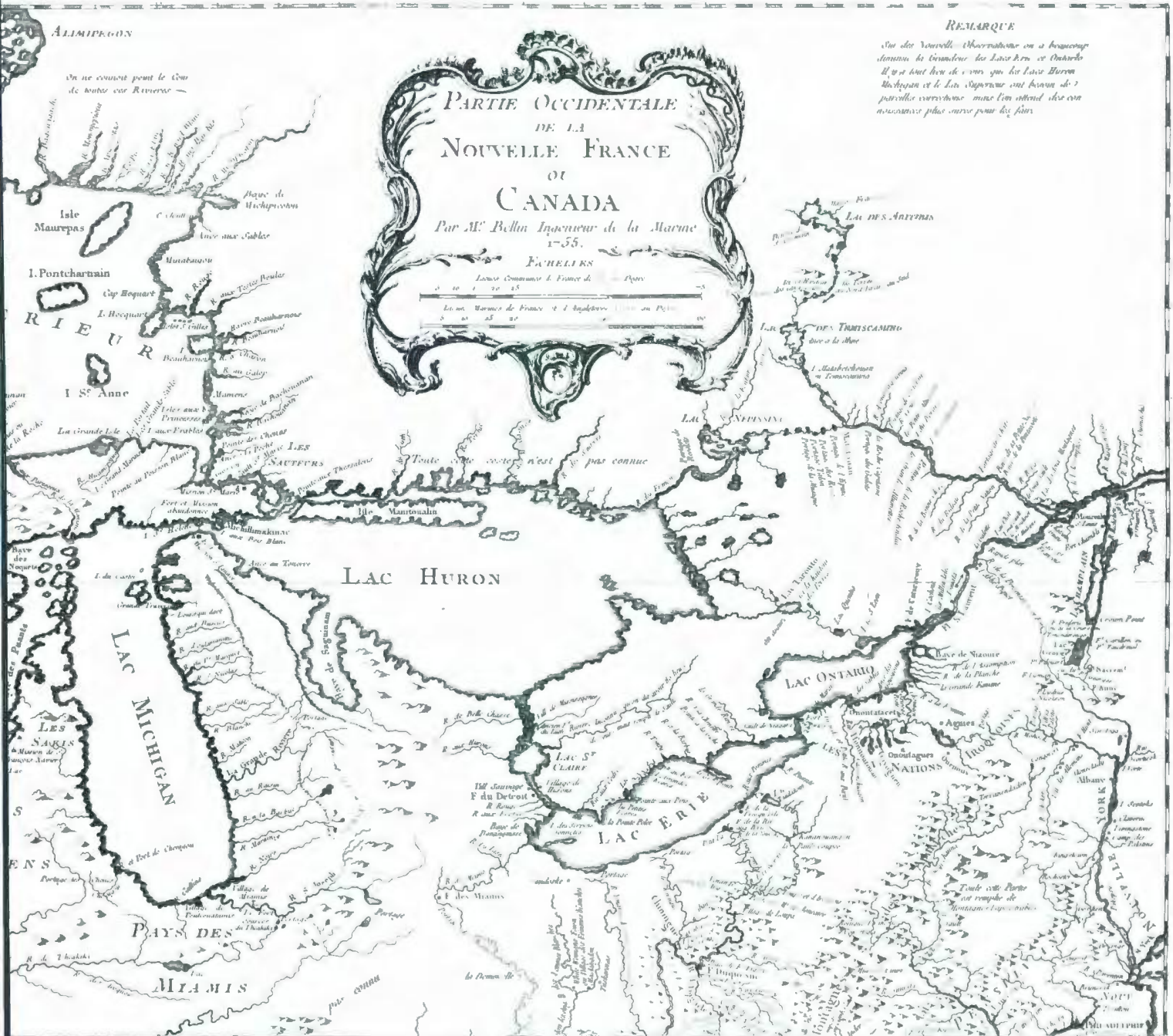


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES/
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

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

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ON THE COVER

PARTIE OCCIDENTALE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE OU CANADA 1755, by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. This map, the original of which is in the Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada has been reproduced as ACMLA Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 64 (ISSN 08-27-8024).

PARTIE OCCIDENTALE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE OU CANADA 1755, par Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. Cete carte, dans la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelle, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes facsimiles de l'ACC, carte No. 64 (ISSN 0827-8024)

Message from the President

Conference - The report of conference activities will appear elsewhere in the Bulletin. It was posted to CARTA.
Correspondence - several letters were written and received since my last report. This is a list of whom they were to or from, with date and a brief summary of the topic. If anyone would like to see a copy, please let me know.

To Tim Davis, Statistics Canada, June 25 - letter of appreciation for workshop

To James Boxall, Dalhousie Univ., July 5 - letter of appreciation for conference

To CARTA, July 5 - posting of contacts for NRCan cartographic products

To Ed Dahl, Greg Hill and Mary Murphy, July 5 - notification of Papers Award

To Patrice Furlong, NRCan, July 8 - NRCan review of topo maps

To Louise Goodwin, Nova Scotia Dept. of Municipal Affairs, July 9 - welcome as new member

To Gregory McKay, ESRI, July 9 - letter of appreciation for workshop

To Andrew Tatham, Royal Geographical Society, July 15 - nomination of Joan Winearls for Sir George Fordham Cartobibliography Award

To CARTA, July 19 - update on ACMLA activities

To Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, July 22 - facsimiles of maps and views

To Guida Franco, Micromedia, Aug 15 - questionnaire for directory

To Lucienne Robillard, Minister of Canadian Heritage, Aug 26 - copyright law

To Anne McLellan, Minister of Natural Resources, Aug 28 - GSC maps

To CCA, GAC, CAG, Sept 8 - NRCan review of topo maps

From Francoise Houle, National Archives, Sept 12 - completion of new facility

From Anne McLellan, Minister of Natural Resources, Sept 18 - GSC maps, referred matter to Ms. A. E. Bourgeois

To Jean-Pierre Wallot, National Archives, Sept 30 - concern about our defacto national map library

To Anne McLellan, Minister of Natural Resources, Sept. 30 - National Advisory Board on Earth Sciences

From Diane Marleau, Minister of Public Works and Government Services, Oct 1 - GSC maps, willing to examine possibility of including GSC maps in DSP

ICA - Participated along with eight other Canadian associations in preparing a proposal for participation in ICA 1999, in Ottawa. The other organizations are: Association of Canada Lands Surveyors, Canadian Association of Geographers, Canadian Cartographic Association, Canadian Council of Land Surveyors, Canadian Hydrographic Association, Canadian Institute of Geomatics, Canadian Remote Sensing Society, and Carto-Quebec. We'll have our 1999 conference in conjunction with it and organize a workshop or session as part of the ICA meeting. Our members will participate in organizing the ICA meeting. We'll provide free advertising of the 1999 ICA meeting in our Bulletin and will have provided our mailing list to that organizing committee. If wished, we'll offer ICA free display space at our meetings leading up to 1999.

(continued after page 65)

GEOMATICS CATALOGUING

Velma Parker and Grace Welch

A. INTRODUCTION

This paper combines the Report on the Working Group on Cataloguing Digital Data, November 11-14, 1995, Santa Barbara, California written by Grace Welch for the Bibliographic Control Committee of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) and the cataloguing workshop given by Velma Parker at the annual ACMLA conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia on June 7, 1996. Our intention is to update the membership on the current status of cataloguing geomatic data. As well we invite your feedback on certain sections to assist in the Canadian contribution to the revision of Cartographic Materials: a Manual of Interpretation of AACR2.

B. BACKGROUND

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives has long been involved in the development of cataloguing rules for cartographic materials dating back to the early 1970s. The first draft of the Canadian rules was completed in 1975. When the draft of AACR2 chapter 3 Cartographic materials was issued, ACMLA with the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the USGS submitted a joint set of comments most of which were incorporated into the chapter. The National Archives, with the Association, spearheaded development of a manual of interpretation Cartographic Materials which was published in 1982. Through the Bibliographic Control Committee and the National Archives, the Canadian map community has continued to contribute to the development of standards, for example through participation in the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing.

In the 1990s, the advent of spatial data in digital format presented new challenges to cataloguers. Under the aegis of the federal Interagency Committee on Geomatics, a working group was established to address the description of spatial data. The working group was comprised of representatives from ACMLA, the National Archives, and the National Library. Their work, Geomatic Data Sets Cataloguing Rules (CAN/CGSB -171.2 - 94), was completed in 1993 and was published jointly by the Ca-

nadian General Standards Board and the Canadian Library Association in 1994.

Similar activities were taking place in the United States. Between 1992 and 1994, the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), an interagency committee of federal government departments with responsibility for the production and/or management of geo-spatial data developed the Content Standard for Spatial Metadata. U.S. librarians were fortunate that the representation on this working group included Betsy Mangan from the Library of Congress. This standard specifies the information required to describe a digital data set in terms of the content, quality and other characteristics; it does not dictate the mechanism by which the information is transmitted to users. USMARC is now under consideration by the FGDC for search and retrieval access to metadata.

