining text. Under their combined expertise, the Cultural Atlas of France lives up to its claim as "An authoritative and highly readable account of French history and culture from earliest times to the present day." This large format volume lends itself well to the theme, which is to portray the rich heritage of France and its influence on the world. The double page spreads offer a pleasing balance of well written text and excellent reproductions with discreet explanatory notes. The pages lie flat for easy consultation.

Reasonably priced at $55.00 CAN ($45.00 US), this atlas is an excellent value. It contains a wealth of material that will appeal to all Francophiles, amateurs and connoisseurs alike.

Nola Brunelle
French Studies Bibliographer
Humanities and Social Sciences Library
McGill University

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Hall, Stephen S. **Mapping the Next Millennium The Discovery of New Geographies.** New York Random House, 1992. $30 US, $37.50 CAN ISBN 0-394-57635-7. Hall writes on a variety of subjects including science and medicine, travel and baseball. His newest effort might be more appropriately titled, Images and Science. In his preface the author argues that the map, both aesthetic and informative, straddles the world of art and science. He describes his book as a "kind of first atlas: a new collection of maps, a new way of looking at the world, a new way of managing one's place in it." The book is arranged as follows: Planetary, Landscapes (Landsat Maps and the Remote Sensing Revolution, Ultraviolet Spectrometers and a Map of the Ozone Layer...), The Animate Landscape (Computed Tomography, Magnetic Resonance and the Revolution in Diagnostic Imaging, Mapping the Atomic Interactions of DNA and Proteins...), Probabilistic Landscapes, Atomic and Mathematical (A Fractal Map of Pi, A Map of Chaos and Destiny...), Astronomical and Cosmological Landscapes (A Map of Molecular Clouds in the Milky Way, A Map of Peculiar Motions and the Large-scale Flow of Galaxies...) The book is a good read and would be appropriate for collections in the history of science and technology and for public libraries.

Atlas basico de Colombia. 6th ed. (Bogata): Instituto geograpfico Agustin Codazzi, 1990. . $60 US. (Available from Bill Stewart, 2124 Burns Ave., Ypsilanti, MI 48197, PH (313) 481-0857, FAX (313) 481-0802. This atlas will be a welcome addition to all academic libraries, large public libraries and to those special libraries collecting material on South America. Although unilingual (Spanish), the contents and especially the maps, can be interpreted with a minimum of reference to a dictionary. Content is typical of most national atlases. Sections of particular interest are those on climate and the hydrological cycle wherein maps, diagrams and satellite images are combined with a minimum of

text to convey complex and dynamic phenomena. Well over half of the atlas is dedicated to maps of the various departments, covering physiography, geology, climate, land use, soils, agricultural zones, population, health (including hospital locations), education, urban planning and city plans. The atlas is attractive, informative and very reasonably priced. It is highly recommended for purchase. Libraries will want to bind the atlas because the paperback format will not stand up to much use.

Review Guidelines

The format of the review should consist of the bibliographic citation, the text of the review and the name and institutional affilation (or geographic location) of the the reviewer.

Reviews should be typed, double-spaced, with ample margins for copy editing.

Please begin the text of the review one-third way down the first page to allow room for the bibliographic entry, which will be sent to you with your review copy.

Whenever possible, reviews should be submitted in electronic format on either a 3.5 or 5.25 (double density) disk IBM format. The file should be in Word Perfect 5.0 or ASCII format with file name clearly identified. Please send two print-outs, double spaced. Please do not format your text e.g. bold, underline, indent. Please do not send your review via electronic mail. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable and should be double spaced.

The text should describe the book, atlas, map or software, in sufficient detail so that the reader can realize scope and pertinent features, but emphasis should be placed on evaluative comments. Keep in mind that many ACMLA Bulletin readers are responsible for map collections and may be using the review as a selection aid. Therefore review items should be judged principally according to their utility for such collections, and in particular, their value for research in geography or cartography. An indication of other readers or institutions to whom the item might appeal is also appropriate.

The length of the review is not fixed but should be dictated by the importance of the item being reviewed. The average length of reviews is 500 words.

Please observe the deadline for the review. If it is impossible to meet it, please notify the Review Editor in advance. If you are unable to complete the review, the item being reviewed must be returned to the Review Editor. The Review Editor will try to notify reviewers within a week of receipt of the review. Once published in the ACMLA Bulletin, two copies of the review will be sent to the publisher. The reviewer will receive a copy of the issue in which his/her review is published in appreciation of his/her contribution.

