

# BULLETIN

This is a detailed black and white topographic map of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The map shows the city's layout, including major roads, railways, and landmarks. Key features include the Guelph River, the Guelph Airfield, the Guelph Correctional Centre, the Guelph University, and the Guelph City Hall. The map also shows surrounding areas like Hamilton and Kitchener. The map is oriented with North at the top.

NUMERO 90/MARS 1994



# 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:

Full (Canadian map field) ..... \$35.00  
Associate (anyone interested) . \$35.00  
Institutional ..... \$50.00

Members receive quarterly the **ACMLA Bulletin**, the official journal of the Association.

Officers of the Association for 1993/94 are:

President	<b>Cathy Moulder</b> Lloyd Reeds Map Collection Mills Memorial Library McMaster University Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L6	905/525-9140 ext.24745
1st Vice-President	<b>Robert Grandmaître</b> Researchers Services Division National Archives of Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3	613/996-1974
2nd Vice-President	<b>Alberta Auringer Wood</b> Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Newfoundland St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1	709/737-8892
Secretary	<b>Shirley Harmer</b> Map and Air Photo Library Macintosh-Corey Hall Queen's University Kingston, Ont. K7K 3N6	613/545-6314
Treasurer	<b>Pat McIntyre</b> Researchers Services Division National Archives of Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3	613/996-7605
Past President	<b>Richard Pinnell</b> University Map & Design Library University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1	519/885-1211 ext.3412

## ACMLA MAILING ADDRESS

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives  
c/o Visual and Sound Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3  
Tel:613/995-6009;FAX:613/995-4451

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 institutions qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante.

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps) ..... \$35.00  
Membres associés (tout les intéressés) ..... \$35.00  
Institutions ..... \$50.00

Le **Bulletin**, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1993/94 sont:

Président	<b>Cathy Moulder</b> Lloyd Reeds Map Collection Mills Memorial Library McMaster University Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L6	905/525-9140 ext.24745
1er Vice-Présidente	<b>Robert Grandmaître</b> Division des services aux chercheurs Archives nationales du Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3	613/996-1974
2e Vice-Président	<b>Alberta Auringer Wood</b> Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Newfoundland St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1	709/737-8892
Secrétaire	<b>Shirley Harmer</b> Map and Air Photo Library Macintosh-Corey Hall Queen's University Kingston, Ont. K7K 3N6	613/545-6314
Trésorier	<b>Pat McIntyre</b> Division des services aux chercheurs Archives nationales du Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3	613/996-7605
Présidente sortant	<b>Richard Pinnell</b> University Map & Design Library University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1	519/885-1211 ext.3412

## ACACC ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association des cartothèques et archives du Canada  
a/s Division des  
Archives nationales du Canada  
395, rue Wellington  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3  
Tel:613/995-6009;FAX:613/995-4451

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.

## Bulletin Staff / Collaborateurs

### Editor:

Colleen Beard  
University Map Library, Room C306  
Brock University  
St.Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1  
tel: (905) 688-5550 ext.3468  
fax: (905) 682-9020  
email: cbeard@spartan.ac.brocku.ca

### New Books and Atlases Editor:

Bruce Robin  
University of Ottawa, Map Library  
Morisset Library, Room 353  
65 University Private  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A5  
tel: (613) 564-8142  
fax: (613) 564-9886  
email: brobin@morisset.bib.uottawa.ca

### New Maps Editor:

Amy Chan  
University Map and Design Library  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1  
tel: (519) 885-1211 ext.6931  
fax: (519) 746-8476  
email: liboff62@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca

### Reviews Editor:

Carol Marley  
Hitschfeld Environmental Earth Science  
Library  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke St.W.  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6  
tel: (514) 398-7453  
fax: (514) 398-7437  
email: marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

### Regional News Editor:

Beverly Chen  
Coordinator, Special Collections  
Canadian Geoscience Information Centre  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth St., Rm G70  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8  
tel: (613) 996-1194  
fax: (613) 954-1109  
email: chen@gsc.emr.ca

## CONTENTS/MATIÈRES

### MESSAGES

From the Editor...	ii
President's Report	ii

JOAN WINEARLS WINS TREMAINE MEDAL 1993	1
--	---

### ARTICLES

Election 93: Digital Mapping Meets the Media/Élections 1993—La cartographie numérique et les médias/ <i>Peter Paul</i>	3
--	---

Environment and Mapping: The Experience of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee / <i>Ian Parfitt</i>	6
---	---

Resource Sharing Projects of the OCUL Map Group / <i>Cathy Moulder</i>	10
--	----

ACMLA 1994 CONFERENCE PROGRAM	15
-------------------------------	----

ACMLA OBJECTIVES	16
------------------	----

### DEPARTMENTS & NEWS

On-line Access to the ACMLA Bulletin and Proceedings / <i>Frances Woodward</i>	17
--	----

Profile of a Map Collection... featuring the Serge A Sauer Map Library/ <i>Cheryl Woods</i>	18
---	----

New Books and Atlases	19
-----------------------	----

New Maps	21
----------	----

Reviews	
---------	--

The Economist Atlas of the New Europe / <i>Simon Milne</i>	22
--	----

Mapping Natural Ecosystems in Latin America 1993 / <i>Carol Marley</i>	23
--	----

The Voyages of Jacques Cartier / <i>Yves Tessier</i>	23
--	----

Cleaning, Repairing and Caring for Books: A Practice Manual / <i>Rena Whistance-Smith</i>	24
---	----

Publications Received	24
-----------------------	----

Regional News/Nouvelles Regionales	26
------------------------------------	----

Canadian Committee on Cataloguing Meeting	31
---	----

Canadian Hydrographic Service: New Chart Releases and Cancellations	33
---	----

The BULLETIN Board	34
--------------------	----

Fire Insurance Plans of Ontario	36
---------------------------------	----



### From the Editor...

It is with great pleasure (GASP!) that I bring you my first issue as Editor of the *Bulletin*—a task that my predecessor has made difficult to follow. You will notice that a few design changes have been made. I welcome any comments and suggestions from the readers.

Two new features have been introduced: a *New Maps* column, compiled by Amy Chan, and a *Profile of a Map Collection...* feature which is intended to focus on the very special items that exist within map collections that many are likely unaware of.

I welcome Bruce Robin as the *New Books and Atlases* Editor, and would like to extend my thanks to Carol Marley and Beverley Chen for remaining on the editorial staff as *Reviews* and *Regional News* Editors. As always, the *Bulletin* staff is eager to receive contributions from the membership.

Congratulations to Joan Winearls as the recipient of the 1993 Tremaine Medal—her cartobibliography is an admirable piece of work, and her recognition very well deserved.

Finally, a special thank you to my Library staff, Debbie Stenson, Joe Fidia, and Gail Burton for their assistance in putting this issue together.

Colleen

**THE COVER:** Reproduced from: *Guelph, Ontario*. Edition 5. Scale 1:50,000. National Topographic Map Series, 40P/9. Ottawa: Canada Energy, Mines and Resources, 1985.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

This is the first edition of the *Bulletin* produced by our new Editor, Colleen Beard. We are very fortunate indeed to have the demanding and responsible task of editing our foremost publication pass from one set of capable hands to another. On behalf of ACMLA, I would like to thank Don Lemon again for his dedication and commitment to the *Bulletin* over the past four years. And I would also like to thank Colleen most sincerely for her willingness to take up the task.

The program and registration information for our 1994 Conference in Guelph is enclosed with this *Bulletin*. The program promises to be interesting and topical, with one session about government perspectives on public access to cartographic information, and another on education and training issues, including the Canadian phase of the ARL GIS Literacy Project. The pre-conference workshop will be an introduction to INTERNET sources of cartographic information. And much more to inform and instruct, as well as a little to entertain... Hope to see you all in Guelph in June.

The ACMLA Board met on November 10, 1993 in Ottawa. Several changes in Committee Chairs were noted: Bruce Weedmark has replaced Monica Ferguson as Chair of the Membership Committee; Ed Dahl has stepped down as Chair of the Archives Committee, with no replacement finalized as yet. On behalf of the Association, I would like to thank Bruce, Monica and Ed for their commitment and service to ACMLA in these positions. The mandates of all Committees and Executive positions are being examined, in a revision of the Rules of Procedure document. Response from members regarding the advance notification of travel funding, which was adopted prior to last year's conference, was positive and this same format will be used again this year. The 1993 Conference in St. John's has resulted in a profit to the Association of about \$1,500.

Following membership opinion expressed at the Annual General Meeting in St. John's, the Board struck a new committee which is tentatively called the Federal Cartographic Liaison Committee. This Committee will function as an advocacy group with federal cartographic producers and ensure that the needs of our users are known to the federal agencies. As well, the Committee will inform ACMLA members of new policies, products and services, acting as a communication link between the producers and ourselves. The reporting structure and mechanisms for communicating information are flexible and may be developed by the Committee participants. Several ACMLA members have expressed interest in serving as contacts with specific federal agencies. We now need a Chair to coordinate the volunteers and the communication process. If you are interested in serving on the Federal Cartographic Liaison Committee, as Chair or as a contact person to any map producing agency, please inform Robert Grandmaitre (1st Vice President). This communication link is urgently needed, and we should begin the liaison/lobbying process immediately. Please commit yourself to this cause - it is important both to ourselves and to the people we serve.

Cathy Moulder  
ACMLA President



## JOAN WINEARLS WINS TREMAINE MEDAL 1993

*The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is very proud of the accomplishment of one of our founding members, Joan Winearls. Joan was awarded the Marie Tremaine Medal for 1993, a prestigious award presented by the Bibliographical Society of Canada/Société bibliographique du Canada for outstanding service to Canadian bibliography and for distinguished publication in that field. Joan joins an august group of previous winners, including Marie Tremaine (1970), John Hare and Jean-Pierre Wallot (1973), Bruce Braden Peel (1975), William F.E. Morley (1977), Reginald Eyre Watters (1979), Olga Bernice Bishop (1981), Alan F.J. Artibise (1983), Douglas Grant Lochhead (1985), Agnes Cecilia O'Dea (1987), Sandra Alston (1988), Claude Galarneau (1990) and Patricia Fleming (1992).*

The following citation was read by Sandra Alston, President of the Bibliographical Society, on the occasion of the Medal presentation, and is reproduced here courtesy of the Society from the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada* v.32 #1, Spring 1994: 7-10:

The Tremaine Medal Committee takes great pleasure in its decision to award the Tremaine Medal to Joan Winearls, for her long-term and continuing commitment to cartobibliography and specifically for her book, *Mapping Upper Canada, 1780-1867: An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991).

Joan Winearls' long-standing interest in the history and bibliography of maps has been the focus of her career. She first joined the staff of the University of Toronto as a Map Librarian in 1964, to establish and develop a map library for the Department of Geography and for the University community. She is now the Map Librarian at Robarts Library. Joan Winearls taught the first regular course in map librarianship in Canada, as Associate Instructor at

the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto (1970), and served as a member of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (1979-82), which published *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for A.A.C.R.2* (1982).

Her leadership and scholarly work have been recognized on a number of occasions by academic institutions and other professional associations: the Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit (1984), the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Award (1987), and the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto

Distinguished Graduate Award. A founding member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (1967), Joan Winearls has made a significant contribution as Chair of the Committee on Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials, resulting in the advent of the union catalogue, *CartoCanadiana*.



*Mapping Upper Canada, 1780-1867*

is the work of a dedicated historian undertaken with meticulous scholarship, but its merit goes beyond its value as the definitive research tool in its field. Barbara McCorkle of Yale University has this to say of *Mapping Upper Canada, 1780-1867*:

Unlike bibliography, which has long had its body of rules, cartobibliography is still a field in which each player makes his or her own. Winearls has been a leader in the movement to bring cohesion and order to this anarchic situation ... (review in *Cartographica* 28 no. 4 (Winter 1991): 105-6).

Joan Winearls has made a major contribution towards the evolving methodology of carto bibliography, and *Mapping Upper Canada* is a practical demonstration of her ideas of an appropriate cartobibliographical format.

---

On behalf of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, I would like to extend our congratulations to Joan on a well deserved honour. Her contributions to map librarianship and to bibliographic control of cartographic materials are well known to us. It is a great pleasure to see her work recognized and rewarded beyond the confines of our discipline, in the tangential fields which she has also influenced. *Mapping Upper Canada* is a monumental work, both in the time and energy which it required and in the lasting contribution which it makes to cartobibliography and to our knowledge of early mapping. Congratulations, Joan, on the receipt of the Tremaine Medal and the recognition which your work so richly merits.  
(Cathy Moulder, President, ACMLA)

After hearing all those years about Canadian cartobibliography from Joan, and that hers would be published eventually, am I ever enthusiastic that it was and that she took the time to make it as good as she could. Some careful research there and the result is a document of great use to the Canadian map community. Joan also has contributed so much to all areas of map librarianship, but one of my favourites is her article on reference work in *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Conference, Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1975*. I use it every time I lecture to library students about maps as sources of scientific and technical information.  
(Carol Marley, Hirschfeld Environmental Sciences Library, McGill University)

I just had occasion to get out our copy of Joan's book ... it is already one of the most worn books in the collection. I am thinking of getting a second copy. Absolutely invaluable and will be a model for years to come.  
(Barbara Farrell, Map Library, Carleton University)

I would like to send Joan sincere congratulations on her well deserved award. The map community is very proud of her achievements and contribution to the field.  
(Trudy Bodak, Map Library, York University)

The award could not have gone to a more deserving person. Joan's contribution to map librarianship has been outstanding.  
(Flora Francis, Social Science Division, Library, University of Guelph)

Congratulations, Joan, on receiving the Tremaine award! It's a very well deserved honour. Your cartobibliography on early maps of Ontario is an inspiration for us all. It's a meterstick for our own work. Best wishes.  
(Alberta Auringer Wood, Map Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Joan, your *Mapping Upper Canada* is a truly magnificent work, a masterpiece because of the care with which it was researched and compiled. Your perseverance over more than a decade to see it through to publication is inspiring. It is no exaggeration to say that I have already consulted this volume hundreds of times. The Reference Room copy is also heavily used — in fact, the National Archives' reference copy has ended up on top of the cabinets holding the catalogue cards rather than being shelved with other reference works, indicating a special status — a supplement to our own catalogue. You are one of only a handful of accomplished contributors to Canadian carto-bibliography and, although somewhat of a pioneer, your work shows all the signs of a mature practitioner of this craft. Congratulations on winning the well-deserved 1993 Tremaine Medal.  
(Ed Dahl, Early Cartography Specialist, National Archives of Canada)



## ELECTION 93 — DIGITAL MAPPING MEETS THE MEDIA

Peter Paul

National Atlas Information Service,  
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector,  
Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa

Do you remember your first job interview? Was it frustrating because the job required experience and experience required a job? The National Atlas Information Service faced similar prospects regarding map distribution to the mass media — we were enthusiastic, but lacked a track record.

The Canadian election of October '93 provided a golden opportunity for us (with the co-operation of many partners) to gain experience with both speed and distribution — reaching a much wider audience than ever before. Three significant "firsts" were involved:

- (a) Pre-election map (Newspaper).
- (b) Real-time maps via satellite (TV).
- (c) Results map printed within 24 hours.

Our newspaper contacts began with a World Map series developed in partnership with *The Ottawa Citizen*. We approached the *Citizen* about publishing an Election Map as well, and provided them with a pre-election digital file showing party standings as of June '93.

Interest was also expressed by the *Toronto Star*, the *Globe and Mail*, French-language newspapers in Ottawa and Montreal, and other papers in the Southam and Thompson chains. We discovered that most were familiar with desk-top publishing software and Adobe Illustrator. Some published only in black and white. Others requested scaled-down files with simplified hydrography and text — a relatively simple task digitally. During election week, we sent our maps on floppy disk to various newspapers across the country.

*The Ottawa Citizen* published our pre-election map the Saturday before the vote. This single publication (170,000 copies) established a distribution record for National Atlas maps. For our part, we gained a much better insight into a publisher's requirements, including timing, exchange formats, colour selection, and map content.

In early September we contacted national television networks to gauge their interest in real-time mapping. Election coverage, we quickly learned, is big business. The networks had already invested hundreds of thousands of dollars and months of preparation time. CBC and CTV felt they were too far along in the process to change gears — especially for an unknown group of map-makers with no television experience. Global was interested but non-committal.

It was a long shot, but we felt it was achievable with the help of many co-operating partners. Riding results would be obtained via modem from Elections Canada and Canadian Press. These results would then feed a digital data base to generate a series of national and regional maps. The screen images of these maps would be converted to video signals and transmitted to television via Canada's Anik E1 satellite hovering some 35 000 km away in space.