As the planning was underway to revise Cartographic Materials, it was recognized that rules for describing geomatic data sets should be included in the new edition. To undertake the work an ad hoc subcommittee of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) was struck to review the geomatic cataloguing rules and to develop a proposal for their integration into Cartographic Materials. The subcommittee met at the University of California, Santa Barbara in November 1995 for a four day working session. In attendance were Elizabeth Mangan, AACCCM Secretariat, Mary Larsgaard, Dorothy McGarry, Barbara Story, Velma Parker and Grace Welch. David Brown was unable to attend but did participate in a conference call on Nov. 12, 1995.

C. GENERAL APPROACH

Initially it was thought that the subcommittee would develop a proposal for a new appendix for Cartographic Materials, to address the cataloguing of digital spatial data. This draft appendix would then be distributed to the entire Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Materials for review and comment. However, as the meeting progressed it became clear that the rules related to digital spatial data needed to be incor-

porated into the body of the rules in CM to facilitate their use by map cataloguers. There will still be a short appendix similar to that for series.

As the basis for their work, the Working Group used the Canadian publication Geomatic Data Sets reviewing each rule to identify where it could be incorporated. The subcommittee also referred to the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (the U.S. standard), the Canadian Directory Information Describing Digital Georeferenced Data Sets and the new tags for digital spatial data in the USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data.

One of the earliest hurdles to overcome was the use of the term "geomatics". After other alternatives such as "georeferenced" and the definition of geomatics were examined, the subcommittee agreed to stay with the term "geomatics" although it is in more common usage in Canada than in the U.S. Geomatics is defined as:

The scientific and technical domain concerned with methods, procedures and technologies associated with computer systems for the collection, manipulation, display and dissemination of geographically referenced data. (Source: Geomatic data sets)

The problem of multiple versions (e.g., a cartographic item existing on paper but also as a digital file) was discussed but no consensus was reached. In the U.S., LC is considering a rule interpretation to have digital data appended on the record of the hard copy. In Canada, NLC will apply AACR2 as written, that is, cataloguing the item in hand, so that there would be multiple records for different formats. In such a case, there would need to be a link between the digital version record to the hardcopy version record. It was decided that where national practices differed, these differences would be covered in rule interpretations.

The subcommittee came up with some potentially controversial suggestions, some of which are presented in this paper under the appropriate section. Your opinion on these ideas is very important and we encourage you to provide feedback. It is expected that AACCCM will convene in early 1997 to revise Cartographic Materials.

D. PROPOSALS BY AREA OF DESCRIPTION

To a large extent cataloguing digital data sets follows the same rules as for other types of cartographic materials. There are, however, differences which are outlined below. In most instances, the corresponding MARC tag is included. A list of MARC tags which may be useful for geomatic data sets is in Appendix A.

D. 1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

D. 1. 1. METADATA

In the realm of paper based publishing, the presentation of information required for the catalogue description has been standardized over time. For example, title, author and publisher and usually the date appear on the title page of a book. However, this is not yet true for geomatic data.

National standards have been developed in some countries for providing information about the contents and structure of digital data. These are the "metadata" standards. Metadata (data about data) may be defined as a common set of terms and definitions used to document the content, quality, condition, relationships and properties of data through time, the context in which they were created and used, and how they can be communicated. In addition to the Canadian and American standards named above, there is also a European standard.

Unfortunately, the producers of digital data are not yet consistently using or applying these national metadata standards to describe the contents of the data sets they supply. There is variation in the amount of information, the type of information and the manner in which it is presented. Metadata, when available, may be presented in a variety of forms: electronic, paper, labels, code books, etc. The data that is required for a catalogue record is only a small portion of metadata. These variations in the metadata pose considerable challenges to the cataloguer in selecting the chief source of information.

D. 1. 2. CHIEF SOURCE OF INFORMATION

As with other material, when describing geomatic data sets, the item itself is preferred as the chief source. Internal sources (e.g., the title screen of an electronic atlas) are preferred over external sources. If there is no title screen, then metadata, main menus, and program statements are the other internal sources which may be used as chief source of information.

If there are no internal sources then external sources may be considered as the chief source of information. The order of precedence is to prefer, firstly, the physical carrier or its labels (i.e., the label of the publisher/creator); secondly, the documentation produced by the publisher/creator of the item; and lastly, information printed on the container if the container was issued by the publisher.

In those instances where there is more than one part, then the part which provides the collective title, as well

as other formally presented information (e.g., publication information) should be considered as the chief source of information.

Other sources which are not the chief source are, for example, other published or unpublished descriptions.

D. 1. 3. PRESCRIBED SOURCES

It is well to be reminded that the prescribed sources for each area of description are the key for deciding whether or not to use square brackets. If the information is taken from a source prescribed for the area, then square brackets are not used even if that prescribed source is not the chief source of information.

For the Title and statement of responsibility, Edition, Mathematical data, Publication, distribution, etc. and Series areas the prescribed sources are the chief source, the carrier or its labels, information issued by the publisher, creator, etc., or the container.

For the remainder of the areas (Digital graphic representation, Geospatial reference data, File characteristics, Physical description, Notes, Standard numbers) the information may be taken from any source.

D. 2. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA (MARC 245)

D. 2. 1. TITLE (MARC 245\$a)

As with all computer files (see AACR2R chapter 9), the source of the title should always be stated in a note.

A file name or a data set name should not be recorded as title proper unless it is the only name given in the prescribed sources of information.

D. 2. 2. GMD (MARC 245\$h)

When discussing the concept of the GMD, the subcommittee expressed their combined preference for the term "cartographic material" from List one of AACR2R (1.1CI) and not "map" and "globe" from List 2. The main reason being that the latter two terms do not encompass the variety of cartographic records. The more generic "cartographic material" will be proposed as the only GMD to be used.

One of the more major changes being suggested by the subcommittee is the use of multiple GMDs so that, if more than one GMD applies to a single cartographic work, both may be used. The second GMD which is a qualifier indicating the format for the first GMD "cartographic materials" permits the separation of the content from the carrier. Under the existing rules, the GMD for a digital map is "computer file". Thus nothing in the

GMD or the physical description area would indicate that it is a cartographic item.

This new proposal builds on the AACR2 practice for materials for the visually impaired which allows the inclusion of "braille" or "tactile" in parenthesis after the GMD (e.g., [text (braille)]). This concept could be extended so that cartographic materials appearing in various formats would always have the same GMD but with different qualifiers:

[cartographic material (tactile)]
[cartographic material (microform)]
[cartographic material (manuscript)]
[cartographic materials (computer file)]

The proposed change to qualify the GMD will be presented for approval to the Joint Steering Committee for AACR2.

Just a note for those using Rules for Archival Description (RAD), RAD is using the parenthesis for "braille" and "tactile" but a dash in front of "microform" and "electronic records" (the latter term is the GMD used rather than "computer file"):

[cartographic material (tactile)]
[cartographic material - microform]

Hopefully the new committee overseeing RAD will standardize the punctuation differences in the near future.

D. 3. MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

D. 3. 1. MATHEMATICAL DATA AREA (MARC 255)

There was some discussion about the need to record scale. The Americans felt that only resolution is needed while the Canadians felt input scale gives a measure of the level of detail. Canadian metadata requirements ask for both scale and resolution. It would be advisable to record the input scale for all geomatic data sets consisting of data digitized from paper cartographic materials.

"Scale not applicable" is used for data bases containing data compiled for non-contiguous points on the earth such as the drifting buoy data base. In this data base, buoys containing sensing devices are dropped off by ships. The instruments measure a variety of things from current and temperature to chemical composition of the water. The information is beamed to a central collecting place via satellite. There is no perceivable scale or resolution for this data. The only map that can be produced is that of the route of the buoy itself as it drifts around.

The use of the expression "Scale not given" is still controversial. The US would like to add this to the manual for maps not carrying a scale as they do not wish to calculate it. This caused considerable discussion during preparation for the first edition of Cartographic Materials, but was not accepted for inclusion in the application.

D. 3. 2. NEW AREAS FOR THE MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETATILS AREA

New sections have recently been added to the US MARC and to CAN/MARC to describe the material specific details of geomatic data sets. Some of the requirements for these areas are quite technical but in most cases, can be drawn directly from the metadata for the data set. The rules to accompany these two new MARC tags were drafted by B. Mangan for the subcommittee. It was also recognized that these new areas would need to be submitted to JSC after acceptance by the AACCCM. These new sections are:

3 F Digital graphic representation area (raster, vector) (MARC 352)

3 G Geospatial reference area (referencing systems, projection, grid coordinate) (MARC 342 and 343)

A cautionary note: It should be emphasized here, that when cataloguing, you cannot record information that you do not have. If the provider of the data set does not give the necessary information in a form that you can understand, DO NOT WORRY ABOUT IT. Just fill in what you can and omit the rest.

D. 3. 2. 1. DIGITAL GRAPHIC PRESENTATION AREA (MARC 352)

This information need be given only when it is readily available. This information may be recorded in a formatted presentation or in an informal, concise, free-text description of the types of geographic features, addressing systems, etc.