Editorial Policies Opinions expressed in reviews are those of the author and do not reflect the official sanction of ACMLA. The Review Editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. Minor alterations will be made without further communication. If the Review Editor feels that more extensive revisions are in order, of that changes would result in altering the review's content, such revisions will be made only with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer. Reviews will be published in whichever of Canada's official languages they are submitted, English or French.

Thank you for observing these guidelines. We welcome your recommendations of material to be reviewed in the Bulletin, or your suggestions of other qualified reviewers.

Carol Marley, Review Editor, ACMLA Bulletin, Hitschfeld Environmental Earth Sciences Library, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6. (514)398-7453 Fax: (514)398-7437 Bitnet: CXCY@MUSICA.McGill.CA

SOFTWARE FORUM

Barbara Farrell and Grace Welch

The long-awaited **Digital Chart of the World** (DCW) was finally released in the September 1992. Priced at $250.00 Cdn, **DCW** includes 4 CD-ROMs, user software "VPFVIEW" on 5 1/4 and 3 1/2 inch diskettes, an installation manual and a user manual. Orders should be directed to the Digital Distribution Services, Product & Services Division of EMR (615 Booth Street, Ottawa), telephone (613) 995-0314 or fax (613) 995-6001 or if you want more information, you can call 995-0314. A number of map libraries now have it installed: UQAM, Waterloo, Western, University of Ottawa. Preliminary reports indicate that although the software is quite sophisticated, it is very slow.

In the December 1992 of the CD-ROM Librarian, **Street Atlas USA** was reported as the no. 1 bestseller for November 1992 among a list of top ten CD-ROM and Multimedia Titles compiled by the Bureau of Electronic Publishing. Delorme has recently released an enhanced version of this popular product called **MapExpert** which sells for $495 U.S. This new product overcomes some of the weaknesses identified in the original **Street Atlas USA**: users can compose and print directly from the program and tools are provided to customize maps. For more information contact: Delorme Mapping, Lower Main Street, P.O. Box 298, Freeport Maine (207) 865-1234. Let's hope there will be a similar product soon for Canadian cities!

There are several new CD-ROM products aimed at the educational market. These products have been developed specifically to introduce secondary school students to the potential of geo-referenced digital data for assisting in the analysis and interpretation of environmental information. They may however, be equally useful in introducing undergraduates to the vast array of environmental and statistical data. Two of the products are Canadian.

E-Stat from Statistics Canada is announced as an "electronic learning package for Canadian schools". This CD-ROM contains Canada-wide census information for over 6,000 geographic areas as well as the current and historical record of 300,000 business and socio-economic subjects. This data can be mapped or graphed using the the mapping and graphing capabilities included in the CD-ROM. It should be noted that the statistics do not go below the census subdivision level (municipality/city level). Although targeted to the primary and secondary schools, universities may purchase the CD-ROM for $495.00 if they subscribe to other Statistics Canada census products. For information about the product, or to arrange for a 10 day trial of the CD-ROM, contact Joann Morton, Statistics Canada (613) 951-0549.

JEdI is a three disc set (including workbook) developed by the Joint Education Initiative, a NSF-funded science project. According to the foreward in the workbook, the JEdI project "is a bridge for teachers and students to explore and gain confidence in using the massive volumes of earth science data now being published by the U.S. Government on CD-ROM". The CD-ROM set is essentially a "data sampler" containing datasets from NASA, NOAA, and USGS to allow teachers and students to explore such topics as sea-level change and coastal flooding, temperature salinity profiles, detecting vegetation through remote sensing, changing ozone levels, analyzing and mapping the ocean floor. The user interface is menu-driven and there are a number of tutorials on the different data sets. As well, the activity book outlines a number of exercises. Another disc is expected to be released on the theme of remote sensing in

early April. The 3 disc set may be purchased for $31.00 U.S. (plus $3.50 shipping and handling) from the University of Maryland, Office of Technology Liaison, 4312 Knox Road, College Park, MD 20742, (301) 405-4210. The JEdI Newsletter is also free upon request, or you may keep up-to-date on JEdI activities by sending a subscribe message to listserv@umdd.umd.edu.

A similar type of Canadian product, **GEOSCOPE** was demonstrated at the 1992 ACMLA conference in Calgary. Advertised as a "interactive global change encyclopedia", **GEOSCOPE** is being developed jointly by the Canadian Space Agency and the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing. As planned, the CD-ROM product will contain 150 datasets on the atmosphere, oceans, vegetation, and human activities. Users will be able to analyze this data and produce maps, charts and text. According to the Marketing Director for the GEOSCOPE project at the Canadian Space Agency, a beta version of **GEOSCOPE** is expected to be available in April 1993. The $750.00 price will exclude the automatic replacement of the beta version by the final version in September. Updates, scheduled for every 6-9 months, are included in the price. It has not yet been determined whether there will be an educational discount.