One week before the election, we received confirmation that Global would use our maps. Nine hours before the election, our video converter hardware arrived. Three hours before airtime, we received final software licence codes. In the meantime, three of our modem power supplies failed — just to make life interesting.

Ultimately, Global broadcast two of our maps — the 11:00 p.m. Results Showing Eastern Canada and the Prairies and a 1:00 a.m. Wrap-up for the entire country. If less emphasis had been placed on the town-hall format, or if the commentators had felt more comfortable with map interpretation, perhaps we would have received more exposure. Nevertheless, the TV maps were seen by an estimated 250,000 viewers.

In the midst of all of this, our own cartographic staff were involved in another challenge — publishing a digital map of election results within 24 hours of the voting. This involved contingency planning and a great deal of co-operation from Elections Canada, the

Products and Services Division, Communications EMR, and the Canada Map Office. Our maps were distributed to MPs, Senators, and Deputy Ministers, not to mention the copies that were posted in the lobby for viewing by staff of the Department.

Apart from the technical achievements, these three products involved a number of common elements — partnerships, risk, innovation, and teamwork. We counted on people at the working level to make decisions and create

opportunities — and they responded with solutions that would never have evolved otherwise.

The result was the beginning of a new track record for the National Atlas — a new set of media contacts and experience that we have the opportunity to build upon. The next time we bid for a job involving map distribution via television or newspaper, we'll be applying with experience. In the highly competitive media world, that means a lot.

---

## ÉLECTIONS 1993 — LA CARTOGRAPHIE NUMÉRIQUE ET LES MÉDIAS

Peter Paul

Service d'information de l'Atlas national  
Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection  
Ressources naturelles Canada, Ottawa

Vous souvenez-vous de votre première entrevue d'emploi? Vous sentiez-vous découragé parce que l'emploi exigeait de l'expérience et que, pour en obtenir, il fallait avoir un emploi? Au Service d'information de l'Atlas national, nous avons dû faire face à un problème analogue lorsque le temps est venu d'entreprendre des démarches en vue de distribuer des cartes aux médias : notre enthousiasme n'avait d'égal que notre manque d'expérience.

Les élections fédérales d'octobre 1993 nous ont offert l'occasion en or (avec la collaboration de nombreux partenaires) d'acquérir de l'expérience, tant au niveau de la rapidité d'exécution qu'à celui de la distribution, et de toucher un public beaucoup plus vaste que jamais auparavant. L'événement nous a permis d'entreprendre trois nouvelles initiatives, soit :

- (a) la publication d'une carte pré-électorale (journaux);
- (b) l'utilisation de données satellitaires pour la présentation de cartes en temps réel (télévision);
- (c) la production d'une carte des résultats, imprimée dans les 24 heures.

Nos contacts avec les médias ont commencé par la publication d'une série de cartes du monde préparées en collaboration avec le quotidien *The Ottawa Citizen*. Nous avons proposé à ce journal de publier également une carte électorale, et nous lui avons fourni un fichier numérique laissant voir la position des partis avant les élections, soit en juin 1993.

Le *Toronto Star*, le *Globe and Mail*, quelques journaux francophones d'Ottawa et de Montréal et d'autres journaux des groupes Southam et Thompson se sont également montrés intéressés au projet. Nous avons découvert que la plupart d'entre eux connaissaient bien les logiciels d'édition et le logiciel *Illustrator* d'Adobe. Certains ne publiaient qu'en noir et blanc, tandis que d'autres voulaient des fichiers à échelle réduite, avec hydrographie et texte simplifiés, ce qui constitue une tâche relativement simple à exécuter du point de vue de la numérisation. Au cours de la semaine des élections, nous avons expédié nos cartes sur disquettes à divers journaux du pays.

*The Ottawa Citizen* a publié notre carte pré-électorale le samedi précédant le scrutin. Cette seule publication



(170 000 exemplaires) a établi un record relativement à la distribution des cartes de l'Atlas national. Quant à nous, nous avons acquis une bien meilleure connaissance des exigences du monde de l'édition, notamment en ce qui a trait aux horaires de tombée, aux formats d'échange, à la sélection des couleurs et au contenu des cartes.

En début septembre, nous avons communiqué avec les réseaux nationaux de télévision afin d'évaluer leur intérêt pour la cartographie en temps réel. La couverture des élections, avons-nous rapidement constaté, est une question d'affaires et d'argent. Les réseaux avaient déjà investi des centaines de milliers de dollars et des mois de préparation. La SRC et CTV estimaient être trop avancés dans le processus pour modifier leurs plans, particulièrement pour un groupe inconnu de cartographes sans expérience de la télévision. Pour sa part, le réseau Global se montrait intéressé, sans toutefois prendre d'engagement.

C'était évidemment un risque, mais le projet nous semblait réalisable, surtout avec l'aide de plusieurs collaborateurs associés. Nous comptons utiliser les modems d'Élections Canada et de la Presse canadienne pour transmettre les résultats des circonscriptions à une base de données numériques et être en mesure de générer une série de cartes régionales et nationales. Les images apparaissant sur écran de ces cartes pouvaient ensuite être converties en signaux vidéos et transmises à la télévision par l'entremise du satellite géostationnaire canadien Anik E1, situé à environ 35 000 km dans l'espace.

Une semaine avant les élections, le réseau Global nous a confirmé qu'il utiliserait nos cartes. Neuf heures avant le début du scrutin, notre matériel de conversion vidéo arrivait. Seulement trois heures avant l'entrée en ondes, nous recevions les codes nous accordant le droit d'utiliser les logiciels de cartographie dont nous avons besoin. Dans l'intervalle, trois des blocs d'alimentation de nos modems sont tombés en panne, probablement pour ajouter un peu de «piment».

En définitive, le réseau Global a diffusé deux de nos cartes : les résultats de 23 h pour l'Est du Canada et les Prairies; et le bilan de 1 h pour l'ensemble du pays. Si le réseau avait moins insisté sur la formule «Town-hall» (un animateur discutant avec un groupe de citoyens sans l'intervention d'experts en politique) ou si les commentateurs s'étaient sentis plus à l'aise avec les techniques d'interprétation des cartes, peut-être aurions-nous obtenu une plus grande couverture. Quoi qu'il en soit, les cartes pour la télé ont été vues par environ 250 000 téléspectateurs.

Au coeur de tout cela, nos cartographes étaient mis à contribution pour relever un autre défi : publier une carte des résultats des élections dans les 24 heures suivant le vote. Il a fallu préparer un plan pour parer à toutes les éventualités, mais aussi obtenir l'étroite collaboration d'Élections Canada, de la Division des produits et services, de Communications - RNCAN et du Bureau des cartes du Canada pour mener à bien ce projet. Nos cartes ont été distribuées aux députés, aux sénateurs et aux sous-ministres, et affichées dans le hall d'entrée afin que le personnel du Ministère puisse les examiner.

Sans compter les prouesses techniques qu'ils ont nécessitées, ces trois produits comportaient un certain nombre d'éléments communs : partenariats, risques, innovation et travail d'équipe. Nous avons misé sur les gens qui accomplissaient le travail pour prendre les décisions nécessaires et explorer de nouvelles avenues, et ces personnes nous ont proposé des solutions qui, autrement, n'auraient jamais vu le jour.

Cela a donc marqué la naissance d'un nouveau chapitre de réalisations exceptionnelles pour l'Atlas national, ainsi que de nouvelles relations avec les médias et d'expériences dont nous pouvons tirer parti. La prochaine fois que nous proposerons nos services pour un travail nécessitant la diffusion de cartes par la télévision ou les journaux, nous serons riches d'une expérience qui vaut son pesant d'or dans le monde hautement concurrentiel des médias.

## ENVIRONMENT AND MAPPING: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WESTERN CANADA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Ian Parfitt

*Ian Parfitt is actively involved in the mapping of critical zones and has participated in a number of workshops on this theme. In May of 1991 Parfitt was part of the WILD (Wilderness Is the Last Dream) Regional Mapping experts and wilderness advocates from 14 countries within Latin America. The guidelines reached at this conference were brought together in a Mapping Techniques Manual, published as an appendix in "Mapping Natural Ecosystems in Latin America 1993" (see Reviews). Parfitt presented the following paper at a workshop on Canadian Critical Zones, held in Montreal in September 1992.*

### Introduction

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC) was founded in 1980 by a handful of citizens concerned about the encroachment of clear-cut logging on some of British Columbia's (BC's) last pristine tracts of ancient temperate rainforest. After 100 years of increasingly intensive timber harvesting, North America's temperate rainforest was clearly imperilled. The goal of WCWC became securing the protection of the last large areas of wilderness in western Canada before the opportunity was lost.

Initially WCWC concentrated on gaining wilderness protection through valley-by-valley campaigns. Two of the first of these campaigns were mounted in the coastal forests of BC: Meares Island in Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island and Windy Bay in the South Moresby archipelago of Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands). WCWC later became instrumental in gaining wilderness protection for more and more of the Stein valley, which is the last major unlogged watershed in the lower Fraser River system, and the lower half of the Carmanah valley on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

A key component of all WCWC campaigns has been the educational publication. The first WCWC publication was its *Endangered Wilderness Calendar* which featured 12 different endangered areas, each sponsored by a different wilderness group. The calendar had a tear off form to join and support each group and assist in the campaigns to protect wild areas. Each month had a stunning photo, some copy stating the case for the area's preservation, and maps showing the area's location within Canada and, with more detail, within a region. WCWC continues to produce endangered wilderness calendars promoting specific campaigns and three are planned for 1993:

Western Canadian, Canadian and International (the last has already been published—the other two will be available late October).

The calendar set the pattern for future WCWC publications: photos, text and maps are used together to educate the reader and encourage the reader to add another voice for wilderness preservation. This pattern can be seen in other WCWC publications such as the mass produced and freely-distributed *educational reports*. These reports are often directed towards saving a natural from unsustainable industrial development. More recently, however, these publications have addressed wider issues such as forest practices in general, opportunities for public input into BC-wide parks planning processes, biodiversity, and even an inventory of remaining wild coastal watersheds. In almost all of them there is text, photos, a map, and a list of things the reader can do to help.

### A Typology of WCWC Maps

Many of the maps WCWC publishes demarcate the area for a wilderness preservation proposal. These maps range from small-scale, fuzzy boundary maps such as those found in the calendars, to more precise descriptions of areas. Three examples of more refined park proposals are: the wild side proposal set out in the WCWC book *Clayoquot Sound - On the Wild Side*; the proposal to add remaining unlogged areas adjacent to the West Coast Trail to Pacific Rim National Park; and the wilderness reserve proposal for the Koeys River Watershed. Often these proposals reflect WCWC's concern for the viability of existing protected areas in BC and elsewhere in Canada. Most existing parks were designated for scenic reasons rather than biological ones, while others have been trimmed down to accommodate timber, mining or, in-



creasingly, tourism and recreation developments. Parks often need expansion or wilderness-oriented management plans if they are to meet the goals of conservation over the long term.

One of the best known maps produced by the environment movement in BC is *BC's Endangered Wilderness*, compiled by the Valhalla society of New Denver, BC. The second edition of this map was published early this year, and it shows all of BC's existing protected areas and most of the areas proposed for protection. A small inset map shows the relationship of these proposed protected areas to BC's total commercial forest area, illustrated the relatively small amount of forests conservationists are asking to be set aside. WCWC was an important consultant in the preparation of both editions.

While the Valhalla Society's compilation of wilderness proposals is an important map, it does not actually identify all of BC's remaining wild areas. WCWC published a map this spring of remaining undeveloped primary watersheds over 5,000 ha. in the Coastal Temperate Rainforest zone of BC in an educational report entitled *BC's Temperate Rainforest: A Global Heritage in Peril*. The research for this map was done by forest consultant Keith Moore for Earthlife Canada/Ecotrust and Conservation International. Along similar lines, The Sierra Club of Western Canada and the Wilderness Society of the US have prepared a map of remaining ancient forests on Vancouver Island using geographical information systems and satellite images, which has been published in an interim report entitled *Ancient Rainforests at Risk*.

Other maps show the relationship between claimed aboriginal title and park proposals. WCWC has often worked together with native people, and we recognize the need to address aboriginal title as well as wilderness preservation. The pre-contact lifestyles of the First Nations people are considered by WCWC to be one of the finest models of sustainable community development. WCWC also supported the mapping of trees which have been culturally modified by indigenous people in the Stein valley.

Another important kind of map that WCWC has produced is the trail map. While many people can be convinced of the need to protect wilderness through facts, figures and photographs, many more become convinced through direct encounters with the areas we are trying to save. Following this logic, WCWC has built trails into Carmanah Valley, where the tallest tree in Canada grows, on Meares Island and along the length of the Stein River. We have published trail maps for the Carmanah and neighbouring Walbran valley, and two editions of Randy Stoltmann's *Hiking Guide to the Big Trees of Southwestern BC*.

In an attempt to enter the computer and video game era, WCWC worked with Wondertree Learning Center to produce a HyperCard learning game about the Carmanah. A map is used in the stacks to locate the activities of the game.

Since WCWC is dedicated to wilderness conservation, most of the maps focus on remaining natural areas, where ecosystem structures and functions are largely intact. These maps are the opposite of critical zone maps where disturbed and degenerated ecosystems are highlighted. Often WCWC plays off this positive / negative duality by placing a photo of a clear-cut beside a photo of an ancient forest, or by comparing environmental problems resulting from clear-cutting and intensive silviculture with the benefits to society offered by real forests. Recently WCWC published a map which shows remaining ancient forest cover on Vancouver Island (derived from interpretation of satellite images done by the Wilderness Society of the US) with an overlay of cutblocks and new roads proposed in existing five-year forest management plans. The report which accompanies this map shows that nearly 2/3 of existing intact watersheds and sub-watershed units will be impacted by 1996, substantiating the environment movement's claim that the forest industry is rushing to eliminate conservation values and conservation options.

### WCWC Recommendations for Critical Zone Mapping

A critical zone map of BC must show where forests are being harvested non-sustainably. Many factors must be considered here including: rate of harvest and rotation length, degree of soil disturbance, impact on biological diversity (especially, but not only, important economic resources such as salmon), impact on community water supply and scenic values, and the external effects of mill pollution. The map must also show remaining ancient forests, for these are needed as sources of genetic resources which may be needed to sustain future forests, as sources of spiritual and recreational renewal, and as refuge for species that can not live with human development.

WCWC's position has always been that all of BC's ancient forest is in a critical state. It has been cut at an unsustainable level since at least the 1950's and now the consequences are clear. Mills are closing or laying off workers across the province, often spelling economic disaster for single industry communities. Even communities far away from the mills are impacted as the companies are forced to go further and further for logs. This is the case in Tofino in Clayoquot Sound, for instance, where a fledgling tourism industry is threatened by

logging which primarily supports the communities of Ucluelet and Port Alberni. Scenic values and drinking water quality decrease substantially as community watersheds are cut, and many salmon spawning grounds have been destroyed. The few remaining large contiguous blocks of ancient forest are increasingly becoming fragmented, steadily reducing the capability of the ecosystem to support sufficient biological diversity. Wood processing adds to the problem by releasing pollutants into the air and water: dioxin pollution from mills has already resulted in the closing of fishing grounds in several areas in BC, while acid precipitation is suspected of slowing forest growth.

Old-growth forests, and other natural ecosystems, provide many goods and services, not all of which are considered by current economic reckoning. The strategic importance of these areas has been supported by the Biodiversity Convention (especially in the Preamble and in Article 8 on in-situ conservation) signed by Canada and other nations at UNCED this year. For all of these reasons, WCWC continues to map natural areas, and advocates including them in the rubric of the critical zone map.

### WILD

In late 1989, WCWC formally founded its international campaign, WILD (for Wilderness Is the Last Dream). The goal of WILD is to map and save Earth's remaining wilderness. The project was launched in 1990 with a huge questionnaire mail-out to research institutions, environmental organizations, indigenous groups, and contacts worldwide. It then evolved through a global conference in Hawaii the same year and a regional conference in Brazil in 1991, and is now at the point where the first set of ten WILD maps is ready to be published.

The framework for the methodology was laid out in the first conference, and refined and set down on paper in time for the second conference. WILD is mapping five themes: biogeography, natural areas, protected areas, traditional communities and threats to natural areas. Together, these themes encompass most of the strategically important geographical information for conservation purposes. Each country is represented by a country coordinator who is responsible for gathering, compiling and verifying thematic maps and for distributing publications. The country coordinators as a group determine overall strategy with the executive.