The formatted presentation consists of four types of data recorded in the following order: the system used to represent space (e.g., raster, vector or point); the object type where the specific object type is specified (e.g., pixel, network chain, non-planar graph, entity point); the format name and the version in which item is stored (e.g., GIF 87); the object count, that is, the number of point or vector objects, or the number of rows x columns x voxels in raster item, or the completeness of topology in item in terms of vector product format level.

100-year floodplain boundary; 500-year floodplain boundary

Raster : pixel ; GIF 87

Vector : GT-polygon composed of chains (70)

Raster : pixel (5,000 x 5,000)

Vector : edge (70 ; VPF2)

D. 3. 2. 2. GEOSPATIAL REFERENCE INFORMATION AREA. (MARC 342)

Included in this area is information about the grid, datum, projection, etc., which is recorded only if it is readily available.

This area is more problematic and the format has not been finalized. It was felt by some that the categories for choice of horizontal coordinate system (i.e., geographic, map projection, grid coordinate system, local planar, local, geodetic model) were not mutually exclusive. More detailed discussion by the AACCCM members will be required.

D. 3. 3. FILE CHARACTERISTICS (MARC 256)

The content of this area concerns the nature of the file and is derived from Chapter 9 of AACR2R. The number of records, etc., tell about the arrangement of the data set. Since it was felt that the number of bytes is a statement of extent, the subcommittee is suggesting that the information be moved to the physical description area. This will be examined further by the AACCCM when it meets.

D. 4. PUBLISHED/UNPUBLISHED (MARC 260)

There was considerable discussion as to what "published" means in relation to digital files. It is being broadly interpreted to mean any digital data that the producer makes available for other persons/agencies to use. It is so defined in Geomatic data sets cataloguing rules. Thus anything on the internet is, by this definition, published.

D. 5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (MARC 300)

This was one of the more problematic areas. A number of different options were explored. For some geomatic data sets, it is very important to know the number of images. Other than the physical description area, the only other place to record this information is the note area. The subcommittee decided to include the number of images in the physical description area. After trial and error, we agreed on the following format. Three options are given so that if the information is not available for the first one, then one moves on to the second, and so on.

Option 1. Record the number of images, maps, followed

by the number of physical carriers if applicable. The number of bytes may be added as a parenthetical expansion of the extent and specific material designation. Other physical details area may be used to indicate if the data is encoded for colour, if there is sound, etc. The dimensions record the size of the physical carrier and/or the width of the tape.

Hypothetical example:

184 remote-sensing images on 4 computer optical discs (4.6 terrabytes) : col. ; discs 4 3/4 in.

Option 2. Give the bytes if the number of images is unknown and if the information is readily available.

Option 3. If the number of images and the number of bytes is unknown, record the number of physical items (e.g., 1 computer optical disc).

Also, the subcommittee considered the requirements for cataloguing remotely accessed digital files available, for example, on a central server which can be accessed on a local work station. In those instances, the physical description is not recorded according to AACR2R chapter 9 (9.5 fn 3). However, it is possible that the number of bytes may be known and could be recorded as a measure of extent. Mode of access to the data set becomes an important note. This idea requires further deliberation when the committee of the whole meets.

D.6. NOTE AREA

Additions to existing notes as well as new notes were suggested as described below.

7 B1 Scope and content note area (MARC 500, 516, etc.)
System requirements: add the following to the list: copy utility, compression software, display software. (MARC 538)

Mode of access: includes baud rate(s), data bits, stop bits, parity, etc, if readily available. The internet address may be placed in 856 or in a note.

Raster/vector information has been moved to the Digital graphic representation area (see above).

Resolution: Both ground and image resolution should be recorded if known. Ground resolution is usually expressed in the following manner: every 2 mm, 5 m by 5 m. Image resolution is usually expressed in bytes per pixel or in dots per inch (e.g., 8 bytes per pixel, 300 dpi). If both types are recorded, format the note as follows: ground resolution; image resolution.

After the note for resolution, a note for data quality/accuracy, including the completeness of data coverage, positional accuracy, etc., may be added.

If relief is portrayed this may be added. This includes depth and an example will be added to the manual to illustrate this.

7 B 3 Source of title (MARC 500)

This is a mandatory note for computer data.

7 B 4 Variations in title (MARC 246, or 500)

A file name not used as title proper may be placed here.

7 B 7 Edition and history (MARC 500)

In this area, cite other works upon which the item depends for its content.

7 B 8a Mathematical and other cartographic data (could use MARC 507 if it were renamed)

The ellipsoid and datum information are now moved out of this area to the geospatial reference information area.

New notes are added for the new area threes: Digital graphic representation area and Geospatial reference information area. (MARC 500, 514)

7 B14 Audience.

Add subsections on restrictions on access (14b) (MARC 506) and restrictions on use (14c) (MARC 540)

NEW NOTE

7 B 17.5 Entity/attribute information.

This note will provide for detailed description of entities and/or attributes, or an overview of this information, or both. Information which may be included in this note are the actual entity (the object), the attribute, the labels of these and their definitions. Other information includes the range, or code set, or other domain value for which the units of measurement, the resolution, an explanation of accuracy, the frequency, etc., may be given.

E. FUTURE

The work of the subcommittee will be included in the suggestions for revision and additions to the full AACCCM for a meeting which it is hoped will be held in the early 1997. At this time CM would be updated and the suggested changes for digital spatial data incorporated into the revised document. We are all anticipating the new revised Cartographic Materials which will incorporate rules and other important information including geospatial data. So that this revision is as com-

plete and as comprehensive as possible, we invite your participation in the process. Whether you have had experience with the media or are just getting started, we value your comments on the challenges of cataloguing geomatic data.

**APPENDIX A
CAN/MARC CODING LIST OF TAGS USEFUL FOR
GEOMATIC DATA SETS**

Leader 6

Code e for published geomatic data sets
Code f for unpublished geomatic data sets

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>008 Cartographic material - fixed length data elements</p> <p>006 Computer file - fixed length data elements - Additional material characteristics</p> <p>007 Map - Physical description fixed field and</p> <p>007 Computer file - Physical description fixed field</p> <p>009 Cartographic material - physical description fixed field (detailed)
This should be mainly incorporated into the 007 with format harmonization. This tag will then be declared obsolete.</p> <p>255 Cartographic mathematical data</p> <p>256 Computer file characteristics</p> <p>270 Address
This field allows the electronic assess data such as telephone, fax, TTY, etc. It is repeatable.</p> | <p>342 Geospatial reference data (provisional)</p> <p>343 Planar coordinate data (provisional)</p> <p>352 Digital graphic representation (provisional)</p> <p>514 Data quality note (provisional)</p> <p>516 Type of computer file or data note</p> <p>520 Summary, etc. note</p> <p>522 Geographic coverage note</p> <p>536 Funding information note</p> <p>537 Source of data note is now obsolete, use 500 or 567.</p> <p>538 System details note</p> <p>551 Entity and attribute information note (provisional)</p> <p>556 Information about documentation note</p> <p>565 Case file characteristics note</p> <p>567 Methodology note</p> <p>582 Related computer files note is now obsolete, use 787 Non-specific relationship entry, or 580 Lining entry complexity note.</p> <p>753 Added entry - System details access to computer files</p> <p>786 Data source entry (provisional)</p> <p>856 Electronic location and access</p> |
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Lori Sugden and Shirley Harmer, (ACMLA Conf. 1996)

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN LIBRARIES ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

RICHARD PINNELL

Text of a talk given at a joint meeting of the Ontario Library and Information Technology Association (OLITA) and the Municipal Information Systems Association (MISA) on June 11th, 1996 in Kitchener, Ontario.

Introduction

The map and data librarians in many ARL libraries in the US took an early lead in developing a strong interest in GIS beginning approximately five years ago; last year, Canadians began to follow suit. I am a member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA), a group which, together with the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU), last month drafted a proposal recommending a GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative which formalizes further involvement in the ARL GIS Literacy Project, Phase 3. For those of you not familiar with the Literacy Project it is an initiative of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), supported heavily by ESRI Inc., an American GIS software developer based in Redlands, California, to "introduce, educate, and equip librarians with the skills needed to provide access to spatially referenced data in multiple formats." Phases 1 and 2 took place in the United States and involved librarians from 67 academic, public, and state libraries; phase 3, launched in 1995, brought the initiative to Canada. All 30 or so participating members of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) were provided with training opportunities, with desktop mapping software (ArcView 2.0, later upgraded to 2.1) and with four large ESRI databases, all at no cost.

It is my understanding that at their meeting this year on May 14 the CARL directors gave approval in principle to the GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative, the purpose of which is to "promote GIS literacy in Canadian libraries through the acquisition of spatial data and tools, and training of appropriate staff in GIS skills in order to foster a Canadian GIS data culture." I was pleased to note that during the CLA Conference in Halifax last week there was a session on GIS in Libraries spon-

sored jointly by CLA and ACMLA. This was an opportunity for library directors and managers as well as other library staff not familiar with this technology to learn more about what needs to be done to implement GIS service in our libraries. Given that within Canadian libraries efforts are being made to raise awareness of GIS and to initiate GIS training programs it is fair to ask what is the current status of GIS program development; in other words, what is happening at library service points with respect to GIS.