In case you missed it, the November 1992 issue of American Libraries contained an article entitled "Mapping of the future of map librarianship", describing how spatial data in digital form is changing map libraries and the services they offer to users (pp 880-883). Required reading for all map librarians and their supervisors!

Increasingly, geographic related information and data files are made available through the Internet. Anyone interested in tapping into this rich source of information, may find these recently recommended books useful: Zen and the Art of the Internet: a Beginner's Guide. 2d ed. ($22.00 U.S. from Prentice Hall, New York) and The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog, by Ed Krol ($24.95 U.S. from O'Reilly and Associates).

A recent Maps-L message announced the availability of a Manual of Federal Geographic Data Products published by the U.S. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDA). The manual is a a loose-leaf binder describing federal government geographic products (both digital and paper) including maps, air photos and remote imagery and georeferenced data sets. For paper map products, there is often a colour reproduction as an example. For all products there is a description, geographical extent, products available, section on information content, geographical extent, formats available and technical specifications for digital data and ordering source. The manual is free from the Federal Geographic Data Committee Secretariat, U.S.G.S., 590 National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092, fax (703) 648-5755; Internet: gdc@usgs.gov. Cathy Moulder at McMaster reported receiving her copy within 10 days of sending an e-mail request.

Statistics Canada has announced its **Complete Online Guide to Geography (COGG)** for $45.00. It is described as an interactive hypertext document running under Windows intended to "introduce users to the geographical concepts that are fundamental to the activities of the Geography Division of Statistics Canada". We would be interested in hearing feedback about this product.

We would also like to hear whether anyone has purchased the **World Climate Disc** from Chadwyck-Healey and what has been the reaction of their users to this product. Available for the modest sum of $995.00 U.S., the disc contains climatic data compiled by the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, supplemented by software for creating maps, graphs and tables. The four main datasets are monthly mean surface air temperature data; monthly precipitation data; 5 x 5 degree gridded

monthly mean temperatures; and 5 x 10 degree mean sea level pressure data for the northern hemisphere. Gridded mean height data for the whole world is also included. Most of the data dates from the early to mid-1800s to 1990 and is global in coverage. The CD-ROM can be obtained for a one-month trial from Chadwyck-Healey, 1101 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, toll free from Canada: 800-752-0515, fax: (703) 683-7589.

For further information contact: Barbara Farrell, Carleton University. E-mail: barbara_farrell@carleton.ca, Tel: (613) 788-2600, Ext 2515 or Grace Welch, University of Ottawa E-mail: gwelch@acadvml.uottawa.ca, Tel: (613) 564-6831.

THE *BULLETIN* BOARD

CARTO-CANADIANA

The annual cumulation of Carto-Canadiana will be issued in the spring of 1993. This issue will include federal publications produced between 1980 and 1992. As was the case last year, the cumulation will be issued in microfiche format and will again be distributed free of charge. Those not on the mailing list may write to Cartographic and Architectural Archives, National Archives of Canada, 395 wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3.

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L'édition cumulative annuelle de Carto-Canadiana paraîtra au printemps 1993. Elle comprendra les publications fédéral produites entre 1980 et 1992. Tout comme l'an dernier, le document sera sur microfiche, et sera disponible sans frais. Les personnes qui ne sont pas sur la liste d'envoi peuvent écrire à l'adresse suivante: Archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationales du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3.

REFERENDUM/RÉFÉRENDUM

The map of the results of the October 26, 1992 referendum was produced by the National Atlas Information Service in cooperation with the Products and Services Division, Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. The information was supplied courtesy of Elections Canada, Le Directeur général des élections du Québec and the Canadian Press. This map was produced by conventional cartographic methods.

For more information concerning this map, please contact: National Atlas Information Service, Canadian Centre for Mapping, Room 650, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9. Tel: (613) 992-4346; Fax: (613) 943-8282.

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La carte des résultats du référendum tenu le 26 octobre 1992 a été établie par le Service d'information de l'Atlas national avec la collaboration de la Division des produits et services, Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection, Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada. L'information nécessaire à l'établissement de cette carte a été fournie par Élections Canada, Le Directeur général des élections du Québec et La Press canadienne. La carte a été réalisée au moyen de méthodes classiques de cartographie.

Pour obtenir d'autres renseignements sur cette carte, prière de s'adresser à: Service d'information de l'Atlas national, Centre canadien de cartographie, Bureau 650, 615, rue Booth, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E9. Tel: (613) 992-4346; Télécopieur: (613) 943-8282.