Within the theme of threats, critical areas have been briefly discussed. WILD has defined critical areas as those areas where endangered species or endangered

ecosystems are located. These areas must be a priority for conservation. Other priority areas include rare natural areas which are threatened by development, and traditional communities living sustainably in threatened natural areas. The maps themselves are a tool for determining conservation strategies through overlay analysis and synthesis as well as for illustrating conservation options and development issues.

The emphasis on mapping and mapping applications has lead WILD to the development of a geographical information system (GIS). Currently WILD is involved in exploratory work using data sets of BC, and nearly completed the digitization of their first map. WILD's major limitation is economic: unable to find funding for hardware, they have had to rely on access to university computer labs. WILD has, however, received a software donation, and trained several volunteers. The Sierra Club of Western Canada, and the BC chapter of WWF's Endangered Spaces campaign (Earthlife Canada) are developing a GIS capability as well.

The conservation movement in BC is clearly moving towards more and better mapping, and WCWC and WILD will continue to participate in this development.

### Selected Bibliography

**1. Recent Educational Reports.** WCWC has produced over 55 educational reports since 1980. This is only a sampling of some of the more recent reports and the maps they include:

*British Columbia's Temperate Rainforest: A Global Heritage in Peril.* WCWC - WILD Educational Report, Vol. 11 No 1, Winter 1992.

Maps:

- Global distribution of Coastal Temperate Rainforests
- Major Ecoregion subdivisions of BC
- Undeveloped primary watersheds over 5,000 ha and Ecoregions in coastal BC.
- Indian Comprehensive claims in coastal BC

*The West Coast Trail Rainforest: It's Time to Save What's Left!* WCWC Educational Report, Vol. 11 No. 4, Spring 1992.

Maps:

- The rapidly vanishing forests of southern Vancouver Island
- The West Coast Trail Rainforest
- The Logging plans

*Save our Boreal Forests - The Mystery and the Heritage.* WCWC Educational Report, Vol. 11 No. 7, Fall 1992.

Maps:

- Map of Destruction



*Lower Mainland's Backyard Wilderness.* WCWC Educational Report, Vol. 11 No. 8, Summer/Fall 1992.

Maps: • Proposed Pinecone Lake/Burke Mountain Park

*Wild and Beautiful Clayoquot Sound.* WCWC Educational Report, Vol. 11 No. 9, Summer/Fall 1992.

Maps: • Clayoquot Sound study area (satellite image with overlay)

## 2. Recent Reports and Submissions

Little, R. W. *Koeye River Watershed Wilderness Reserve Proposal.* WCWC and the Sierra Club of Canada. April 1991.

Maps: • Koeye watershed location  
• Koeye watershed

Webb, C. *The Status of Vancouver Island's Threatened Old Growth Forests.* WCWC 1992.

Maps: • Remaining unprotected wilderness areas on Vancouver Island  
• Privately owned timber tenures on Vancouver Island

Stoltmann, R. *The West Coast Trail Rainforest.* WCWC 1992.

Maps: • The Bamfield-Nitinat Recreation Reserve (1923)  
• Vancouver Island protected areas  
• Existing park boundary, Pacific National Park Reserve, West Coast Trail Unit  
• Optimum park boundary based on watershed boundaries  
• Proposed boundary expansion, Pacific National Park Reserve - West Coast Trail Unit

## 3. Books

Dorst, A. and C. Young. *Clayoquot - on the Wild Side.* WCWC 1990.

Davis, W. and T. Henley. *Penan - Voice for the Borneo Rainforest.* WCWC-WILD 1990.

Jolicœur, G., I. Parfitt, A. Carr, R. Sydneysmith. *Proceedings of the WILD Regional Mapping Conference.* WCWC-WILD 1991.

Stoltmann, R. *Hiking Guide to the Big Trees of Southwestern BC.* WCWC Second Edition 1991.

## 4. Computer Games

*Carmanah Valley.* Wondertree 1990.

## 5. Trail Maps

*Walbran Road Access and Recreation Guide.* WCWC 1992.

*Carmanah Road Access and Recreation Guide.* WCWC 1990.

## 6. Publications by Other Groups

*Coastal Temperate Rain Forests: Ecological Characteristics, Status and Distribution Worldwide.* Ecotrust/Conservation International occasional paper series no.1. June 1992.

*BC's Endangered Wilderness.* The Valhalla Society. Second Edition, January, 1992.

*Ancient Rainforests at Risk: An Interim Report by the Vancouver Island Mapping Project.* The Sierra Club of Western Canada and the Wilderness Society of the U.S. December 16, 1991.

Moore, K. *Coastal Watersheds: An Inventory of Watersheds in the Coastal Temperate Forests of BC.* Earthlife Canada Foundation and Ecotrust/Conservation International. 1991.

## 1995 ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

May 9- 13, 1995

University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, B.C.

*to be held jointly with  
Western Association of Map Libraries*

## RESOURCE SHARING PROJECTS OF THE OCUL MAP GROUP

Cathy Moulder

Lloyd Reeds Map Library/Urban Documentation Centre  
McMaster University

*The following is a speech prepared for delivery to the Collections Development Interest Group at the Annual Conference of the Canadian Library Association, Hamilton, Ontario, Saturday June 19, 1993.*

I'm very pleased to have been delegated to describe some of the resource sharing projects of the OCUL Map Group to you today. My colleagues are quite a dynamic group of characters, with some interesting accomplishments to their credit, and it's a pleasure to be able to blow their trumpet.

First, I should explain that OCUL is the Ontario Council of University Libraries, which is comprised of the chief librarians from all the college and university libraries across the province. The Map Group is a subsection of OCUL, made up of 14 map librarians from those universities which have a map collection. Some of us work for the university libraries and some work for the Departments of Geography, depending on how the map collection is administered. The Map Group meets formally twice a year, but is also an active alliance between meetings.

The purpose of the Group is to share expertise and resources, and the nature of map librarianship itself makes this type of network particularly important to us. Most universities have a very limited number of staff in their map libraries, usually one librarian with one or two support staff and some student help. The map collections are often physically isolated from the main stream of the academic library, for two kinds of reasons. Firstly, the map collections almost always started out in the Departments of Geography, and many still retain physical proximity to that user group. And secondly, the floor loading required to house a map collection in steel cabinets is much higher than in normal stacks areas, so the map collection often has to be relegated to the library basement or some other non-central area where the floor will bear the weight. Perhaps the most important reason why our support group is so important and essential to us is that visual information is different from anything else in the

overwhelmingly text-based world of the academic library. Visual information is processed differently by human beings, and graphical literacy involves quite a separate set of skills from normal text literacy. Map librarianship requires all of the normal reference skills, but also an additional array of visual and interpretation skills, and because the materials are fragile and unwieldy, some extra care requirements as well. We map librarians tend

to think of ourselves as special librarians first, working inside the academic library world. Our professional support, and certainly our subject specialty networks, come mostly from external colleagues.

So that's a thumbnail sketch of map librarianship for the purpose of explaining why the OCUL Map Group is such an important forum for us. I could go on and on with some enthusiasm about the challenges of map librarianship. But what I'd like to concentrate on here are some of the projects in which the Map Group has been involved, for our mutual benefit.

One of our longest running projects is the Duplicates Exchange Program. The basic tenet of this project is that none of the Map Group members ever throws anything away! Instead we put all our duplicates and superseded editions and unwanted stuff into huge oversize pizza boxes, and we send them to each other. The recipient removes anything they need, adds what they want to the box and circulates the box on to the next name on the routing form. The boxes are moved between universities using the Inter-University Transit System, so there are no postage costs involved. The Transit will take any size of box as long as it weighs less than 20 pounds—usually the boxes we use are 3 feet by 4 feet by 3 inches.

As you can imagine this project is the butt of a lot of jokes.

*"The issue of cooperative collection development is always simmering for the Map Group, because we are very conscious that we, as academic libraries, are playing a major role in the preservation of our national cartographic information resources, by default rather than deliberately by choice."*



When describing it to our supervisors, it is formally referred to as the OCUL Map Group Duplicates Exchange Program. In less rarefied circles, it's called TT for "Travelling Trash". But in spite of all the jokes, it works as a very effective method of sharing what we have with each other. I almost always find a few things in every box that are worthwhile. And sometimes material that is virtually unused in another collection will be the sheets that are most heavily used or missing in mine, like the Hamilton area maps. Sometimes we can fill a gap in a series with something long out of print or not available in any other way. So in spite of the nuisance of handling the oversize boxes and having to sift through a lot of stuff we don't need, we continue to practice this form of resource sharing.

Quite recently, the logistics of the Duplicates Exchange Program also served us well in a special distribution of foreign topographic maps from Concordia University. Concordia decided to discard thousands of older foreign maps, and the two Map Group members in Ottawa managed to intervene on our behalf and salvage some of these. Most of the maps were out of print, and complete sets are very rare. Because we had an efficient exchange program already in place, we were able to circulate the Concordia maps very quickly. We specifically targeted the boxes in this case to universities with research interests in specific countries. We filled a number of holes in our foreign collection with this material, and some of what McMaster kept

is quite rare, for example maps of Syria and the Levant. I should add that most map libraries keep all older editions of topographic maps, if they have the space, as a record of change over time. So an older series in detail

is often as valuable to us as a newer series. In my opinion, this Concordia exchange project enabled me to fill some otherwise impossible holes and add some unique materials, albeit not critical collection development priorities, at no cost and minimum effort. Every Map Group member contributed by sorting 2 or 3 boxes each, and forwarding the materials based on geographical areas of interest.

Foreign topographic maps have been the subject of another very important Map Group project—the Foreign Topographic Inventory. A topographic map is one which shows physical and cultural features in great detail, and generally every country adopts one or two different scales of topographic mapping to produce as their national cartography. This type of mapping is the basic research tool for all types of geographical study, and

comprises the majority of sheets in an academic map library. As a cooperative project, the Map Group conducted a thorough inventory of all the foreign topographic mapping held in our collections. The end product is a manual which is quite unique, in that it presents our holdings inventory visually. Which is of course the right and proper manner of expressing information most efficiently, as any map librarian will tell you!

Barbara Farrell at the University of Ottawa is the creator of this final product (using Macintosh, CricketDraw, and SuperPaint software).



Figure 1: Foreign Topographic Map Inventory, example of an index map.

The world is divided into 25 divisions based on index maps like this one (Figure 1). For each division, there are four sets of graphs listing the individual countries. There is one page, one graph, for each of the three

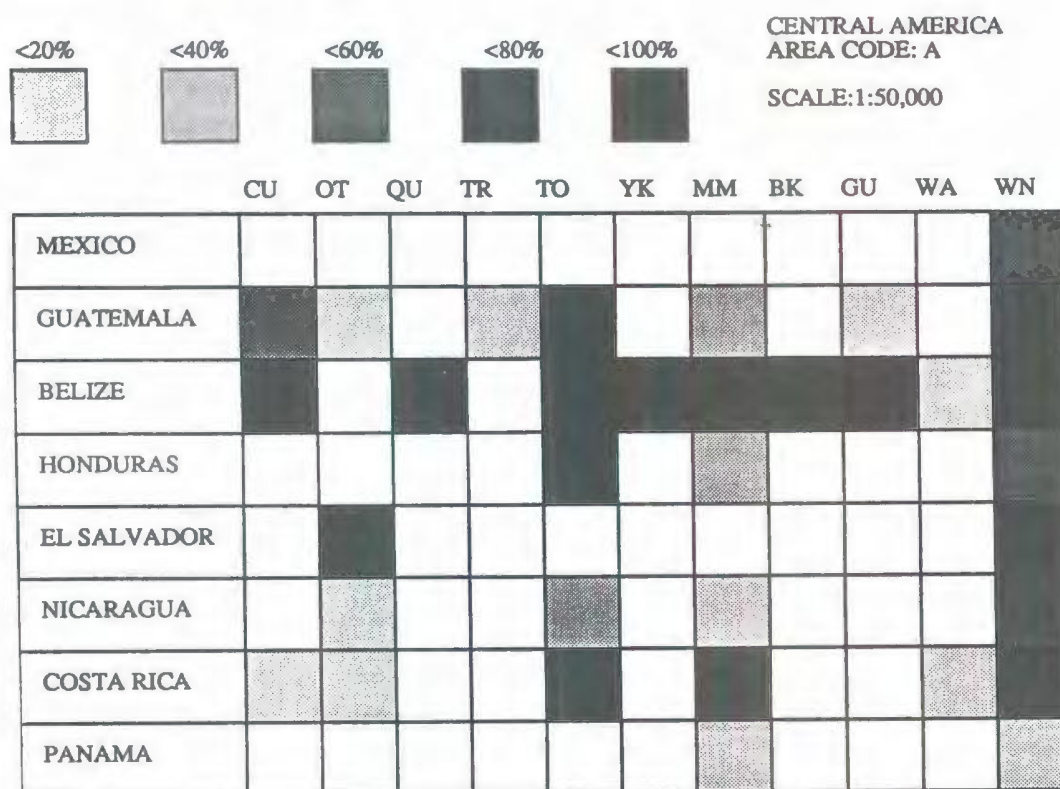


Figure 2: Example of an inventory graph.

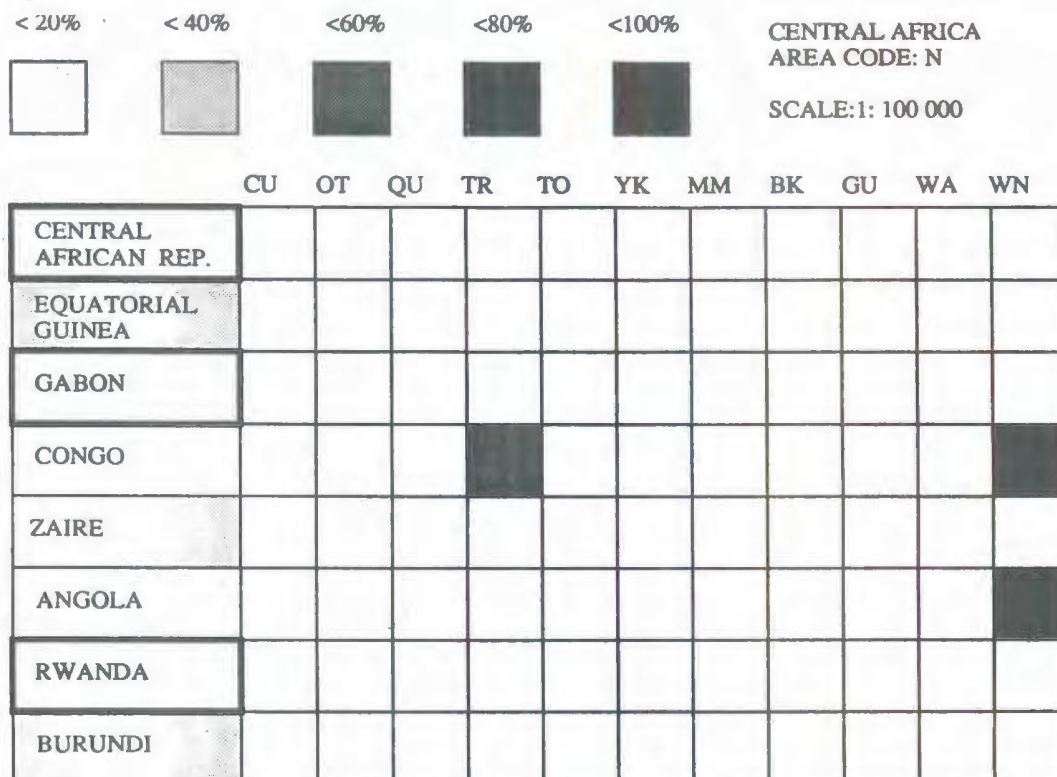


Figure 3: Shading behind the country name indicates no holdings or no information; black box indicates no mapping at this scale.



most frequently used map scales, and then a fourth catchall page for any other series.

(Figure 2 shows our holdings of maps for Division A, Central American countries, at 1:50,000 scale. The university names are abbreviated along the top line—CU stands for Carleton, MM is McMaster.

The density of shading in each cell represents the completeness of map holdings. For example, the shading in this box indicates that University of Ottawa has fewer than 20% of the maps in the Guatemala 1:50,000 series. Carleton has 60%. Toronto and Western have 100% of this series. There are a couple of other refinements in the graphic presentation (Figure 3). A black box around the country name indicates that as far as we can determine there is no mapping at this scale. Shading behind the name indicates that no Map Group member has any maps in this series, or that we are unable to obtain any details on the series.