The simple answer is, not a great deal, and that is what I want to talk about this afternoon. I have just returned from a week long conference in Halifax on GIS in Libraries and can say with some degree of confidence that having spoken with a number of map curators from academic libraries and archival institutions across Canada, we are still just "getting our feet wet." In Ontario some academic libraries have almost no GIS capability at all--no high end hardware, no mapping software, no geospatial data, no staff expertise. A few Ontario libraries have purchased one or two GIS workstations, have installed desktop mapping software and purchased or acquired a limited number of cartographic datasets, and invested time and money in some staff training. For example, at the University of Waterloo we have two Pentium computers, one for staff and one for public use, both loaded with low-end GIS software--MapInfo and ArcView 2.1. These networked machines have 1 gigabyte hard drives, 24 Mb RAM, and one has a 17 inch monitor. And we have begun to invest in digital cartographic data--some of this we acquired from Statistics Canada as a member of the CARL Consortium for 1986 and 1991 census data and more recently as a member of the Data Liberation Initiative sponsored by Statistics Canada and the Social Sciences Federation Task Force. Other datasets were very expensive; we purchased these data from commercial data resellers and from govern-

ment suppliers such as Natural Resources Canada. But we are not offering GIS service to our clients or perhaps I should say we are not "actively promoting GIS service," and that amounts to almost the same thing.

So why not? Why is that we are still struggling to get off the onramp and onto the GIS highway? What are the issues and challenges facing libraries today?

Issues and Challenges

1. Knowing and meeting our clients' needs. We must make a concerted effort to determine who are our potential GIS clients and what are their GIS needs--what are their access needs, what are their data needs, what are their service needs? And these needs are likely to vary considerably from client group to client group. We know there is interest and expertise in GIS in our geography departments so perhaps we can assume that Geography faculty and graduate students are being well served but what about their undergraduates. And what about those students in History or Biology or staff in the Registrar's Office or members of the local business community. Will our clients have platform-specific needs--Unix, DOS/Windows, Mac? Will they have data format-specific needs--MapInfo, ArcInfo, Genamap? Will they want local city data or watershed-level data or provincial-level data? Will they want to geocode and visualize their own spatial data and, if so, how will that data be structured? Will they be primarily interested in spatial data analysis--i.e., number crunching--or will they be interested in data presentation and want colour printing capability? And most importantly, we need to consider whether we can continue to rely on our traditional printed sources of spatial data--paper maps, atlases, aerial photographs--to meet some of our clients' data needs; will these collections one day soon be of archival interest only?

One issue that is hotly debated by map librarians these days is how much service can we/should we provide. There is a continuum of service from access to self use; at one extreme we provide ftp access to raw data on a library server to experienced researchers and graduates and at the other extreme is intensive individualized assistance designed to promote in depth learning. Somewhere in between we have service designed to provide introductory use of the software and data. The indepth training model has been referred to in the literature as the chauffeur driven model in that library staff steer clients through the complex process of learning how to merge, overlay, display and analyze data and how to create custom maps and charts. Do we want to "Empower our patrons with access to the data and tools they need to help themselves"? As service-oriented, conscientious librarians we all nod our heads enthusiastically--but is

this something we can really afford to do.

2. Staff training. There is a tremendous learning curve for staff to become GIS-proficient. Map library staff with a geography background and related library experience will have an edge over subject specialists in a reference department or in a government documents unit. And data librarians with experience working with electronic data will have an advantage over those without this background. But for all of us we can expect to invest several years of intensive training and study and practice to become proficient--and all this in addition to our regular day jobs!! But there is help out there, we are not alone! The ARL GIS Literacy Project provided 2 - day training sessions for Canadian map librarians and data librarians last year in Montreal and Edmonton. In Halifax last week, ESRI Canada gave ACMLA members a day-long introduction to ArcView and Statistics Canada spent a day showing us how to use ArcView and Statistics Canada census data to create meaningful maps; it is our understanding that workshops such as these will continue to be offered to librarians who are interested in working with GIS technology to manipulate geospatial data. Most if not all of us have access to email and hence to GIS newsgroups, listservs, and Web pages. Some of the more useful ones include the ARL GIS discussion group, Maps-L, Carta, ESRI-L, ArcView-L, MapInfo-L, and many others. Not all of our staff will want or be able to take the time to attend formal training sessions or to monitor listservs and so I think it is incumbent upon those of us with some GIS training to organize in-house workshops for our colleagues.

3. Limited resources. You all know what I am talking about--the cupboard is almost bare, our pockets are empty; there are fewer of us each year. And we all know or suspect that GIS costs big-time. Well, the good news in all this is that hardware prices are dropping and full functionality software that once cost hundreds of thousands of dollars fifteen years ago is now available at prices ranging from two to three thousand dollars; and software vendors are very willing to offer deep educational discounts in order to expose students to their products. It is the data that are so expensive; Waterloo purchased the equivalent of eight topographic map sheets in electronic form in May and paid more than \$5,000 for these data. And the other sad note is that although hardware prices are falling, GIS requires high-end equipment: large, high resolution monitors and fast video cards, lots of memory, huge online storage requirements for spatial data, network connections,

colour printing, fast processors, scanning devices, and so on. As libraries continue to struggle with shrinking budgets it becomes more difficult to find the money to purchase equipment and data and to invest in staff training. And of course there are fewer staff now who can afford the time to be away from their other duties to take on this new challenge. And finally, space is a pressing concern in many libraries. Where will we put that second workstation in the map library? Is there space in the map library to construct a small office or consulting area where staff can sit down quietly with clients for GIS consulting or training?

4. Systems support. Be absolutely sure to make friends, good friends, with the staff members in your library systems department or in the IST support unit for your campus. Unfortunately not all libraries have enough systems staff to provide the kind of intensive technical support that is usually needed in setting up and maintaining a GIS service--this support includes installing software and device drivers, upgrading hardware (more memory, faster CD-ROM drives, bigger hard drives), creating custom interface screens and menus, making network connections, providing security safeguards (for example, preventing clients from gaining access to DOS or editing software). Given all that systems staff are expected to do nowadays, months could go by before that malfunctioning printer or defective floppy drive is repaired or replaced. So make friends! Or train yourself to become as self-sufficient in such matters as possible.

5. Library organization / role of map library. As early as possible, I think that individual libraries should determine which units and/or individuals are best positioned to provide GIS service. In many organizations it is the map library that has received the nod and often this is the best choice given the geographical expertise that resides in this unit. And yet there may be good reasons for locating this service elsewhere in the library or for decentralizing the service and making it available at a number of different service locations. In some organizations the map library is single staffed and perhaps not by a librarian or not by someone with a background in geography--so this additional responsibility may be far too burdensome. It might be best sometimes to take a team approach: the map librarian, Geography/Environmental Studies librarian, government documents specialist and data librarian would make a high powered GIS unit. Given the amount of socio-economic data that is now available to libraries in Canada, perhaps the Sociology selector should also be involved; or someone from Systems to provide ongoing technical support. What about enlisting staff from units outside the Library: from Geography's GIS unit, from the university's

systems department, from the physical resources section of the campus Plant Operations Department. The objective here is to tap as much expertise on campus as possible and to reduce or eliminate duplication of effort and the consequent waste of scarce resources.

6. Promotion of service. Put out some GIS workstations and some local data and they will come! Nope, not likely. We have made some half-hearted efforts to promote what service we do offer--we sent a 2-page newsletter to all faculty on campus last spring--and the response was equally feeble. I think that part of the problem we face is that few faculty are aware of the sudden interest by libraries in this technology; many of them think of the library as a place for printed materials with some microforms and CD-ROM bibliographic databases thrown in for good measure; if they think about GIS and geospatial data, at all I suspect they would see this as an area of responsibility for the Geography or Environmental Studies departments. We have got to get the word out across campus and I think we have to begin with faculty; part of the message should be to tell them about GIS--what it is and how it might be useful to them, to let them know what datasets are available or can be acquired, and then to let them know that the library is planning to provide this service. I have had several meetings with faculty and technical staff in a number of academic departments to let them know that we have begun collecting data and that we are assembling the other component GIS pieces, particularly hardware and training, and I have found these faculty and staff to be enthusiastic and supportive. They see this as a cooperative venture where we each have a different but complementary role to play; it became apparent to me early on that these academic departments think that one important role for libraries is to collect, organize, document, and provide access to geospatial data. Once faculty and staff in these academic units become more comfortable with what we are trying to do, I trust they will begin letting the students know and perhaps developing course assignments that involve the use of geospatial data.