REFERENDUM/RÉFÉRENDUM

The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector (SMRSS) of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada has developed a high-quality electronic map of Canada which depicts the results of the recent Referendum on the Charlottetown Accord. The system, which was created by SMRSS, also has tremendous potential to develop fast, up-to-the-moment results of federal elections.

The map - which depicts provincial districts in Quebec and federal districts for the rest of Canada - uses different shades of red and green to indicate the results of the vote in each district. Inserts at the bottom of the map show the breakdown of results for cities across the country. Contact: Joanne Frappier (613)

992-4342 or Peter Paul (613) 943-0572, National Atlas Information Service, EMR.

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Le Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection (SLCT) d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada a mis au point une carte électronique de grande qualité du Canada, qui illustre la répartition du vote par circonscriptions électorales lors du référendum sur l'Accord Charlottetown. Le système que l'on a utilisé pour faire cette carte a été créé par le SLCT et peut également produire rapidement, et au moment voulu, des cartes représentant les résultats des élections fédérales.

Le carte, qui délimite les circonscriptions électorales provinciales au Québec et fédérales dans le reste du Canada, représente les résultats du vote par différents tons de rouge et de vert. Les cartons intérieurs au bas de la carte montrent la répartitiion du vote dans les différentes villes du pays. Source : Joanne Frappier (613) 992-4342 ou Peter Paul (613) 943-0572, Service d'information de l'Atlas national, EMR.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ACCESS SITE OPENS IN WINNIPEG/LE ARCHIVES NATIONALES INAUGURENT UN POINT D'ACCES A WINNIPEG

The National Archives of Canada, in co-operation with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, is opening its Winnipeg Access Site on October 22, 1992.

In order to make its holdings more widely available across the country, the National Archives of Canada, in co-operation with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, is opening the prototype for a series of decentralized access sites across the country, thus adding to existing programs such as the diffusion of microform copies of holdings, inter-institutional loan and written inquiry services.

The Winnipeg prototype includes computer equipment allowing researchers to consult National Archives finding aids captured aids captured on CD-ROM, and audio-visual educational and promotional material. Researchers may also consult copies of documents on microform from various National Archives collections.

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Les Archives nationales du Canada, en collaboration avec les Archives provinciales du Manitoba, inaugurent le 22 octobre 1992, le Point d'accès Winnipeg.

Afin de rendre leurs fonds accessibles à la grandeur du Canada, les Archives nationales, en collaboration avec les Archives provinciales du Manitoba, inaugurent à Winnipeg le prototype d'une série de points d'accès décentralisés à travers le pays. Ce point d'accès vient s'ajouter aux services existants tels la diffusion de copies de documents sur microforme, le prêt inter-institutionnel et le service des demandes écrites.

L'installation à Winnipeg comprend des ordinateurs permettant la consultation d'instruments de recherche sur disques compacts et de l'information sur support audio-visuel. Des copies microfilmées de documents d'archives provenant de divers fonds des Archives nationales du Canada sont également disponibles sur place.

CAVA/DACA

The Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division (CAVA), National Archives of Canada, is now located on the first floor of the West Memorial Building, 344 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0N3, just across from the Archives main building. Entrance to the Division is on Wellington Street, at Lyon. The main telephone number for the Cartographic and Architectural Sector is (613)

996-6009. Staff telephone numbers are the same as before. The two fax numbers for the Division are (613) 995-6575 (general), and (613) 995-4451 (Public Service). The Researcher Assistance area, Room 1016, is accessible Monday to Friday, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

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La division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles (DACA), Archives nationales du Canada, est maintenant logée au premier étage de l'édifice Commémoratif de l'Ouest, 344, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0N3, juste en face de l'édifice principal des Archives. L'entrée de la division est au coin des rues Wellington et Lyon. Le numéro de téléphone principal du Secteur cartographique et architectural est le (613) 996-6009. Les numéros de téléphone des employés sont les mêmes qu'avant. Les deux numéros de télécopie de la division sont le (613) 995-6575 (général), et le 995-4451 (service au public). La salle de consultation, pièce 1016, est ouverte en semaine de 8h30 à 16h45.

THE INTERGRAPH AWARD/LE PRIX INTERGRAPH

Intergraph Systems Limited presents the Intergraph Award annually to a full-time student for excellence in computer cartography. The award is open to any undergraduate or graduate student of a Canadian educational institution. Candidates must register by submitting graphic output of their work accompanied by a description of the project and the work carried out. Submissions must be countersigned by a teacher or professor verifying its authenticity. The award consists of a cash prize of $500 plus a three-year membership in CIG. The deadline for receipt of materials by the chairman of the CIG Cartographic Committee is Mar. 31, 1993.