The interlibrary loan implications of this project are probably immediately obvious to you—we can see at a very quick glance which of our colleagues have significant holdings of any given country and scale. In the same way, academic library holdings are usually directly related to areas of research strength, so these charts also allow us to make some assumptions about other supporting research information that may be available. We use the inventory charts to refer library users to another university map library which has greater research strength in an area when necessary. We also use them to some extent for collection development decisions. For example, if Brock has full coverage of Gambia and we receive a request for some sheets which we know are of temporary, rather than long-term, teaching or research value to us, then we will choose to ILL the sheets from Brock rather than to purchase. If a map series is needed for teaching or long-term research use, then we will attempt to buy it no matter who else may have coverage. If I'm withdrawing a map series or a partial series as part of my own collection development efforts, I will definitely offer it to the other universities who need it most to complete their coverage.

This raises the interesting question of cooperative collection development or rationalization, which would seem to be the next logical step to the type of cooperative inventory project I am describing here. Do we go that one next step and formally agree to collect together or to divide our collection responsibilities in some ways? And the answer is... yes and no. In some things, each university

has a clear mandate to collect, and there is very little duplication. For example, with local area mapping, each map library is assumed to be the most active and complete for their own area. McMaster collects Hamilton and Wentworth County maps, both local and historical, and also local air photos, fire insurance plans, city directories and any other types of geographical information for the local area. Western collects the City of London and Middlesex County, and so on. We tend not to overlap too much in these collection areas. There are other very important basic map series like the Canadian topographic maps where every university map library must collect the same full coverage. It's not possible to maintain an academic level map collection without these core maps, which are of course duplicated at every university.

In one instance, we did formally divide the province of Ontario into sections for the convenience of the Ministry of Natural Resources, who only wanted to supply one full deposit set of Ontario Base Maps. Every university agreed to hold the paper sheets for a certain region (usually their local area) and to interlibrary loan these on request. Any library needing paper cover of research areas outside their deposit area had to buy them. As far as McMaster was concerned, this division worked very well—our local maps are the ones that are most heavily used in this particular series. We bought maybe a hundred more to extend over adjacent areas of interest and ended up only having to store four drawers full of Ontario Base Maps—a big saving in both money and space.

*"Do we go that one next step and formally agree to collect together or to divide our collection responsibilities in some way?"*

The issue of cooperative collection development is always simmering for the Map Group, because we are very conscious that we, as academic libraries, are playing a major role in the preservation of our national cartographic information resources, by default rather than deliberately by choice. Collection of Canadian federal and national maps, both historic and modern, is the mandate of the National Archives of Canada. The National Library is not involved at all, nor are the copyright deposit laws on maps enforced in the same way as with books to ensure a complete national collection. Provincial government maps are the responsibility of the various provincial archives. But there are large gray areas in terms of map production—for example commercially published maps and foreign topographic maps—where there is no one in Canada officially responsible for maintaining a national collection. The university map libraries have stepped in to protect the map resources we have in Canada, and we tend to take more responsibility than

our written collection development policies dictate for the retention of maps "for the greater common good". Projects like the Foreign Topographic Inventory are very important to us in allowing us to redistribute withdrawn materials to the university which stands the greatest chance of maintaining a complete set. We are very conscious of attempting to create complete sets and of retaining at least one full set of every foreign topo series somewhere in Canada.

But ... we never quite get to the point of full formal rationalization. And I think there are probably quite a number of reasons for this. The collection development mandate of every academic map library is quite clear—support the **RESEARCH** and **TEACHING** activities of your own university. Nobody can give up what they have, if it is a core part of that institution's research collection. And with very limited staff and time and space and cash, nobody can really take on much more—just meeting the present and future information needs is challenge enough. Also, because of the nature of visual information, we can often solve our research problems by using maps of different scales, or atlases, or by interlibrary loan, which is very cooperative between most of the Map Group libraries. So we are almost always able to come up with some information for a library user, from the depths of our own individual or collective resources. And we have never quite reached the position where rationalization must be faced or forced on us.

Quite recently we talked about a central storage depot for one full set of superseded Canadian topographic maps—which would allow everybody ILL access when it was needed, and free up a lot of storage space all over the province if everybody could get rid of their own holdings. And the problems we couldn't surmount were space and cost. A full set of the maps we are talking about storing would fill about 20 map cabinets. A map cabinet requires 24 square feet of floor space and piled 2 high the cabinets weigh about 1,500 pounds. A map cabinet is worth around \$800, and nobody ever has any spares. So any cooperative storage arrangement in one location would require a minimum of 250 square feet of heavy load bearing floor space and \$16,000 worth of furniture, even before we get into considerations of staff time for maintenance and ILL. You can see why a cooperative collection effort of this type always seems to prove unrealistic.

So for the time being, the Map Group is concentrating our cooperative impulses towards resource sharing projects rather than coordinated collection development. Another thing that we have been quite effective at is convincing government agencies to effect deposit agreements with the universities and to produce microfiche sets of many maps for long-term archival preservation. Quite recently the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources reviewed their policy for distributing digital spatial data at our suggestion—they were unaware that some of the data files they had distributed for educational use had gone to undergraduate students with very temporary research interests, rather than to the libraries for the long-term benefit of the universities. A project with the Ontario Geological Survey resulted in the replacement of over 3,000 paper maps (which is about 15 drawers full in every map library) by a shoebox-sized set of microfiche. As well, we have cooperated on a union list of fire insurance plans this year, which includes our own holdings as well as a number of other major collections in this province, such as the Archives of Ontario. This is very timely for us all, as we are faced by a rapidly increasing demand for fire insurance plans and air photos from consultants doing property inventories under the Environmental Assessment Act. This inventory will allow us all to make our services to these users more efficient. We've also had a lot of success at bulk ordering of preservation supplies, like edging tape and archival folders.

This is really only a small cross section of the types of resource sharing the Map Group has been able to accomplish. I would suggest that the reasons for the great dynamics within this group are numerous. Good communication is one key. We are fortunate that electronic mail is available in all our institutions, and we use it constantly to share information, ask reference questions or seek out sources for interlibrary loan. The Inter-University Transit System makes transport of duplicates boxes and interlibrary loans very quick, convenient and affordable. But probably most important are the individual members themselves. All of my colleagues in the OCUL Map Group are experienced and self-sufficient special librarians. Each one has individual strengths to contribute, and a strong commitment to cooperation, as the best means of strengthening ourselves and of serving our users and our institutions.



## ACMLA 1994 CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 7 - 11

University of Guelph, Ontario

(TENTATIVE)

### Tuesday, June 7

8:30 - 5:00

Registration

9:00 - 5:00

**Pre-Conference Workshop: Introduction to Internet Map Sources**, Colleen Beard, *Map Librarian* and Professor Alun Hughes, *Brock University*

Map Redistribution  
Committee Meetings

6:30 - 8:30 Ice Breaker Reception

### Wednesday, June 8

8:45 - 9:00

Opening Remarks:  
John Black, *Head Librarian, University of Guelph*  
Cathy Moulder, *ACMLA President*

9:00 - 11:30

**Public Access to Cartographic Information: Government Perspectives—Panel Discussion**  
Department of Natural Resources Canada; Farle Price, *Assistant Director, Marketing*  
Statistics Canada; Ernie Boyko, *Director, Census Operations Division*  
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; Stan Mathewson, *Manager, Information Access*

11:30 - 1:00 Lunch

1:00 - 3:30

#### Historical Mapping Session

- I. "The Deep Hollow, the White Oak Tree and the Split Rock: the Early Surveys of Niagara", Alun Hughes, *Dept. of Geography, Brock University*.
- II. "[Industrial activities in the Guelph area]", Dr. Bloomfield, *Dept. of Geography, University of Guelph*.

2:15 - 2:45 Break

III. "[Historical Atlas of Canada database]", Byron Moldofsky, *Manager Cartography Lab, University of Toronto*.

IV. "Fortification Surveys Series of 1867", Alan Rainville, *Archivist, Visual and Sound Archives, National Archives of Canada*

4:00 - 5:30

Slo-pitch baseball game

5:30 ? BBQ at the Moulders

### Thursday, June 9

8:45 - 10:30

#### Education and Training: Geo-Referenced Data

- I. ARI Canadian GIS Literacy Project:  
John Black, *President, ARI*,  
Prue Adler, *Assistant Executive Director for Federal Relations and Information Policy, ARI*.
- II. Bob Maher, *Education and Training, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources*.

10:30 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 12:45

#### Demonstrations/Presentations of Electronic Products

- I. Natural Resources Canada: Dan McKay, *SMRSS Products and Services Division*
- II. Statistics Canada, Kevin Hexhaug, *Assistant Manager, Electronic Data Products and Services*.
- III. Laser Disk Technology—a Tool for Collections Management at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection, Kathryn Rumbold, *Registrar, Cape Dorset Collection, McMichael Canadian Art Collection, Kleinburg, Ontario*

12:45 - 2:00 Lunch

2:00 - 4:00

**Group Discussion Session: New Initiatives in Map Collections**

1. Promoting and marketing our products and services.
2. Coping with shrinking budgets.
3. Future job requirements for the map curator.
4. Integrating digital products in map collections.

4:00 - 6:00

**Vendor Fair:** demonstrations and displays of cartographic products.

**Friday, June 10**

9:00 - 12:00

28th ACMLA Annual General Meeting

12:00 - 12:30

Annual Report of the Visual and Sound Archives Division, Betty Kidd, *Director, Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada.*

12:30 - 2:00 Lunch

2:00 - 4:30

**Tours of Government Agencies: GIS Initiatives**

- I. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Bob Van den Broek, *Program Manager, GIS.*
- II. City of Guelph, Pam Ross, *Manager, GIS.*

6:00 - **Banquet**, College Inn  
Door prizes  
Line dancing

**Saturday, June 11**

9:00 - 5:00 **Field Trip**

Elmira countryside tour, including visits to a Mennonite homestead, buggy factory and farmer's market.

Visits to several points of interest along the Niagara Escarpment, including Elora Gorge, Crawford Lake and Rattlesnake Point.

\*\*\*\*\*

For more information, contact:

Flora Francis, tel: (519) 824-4120 ext.3150;  
fax: (519) 824-6931;  
email: ffrancis@cosy.uoguelph.ca

**ACMLA OBJECTIVES**

During ACMLA's Annual General Meeting in Calgary in June 1992 members of the association indicated that it was time the association's objectives were reviewed. At its next meeting, on October 30, 1992, the Board studied these objectives and concluded that they were still relevant and useful although some minor modifications were necessary. These revised objectives along with a request for comments and suggestions were then published in the December 1992 issue of the *ACMLA Bulletin*. The Board collected a number of very useful responses and again took the matter to the members at the AGM, this time in St. John's; the Board recommended that the association should strike a task group to revise the objectives once again and to incorporate as appropriate the suggestions made by the membership. This task group, whose members are Colleen Beard and Richard Pinnell, has now completed its work and is ready to report to the members of the association. The objectives which the task group and the Board would like to propose are the ones following. These revised objectives will be formally presented for approval during the AGM in Guelph but the task group would be grateful for comments before then.

1. **Education:** to engage in activities which further the Canadian public's awareness, use, and understanding of cartographic materials.
2. **Advocacy:** to represent and promote the collective interests of Canadian cartographic users by establishing contacts with government agencies and striving to influence policy decisions.
3. **Communication:** to create and maintain an active communication network for the exchange of information among members and the cartographic community.
4. **Professional Development:** to support the professional development of its members through such means as meetings, workshops, and publications.

Richard Pinnell  
Past President, ACMLA  
March 28, 1994



## ON-LINE INDEX TO THE BULLETIN AND PROCEEDINGS

Frances Woodward

The index to the ACMLA Bulletin and *Proceedings* is being compiled on the UBC (University of British Columbia) Library mainframe, and will be updated and maintained there. The UBC Library catalogue is available in many other libraries on INTERNET. The address is: TELNET LIBRARY.UBC.CA. This should give you the UBCLIB Welcome screen. You can then use the menu mode or the command mode.

### MENU MODE

At the Welcome screen, select either **LIB** or **ADD**. The latter will give you several files to choose from including **BIB**, which is the one you want. Although it is not one of the options listed under **LIB** you may arbitrarily select **BIB** from that screen. The **BIB** menu will list various collections from which you can choose, or you can opt to search all the collections at once. You may choose to search only the ACMLA (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Index). From this point you should follow the menu prompts.

### COMMAND MODE

If you want to use the command mode, enter **COM** at the Welcome screen. Then enter **bib** for the Bibliography File, then **ALL**. If you want to restrict your search to the ACMLA Index, enter **set view=coll=acmla**. For a list of all the commands, enter **sho com**. You can search names, titles, subjects, words or combinations of these in boolean searches. If you wish, you can browse your subject, etc. in the full Bibliography file, and then limit the Result by collection, using the Result number, e.g. **RE=4** and **coll=acmla**.

### BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews have general subject headings, e.g. **ATLASES - REVIEWS**; **BOOK- REVIEWS**; **COMPUTER SOFTWARE - REVIEWS**; **MAPS - REVIEWS**; **MICROFORMS - REVIEWS**; **DIRECTORIES - REVIEWS**. Also they can be searched by author, title of the item being reviewed, name of reviewer, or keyword.

### SUBJECT AUTHORITY LIST

A working subject authority list has been prepared, which covers the ten-year index and the new WAML index as well as this new ACMLA index. Anyone who wants a copy of this list may have it for the cost of photocopying. However, it is a working list, which may not be complete, and is constantly changing.

### COMMENTS

Please let me know if you have any comments, suggestions or problems with these instructions, or with the index on line. My address is: (e-mail) [franwood@unixg.ubc.ca](mailto:franwood@unixg.ubc.ca); (telephone) 604-822-2521; (fax) 604-822-9587

**NB.** The index may not be up-to-date until later in the year, as UBC Library Systems are still in transition from one mainframe computer to another. We hope to be entering records for the Bibliography File on the new system this summer.

### Other guides available for UBC Library:

- Guide to Remote Access
- Guide to UBCLIB (Online catalogue)
- Guide to Additional Files
- How to Use Command Mode
- Reference Guide to Command Mode

*Profile of a Map Collection...*

## SERGE A. SAUER MAP LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Cheryl Woods

In addition to the typical maps you would expect to find in a map library — road maps, topographic maps, general maps of various countries — the Serge A. Sauer Map Library at the University of Western Ontario has a few collections of special note. Within this group of “treasures” are: Fire Insurance plans for over 380 different Canadian cities; U.S. Soil Surveys for about 1700 counties in various states; almost 1000 current foreign urban plans; 5200 nautical charts for numerous areas of the world; a “time series” of Canadian maps; and all BA, BSc, MA, MSc and PhD theses of the Department of Geography. However, the largest collection of special material is the Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre which was developed between 1983 and 1985. This project was financed by a grant from the University of Western Ontario Academic Development Fund and has become an integral part of the Map Library.

The Centre is founded on an extensive cartographic collection, consisting of maps, atlases and air photographs, relevant to the Great Lakes basin. Original charts (1815-1825) by Henry Bayfield and published by the British Admiralty were purchased, as well as facsimile reproductions and photographic copies. Additional charts published by British Admiralty (1866-1904), NOAA (1915-present), U.S. Corps of Engineers (1850-1950), and Canadian Hydrographic Service (1912-present) provide substantial coverage of the Great Lakes basin. This is particularly useful for tracing changes to physical features over time (e.g. Pelee Point and Long Point, Ontario), harbour development, and shoreline variations. Some charted areas have eight or more editions that a researcher may consult.

Other map series include: *Shoreline Inventory*; *Great Lakes Flood and Erosion Prone Areas*; *Petroleum Resources*; *Oil and Gas Exploration Licences and Drilling Sites*; *Shore Property Erosion Stations*; *Ontario Land Inventory*, and *Hazard Lands*. The *Petroleum Resources* maps 1:30,000 indicate locations and status of oil and gas wells on land and under water; producing, abandoned, pool boundaries, etc. Government reports that used maps of the Great Lakes basin are also in this collection. Parts of northern Ontario during 1853-56 are covered in one document entitled *...Lakes and Rivers between Lake Huron and the River Ottawa*. Another report, *Proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal*, published in 1907, contains detailed engineering maps of the area.

A limited number of air photos were purchased to cover the shoreline from Collingwood on Georgian Bay, north around the Bruce Peninsula, and then south along Lake Huron to Sarnia. There is also coverage from Sombra on the St. Clair River south, and just east of Port Dover on Lake Erie. The depth of coverage inland is determined by topography and other factors.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the significance of the Great Lakes region. The purpose of the Great Lakes Cartographic Resource Centre is to pull together cartographic material from Canadian and U.S. institutions, academic and governmental, which focus on the Great Lakes. As a result, a course has been developed in the Geography Department entitled “Ontario and the Great Lakes”, and there has been a substantial increase in interest from visiting researchers from outside the university community.