7. Metadata standards. Standard? Take your pick! Metadata is often defined as data about data; it is the documentation that describes geospatial data and it is absolutely essential. Much to my regret now I realize that I have acquired a number of datasets for which I have virtually no descriptive information to tell me who collected/created the data, when it was created, the original scale of the data, what survey datum, how the data are projected, and so on; I don't even have the name of a contact person who could possibly answer some of these questions. This is analogous to

buying a book with no title page, no imprint or copyright information, no introduction, no preface—well, you get the picture. We need this information in order to create our own local records—for example, a data dictionary/directory or a conventional MARC cataloguing record. Unfortunately there are a great many metadata standards in the process of being developed—for example, by international organizations (e.g., the International Hydrographic Organization), by the US federal agencies (e.g., the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata), and our own Canadian General Standards Board which has established the Committee on Cataloguing Standards to develop standards for a data dictionary and for descriptive cataloguing; it is unfortunate that there will not be one single Canadian standard as a result of this exercise. For anyone who might be interested you can purchase from the Canadian Library Association a copy of the Canadian General Standards Board's Geomatic Data Sets Cataloguing Rules (CGSB and the Canadian Library Association, 1994), edited by Velma Parker.

One interesting and important element of a metadata record is the so-called data quality indicator. We need to discuss how we as librarians can be part of the process whereby the quality of the data is assessed; what are the criteria we think should be used to measure quality and who is responsible for this assessment.

8. Finding data. I have found it very difficult to ferret out useful and reliable datasets that I anticipate will be of value to our library clients. There are no selection tools such as Geospatial Data in Print, an equivalent to Books in Print. Publishers catalogues rarely include mention of electronic products unless these are CD-ROM products. I think the reason for this is because geospatial data are difficult to describe and there are so many factors to be considered such as delivery mechanism, format, platform, cost, and so on. I have begun to build a small network of useful contact individuals who can tell me when new datasets become available—contacts at the UW campus level, the city and regional municipality levels, and the provincial and federal levels as well. And this is in addition to contacts I have within the commercial sector as well. Once a dataset of potential interest has been identified, then begins a protracted series of discussions with the supplier to talk about pricing, licensing restrictions, distribution media, data format, datum, projected versus unprojected data, number and description of coverages or themes, compression information, provision for updates, and on and on. Finding and acquiring data can be a daunting and time consuming task.

I have found academic and nonacademic departments on my own campus and at nearby institutions to be rich sources of interesting and useful data. I have ftp-ed campus environmental and planning data from Waterloo's Plant Operations, watershed data from our Biology Department, and a variety of datasets from the Faculty of Environmental Studies. Web, ftp, and gopher servers on the Internet provide access to vast amounts of data but unfortunately there seems to be very little geospatial data that is Canadian; one notable exception is the generalized soils data that are available from Agriculture Canada. On the other hand, there is a great deal of US data, all or most of it freely available.

9. Licensing restrictions. This is where things get a bit ugly. Licensing has proven to be a very difficult and complex matter. Government and commercial data suppliers often insist that we sign very restrictive licensing agreements, ones that may prohibit us from doing very much with their data. Some suppliers will not let us print out the data, one asks that we contact their Ministry if we wish to reproduce the data at a scale other than the original scale, and most will not let us copy the data other than to make a backup copy. Virtually all suppliers make it very clear that their data must be used only for academic research and teaching and that it may not be used by third parties for commercial purposes.

This latter condition is a very reasonable one but one which is extremely difficult for us to monitor or enforce in a library setting. We can password-protect the data or limit access to members of the Waterloo academic community through IP domain restrictions or by means of other authentication procedures but we have no way to control subsequent use of the data; some of these subsequent uses may include unauthorized copying or commercial use by faculty members and students. We are asked by some of our clients whether they can use our data on machines elsewhere on campus, such as in the Faculty of Environmental Studies' GIS labs; but to allow this would be to violate our licensing agreements. Few such agreements for data were drawn up by data suppliers with libraries in mind; however groups such as the OCUL Map Group are working with data suppliers to educate them to the special needs of academic and other libraries. Another problem has to do with networking the data; costs for increasing the number of simultaneous users can be prohibitive. Consequently the only geospatial data we have put up on our network server are data we copied from the Digital Chart of the World CD-ROM; we have a special K-12 School/Library license

agreement with ESRI which allows us to do this without penalty. We would like to get more data off our local hard drive and NFS mount it on the network drives where more clients could get access from other library locations but we cannot afford to do so at this time. A final note: read before you sign an agreement! Otherwise you may later discover you can do little else with the data but view colourful displays on your monitor.

10. Security. It is essential to protect the data against loss through corruption or overwriting. The best way to do this is to backup all your data and store these data elsewhere; derivative data can be preserved if the GIS workstation is networked and data are systems-backed up daily. It may also be necessary to backup a number of versions of the data--the original compressed data, noncompressed data, the same data in other formats (such as other proprietary formats or interchange formats). It can be a nightmare trying to keep track of all these copies; and it may mean quite an investment in tapes or diskettes. Another problem we have is with clients who want to be helpful by customizing Windows. This may involve adding or deleting icons, changing the desktop colours, changing the startup applications, resizing and saving windows settings, and so on. Worse yet, clients may add or delete directories, move files between directories, and install new software. There are ways to disable MS Windows by editing the .ini files, changing file attributes, and removing text editing programs but we haven't done this yet. Viruses are always a potential problem and so TSR virus checker software on the workstation or on the network is essential. Finally you have to think about securing hardware components such as the mouse and mousepad, keyboard, printer cartridges, memory chips, and so on. We don't have an answer to this other than keeping the equipment within sight of the reference desk.

How Do We Move From Here to There?

I have raised a number of issues which, in my opinion, need to be debated and/or resolved. But in addition I would like to suggest the following plan of action for implementing GIS in libraries.

1. Seek political support. Support-gathering efforts are already underway at a national level: for example, the GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative and the ARL GIS Literacy Project and in Ontario at the provincial level with the work of the OCUL Map Group. At the local level, librarians need to take every opportunity to explain to library directors and managers how GIS can be used as a tool to help meet the informational needs of our clients.

2. Network with like-minded individuals. We cannot go it alone, so establish personal contacts with librarians at home and at other institutions. Janet Kaufman at Guelph and I have already had preliminary discussions about how we might cooperate with each other; and I have also had conversations with Pam Schaus, cartographic and GIS technician at Wilfrid Laurier. I have already mentioned that I have begun to establish a relationship with faculty and staff in the Faculty of Environmental Studies at Waterloo. Contact with members of groups such as the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives and with CAPDU provides opportunities for discussing issues and sharing information.

3. Partner with data suppliers or consort with them! I have already talked about the CARL Consortium for census data and the Data Liberation Initiative. Members of the OCUL Map Group are currently discussing with senior officials of the Ontario Ministry Natural Resources the possibility of a data exchange; in return for data generated by faculty and students at each OCUL institution, the Ministry would be willing to consider providing Ontario Base Map data in exchange. In June this year two members of the University of Waterloo's Faculty of Environmental Studies and I met with Mr. Peter Witkowskyj, Project Manager for Information Systems, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, to talk about acquiring regional base and cadastral data for use by UW faculty and students. Although there are some matters still to be resolved, for example, the wording of the licensing agreement, we are left with the basic understanding that in return for a reasonably small annual subscription fee we could expect to have access to the Region's entire database of geospatial information.

4. Take time to do some planning. The past two years or so many of us have taken a piecemeal approach to planning, which is to say we haven't done much planning at all. A little data from this faculty member and a little from that government agency. Viewing software from this company because it is inexpensive and heavily advertised and an underpowered PC purchased in haste using year-end money. A local training session or two thrown in for good measure. But we need to survey our clients to determine their data requirements, and this survey could be the basis of a collection development policy statement for geospatial data. We should think about short term equipment and software needs and, if possible, to plan long term as well. How many public workstations do we want, how many of these will we want networked to the campus backbone or the library LAN, what will be our printing, scanning, digitizing requirements? How will we train library staff to develop GIS competency and which staff members will get

this training? Finally I feel it is most important to formulate a policy, even if it remains undocumented, for reference/consultation/user education service. How far are we willing to go along the path from providing clients with unassisted physical access to data and access tools to intensive chauffeur-driven service. Should we charge a fee for service? If so, which client groups will be charged and how much?

**Richard Pinnell,
Head, University Map and Design Library
University of Waterloo**



**GIS Training session - (ACMLA conference - June/96)
Shirley Harmer, Colleen Beard and Barbara Znamirovski**

Meeting Report

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives

June 2-8, 1966

Prepared by
Alberta Wood

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) met in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this year. The week began for some of us with the Board of Directors meeting on Sunday, June 2, which I chaired as President. The minutes will be forthcoming. There are a couple of highlights that I would like to mention, as well. We decided to try using CARTA more for dissemination of information, which is why this report is being sent out on it. The joint CARL/ACMLA/CAPDU document regarding the Canadian GIS Literacy Project was approved for presentation at the Annual General Meeting. It was decided to recommend having a discount sale of older ACMLA publications.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 3 and 4, there were intensive workshops on using for Environmental Systems Research Institute's or ESRI's ArcView 2.1. The first one was a refresher on general use of the software by Greg McKay or the ERSI Halifax Office. He went through the general procedures again and showed some examples using national atlas data. He gave a few tips on using Digital Chart of the World data, such as using a merge script to merge tiles first and then save them as shape files. There was an attempt to work with a file from Natural Resources Canada, but did not succeed because of the format and lack of information about what the layers were. Greg presented us with a very helpful workbook along with the information presentation.