Send submissions to, or for further information contact: Prof. Norman Drummond, Chairman CIG Cartographic Committee, Department of Geography, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street W., Montréal, QC H3A 2K6. Tel: (514) 398-4939.

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Intergraph Systems Limited présente annuellement le prix d'excellence Intergraph à un étudiant à temps plein an cartographie informatisée. Tout étudiant de premier ou deuxième cycle inscrit à une université canadienne est éligible au prix. Pour s'inscrire, les candidats doivent présenter la sortie graphique de leur travail accompagnée d'une description du projet et du travail accompli. Les soumissions doivent être contresignées par un enseignant ou professeur assurant leur authenticité. La bourse consiste en une somme de 500 $ qui s'ajoute à une cotisation de trois ans à l'ACSG. L a date limite pour la réception des documents par le président du Comité de cartographie de l'ACSG est le 31 mars 1993.

Faites parvenir vos soumissions à, pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter: M. Norman Drummond, Président du Comité de cartographie de l'ACSG, Département de gégraphie, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street W., Montréal, (Quebec) H3A 2K6. Tél: (514) 398-4939.

J.M. ELLIS INNOVATIVE MAP OF THE YEAR - 1992/J.M. ELLIS CARTE INNOVATRICE DE L'ANNÉE - 1992

J. M. Ellis Ltd. and the Cartography Technical Committee of the Canadian Institute of Geomatics encourages the continued growth of cartography by sponsoring an award for the "Innovative Map of the Year". The award is intended to promote interest in and to recognize excellence of creative design in cartography. Annually the Award will highlight a single map that exhibits significant design advances. The competition is open to all Canadian resident, private firms, federal, provincial, and municipalities producing and publishing maps.

All entries must be received no later than Mar. 31, 1993.

For further information contact: CIG, Box 5378, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1. Tel: (613) 224-9851; Fax: (613) 224-9577.

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J.M. Ellis Limité et le Comité technique de cartographie de l'Association canadienne ses sciences géomatiques encourage le développement continu de la cartographie en commanditant un prix pour la **Carte innovatrice de l'année**. Le prix vise à promouvoir l'intérêt pour la cartographie et reconnaître l'excellence d'une présentation créative dans ce domaine. Une fois par année, le prix soulignera une carte unique qui témoigne de progrès significatifs dans la présentation. Le concours est ouvert à tous les résidents du Canada, aux entreprises privées, aux organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et municipaux qui produisent et publient des cartes.

Toutes les inscriptions doivent être reçues au plus tard le 31er mars 1993.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter: l'ACSG, C.P. 5378, succursale F, Ottawa, (Ontario) K2C 3J1. Tél: (613) 224-9851; télécopieur: (613) 224-9577.

CARTOGRAPHIC AND AUDI0-VISUAL ARCHIVES DIVISION/DIVISION DES ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET AUDIO-VISUELLES

Would your map collection be interested in receiving superseded base files (microfiche) of Canadiana authorities? We send our old sets of authorities on a rotational basis every three months to interested Canadian map collections. Please let us know if you are interested. Ann--Marie Pépin, Tel: (613) 996-6020; Fax: (613 995-6575.

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Votre cartothèque voudrait-elle recevoir les fichiers de base (microfiches) périmés des vedettes d'autorité Canadiana? Nous redistribuons ces anciens fichiers sur une base rotative, aux trois mois, aux cartothèques du Canada. Veuillez communiquer avec nous si vous désirez les recevoir. Ann--Marie Pépin, Tél: (613) 996-6020; Télécopieur: (613 995-6575.

Travel Funding from SSHRC Grant Committee

It is the intention of this committee to ensure that all ACMLA members have equal opportunity to the funding available through this committee.

In order to do this all eligible members must submit a request for funding ninety days prior to the date of the annual conference.

The committee will consider all requests for funding and will indicate to the applicants the amount available per individual sixty days prior to the annual conference. PLEASE NOTE that the committee will not advance funding. The intention is to permit members to take into account SSHRC funding when submitting applications for travel authorization from their respective institutions.

All other sections of the ACMLA Policy on Travel Funding relating to SSHRC funding will remain in effect and will be used by the committee to determine the amount of the grant.

All receipts must be submitted no later than forty five days after the annual conference. Disbursements will be made shortly thereafter.

Requests received for SSHRC funding after the annual conference may be considered if all available funding has not been disbursed.