For more information about the collection, Cheryl can be reached by e-mail: [cawoods@uwo.ca](mailto:cawoods@uwo.ca); tel: (519) 661-3424; or fax: (519) 661-3750.



## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Bruce Robin

*Arctic and Antarctic Sea Ice 1978-1987: Satellite Passive-Microwave Observations and Analysis.* Per Gloersen, et al. Washington, D.C.: NASA, 1993.

*Atlante stradale e turistico d'Italia.* Milan: [s.n.], 1993. 207 p. ISBN 88-365-0549-X.

*Atlas de l'évolution démographique des municipalités locales et des municipalités régionales de comté du Québec de 1951 à 1991.* Bernard Vachon, et al. Sainte-Foy: Union des municipalités régionales et des municipalités locales du Québec, 1993. 244 p. \$50.

*Atlas de la Révolution française. 7. Médecine et santé.* Jean-Pierre Goubert, et al. Paris: Editions de l'Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, 1993. 83 p. ISBN 2-7132-0999-4.

*Atlas de l'environnement dans le monde.* Paris: Autrement, 1993. 128 p. ISBN 2-86260-435-6.

*Atlas de la terre* [adapt. de l'anglais]. S. Brooks. Paris: Larousse, 1993. 63 p. ISBN 2-03-601265-5.

*Atlas des grands empires.* Gérard Chaliand et Jean-Pierre Rageau. Paris: Payot, 1993. 96 p. ISBN 2-228-88630-0.

*Atlas du monde, adaptation française de Atlas of the World.* Paris: Reader's Digest, 1993. \$49.95 ISBN 2-7098-0437-9.

*Atlas of Satellite Observations Related to Global Change.* R. J. Gurney. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 470 p. US \$49.95 ISBN 052143467X.

*Atlas of the World's Languages.* Christopher Moseley and R. E. Asher, eds. London: Routledge, 1994. ISBN 0-415-01925-7.

*Atlas stratégique: géopolitique des nouveaux rapports de forces dans le monde: l'après-guerre froide.* Gérard Chaliand et Jean-Pierre Rageau. Nouv. éd. rev. Paris: Complexe, 1993. 224 p. ISBN 2-87027-393-2.

*Beyond Mapping: Concepts, Algorithms, and Issues in GIS* Joseph K. Berry. 1993. US \$39.95 ISBN 1-882610-01-6.

*Boundaries of Home: Mapping for Local Empowerment.* Doug Aberly, ed. Gabriola Island: New Society Publishers, 1993. 138 p. US \$41.95 ISBN 1550922068.

*Civil War Newspaper Maps: A Cartobibliography of the Northern Daily Press.* David Bosse, ed. [S.I.]: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1993. (Bibliographies & Indexes in Military Studies; no. 5) ISBN 0-313-28705-8.

*Civil War Newspaper Maps: A Historical Atlas.* David Bosse. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993. 162 p. US \$34.95 ISBN 080184553X.

*Comment faire mentir les cartes, ou, Du mauvais usage de la géographie* [trad. de l'anglais par Denis-Armand Canal]. Mark Monmonier. Paris: Flammarion, 1993. ISBN 2-08-211557-7.

*A Concise Atlas of the Republic of Croatia & of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.* 1st ed. Zagreb: Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, 1993. 159 p. US \$41.50 ISBN 953-6036-00-2.

*The Dictionary of Human Geography.* R. J. Johnston, ed. 3rd ed. Oxford: Blackwell Reference, 1994. ISBN 0631181423.

*Dictionnaire de géopolitique.* Yves Lacoste, ed. Paris: Flammarion, 1993. 1680 p. \$125.00 ISBN 2-08-035101-X.

*L'état du monde: annuaire économique et géopolitique mondial.* éd. 1994. Montréal: Editions La Découverte, 1993. \$24.95 ISBN 2-89052-563-5.

*Flattening the Earth: Two Thousand Years of Map Projections.* John P. Snyder. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. ISBN 0-226-76746-9.

*Forma Urbis Romae: Maps of Rome and Ancient Italy.* Rodolfo Lanciano. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993. US \$70.00 ISBN 88-7097-013-2.

*From Maps to Metaphors: the Pacific World of George Vancouver.* Robin Fisher and Hugh Johnston, eds. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1993. 365 p. \$39.95 ISBN 0-7748-0470-X.

*Generalization in Digital Cartography.* Robert B. McMaster and K. Stuart Shea. Washington, D.C.: Association of American Geographers, c1992. (Resource Publications for College Geography). ISBN 8-89291-209-X.

*GIS Data Conversion Handbook.* Glenn E. Montgomery and Harold C. Schuch, 1993. US \$44.95 ISBN 0-9625063-4-6.

- Glaciotectonics and Mapping Glacial Deposits: Proceedings of the INQUA Commission on Formation and Properties of Glacial Deposits.* James S. Alber, ed. Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre, University of Regina, 1993. ISBN 0-88977-075-1.
- Le grand atlas de géographie.* Nouv. éd. rev. et corr. Paris: Encyclopædia Universalis France S.A., c1993. 484 p. ISBN 2-85229-957-7.
- Grand atlas mondial* [trad. du tchèque]. [Paris]: Gründ, 1993. 289 p. ISBN 2-7000-1199-6.
- Le grand livre du monde: dictionnaire géographique, illustré des pays, des villes et des sites.* \$49.95 ISBN 2-7098-0436-0.
- Historical Atlas of East Central Europe.* Paul Robert Magocsi. Cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Matthews. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. \$85.00 ISBN 0-8020-0607-8.
- Index to Published Reports and Maps, Mines and Minerals Division, 1891 to 1992.* [Toronto]: Ontario Geological Survey, 1993. (OGS Miscellaneous Paper 177). \$15.00.
- International GIS Sourcebook, 1993.* Fort Collins, Co.: GIS World, 1993. US \$179.95 ISBN 0-9625063-5-4.
- Inventory of World Topographic Mapping, vol. 3: Eastern Europe, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica.* R. Böhme. International Cartographic Association, 1993. 450 p. US \$240.00 ISBN 1-85861-034-6.
- Mapping It Out: Expository Cartography for the Humanities and Social Sciences.* Mark Monmonier. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. (Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing, and Publishing). ISBN 0-226-53416-2.
- Mapping Russia & Its Neighbors: The New Atlas of the Changed Geographical Face of the Former Soviet Union.* Godfrey Harris and Sergei Diakonov. Los Angeles: Americas Group, 1993. ISBN 0-935047-14-X.
- Mapping the Next Millenium: How Computer-Driven Cartography is Revolutionizing the Face of Science.* Steven S. Hall. New York: Random House, 1993. US \$16.00 ISBN 0-679-74175-5.
- Mapping the Next Millenium: The Discovery of New Geographies.* Steven S. Hall. Random House, 1992. US \$29.50 ISBN 0-394-57635-7.
- National Atlas of the United Arab Emirates.* Reading: Geoprojects, 1993. 189 p. £200.00 ISBN 0-86351-1007.
- Place-Name Changes, 1990-1991.* Adrian Room. Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1993. 296 p. US \$39.50 ISBN 0810826003.
- Practical Cartography: A Review of Current Techniques.* Gary Brannon. Waterloo: Escart Press, [1993]. 162 p. \$20.00 ISBN 0-9692383-8-X.
- Profiting from a Geographic Information System.* Gilbert H. Castle III, ed. 1993. 414 p. US \$49.95 ISBN 0-9625063-7-0.
- Rand McNally Road Atlas, 1993.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. ISBN 0-528-81072-3.
- Seismic Markers and Stratigraphic Picks in Scotian Basin wells = Marqueurs sismiques et pics stratigraphiques dans les puits de sondage du bassin Néo-Écossais.* B. C. MacLean and J. A. Wade. Dartmouth, N.S.: Atlantic Geoscience Centre, [1993]. (East Coast Basin Atlas Series = Série des atlas des bassins de la côte Est). 276 p.
- Simple Computer Imaging and Mapping.* Micha Pazner, Nancy Thies, and Roberto Chavez. GIS World ; World Bank, 1993. 152p. US \$9.95 ISBN 0-8213-2528-0.
- Societal Value of Geologic Maps.* Richard L. Bernknopf, et al. [Washington, D.C.]: United States Government Printing Office, 1993. (U.S. Geological Survey circular ;1111). 53 p.
- The State of Health Atlas.* Judith MacKay. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993. US \$21.50 ISBN 0671-79375-6.
- The State of Religion Atlas.* Joanne O'Brien. New York: Touchtone Books, 1993. 126 p. US \$16.00 ISBN 0-671-79376-4.
- Tales from the Map Room: Fact and Fiction about Maps and Their Makers.* Peter Barber and Christopher Board, eds. London: BBC Books, 1993. 192 p. £16.99 ISBN 0-563-36784-9.
- Topographic Mapping of Africa, Antarctica, and Eurasia.* Mary L. Larsgaard. (WAML Occasional Paper 14). US \$45.00. ISBN 0-939112-29-9.
- A World Conservation Atlas.* Patrick Dugan, ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993. 200 p. US \$35.00 ISBN 0-19-520942-7.
- World Facts and Maps, 1994.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. US \$9.95 ISBN 0-528-83627-7.



## NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

*The Balkans..* Scale 1:2,500,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802151 (543674) 5-93".

*Bosnia and Herzegovina.* Scale 1:1,000,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802127 (R00855) 3-93".

*Economic Development Districts, February 15, 1993: [United States].* Scale 1:12,000,000. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, 1993.

*Energy Map of the World.* 2d edition. Scale 1:35,000,000. London: The Petroleum Economist Ltd., 1993. 27.50 U.K. Distributed through Geopubs (14 Orlestor Mews, London N7 8LL, England).

*Jerusalem and Vicinity.* March 1993. Scale 1:35,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802123 (R00821) 5-93".

*The Making of Canada: Atlantic Canada..* Scale 1:2,980,000. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1993.

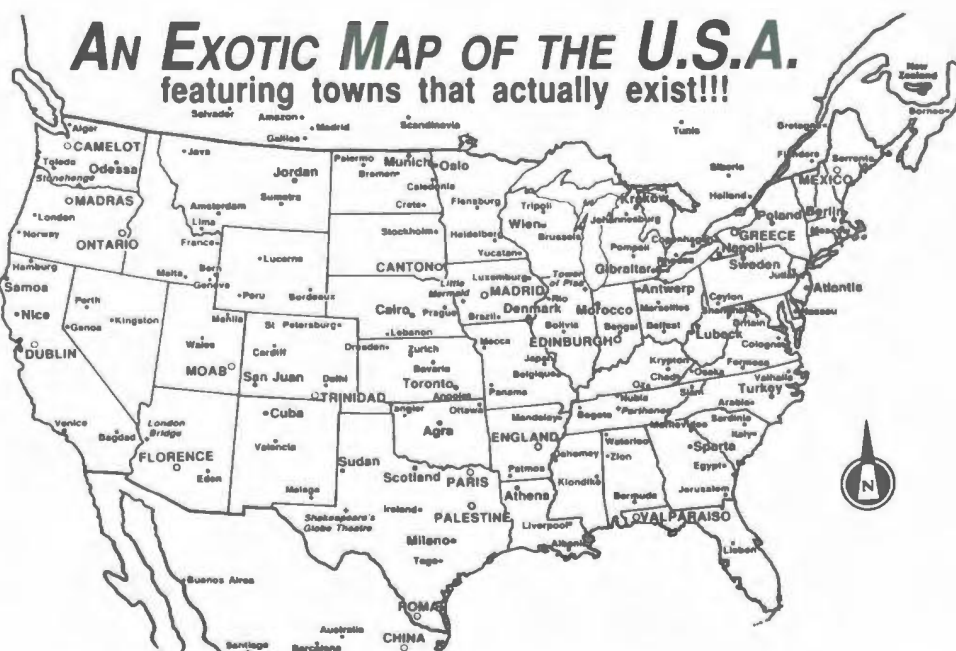
(Supplement to the National Geographic, October, 1993). *Middle East.* Scale 1:4,500,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "801719 (R000015) 9-93".

*Portfolio of Maps Extracted from "Cassino to the Alps": [Central and Northern Italy]* Scales diff. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1993. CMH pub.; 6-4-1 (maps). 16 maps.

*Serbia and Montenegro, Summary Map.* Scale 1:1,400,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802165 (R00904) 7-93".

*Les Spécials de L'ign, Pays et Villes du Monde République Centrafricaine.* Ed. 3-1980 [i.e. 1993]. Scale 1:1,500,000. Paris: Institut géographique national, 1993.

*The United States.* Scale 1:4,560,000. On verso: *Precious Resource Water.* Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1993. (Supplement to the National Geographic Special edition: Water).



## REVIEWS

Carol Marley

**THE ECONOMIST ATLAS OF THE NEW EUROPE: AN ILLUSTRATED PORTRAIT.** New York Henry Holt & Co, 1992. 288p. \$75 US ISBN 0-8050-1982-0 For Canadian orders contact: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 195 Allstate Parkway, Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R 4T8

The past decade has been a period of radical change for Europe. In the East, old political systems have collapsed, new nations have emerged, and long dormant ethnic conflicts have been re-awakened. In the West, the European Community has continued to lurch toward its grand vision of a 'united' Europe while its member states contend with harsh recessionary pressures and increasing concerns over the environmental consequences of economic growth. It is these processes of change, and the impacts that they have had on the peoples of Europe, that form the focus of this stimulating Atlas.

It is important to note from the outset that this is not an Atlas which is dominated by maps—rather it is a collection of well produced charts, tables and photographic plates arranged around a concisely written text. Indeed one might be tempted to call this a well illustrated text book rather than a bona fide Atlas. Regardless of how one chooses to classify this publication it certainly provides the most accessible and thought provoking introduction to the modern European context that this reviewer has seen in recent years. The Atlas caters primarily to first year university students and is broken into a series of thematically oriented chapters covering (in order of presentation): history, communications, business, finance, politics, international relations, war and defense, environment and people and culture. Every chapter is, in turn, broken into individual sub-sections each dealing with a specific issue. None of these sub-sections is more than 3-4 pages in length with most covering just two pages—making them ideal 'stand-alone' teaching tools. Another useful feature is that each sub-section is cross referenced with other relevant material in the Atlas. The fact that these various 'bite-sized' components have been drawn together into a relatively seamless whole is a tribute to the strong editorial standards applied throughout the book.

While each of the thematic areas are covered very effectively certain chapters do stand out. The evolving business environment of Europe is well covered with useful

overviews of the 'hi-tech', steel, energy, agri-culture and service sectors being provided. Broader issues are also touched on including the economic implications of the demise of communism and the continued move toward European monetary union. The growing competition between nations and regions in their attempts to attract foreign direct investment is also dealt with very effectively. While the environment chapter provides the obligatory material on global warming and hazardous waste generation/disposal it really comes into its own when considering the economic impacts of environmental degradation. It is particularly pleasing to find a publication of this type that goes beyond the standard siren call for more sustainable forms of development to look closely at the actual costs to society of achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental protection. Perhaps the most stimulating chapter, however, deals with the people and culture of Europe. The material presented here is eclectic in nature; touching on issues as diverse as racism, religion, family structure and consumer habits.

The Atlas concludes with an appendix-like section which provides a brief statistical profile of each European country—focussing on demographic, economic and political characteristics. While very short explanatory paragraphs are interspersed with the statistics in an attempt to add a little flesh to the numbers one might have wished for a slightly more informative commentary. In some respects it seems that this section may have been attached to the Atlas as something of an afterthought.

In summary, this Atlas represents a broad-based and relatively up-to-date reference book on a rapidly changing part of the world. Teachers in the social sciences who deal with European issues in their classes will also find this to be a very useful teaching tool with the combination of concise textual summaries and well presented graphical/tabular information providing ready made and easy to use class material. It is also pleasing to note that at its current list price the book represents excellent value for money.

Simon Milne  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Geography  
McGill University



**MAPPING NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA 1993.** Adriane Carr, Ian Parfitt and Robin Sydneysmith. Vancouver, B.C.: Western Canadian Wilderness Committee-WILD Campaign, 1993. 40p. \$10 CAN ISBN 1-895123-27-5. Obtainable from: WCWC-WILD Campaign, 20 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1A4 (604)683-8220/669-9453; Fax(604)683-8229/669-9455; Email: wc2wild@web.apc.