On Tuesday, Pam Tallon, assisted by Daniel Paquin, of the Geography Division of Statistics Canada gave an excellent, practical presentation on the use of ArcView with 1991 Statistics Canada data and cartographic products, digital boundary files and digital cartographic files. Using Halifax as an example she showed how to use the data from the 1991 Census Profiles CD-ROM. Some points that she made were that the digital boundary file represent the official ones used by Statistics Canada, while the digital cartographic files were designed for mapping purposes, and that enumeration areas, the smallest unit, are only available as boundary files. Her directions included how to prepare new columns in tables so that you would be able to merge them. Accompanying her presentation was a detailed, very lengthy

and step-by-step, manual for dealing with all the activities that she covered, as well as some extra things. It should be very helpful for assisting our users to create their own maps.

There was a reception on Tuesday night at the Dalhousie University Club sponsored by the University Library. On hand to welcome delegates and speakers were the President of Dalhousie University, Dr. Tom Traves, and the University Librarian, William Birdsall. James Boxall, ACMLA's Conference Convenor and Dalhousie map curator, conducted the unveiling of the facsimile of the 1879 Halifax view just published by ACMLA. Along with David Fleming of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic which sponsored the publication. I assisted in the unveiling, in place of Cheryl Woods, Chair of the Historical Maps Committee, who was unable to attend. The view was a big hit with the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic selling out of their 100 copies before the end of the week! (As an aside, the other view published this year by ACMLA of Canadian cities is of St. John's Nfld., also in 1879, and is a big hit in St. John's).

The conference was officially opened on Wednesday morning by Dr. Peter Ricketts, Dean of Graduate Studies (also a geographer). There were over forty people present. Dr. Ricketts noted the greater need for spatial information. The technological revolution puts us at the leading edge. He felt that there was a need to challenge the government on fundamentals, as they are driving Canadians to look to other countries for data.

The first speaker was Bradley Fay of the Nova Scotia Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs. He described GeoNova, the name for the Nova Scotia geographical information system, which has been developed over the past five years. He outlined the evolution of the activities from MRMS to LRIS from 1972 to 1994, a corporate land related information strategy from 1989-1991, the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1991, ending with the combination of the Department of Municipal Affairs, MRMS/LRIS and the Registry of Deeds in 1994. He noted that corporate data is

or could be used by two or more agencies and said that the critical issues are making it cost effective and improving decision making. The primary databases are property, base mapping, and control surveys and they will be done at 1:10,000. The thematic layers will be put on top, such as socioeconomic, infrastructure, and land use). These will be free of charge within the government. He noted the second edition of the *Nova Scotia Directory of Geographical Data and Information* which has just been published, and is also on the Internet. The government has a special fund into which money from sales goes, and this is used to fund updates. The data use is licensed, and they want to ensure that the database is not corrupted.

After a short break sponsored by the Nova Scotia Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs, Land Information Services, the next presentation was on "Marketing and Promoting a Map Collection". This was a project of a library school course on marketing and public relations carried out by four students (Rebecca Hunt, Shannon Taylor, Sophi Roy, and Patricia Lee) at Dalhousie University. They analyzed the situation at the Dalhousie map library and set primary and secondary goals, prepared advertising products such as a web page, slogans, brochures, and bookmarks. They also invented a term "GISology" as a noun meaning "library expertise in mapping your research." Apparently, this was just one of the several projects focused on the map library by library school students.

They were followed by Andrew Paton the College of Geographical Sciences (COGS). He described briefly the fifty year history of COGS as a community college. In addition, he briefly outlined a number of award winning student projects, including one that used ArcView to prepare a graphical index for the *Atlantic Neptune*. This student was there to demonstrate it. It was excellent! She had prepared the index so that in addition to showing the location of the charts by coordinates given on them, it also showed the "real" location of the areas of coverage. There were some links to images included, too.

Natural Resources Canada was given the floor next having sent display materials and five of their staff. Dan McKay spoke first in preliminary terms. He introduced Roger Marlow of the Products and Client Services Division who told us about a survey on the redesign of the 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 topographic maps. Though 900 institutions were surveyed, none were in the area of education, nor were any map libraries! This was a deliberate exclusion, we were told. There was a general feeling from our group that, in

such a redesign, input was needed from the education sector. After this was Denis Genest from Licensing an Copyright who told that they were not aware we were there! This was a bit surprising to quite a few of us as representatives from NRCan have been attending our meetings regularly, including last year and the year before. He also described the handout on the structure of the Mapping Services Branch which gave us names, phone numbers, and in some cases, email addresses for key individuals. He pointed out that they have a web site (<http://www.GeoCan.NRCan.gc.ca/>). The last speaker was Stefan Palko who talked about the Geo Access Division which comes under the Canada Centre for remote Sensing which is parallel to the Mapping Services Branch in the NRCan structure. This division also includes the national atlas, the GIS development program, and a "stakeholders" group. There was a discussion period after these speakers. We were offered the opportunity to do their survey for redesign of the topographic maps which normally takes about two hours, between 5:00 and 6:00 pm.

At this point, it was about 12:45, and I had to leave for a session at the World Trade and Convention Centre. ACMLA had been invited by the National Library to participate in a "Resource Sharing" session to be held during the annual Canadian Library Association (CLA) meeting. I arrived just as it was getting started at 1:15. At the front table were Marianne Scott, Jean Beaumony, Gwynneth Evans and Carol Lunau. Gwynneth Evans gave background information on the activities. They met in Calgary last year and have created a Canadian Inventory of Resources Sharing on the National Library web site. It was noted that the University of Saskatchewan was doing a pilot project for digital collections. Carol Lunau gave an update on Z39.50, David Balatti spoke on the Union Catalogue which will include National Archives materials, and another person from the National Library reported on ILL activities. Jane Beaumont gave a progress report on developments with the virtual Canadian union catalogue. The goal is to be able to search a number of catalogues to bring back merged results. The rationale for the resource sharing meeting was that after several years of holding meetings at ASTED and CLA, it was decided to invite all national associations to consider resource sharing in a broad sense, primarily dealing with union catalogues. Representatives then gave brief reports about their resource sharing activities. There were representatives from COPPUL (Council of Pacific and Prairie University Libraries), ELN (in B.C.), NovaNet, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Quebec University Libraries, Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec, ISM, Canadian Association of Law Libraries, CALL (Courthouse and Legal Librar-

ies), OCUL, CNIB, CLA Task Force on Resource Sharing, Manitoba Linking Project, CISTI, NEOS, CARL, CASLIS, Ameritech, DRA, GEAC, Innovative Interfaces, and others, in addition to ACMLA. All had been encouraged to submit written reports which I endeavoured to collect and gave to Joan Winearls for the Bibliographic Control Committee. Marianne Scott provided the wrap up statement. She thinks that the North American Title Count will be coming up again. Her feeling was that the group had come a long way from last year. She urged participation in projects, such as the virtual union catalogue. She reminded us that there is a resource sharing page on the NLC web page.

I returned to the ACMLA sessions in progress having missed excellent presentations, I was told. These included "Building a Canadian Spatial Data Infrastructure" by Dr. Phyllis Charlesworth of the Geological Survey of Canada and Dr. David Coleman of the University of New Brunswick and "Maps or Pretty Picture? : GIS and the Internet" by David Cobb, Map Librarian of Harvard University, as well as a "coffee" break sponsored by Map Link, Inc. which included a display by Erno Bonebakker, the Map Link Library Sales Representative.

Mary Larsgaard was speaking, when I arrived, on the work involved in the Alexandria Digital Library Project, an enormous team effort taking place in the U.S. Recently, an agreement has been signed with Digital Equipment Corporation to supply servers (\$500,000 worth). One major goal of the ADL is to provide online access to spatial data. As the U.S. National Science Foundation want to see them doing more research, they will concentrate more in that over the next six months. At the end, they will have software that is distributable and downloadable and that utilizes the progressive delivery of images. She feels that the Web will replace the CD. After this, I was able to see a quick demonstration of the *Atlantic Neptune* index project which looks very useful.

On Thursday, June 6, the first session was devoted to the National Archives. Louis Cardinal noted that the Visual and Sound Division provides specialized reference as well as acquisition and control of cartographic materials. Other branches involved with cartographic materials are preservation, including the Custody and Holdings Division (Tom Nagy) and Client Services and Communications, such as publications, exhibits, reading rooms (Robert Grandmaitre and Patrick McIntyre). Louis outlined major acquisition areas, such as the Canadian Hydrographic Service, and indicated that there are more architectural records each year than cartographic.

Some interesting private sector acquisitions included four French manuscript maps done in 1760, including one of Newfoundland. There was a decrease of acquisitions over last year. He briefly covered projects in control and description, redistribution, and copyright. They will be responsible for the International Cartographic Association exhibits for Stockholm in 1997 and for Ottawa in 1999. David Brown next spoke on the electronic records acquisition and research section that started in 1989 as primarily a geomatics program, but now is shifting to include other areas. The primary method is related to the record disposition system of the National Archives whereby records appraised and transferred by an agreed to time line. For private materials, there is a strategy too, covering 1995-2000; a document on it will be available on the Internet. The cuts of positions from the National Archives (~16% or 26 people last year, 6.5% in VSA) has stopped ad hoc acquisitions. In his area are himself and Norm Ramsay. A number of specific acquisition efforts were described. He also noted the problem of dealing with obsolete data and software. He is also involved in the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names. He has recently been asked to help with the National Archives web site (<http://www.archives.ca>). He asked for suggestions on what our group wants to see on it.