"The importance of maps are as a tool which allow us to analyze the information and at the same time permit us to find a solution that will make our country and the planet develop in harmony with nature." (Hernan Verscheure, Comité Nacional Pro Defensa del Ambiente, Chile)

During the 1980s many conservation groups in different countries around the world began using maps as tools in their work to identify, popularize and protect Earth's remaining natural ecosystems. Verscheure's remarks reflect the philosophy of three of these groups, SOS Mata Atlantica (Atlantic Rainforest Foundation) in Brazil, Fundacion Neotropica in Costa Rica and the Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC) in Canada. In May of 1993 the three partners organized the WILD Regional Mapping Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, attended by 75 mapping experts from 14 different countries within Latin America. Mapping methodologies formalized at this conference were published in Appendix I: Mapping Techniques Manual of the report under review. Maps based on these guidelines are published in this report.

The maps are unique in comparing data which have been scattered and in disparate form. Some data is particularly elusive such as information on current natural ecosystems and the current extent of indigenous homelands, as opposed to traditional lands or current reserves.

The maps show that remaining natural ecosystems are highly fragmented, Brazil excepted. The largest remaining natural areas are generally in border and mountainous regions. These areas are threatened as roads facilitate the spread of settlement and resource development. Most of the areas under protection are small, discontinuous and inadequate in terms of protecting large ecological units, such as watersheds. Another problem is that certain ecosystem types are under represented in the protected area—grasslands, mangroves, coral reefs.

The color maps fold out to 11x17 inches and have been simplified to permit legibility at this scale. They aren't

fancy, but on the other hand, neither is the report expensive. The intention is that the contents of this paperback be widely circulated. Anyone giving full credit to the authors, photographers and to the publisher, WCWC-WILD, is permitted to reprint any part of the report.

This publication is highly recommended for map collections, environmental libraries and environmental non governmental organizations (ENGOS). The Canadian International Development Agency is to be congratulated on funding the project, Natural Ecosystems and Sustainable Communities: Mapping and Managing the Remaining Ecosystems in Latin America, a project of which this publication is a part. As the forward indicates, "These maps ...not only provide direction to the conservation movement by revealing priorities to fill gaps in the current protected area systems... but also call upon government and conservation groups to be vigilant in ensuring that the protection of natural areas is not just on paper, but on the ground, forever."

Carol Marley  
McGill University

**THE VOYAGES OF JACQUES CARTIER**, with an introduction by Ramsay Cook. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, [1993], xli, 177 p., 12 illustrations. \$16.95 (pap) \$50.00 CAN ISBN 0-8020-5015-8 (cloth), 0-8020-6000-5 (paper).

Les relations écrites des premiers Européens en Amérique, telles celles de Jacques Cartier, de Samuel de Champlain ou des Jésuites, constituent de précieuses sources d'information sur la prise de possession du territoire et sur la perception qu'ils en ont véhiculée des premiers occupants. Les relations de voyage de Jacques Cartier, traduites en anglais par Henry P. Biggar, viennent d'être rééditées avec la participation de Ramsay Cook, professeur d'histoire à l'Université York.

L'ouvrage s'ouvre sur une introduction (41 p.) de Cook intitulée: "Donnacona discovers Europe: rereading Jacques Cartier's Voyages". Suivent les trois voyages de Cartier de 1534 (p. 3-34), 1535-1536 (p. 35-95) et de 1541 (p. 96-106) complétés par le voyage de Roberval de 1542-1543 (p. 107-113). En plus de ces relations de voyage, l'ouvrage comprend une série de vingt documents se rapportant à Cartier ou à Roberval: listes d'équipages, les commissions royales aux navigateurs, le testament de Cartier, etc. Certains de ces documents apparaissent pour la première fois en anglais. On retrouve douze illustrations, dont deux cartes anciennes.

Ramsay Cook reprend le texte de Biggar publié en 1924

mais avec quelques corrections. Il élimine les erreurs typographiques et emploie des termes plus proches de l'esprit de la langue de Cartier que certaines expressions de Biggar: "squaw", "tribe", "wigwam". Le texte original français des relations ne s'y retrouve pas cependant. Une bibliographie même sommaire sur Cartier aurait convenablement complété l'ouvrage.

Les Voyages de Cartier en Nouvelle-France sont des comptes rendus géographiques et ethnographiques de l'espace laurentien, et à la fois une expression de l'attitude des Européens face à des cultures différentes. C'est aussi la découverte par les autochtones de la culture européenne, comme l'indique Ramsay Cook dans son exposé introductif. La relation de voyage et la carte ancienne constituent deux sources complémentaires mais interdépendantes de compréhension de l'appropriation historique de l'espace. Si les deux types de documents ne sont pas conservés physiquement dans un même service documentaire, il est avantageux que les responsables de bibliothèques soient au moins un peu familiers avec les documents imprimés qui ont une affinité logique avec les documents cartographiques anciens. Les voyages de Cartier ou de Champlain, dans une bibliothèque, peuvent illustrer un cas caractéristique de rapprochement méthodologique entre le document cartographique ancien et d'autres documents géographiques d'époque.

Yves Tessier  
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

**CLEANING, REPAIRING AND CARING FOR BOOKS: A PRACTICE MANUAL.** Shep. 4th ED. Basingstoke, England: Richard Joseph, 1991. 148p. £10.95 ISBN 1-872699-02-2.

According to the publishers blurb, the previous edition of this book remained in great demand long after it was out of print. Hence, Richard Joseph Publishers prevailed upon the author to revise and update the book. This book is 50 percent larger than the previous edition.

The style is personal, easy to read and to understand. It is not a lecture but a conversation with an expert in his field. Humorous comments keep things in perspective and always keep the reader in the picture.

The content is well organized by topics with the purpose of the book clearly presented. He states what the book does and what it does not try to do. Basic problems are addressed starting with commonly found problems, e.g. price in pencil on front flyleaf; name in ink on inside cover; cracked hinge; cover dull and faded, etc. His

suggestions are clearly written, based on experience and include practical advice and reminders of the basics.

The author has included an updated list of suppliers and the latest equipment available in both the United States and the United Kingdom. Cross references are given for more detailed instructions where these are contained in a different section of the book. A "Dictionary of Problems and how to deal with them" includes numerous possibilities listed in alphabetical order with appropriate cautionary comments. A section headed "Maintaining Your Library" contains practical, concise suggestions which are easily applied. "Making books last and not destroying their value... preserving books without being too technical about it", on page 125, also deals with repairing books for libraries so they can be kept in circulation. There are relatively few illustrations for a book of this type. It cries out for more. Those which are included are clear and adequate line drawings which define problems or outline procedures for rectifying problems.

This book would be a handy addition to any library, as it can provide quick and relatively easy and inexpensive solutions to problems before they become too much to be handled without the aid of a professional.

Rena Whistance-Smith  
Apprentice Conservator and Bookbinder

## Publications Received

**ECUADOR.** Kevin Healey. Scale 1:1,000,000. Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing, 1993. (Traveller's Reference Map) \$6.95 US ISBN 0-921463-27-8.

Healey's recent map is one more addition to ITMB's series focusing on South America. Joyce (head of ITMB) claims that this is "the first map of any South American country published by any mapping firm anywhere outside of the country itself", and it may well be the first travel map of Ecuador published privately. The map shows various grades of roads, railways, airports, populated place ranging in excess of 1 million inhabitants down to settlement of less than 2000. Color shading makes it easy to spot elevations. Other features of interest on the map are active volcanos, spas, caves, archaeological sites, gas stations, national parks and reserves and other points of interest like waterfalls. Border conflicts are recorded, important information for tourists. This traveller's map would be a useful up-date for any map collection and the price is very reasonable.



**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS: DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS.** Les Worrall, (ed.) London: Belhaven, 1990. 251 p. \$79.95 US. ISBN 1-85293-140x. Distributed in North America by CRC Press, 2000 Corporate Blvd., N.W., Boca Raton, FL 33431, tel. (407) 994-0555, fax (407) 994-3625.

This collection presents current applications of geographic information systems (GIS) demonstrating how the manipulation of spatial data can be applied in planning and policy-making for the human and natural environment. Worrall describes prospects and challenges in the introductory chapter. Urban planners will find several chapters of interest, such as GIS for Urban and Regional Planning and Analysis in Australia, Elements of a Model-Based GIS for the Evaluation of Urban Policy, A Land Information System for the Monitoring of Land Supply in the Urban Development of Hong Kong. North Americans may be interested in the chapters on The Development and Application of GIS to Hawaii and The Vermont GIS, the latter of which is the first state-wide GIS to be legislatively mandated and funded in the United States. Each chapter has a short but focussed bibliography.

Suitable for university libraries supporting GIS programs.

**SAN JUAN ISLANDS.** Bob Lindquis and Dave Peckarsky. Scale 1:70,000. Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing, 1993. (Discover Washington State) \$4.95 U.S. ISBN 1-895907-314

Lindquist and Peckard have updated the artwork of this map of the island chain northwest of Seattle linking up with BC's Gulf Islands. Unlike many of the ITMB products, this map uses both sides of the sheet to good effect. Under the main map there is an index to islands, mountains, reefs, roads, rocks, valleys, water bodies, banks and shoals, communities. On the opposite side there is information on airlines, taxis and buses, ferries, accommodations, banks, medical centers, laundromats, scuba diving sites, visitor information centers. To be sure I will carry a copy of this map to the joint ACMLA-WAML conference, Spring 1995, in the hopes of taking a side trip to this very beautiful part of the world. And when I get there, I will have a good idea of just where to go for whale watching.

ITMB maps are available from some 35 distributors. They also can be ordered from ITMB/World Wide Books and Maps, 736A Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G3 (604) 687-3320, Fax (604) 687-5925. According to Jack Joyce's most recent newsletter, ITMB opened a second

store, International Travel Maps, in Ottawa. Can't wait to do a bit of window shopping!

**SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND SPATIAL POLICY USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS.** Les Worrall, (ed.) London, New York: Belhaven, 1991. 236 p. \$79.95 US. ISBN 1-85293-141-8. Distributed in North America by CRC Press (see above for particulars)

In recent years there has been increased usage of GIS by organizations concerned with spatial analysis and the development, monitoring and evaluation of public policy. The purpose of this book is to examine how GIS and other spatial analysis tools have contributed to the development and evaluation of spatial policy. A number of case studies explore some of the issues involved in GIS technology transfer. Contents are as follows: GIS for Spatial Analysis and Spatial Policy, Areal Units and the Linking of Data, GIS in British Local Government, California Planning Agency Experiences with Automated Mapping and Geographic Information Systems, GIS for Telecommunications Planning and Management, STOCAB- A Strategic Information Systems for the Stockholm Region, The Telford Urban Policy Information Systems Project, Database Development for Decision Support and Policy Evaluation, Local Labour Market Analysis in Urban Areas, Mapping Metropolitan Area Futures, a Case Study from Toronto.

Worrall is a Research Fellow, Department of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool. He has Ph.D. in information systems development for strategic planning and is Principal Policy Planner, Wrekin Council in Telford. Suitable for a university library supporting urban planning and GIS programs.

#### CORRECTION

Please note that the review of the Maritime Provinces Atlas, published in the December 1993 issue of the Bulletin, was not written by the famous actress, Meg Ryan, but rather by the famous librarian Meg Raven, Mount Saint Vincent University. Incidentally she is a brand new member of ACMLA, so welcome, Meg Raven.

## REGIONAL NEWS

Beverley Chen

### ONTARIO

#### OCUL Map Group (Grace Welch)

The OCUL Map Group, representing 14 Ontario university map collections, met in Toronto on November 26, 1993. Two representatives of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources made a short presentation, confirming the continuation of existing deposit arrangements and clarifying some of the copyright restrictions on Ministry maps. The members of the Map Group emphasized their continued need for microfiche copies of Ontario Base Maps to ensure large scale coverage of the entire province.

There was considerable discussion about the role of GIS in map libraries arising in part from the conference report on "Map Libraries in Transition." It was agreed that the group should develop guidelines for the type of GIS-related services that should be offered by a university map collection and from the list, identify what software and equipment would be required to support these services. A task group, chaired by Barbara Farrell, Carleton University, has been set up to devise a working document on this subject for the next meeting in the spring of 1994. There was also a brief discussion of the ARL GIS Literacy Project and what it would mean to Canadian map libraries. In terms of ongoing projects, updates to the Foreign Topographic List were distributed and ILL procedures in an electronic environment clarified.

#### Map Library, University of Ottawa, Ottawa (Grace Welch)

Bruce Robin of the University of Ottawa Map Library has agreed to edit the New Books and Atlases column in the ACMLA Bulletin, beginning with the March issue.

#### Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University, Hamilton (Cathy Moulder)

The Lloyd Reeds Map Collection at McMaster Univer-

sity moved this past August from the Burke Science Building to the main Library. Staff hosted an open house on October 7 to show off their new quarters to faculty. Guest of honour was Dr. Lloyd Reeds, Professor Emeritus of Geography, who founded the map collection at McMaster. Also on hand were Map Library staff members past and present.



Back row, left to right: Marion West (Library Assistant Part-time, Feb. 1984-Apr. 1991); Afton Beaton, (Library Assistant Part-time, Mar. 1984-Oct. 1986, Library Assistant, Oct. 1986- ); Cathy Moulder (Curator, Nov. 1986- ); Dr. Lloyd Reeds (Professor of Geography, 1948-1983, Professor Emeritus, 1983- ); Kate Donkin (Curator, Sept. 1964-Nov. 1986); Betty Kellett (Library Assistant, Mar. 1971-Oct. 1986). Front row, left to right: Josie Picone (Library Assistant Part-time, Sept. 1993-Mar. 1994); Aleksandra Grobelna (Library Assistant Part-time, Apr. 1991- ). (Photo by Andrew Burghardt).

#### Brock University Map Library, Brock University, St. Catharines (Colleen Beard)

Brock University Map Library is now included on the Brock University gopher via the Internet. Items include a list of the airphoto coverage of the Niagara Region, monthly acquisitions list, cartographic guides list, and



general descriptions of the collection. Access to the Map Library information is through the Brock University gopher under "Library". Also on the gopher is a recently compiled list of the Map Library's digital outline map collection. The map files have been created on the Macintosh using FreeHand and/or SuperPaint and can be exported in TIFF, PICT or EPS formats. For more information refer to the Brock Map Library gopher under "Collections". We are currently investigating the procedure for making these images available by ftp.

**Serge A. Sauer Map Library, University of Western Ontario, London (Cheryl Woods)**

The Map Library has purchased the following topographic series which you may find of special interest:

Ukraine 1:200,000  
Belarus 1:200,000  
Baltic States 1:200,000  
Kaliningrad 1:50,000

**The University Map and Design Library,  
University of Waterloo, Waterloo (Richard  
Pinnell)**

The University of Waterloo Library is currently undergoing a number of very significant staffing changes. Last year it was decided to reduce the number of staff working in technical or support departments and to move these staff members into those departments providing information service; as a result, The University Map and Design Library now has more staff providing access service than in the past. The UMD Library has benefited in that it now has one more full-time staff member to provide reference, circulation and user education service. Ann Naese, a Library Assistant formerly of the Cataloguing Department, transferred recently to the UMD Library and is responsible for providing scheduled desk duty, leading workshops and tours, mounting displays, and preparing orientation publications.

The Library is committed to upgrading the computer skills of all Library staff. Consequently, most of the 170 staff in the Library now have access to e-mail and all have had the opportunity to take computer courses offered by the Library Systems Department and by the University Department of Computing Services. All of the staff in the UMD Library have now been trained to use e-mail and everyone has a computer account and access to a computer in the department. Many staff enrolled in "boot camp" last fall to learn more about computers and have taken courses in Unix, WordPerfect, and Internet skills. More courses are in the offing.

Last week, Bill Oldfield of the Library Systems Department and Richard submitted a request to CANARIE INC. for funding to develop an interface which will enable a researcher who is connected to the Internet to select and download remote sensing images; they will use Mosaic client software to develop graphical selection pages that will provide researchers with effective and easy access to a catalogue and database of remote sensing images. If they are successful with their request, they will use the funds to hire a Computing Science co-op student and to purchase 8 gigabyte hard drives and satellite images for southern Ontario. They have already acquired one IBM RISC 6000 workstation from the Environmental Data Sharing project on campus and they have hopes of acquiring a second one; the Library has agreed to allow them to use its new DEC alpha server to store their data. As project manager, Richard will have to spend more than half his time on the project for 12 months beginning in March 1994. They will learn on March 18 whether their proposal is of interest to CANARIE. If they are not successful, Bill and Richard will try to develop some other fundable proposal relating to network development. The Library wants the two of them, both senior librarians, to develop Internet skills that they can transfer to other Library staff.