Robert Grandmaitre followed to speak of the Client Services and Communications Division. They handle all inquiries to the National Archives. There are four sections: Genealogy and Personnel Records (Carol White), Decentralized Access and Inter-institutional Loans (Marie-Louise Perron), Reference Services (Sheila Mendonca), and Records Consultation Room (Robert). Within Records Consultation there is a unit called the Consultation Room of which Patrick McIntyre is the Head. They have now set up a system to handle written inquiries in 30 days and photo orders in five working days, if they have a negative.

Use of the Internet started December 1st. They will be trying to do digital copying in the fall and will scan negatives to provide copies. Lastly in this session, Tom Nagy reported on the coming move to Gatineau. The building is architecturally complete with some work to be done. There are 48 vaults, 36 will be filled with collections from nine sites in Ottawa. Renfrew will stay, including most of the cartographic records (federal). The core map collection is moving to Gatineau. There are three floors of vaults and on top are conservation and copying laboratories, and it is done in corrugated metal. The moves start in November and go through 1998.

We all travelled mid-morning down to the World Trade and Convention Centre for a joint session with CLA on "Geographic Information Systems and Libraries: Issues, Prospects and Solutions" that was sponsored by ACMLA, CACUL, CAPDU, and the Access to Government Information Interest Group.

Yves Tessier, Laval University, opened by asking us questions: How to proceed? What is the meaning and impact? He noted that we are viewing a brand new world of information which is no longer the exclusive tool of specialists. He feels that GIS cannot be assigned a special collections status, but that services have to be offered to all patrons (integration versus specialization). There are a broad range of products, including raw data (nothing from the Canadian scene so far); packaged software that includes data and maps; finished products, electronic atlases; and tools, such as ArcView. He advocated services in libraries to provide access to sources, support introductory use, and promote advanced self-use by providing levels of service, such as bibliographic and physical access to data, appropriate support and advanced self use. The fine line between support and instruction was mentioned.

Yves was followed by Elizabeth Hamilton, University of New Brunswick, who noted the challenges and opportunities that exist. Especially cited by her were the importance of training (much needed), resources, and administration. She mentioned that the information culture in Canada is different than in the U.S. with more control on information, such as copyright and licensing. She felt that the basic assumptions should be that every site will be different, one cannot do it all on ones own, the higher powers need educating, one will feel overwhelmed and overworked, and other initiatives will cause radical shifts.

Wendy Watkins of the Carleton University Data Library gave an overview of DLI (the Data Liberation Initiative) and described DLI & GIS as "where the twain meets"! It originated 49 months ago and includes 44 universities in a five year pilot project covering all electronic products available via Internet or on CD-ROM with central service in Statistics Canada and one person in each library. There are limitation on use, such as none for commercial purposes. An Advisory Committee is in place. She described the data structure and differences between geographic and statistical data files. Some of the attributes that she listed of geographic data are few variables, many data points; easy to document; already formatted to produce maps; and not well suited for multi-variate analysis. On the other hand, she listed statistical files

as having many (usually hundreds or thousands) of variables; documentation is complex; data manipulation is usually required to produce mappable results; it's designed for recommendations on choosing to produce a map or a graph as depending upon the question (no spatial component, don't map), the data (include a graph), and the tools (need powerful tools).

Last in the session, but certainly not least, was Ernie Boyko, director of the Census Operations Division of Statistics Canada, who gave an overview of Statistics Canada products that are being included in the DLI. One important beginning that he mentioned was that Census data and geography files equals mappable data (if you have the software and the "know how"). With the data one can focus on individuals, families or households. The simplest is the Profile set, as well as the most popular. The Public Use Microdata Files or PUMFs are almost never in paper. The 1996 Census will see a balance between electronic and paper. In terms of geographic products, the reference maps would supported in both paper and electronic form. There will be GEOREF, a window-based reference tool indicating relationships between products and geographies and it will give geocodes, population and dwelling counts, and relationships between 1991 and 1996 districts. He briefly described digital boundary files, digital cartographic files (follows shorelines and coasts), street network files (organized to collect data with skeletal ones being a subset), postal code conversion files, postal code/Federal Riding file, and block-face data file. He indicated that information would be available in stages beginning with the Census short form between April and November of 1997, the long form from November 1997 to July 1998, the geography mainly in April 1997, and the Public Use Microdata Files from Fall 1998 to Spring 1999. During the question period, he indicated that census tract boundaries change because population concentration change. James Boxall, our excellent conference organizer, also superbly moderated the session.

After a lunch downtown, there was a 20 minute walk back to Dalhousie for an afternoon of "Policies, Standards, Cataloguing and Geomatics" organized by the ACMLA Bibliographic Control Committee. There was a short workshop on cataloguing geomatics images with very practical suggestions and an enormous amount of documentation presented by Velma Parker of the National Archives of Canada with assistance from David Brown (also of the National Archives), Mary Larsgaard (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Grace Welch (University of Ottawa). After this, David Ballati (National

Library of Canada) spoke about the Canadiana CD-ROM project and a possible CIP program for maps. It is expected that Carto-Canadiana will be included and hope that the CD will be available in February 1997. Authorities will be included, too. I had to leave in the middle to attend the CLA Access to Government Information Interest Group chaired by Dani Pahulje of the University of Calgary. They were kindly receptive toward the ACMLA suggestion that they support a resolution to bring CLA asking the Geological Survey of Canada maps be included in the depository program. There were a number of other concerns raised about the diminishing amount of information that is easily available to the general public with budget cut-backs and developments of electronic dissemination.

Friday morning was the ACMLA annual general meeting which was well attended and didn't require waiting for quorum to arrive. Special areas of concern included the Natural Resources of Canada survey for which there had been no request for our input, despite all our years of contact with them as an association and individually as depository libraries, not to mention cartographers in the education sector. We were directed to seek participation in the process as well as a copy of the questionnaire and the report. The Federal Cartographic Liaison Committee was abolished, but responsibility for such liaison was felt to be that of the ACMLA Board. It was suggested that we should plan to meet at the Learned's some time in the future when the Canadian Association of Geographers is also meeting with them. It was decided to have a discount sale on our older book publications. A vote of thanks was given to outgoing *ACMLA Bulletin* editor Colleen Beard, as well as a welcome to incoming editor, Rosaline Milks.

Direction was given to pursue a memorandum of understanding ESRI. The two constitutional issues (student membership and quorum) and one of the general rules ("age of Board") were approved. Reports from the various committees were distributed before this meeting to allow for questions or comments. The detailed minutes will be published in full as well, of course.

A brief meeting of the Bibliographic Control Committee followed the AGM. The *Canadiana* on CD is not going to include sheet level records. It was felt that introducing CIP for maps would be a lot of work, but Trudy and Joan will look into the procedure and what it entails. The review of the manual for cartographic materials, including the addition of rules for early materials, GIS, and air photos, is hoped to be done before

March 31, 1997. Grace and Velma are working on this. There will not be a session on bibliographic control at the 1997 meeting, but probably in 1998.

After lunch, I walked a bit and visited the Nova Scotia Natural Museum. Our banquet was on Friday evening. We had a wonderful dinner at Dalhousie University Club. It included consomme, whole wheat rolls, mixed greens salad (raspberry dressing?), beef teriyaki, salmon with an egg sauce wrapped in puff pastry accompanied by potatoes in the shape of mushrooms and a baked stuffed tomato, and strawberry shortcake. Usually, we would have had presentations to recipients of awards, but the Awards Committee was late in doing its work. However, the Papers Award will be going to Ed Dahl, Greg Hill, Mary Murphy for their article in *Bulletin* No. 94, "The Day it Rained All Night in the Cartographic Vault: Lessons in Disaster Preparedness and Recovery at the National Archives of Canada." Instead, our resourceful James Boxall had obtained from sponsors all sort of items to use as "door prizes"--caps, t-shirts, books, calendars, mugs, sweatshirts, and even one of the GeoNames CDs. No one went home empty handed! Amy Chan of the University of Waterloo was the winner of the CD. The drawings also served as the entertainment for the evening between courses of dinner, though considerable high-spirited conversations were carried on well past the finish of the excellent meal. The chefs were applauded.

Saturday morning saw me heading down to the World Trade and Convention Center by 7:00 am for the 7:30 am CLA pre-resolution planning meeting. Just shortly before 8:30, the one supporting our request to have the Geological Survey of Canada maps included as part of the depository program was formulated into concise wording and approved by the group. Dani Pahulje then took it to the CLA meeting where it was approved. I walked down to the harbour front to meet the rest of the group for a field trip to McNabs Island. We turned out to be an intrepid group of ten. We boarded a boat just past 9:00 am for a short, though rolling ride, to McNabs Island which was a short distance away in the entrance of Halifax harbour. The mist was lifting, and it turned into a lovely sunny day. We were dropped off at a dock mid-way along the island and spent from about 10:00 am to 2:30 pm walking from one end to the other and back to the middle again!