**Map Library, University of Toronto, Toronto  
(Joan Winearls)**

The Map Library at the University of Toronto Library has had a very busy year. The Map Library moved last July and the 6 months preceding were taken up with planning for this. Basically, the Map Library moved to the other side of the same floor to make way for a new Library entrance for the disabled. The space is very similar in layout to the old Map Library although a small amount of additional space was added to its base of circa 10,000 square feet. Although this was treated just as a move rather than a newly designed library, several benefits were derived from it. First of all, a better and larger workroom for staff was created which has improved morale no end! Secondly, the map cabinets were arranged closer together but in a better-lit area and accompanying texts were removed from the tops of the cabinets and shelved on book shelves. More space was made available for folio atlas storage which has helped considerably. Two small areas were created for computer mapping (planned for the future) and for microfiche consultation. And finally a proper reference desk at standing height was acquired to replace the ordinary desk that had been used for years.

More importantly, the move allowed some rationalization of part of the collection. The Map Library had a large collection of superseded Ontario government aerial photos

(about 225,000 positives) which in the last few years had been used increasingly by environmental site consultants and only very seldom by university students and faculty. The move prompted a reassessment of this collection and a decision to search for a proper archive for it. Discussions were held with the Archives of Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The Archives prepared a schedule for it which insures that the positives will go to them after 100 years but in the meantime OMNR has taken the material back into the Natural Resources Information Centre and will make it available to the public from there. The return of this collection to the originator, OMNR, means that they are de facto operating a provincial aerial photo library service which will benefit everyone. In addition, an important archival collection of about 3500 positive aerial photos of Metro Toronto from 1947-1971, also heavily used by external consultants, was transferred to the new Metropolitan Toronto Archives.

Adjustments are still being made to the new Map Library, especially for the lighting and air flow, and we are still awaiting some new shelving and new signs but on

the whole, the new plan is working very well.

Joan was also very busy in 1993 organizing and running the University of Toronto's 29th Annual Conference on Editorial Problems on the theme 'Editing Early and Historical Atlases' which was held on November 5th and 6th. The six speakers gave papers on a wide range of periods and themes and included Bill Dean on the structure of atlases, James Akerman on the role of the editor in the development of facsimile atlases and Cole Harris reflecting on editorial decisions made for the *Historical Atlas of Canada, volume I*. In addition, two exhibitions were held—one on the *Historical Atlas of Canada, volume III* and the second an exhibit prepared by Joan in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and titled 'The Atlas as a Book, 1490-1900'. The catalogue for the latter was distributed with the last Bulletin. The papers from the Conference will be published in the conference series and should be available in about a year. Now that the atlas conference is over, Joan reports that she is working very hard on proposals for a computer mapping service—as are many other map librarians!

## NOUVELLES REGIONALES

### ONTARIO

#### Groupe des cartes «OCUL» (Grace Welch)

Le groupe des cartes «OCUL» représentant les collections de cartes de 14 universités ontariennes s'est rencontré le 26 novembre 1993 à Toronto. 2 représentants du ministère des Ressources naturelles de l'Ontario ont fait une courte présentation et ont confirmé les ententes existantes sur le dépôt légal tout en clarifiant certaines restrictions en ce qui a trait au droit d'auteur des cartes du ministère. Les membres du groupe des cartes ont mis l'accent sur leur besoin continu pour les copies de microfiches des cartes de base de l'Ontario pour assurer la couverture à grande échelle de la province.

Il y a une importante discussion en ce qui a trait au rôle de SIG dans les cartothèques en partie à cause du rapport de la conférence sur les «Cartothèques en Transition» (Map Libraries in Transition). Le groupe s'est mis d'accord afin de développer une ligne de conduite pour le genre de services reliés au SIG afin d'identifier les logiciels et l'équipement nécessaire pour soutenir ces services. Un groupe de travail dirigé par Barbara Farrell de l'Université Carleton a été mis sur pied pour préparer un document de travail sur ce sujet pour la prochaine réunion au printemps de 1994. Il y a aussi eu une brève

discussion du «Projet ARL GIS» (ARL GIS Literacy Project) et ce que cela signifie pour les cartothèques canadiennes. En ce qui a trait aux projets en cours, une mise à jour de la liste topographique étrangère a été distribuée et des procédures pour le prêt entre bibliothèques dans un environnement électronique ont été clarifiées.

#### Cartothèque, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Grace Welch)

Bruce Robin de la cartothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa a accepté d'éditer la chronique sur les nouveaux livres et atlas dans le bulletin de l'ACCAC, dès la parution du numéro de mars.

#### Collection de cartes Lloyd Reeds, Université McMaster, Hamilton (Cathy Moulder)

La collection de cartes Lloyd Reeds à l'Université McMaster a été transférée de l'édifice des sciences Burke à la bibliothèque principale en août dernier. Les employés ont organisé une journée porte ouverte le 7 octobre pour



montrer leurs nouveaux locaux aux membres de la faculté. L'invité d'honneur était M. Lloyd Reeds Ph.d., professeur émérite de géographie qui a fondé la collection de cartes à l'Université McMaster. Les anciens et les nouveaux employés de la cartoθήque étaient présents à la rencontre.



*Dernière rangée, de gauche à droite : Marion West (bibliothécaire assistante temps partiel, fév. 1984-avril 1991); Afton Beaton, (bibliothécaire assistante temps partiel, mars 1984-nov. 1986); M. Lloyd Reeds Ph.d. (professeur de géographie, 1948-1983, professeur émérite, 1983-); Kate Donkin (curatrice, sept. 1964-nov. 1986); Betty Kellett (assistante bibliothécaire, mars 1971-oct. 1986). Première rangée, de gauche à droite : Josie Picone (assistante bibliothécaire, temps partiel, sept. 1993-mars 1994); Aleksandra Grobelna (assistante bibliothécaire, temps partiel, avril 1991-). (Photographie par Andrew Burghardt).*

#### **Cartothèque de l'Université Brock, Université Brock, St-Catharines (Colleen Beard)**

La cartoθήque de l'Université Brock est maintenant incluse dans la fonction «gopher» de l'Université par le biais d'Internet. Les articles comprennent une liste des photographies aériennes de la région du Niagara, une liste des acquisitions mensuelles, une liste des guides cartographiques et des descriptions générales de la collection. L'accès à l'information de la cartoθήque se fait à travers «gopher» de l'Université Brock sous «Library». Au «gopher», on retrouve aussi une liste récente de la collection de cartes digitalisées disponibles à la cartoθήque. Les fichiers pour les cartes ont été créés sur ordinateur MacIntosh en utilisant «FreeHand» ou «SuperPaint» et peuvent être convertis en «TIFF», «PICT» ou «EPS». Pour de plus amples informations, vous pouvez consulter le «gopher» de la cartoθήque de l'Université Brock sous «Collections». Nous examinons présentement les possibilités afin de rendre ces images disponibles par «ftp».

#### **Serge A. Sauer Cartothèque, Université Western Ontario, London (Cheryl Woods)**

Nous nous sommes portés acquéreurs des séries topographiques suivantes qui peuvent s'avérer d'un intérêt particulier pour vous:

Ukraine 1:200,000  
Biélorussie 1:200,000  
Etats Baltes 1:200,000  
Kaliningrad 1:50,000

#### **La cartoθήque et la bibliothèque «Design», Université de Waterloo, Waterloo (Richard Pinnell)**

La bibliothèque de l'Université de Waterloo connaît présentement de nombreux changements au niveau de son personnel. L'année dernière, la décision de réduire le nombre de personnes travaillant dans les départements techniques ou de soutien avait été prise afin de les réaffecter à d'autres départements donnant des services d'information. Suite à cela, nous avons maintenant plus de personnel offrant des services d'accès que par le passé. La cartoθήque en a profité car nous avons maintenant un employé à temps plein de plus qu'avant qui offre des services de référence, de prêts ainsi que d'éducation pour les usagers. Ann Naese une assistante bibliothécaire, anciennement de la section de catalogage a été transférée récemment à la cartoθήque et a comme responsabilités d'offrir: des services de consultation au comptoir selon un horaire précis, des ateliers et des visites guidées, de préparer des expositions et des documents d'orientation aux usagers.

La bibliothèque s'est engagée à permettre à ses employés d'améliorer et de mettre à jour leurs connaissances en informatique. En conséquence, presque tous les 170 employés de la bibliothèque ont maintenant accès au courrier électronique et nous pouvons tous prendre les cours d'informatique offerts par le département des systèmes bibliothécaires et par le département des services d'informatique de l'Université. Tous les employés de la cartoθήque ont été formés pour utiliser le courrier électronique; chacun a un numéro de compte pour l'ordinateur et a accès à un ordinateur. Plusieurs employés se sont inscrits à un cours intensif pour en apprendre plus sur les ordinateurs et ont pris des cours pour les logiciels Unix, WordPerfect et Internet. D'autres cours sont en préparation.

La semaine dernière, Bill Oldfield du département des systèmes bibliothécaires et moi avons soumis une demande à CANARIE INC. pour obtenir un soutien financier afin de développer un interface qui permettrait à un chercheur qui a accès à Internet de sélectionner des

images de télédétection. Nous utiliserons le logiciel client Mosaic pour développer une sélection graphique des pages afin d'offrir aux chercheurs un accès facile et effectif à un catalogue et une base de données des images de télédétection. Si notre demande est acceptée, nous utiliserons les fonds pour embaucher un étudiant du programme coopératif en sciences informatiques et nous achèterons 8 disques durs de 8 «gigaoctets» et des images satellites pour le sud de l'Ontario. Nous avons déjà acheté un poste de travail IBM RISC 6000 du projet de «partage de l'information environnementale» (Environmental Data Sharing project) sur le campus et nous espérons pouvoir en obtenir un deuxième; la bibliothèque a accepté que nous utilisions son nouveau serveur DEC alpha pour y emmagasiner notre information. Comme chef de projet, je devrai allouer plus de la moitié de mon temps au projet pour 12 mois à partir de mars 1994. Nous saurons le 18 mars si notre proposition intéresse CANARIE INC. Si notre projet n'est pas accepté, Bill et moi tenterons de développer une autre proposition liée au développement du réseau, afin d'obtenir un appui financier. La bibliothèque espère que nous, bibliothécaires expérimentés, puissions développer des compétences avec Internet afin d'en faire bénéficier les autres membres du personnel.

#### **Cartothèque, Université de Toronto, Toronto (Joan Winearls)**

La cartothèque à l'Université de Toronto a été très occupée durant l'année. Les 6 premiers mois de 1993 ont servi à la planification du déménagement de la cartothèque et celui-ci a eu lieu en juillet. La cartothèque se trouve maintenant de l'autre côté du même étage afin de laisser l'espace pour aménager une entrée pour les personnes ayant une mobilité réduite. La nouvelle configuration ressemble beaucoup à celle de l'ancienne cartothèque mais il y a un peu plus d'espace à la base soit environ 10 000 pieds carrés. Même si cela est simplement considéré comme un déménagement plutôt que l'aménagement d'une nouvelle cartothèque, nous en retirons plusieurs avantages. Premièrement, il y a une plus grande salle de travail pour les employés et ceci a grandement amélioré leur moral! Deuxièmement, les classeurs pour les cartes ont été disposés plus près les uns des autres, avec un meilleur éclairage, les textes d'accompagnement ont été rangés sur des étagères. Il y a aussi plus d'espace pour le rangement des atlas folios et ceci aide grandement. Deux petits espaces ont été créés pour les cartes informatisées (prévues pour le futur) et pour les consultations sur microfiches. De plus, un comptoir pour la référence a été acheté pour remplacer l'ancien pupitre qui a été utilisé pendant de nombreuses années.

Le plus important c'est que le déménagement a permis une rationalisation d'une partie de la collection. La cartothèque a une importante collection périmées de photographies aériennes du gouvernement de l'Ontario (environ 225 000 épreuves positives) qui ont été largement utilisées par des experts conseils en environnement mais rarement par les étudiants et les membres de la faculté. Du déménagement a aussi découlé une ré-évaluation de cette collection et la décision de lui chercher les archives appropriées. Des discussions ont d'ailleurs eu lieu avec les Archives de l'Ontario et le ministère ontarien des Ressources Naturelles (MORN). Les Archives ont préparé un horaire et ceci assure que les positifs leur seront envoyés après 100 ans mais entre temps, MORN a ramené le matériel au centre d'information sur les ressources naturelles pour qu'il soit disponible au public à partir de là. Par le rapatriement de cette collection, MORN indique qu'ils sont en fait responsables d'une photothèque pour les photographies aériennes provinciales, un service qui profite à tous. De plus, une collection importante d'archives d'environ 3 500 photographies aériennes positives de la ville de Toronto s'échelonnant sur la période 1947-1971, aussi utilisée fréquemment par des experts-conseils externes a été transférée aux nouvelles archives du Toronto métropolitain.

Des ajustements ont encore lieu à la nouvelle cartothèque, particulièrement pour l'éclairage et la circulation de l'air et de nouvelles étagères, de nouvelles enseignes sont encore à venir mais de façon générale, le nouveau plan fonctionne très bien.

Joan était aussi très occupée en 1993 avec l'organisation et la gestion de la 29<sup>ème</sup> conférence annuelle de l'Université de Toronto sur les problèmes éditoriaux tenue les 5 et 6 novembre. Le thème en était «Editing Early and Historical Atlases». Les 6 conférenciers ont abordé une grande variété de thèmes, Bill Dean traitait de la structure des atlas, James Akerman s'est prononcé sur le rôle de l'éditeur dans le développement d'atlas fac-similés et Cole Harris s'est penché sur les décisions éditoriales prises pour l'Atlas historique du Canada, volume I. De plus, 2 expositions ont se sont déroulées - l'une d'elle avait pour thème «Historical Atlas of Canada», volume III et la deuxième exposition préparée par Joan pour la bibliothèque de livres rares Thomas Fischer s'appelait «The Atlas as a Book», 1490-1900. Le catalogue pour celle-là était distribuée avec le dernier Bulletin. Les articles présentés à la conférence seront publiés dans la série sur les conférences et devraient être disponibles dans environ un an. Maintenant que la conférence sur les atlas est terminée, Joan indique qu'elle travaille avec acharnement pour préparer des projets pour un service de cartographie informatisé, tout comme le font plusieurs autres cartothécaires.



## CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING MEETING

February 11, 1994

Hull, Quebec

There are a number of issues of interest to the members of ACMLA.

### **Illustrations 2.5C2**

ALA had proposed the addition of "computer drawings" to the list of types of illustrations in this rule. However, others feel that this will open the door to endless additions as new technologies produce new types of illustrations. The compromise appears to be that the rule be amended to delete the list of types with the option for the cataloguing agency to list, in alphabetical order, any illustrations which are considered to be important. If this course is adopted, then rules 2.5C1 and 2.5C5 will have to be revised also, as they refer back to the list in 2.5C2. CCC will also suggest that the examples include each of the terms listed in the current 2.5C2 as well as any new terms. CCC members also pointed out that there is a correspondence between the terms in the current list and the MARC codes in 008 which institutions will have to take into consideration if and when the revision goes into effect.

### **Technical specifications for videorecordings**

Some cataloguers of this material wish to include technical specifications for videorecordings in area 5. Currently it is in note X.7B10. CCC was asked to prepare a document to see where technical specifications are located. They compared area 5 (physical description area) and area 7 (notes) for chapters 6 to 11 to see if technical specifications are included. The net result is that there is no consistency as to the placement of this information:

- sometimes the smd (specific material designation) implies the system requirements (e.g., sound tape reel implies a tape deck for playback);
- in other cases the information is carried in "other physical details" (e.g., Cinerama implies a wide-screen, multi-projector presentation);
- the information in the dimensions may also imply equipment specifications (e.g., gauge (width of film));
- for computer files the technical specifications are in 9.7B1b;

- for chapters 6-11, additional technical specifications may be added in X.7B10.

CCC will present their finding to the JSC for their consideration. One possible compromise is to put the information currently in X.7B10, consistently in X.7B1b as chapter 9 for computer files does.

### **Subordinate bodies 21.1B4**

When the Library of Congress suggested a rule revision, they opened up a problem. As a result of the ensuing discussion, there are now many who would like to see the rule deleted as being the easiest solution. However, the CCC will propose that the revised wording suggested by LC and amended by the Australians be kept but moved to follow 21.1B2 or to be incorporated into it. The revised wording is:

- a) If the work emanates from the subordinate unit and reflects its policies, procedures, collective thought, etc., enter the work under the heading for the subordinate unit.
- b) If the work was prepared for publication on behalf of the parent body by the subordinate unit, enter the work under the heading for the parent body. Make an added entry under the heading for the subordinate unit if the unit is named prominently in the item being catalogued.

### **Footnote 2, AACR2R p. 567**

The current version of this footnote applies only to parallel titles. The revised footnote will include all titles and also quoted titles. This last category however, introduces a need to add a reference in A.10 to A.4A1 for titles quoted in notes.

### **Definition for "printout"**

CCC feels that a definition for "printout" in the glossary is not necessary as it would not vary from the standard dictionary definition.

### **Re-engineering at National Library**

Ingrid Parent, the newly appointed Director General of

the Acquisition and Bibliographic Services Branch, spoke to the Committee on "re-engineering in the National Library". The report from the re-engineering committee is done and will be available soon for distribution. Among the many recommendations there are three which will be implemented first: focus on the end user; processing priorities which involves the reduction of the current 7 to possibly 3; and the cataloguing process/organization.

Currently, the descriptive and subject analysis are separate functions done in separate sections of the library. NL is looking at the team approach to see if it will result in better production and job satisfaction. Among the other recommendations there is the possibility of reducing the cataloguing levels down from 5. Users want subject analysis applied to more records and they want more breadth rather than depth. Current subject analysis practices will be reassessed in this light. Productivity will also be examined with the aim of increasing it by 15% in the first year, although that is rather optimistic. CIP process will also be reexamined as will the collection guidelines especially for the more marginal types of Canadiana.

#### **Cooperative cataloguing**

Ms Parent also talked about NLs investigations into cooperative cataloguing. She outlined the projects going on in the United States and asked if there was any possibility of similar cooperative programs in Canada. NL would coordinate such a program, but the other libraries would be the active partners in the actual running of the program. One of the first things to be agreed to is what constitutes a core record.

There was a lot of discussion around this, but in order to do this, libraries must change their attitude to resources. Most want to take copy cataloguing so as to deploy resources out of cataloguing into other work. However, they need to keep some of these resources in cataloguing so that the material which will not be done by other institutions will be moved out of backlog and into the shared data base.

Mention was made of the desire of map librarians to share catalogue resources and some of the problems that we face. The need to share authority files between the National Library and the National Archives was also discussed.

#### **Interactive multimedia**

The CC:DA of ALA has produced a set of guidelines for interactive multimedia which will be released soon for a test period. The guidelines are contrary to AACR2R and

introduce yet another GMD "interactive multimedia". The results of the test will be submitted to JSC.

#### **Microreproduction**

The report is published but is not implementable until the MARC format and the various systems available have been amended. Dependent records must be displayed along with the record to which they are attached. For example, the main record would be a full bibliographic description of the original. The dependent record would contain only the information which differs from the original (e.g., the publication details, physical description and fixed fields applicable to it).

#### **Series authorities**

LC is considering abandoning this. Most American libraries are against this.

#### **AACR2R amendments package 1993**

The amendments to AACR2R are available for \$15 from Canadian Library Association, 200 Elgin Street, Suite 602, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1L5.

NL has implemented the total package; LC is amending their rule interpretations first.

#### **Strategic planning for AACR2R**

ALA CC:DA has produced an information document on strategic planning for AACR2R. The abstract is as follows. If anyone would like a copy of the complete document, please contact me.

AACR2R, the codification of Anglo-American cataloging standards for the American, Australian, British, and Canadian library communities, is becoming dated in various of its approaches to the increasingly computerized and multifaceted world of information. The strategic planning model presents a constructive vehicle for refocusing, revision, simplifying, and expanding the rules to incorporate new organizational concepts warranted at this time.

If you have any comments or concerns regarding the items mentioned in this report or any other questions or problems regarding AACR2R please contact me and I will pass these on to the CCC.

Respectfully submitted

Velma Parker

Visual and Sound Archives

National Archives of Canada

(613)996-7611

FAX (613)995-6575

Internet: ae560@freenet.carleton.ca



## CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

## Charts Released from September to November, 1993

R - Revised edition  
 NE - New Edition  
 NC = New Chart

Product #	Category	Title	Release Date	Edition Date
3440	R	Race Rocks to /à D'Arcy Island	13-Oct-93	15-Oct-93
L/C 3462	R	Juan de Fuca Strait to/ à Strait of Georgia	24-Sep-93	27-Aug-93
L/C 3463	R	Strait of Georgia - Southern Portion/Partie Sud	20-Sep-93	13-Aug-93
3548	NE	Queen Charlotte Strait - Central Portion/ Partie Centrale	9-Sep-93	17-Sep-93
L/C 3606	R	Juan de Fuca Strait	21 -Sep-93	3-Sep-93
3720	R	Idol Point to Ocean Falls	20-Sep-93	3-Sep-93
3960	NC	Approaches to/Approches à Portland Inlet	13-Sep-93	13-Aug-93
L/C 4846	NE	Motion Bay to/à Cape St. Francis	27-Oct-93	27-Aug-93
M-328	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 1: Atlantic Coast and Bay of Fundy	3-Nov -93	1 -Jan-94
M-329	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 2: Gulf of St. Lawrence	3-Nov -93	1 Jan-94
M-330	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 3 : St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers	3-Nov-93	1 -Jan-94
M-331	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 4: Arctic and Hudson Bay	3-Nov -93	1 -Jan-94
M-332	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 5: Juan De Fuca and Strait of Georgia	3-Nov-93	1 -Jan-94
M-333	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volume 6: Barkley Sound and Discovery Passage to Dixon Entrance	3- Nov-93	1 -Jan-94
M-334	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volumes 1 to 4 (Atlantic Coast)	3-Nov-93	1 -Jan-94
M-335	NE	Canadian Tide and Current Tables- Volumes 5& 6 (Pacific Coast)	3-Nov-93	1 -Jan 94

## Charts Cancelled from September to November, 1993

Product #	Title	Cancelled as of:
3992	Approaches to/Approches à Portland Inlet (Cancelled by NC 3960)	13-Sep-93
B-8	Riviere -Au Tonnerre	8-Sep-93
F-2	Grande - Entree	8-Sep-93
F-1	Old-Harry	8-Sep-93

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

### CCISA Conference Proceedings

The Library of Congress, G&M Division, has agreed to publish the proceedings from the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Association Conference which was held in Washington, D.C., October 18-19, 1993. Date and cost of publication is yet to be determined.

### Another America, An Exhibition of Native American Maps

... brings together over thirty reproductions of Native American maps representing almost every region of the continent. The travelling exhibition was originally planned with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and will be available for rent or purchase starting in the summer of 1994. Interested persons should contact: Mark Warhus, 4071 N. Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53211 (414)963-0821; or email markw@csd4.csd.uwm.edu Also request an illustrated brochure!

### New Products from CCM

Canada Centre for Mapping has recently released four new prototype maps: 1:50,000 scale "leisure map" of the Township of Goulbon, Richmond, Ontario; 1:250,000 scale "reconnaissance recreation map" of the national Capital Region; 1:50,000 scale "base map" of Toronto (derived from the VNC); and 1:700,000 scale "air passenger map" of the Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal corridor. These prototype maps

are not on depository. For more information, see the latest issue of *Observations - R&D Bulletin*, vol.5 no.1 (Feb. 1994) p.10.

### The DCW Digest

If you have DCW you may want to subscribe to *THE DCW DIGEST* newsletter. There have been two issues published to date and the third expected in June of this year. The newsletter is intended to provide information about DCW, Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standard (DIGEST), and related geomatics issues. There is no cost to subscribe. To add your name to the mailing list, send a fax to: David McKellar, Directorate of Geographic Operations, National Defence Headquarters, MGen Pearkes Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2 fax: (613) 996-3326; tel: (613) 994-4239

### CD-ROMS of interest

In the October 1993 issue of *GIS WORLD*, p.37 there is a list of "CD-ROM datasets of interest to the GIS community" with about 12 datasets described. Included are: *Geophysics of North America*, *Global GRASS*, and *World CD* "global coverage of coastlines and political boundaries at 1:12M and 1:3M, elevation and bathymetric data at 5 minute intervals". (Posted previously to CARTA by Richard Pinnell)

### The Electronic Atlas Newsletter

If you are interested in GIS you may want to subscribe to *The*

*Electronic Atlas Newsletter*, "dedicated to information about 'real-life' and professional applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)", published monthly since January 1990. To receive a sample copy, call, write, or email: Brian J. Matuschak, Publisher, N Northgate #101, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 525-7155/1414; e-mail: bjm@hebron.connected.com (Posted previously to the list GOVDOC-L).

### Stats Canada Gopher

Statistics Canada has just announced the start up of its gopher server (gopher.talon.statcan.ca). This gopher will not be used to disseminate data, but rather to provide information about the agency and its products. The gopher menus include: How to find statistics; how to order; classification and organization of data; Standards of Service to the Public; and how to subscribe to Statistics Canada's Listserver.

### Access to USGS Library

The USGS Library is now available using the Internet. Use the following procedure to access:

1. telnet 130.11.54.234 or LIBRARY.ER.USGS.GOV
2. At the response Trying ... Connected, hit <cr> (cr=return)
3. At the PCprompt, type GSL <cr>
4. At the ID prompt, type LS2K <cr>
5. At the terminal: VT/100 prompt, hit <cr>
6. The next screen displays the opening menu of the online catalog.
7. To exit, type /EXIT <cr>
8. Control ]



## Connect to FedWorld

NTIS FedWorld is available via Internet: **telnet fedworld.gov** to connect to over 100 government operated bulletin boards for information.

## Literature of Interest

In case you didn't catch this on the net, Yves Tessier recommends the following article by John Corbin for professional reading: Competencies for Electronic Information Services, *Public Access Computer Systems Review*, 4, no.6 (1993):5-22. This is also available by email to: **LISTSERV@UHUPVM1** Send message: **GET CORBIN PRV4N6 F=MAIL**. Well recommended indeed! Thanks Yves.

Bill Thoen's recent article *Access the Electronic Highway for a World of Data*, *GIS World*, February '94, p.46-49, provides a good resource list of Internet sites for software and data sets related to GIS and earth sciences.

## North American Statistical Areas Boundary File (NASABF)

The Geography Divisions of Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census are involved in a joint project to provide data users with a single file of selected geographic area boundaries for cross-border study areas. A Prototype CD-ROM is available which includes international census data for the Kingston area. For more information, or to request a free copy of the CD-ROM, contact Larry Lee, Geography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont. (613) 951-6921.

## CARTO-CANADIANA Update

The latest microfiche version of

*Carto-Canadiana*, the bibliography of Canadian Cartographic materials, has been expanded to include Canadian federal government maps products from 1980-1992 which are held in the National Archives of Canada. This is a cumulation which replaces the 1980-1990 edition. Copies are available, free, from: National Archives of Canada Bookstore, Communications Division, Room 136, West Memorial Bldg, 344 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3

## MAPHIST-L

A new discussion list has been established out of Harvard which focuses on the history of cartography. To subscribe, send command: "sub MAPHIST first name last name" to:

**LISTSERV@HARVARD.HARVARD.EDU**

## J.B. Harley Research Fellowships

The first J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography have been awarded to:

- Dr. Mead T. Cain (New York). 'The maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.'
- Dr. Claire Lemoine-Isabeau (Musée Royal de l'Armée, Brussels). 'Histoire de la cartographie du territoire belge'.
- Roger A. Starling (University of Toronto). 'Topography and power: English Renaissance drama and the production of space 1580-1640.'

These fellowships support cartographic research into the major London collections.

## Conferences

### MapWorld '94

(for users of MapInfo)  
April 17-21, 1994  
The Albany Marriott,  
Albany, NY  
contact: MapInfo Corporation,  
One Global View, Troy,  
New York 12180  
tel: (518) 285-6400

### Sixth International Conference on Geographic Information Systems

June 6-10, 1994  
contact: Dr. Mosaad Allam,  
Chairman  
615 Booth St., 7th floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9  
tel: (613) 996-2812; fax: (613) 952-0916

### Symposium on Cartographic Design and Research

University of Ottawa, Ontario  
August 7-8, 1994  
contact: Cliff Wood, Dept. of  
Geography, Memorial  
University of  
Newfoundland,  
St. John's Newfoundland  
A1B 3X9  
tel: (202) 289-1685  
email:  
**chwood@kean.ucs.mun.ca**

### CCA / NACIS Joint Meeting

University of Ottawa, Ontario  
August 10-13, 1994  
contact: Prof. David Douglas,  
Department of Geography,  
University of Ottawa,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5  
tel: (613) 564-4045  
email: **cadvml.uottawa.ca**

## FIRE INSURANCE PLANS OF ONTARIO / PLANS D'ASSURANCE-INCENDIE DE L'ONTARIO

The Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada has the following fire insurance plans for redistribution. These plans are available by contacting our Division at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, or by calling Heather Stevens (613) 996-7639.

La Division des archives visuelles et sonores, Archives nationales du Canada, possède un lot de plans d'assurance-incendie pour redistribution. Si l'offre vous intéresse, veuillez communiquer avec la Division, 395 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, ou appeler Heather Stevens au (613) 996-7639.

Unless otherwise noted the plans are in fair to good condition.  
Sauf avis contraire, la condition des plans est bonne à passable.

### ONTARIO

Beeton	1926	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	3 sheets
Bradford	1924	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	3 sheets
Burks Falls	1921	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	3 sheets
Capreol	1950	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	4 sheets
Cochrane	1950	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	7 sheets
Coldwater	1926	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	2 sheets
Gore Bay	1922	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	3 sheets
Gravenhurst	1925	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	8 sheets
Kingsville	1950	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	
		Sheets 2, 3, only	2 sheets
Matachewan	1945	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	
		Verso - Toronto, 1934; and	
		Montreal 1933 transfers	4 sheets
Midland	1946(1921)	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	
		Verso - Transfers of various	
		cities	16 sheets
Orillia	1941(1928)	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	20 sheets
Picton	1924	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	13 sheets
Powassan	1908	Chas E. Goad	3 sheets
Rainy River	1950	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	4 sheets
Richard's Landing	1896	Chas E. Goad	1 sheet
Schreiber	1950	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	4 sheets
Sturgeon Falls	1949	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	9 sheets
Thessalon	1922	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	7 sheets
Watford	1925	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	4 sheets
Webbwood	1922	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	2 sheets
Warton	1923	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	4 sheets
Wingham	1928(1904)	Underwriters' Survey Bureau	8 sheets



## REVIEW GUIDELINES

The format of the review should consist of the bibliographic citation, the text of the review and the name and institutional affiliation (or geographic location) of 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 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 5.1 or ASCII format with 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 items 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 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, or 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*, Hirschfeld Environmental Earth Sciences Library, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6. (514) 398-7453  
e-mail: marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

*Don't miss...*

**the**

**1994 ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**JUNE 7 - 11, 1994**

**UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH  
GUELPH, ONTARIO**

**Featuring:**

**Internet Workshop**

**Government representatives from:**

**Natural Resources Canada**

**Statistics Canada**

**Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources**

**Historical Mapping papers**

**ARL GIS Literacy Project**

**Vendor Fair**

**Field Trip to Mennonite Homestead and Niagara Escarpment**

**(See page 15 for details)**



# HISTORICAL MAPS

## CANADA

# CARTES HISTORIQUES

The following facsimiles have been produced in '92/'93 through the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives' Facsimile Map Series. Maps cost \$3.00 each, plus a \$3.00 mailing and handling charge. They are printed on high quality paper (17" x 22").

#141 - *A Map of part of the Province of Upper Canada shewing the proposed route for a Canal...Lake Ontario with Ottawa River...* James Grant Chewett, 1825.

#142 - *Partie Orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada avec L'Isle de Terre-Neuve...* Tobias Conrad Lotter, 1720.

#143 - *Plan of the Line of the Rideau Canal.* Lt. Colonel John By, 1829.

#144 - *Map of the Seat of War in North America.* John Melish, [1813-15].

#145 - *Map of the Counties of Wentworth part of Brant and Lincoln, Haldimand, Welland.* Ellis and Company, [1859-66].

Orders should be directed to:

Cheryl Woods  
ACMLA Facsimile Map Compiler  
Serge A. Sauer Map Library  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2  
(519) 661-3424  
FAX (519) 661-3750  
cawoods@uwo.ca

Portfolio No.2 (Maps 51-100) \$100  
Portfolio No.3 (Maps 101-125) \$100  
Portfolio No.4 cover only \$ 45