We explored two old forts, looked in the windows at a couple of empty houses that were being maintained, peered at large headstones in a cemetery containing

graves of many McNabs and other early island residents, marvelled at the foundation of a soda pop bottling factory, ate lunch on the deck at a deserted "tea room", walked on the sand to a lighthouse, peered over giant boulders at the Atlantic Ocean, and got a bit of sun burn. Aside from a caretaker, no one lives there anymore, though it was a popular place for parties around the turn of the century.

Our return to the inner harbour was marked by a display of welcoming water sprays from a fire-fighting tug boat to a U.S. Coast Guard vessel! The harbour front and inner water area was now teeming with boats of all sizes and many people, too many in some boats. We shopped, ate a little, said our farewells and dispersed to our different directions. It had been a memorable meeting.

Field Trip to McNabs Island



CLA-ACMLA PANEL DISCUSSION

Halifax, June 6, 1996

Issues and trends regarding GIS in libraries

TO BE OR NOT TO BE: GIS services in libraries

by Yves Tessier,
Chef de la Cartotheque
Bibliotheque de l'Universiti Laval
Quebec

INTRODUCTION

To be or not to be: that is no longer the question regarding geographic information systems (GIS) in libraries. The question is: how to proceed?

L'information géographique sous forme numérique ouvre un important secteur de services documentaires offrir aux clients des cartothèques et des bibliothèques. La connaissance de l'environnement, l'échelle mondiale, régionale ou locale, passe par l'information référence spatiale grâce à l'aide des systèmes géomatiques ou systèmes d'information géographique.

What is the meaning and what are the impacts of introducing georeferenced information among services offered by libraries? Merely transferring maps from paper form to electronic? Viewing our world from a screen instead of a sheet or a book? No. The real meaning is viewing a brand new world of information with its unique potential to bring geographic reality to our mind in preserving its most distinctive attribute, spatiality, even offering interactive spatiality.

Last year, at the clinic on GIS and libraries held at the University of Illinois, professor Gerard Rushton (University of Iowa) commented on spatial analysis in the Social Sciences. He said that the application of spatial analysis to the Social Sciences would mean the redefinition of these sciences, with this new capacity for better understanding of how human beings behave in space and why. Suffice it to say that geographic information systems, supporting spatial analysis, are no longer the exclusive tools of specialists, but have to be made available to all researchers. Hence georeferenced information belongs to the informational heritage of mankind and falls into the realm of libraries as managers of this heritage.

Then how to proceed? From my still limited experience, I would like to raise a few concepts to invoke as guidelines, in order to help you develop your own approach regarding the introduction of geographic information services in libraries.

First I would like to stress the fact that geographic information has existed for long, mainly concentrated in map libraries, but that digitization calls for an "open-sky" approach to the management of this information.

Then I want to make you aware of the diversity of products and services meant by GIS.

From my perspective, I would like to propose my own definition of GIS library services and comment on converging dimensions affecting the development of these services.

1. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION within and beyond map libraries.

1.1 Geographic information from paper to electronically manual methods? No. To transfer maps from paper to electronic medium? No. They can play these roles but their essence resides in their capacity to manage the full cycle of geographic information processing, in order to extract meaning from source data, and express it in graphic form, in preserving spatiality.

Some types of maps will continue in paper form, others will be replaced by their electronic equivalent, new maps will appear that could never have existed in paper form, not to mention the extraordinary capacity of electronic diffusion through networks.

The shift from paper to electronic will mean more than extending actual services as deployed around printed

products. New services will have to be designed from scratch, new competencies and new tools will have to be acquired to offer these new services.

1. 2 Geographic information: from specialized to wider clientele of users.

We can identify a first wave of digitized geographic information, where specialists and information managers invented GIS to solve their problems of information-driven decisions and information management to support these decisions. Think of land management, public utilities or municipal services. They designed solutions and systems for their own requirements and exclusive uses.

But by doing so, they collected huge quantities of information about the territory, of great interest to those concerned by the study and explanation of space, not by its management. A second wave of geographic information is about to reach the shore of new clientele of users, amplified by easier technical tools to access it, and affordable channels libraries may provide to cope with this new tide of data.

Geographic information: from specialized to integrated management in libraries.

Long time ago, maps were considered as "non-book" materials and relegated to the status of special collections not quite fitting into the accepted scheme of genuine librarianship. GIS cannot be assigned a special collection status within special collections the less so within libraries.

From a data point of view, georeferenced information is a necessary companion to statistical numeric data and both cannot be managed in isolation. From a users point of view, services have to be offered to all patrons, not only to those presumed to have interest in geography. Integration more than specialization will characterize the management of GIS in libraries.

2. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN LIBRARIES: diversity of products and services.

2.1 Products: from raw data to documents/systems

When you want to introduce geographic information in libraries, you have to cope with a diversity of products to manage and services to offer.

3.2 Support introductory use.

The second level is that, once data and documents are available, the library has to provide appropriate support for introductory use of these products.

3. 3. Promote advanced self-use.

The third level relates to advanced self-use. The support curve increases sharply with more advanced use of data and systems. The line is not easy to draw between library support and instructional support. Although librarians have an instructional role to play in the learning process, do they have to become de facto members of the teaching staff? Shouldn't they promote self-use when advanced levels of use require sophisticated expertise they can hardly provide?

4. FOUR CONVERGING DIMENSIONS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

To summarize, implementation of geographic information services in libraries is a multi-faceted enterprise. Each institution has to define its own configuration depending on the requirements of its users and the vision and the extent the library is ready to commit itself to in offering new services.

Four converging dimensions affect the development of GIS services in libraries.

4.1 A wide array of sources.

A wide array of sources of data meaning very high costs for data acquisition, according to present conditions for procurement, pending a more realistic approach to data access for educational purposes.

4.2 Simple to complex functions.

Functions and services have to be provided around data, ranging from simple to complex.

4.3 Support relevant to functions.

Support relevant to functions has to be offered and may require sophisticated expertise and surely continuing education for librarians in these new technologies.

4.4 Environmental factors.

Since GIS services require the commitment of significant, although variable, resources for their implementation, it is crucial that environmental factors be most favourable to justify the spendings.

users: their involvement in the development.

- Users must be closely involved, their needs properly assessed and met, and their backing assured to sustain development and continuity.

producers: their participation through partnerships. The participation of producers of data, products and softwares is to be solicited through partnerships. They have to be convinced of the intermediary and promotional role of libraries for the benefit of their own business.

libraries: their commitment through sharing and collective action.

Libraries must generate scale economies by sharing expertise and developing collective actions to lobby for more affordable conditions.

resources: their reallocation is constraint. Resources allocation is political by nature, the more so under severe constraints.

To conclude on these suggested guidelines, this most decisive play will be best performed if proper consensus emerges from the preceding environmental factors such as users involvement, participation of partners and commitment of libraries. The name for this particular type of consensus: synergy!

ATTENTION ALL ACMLA MEMBERS!

Travel Funding from SSHRC Grant Committee

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

In order to do this all eligible members **MUST** submit a request for funding ninety days prior to the date of the annual conference - March 2, 1997.

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

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

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

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

Submit requests to: Tom Nagy, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N3

ACMLA AWARDS COMMITTEE
REPORT FOR 1995

PREPARED BY ALBERTA AURINGER WOOD

JUNE 4, 1996

The committee consisted of Alberta Auringer Wood (Chair), Pierre Lepine, and Poh Chan. Discussions were held via email during the year. There were no nominations for the Honours Award before the deadline. One received after the deadline will be considered next year.

There were no nominations for the Papers Award, but the committee reviewed all of the papers published in the Bulletin during the past year. It was felt that several were of considerable interest, and the committee unanimously agreed to have one reviewed by an outside person, per the guidelines. However, the report was just received on May 30.

After writing or calling all the members of the committee and the Board, it was decided to award the 1996 ACMLA Papers Award to "The Day it Rained All Night in the Cartographic Vault: Lessons in Disaster Preparedness and Recovery at the National Archives of Canada" by Edward H. Dahl, Greg Hill, and Mary E. Murphy in Bulletin no. 94.

To paraphrase the words of the outside reviewer: This article makes a solid contribution to map librarianship/curatorship by capably documenting a disaster and making very pointed remarks as to how other libraries may avoid this as much as possible or deal with it when it happens; a valuable contribution to the literature. The reviewer immediately checked his/her library's disaster plan to make sure that it had 'the right' stuff in it.

In terms of originality, it was said that it was not the point of the article, but rather it is to raise awareness and to cut down on damage at other libraries. He/she had not seen any articles like this one. The depth of research was deemed to be thorough, and at the same time, not wordy in its presentation. The technical presentation was judged to be fine; it reads well.

With this favourable review, we decided to give this award, though somewhat belatedly. The recipients will be notified as soon as possible.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS
INTEREST GROUP/
GROUPE D'INTERET SUR LES SYSTEMES
D'INFORMATION GEOGRAPHIQUE
(GISIG)

REPORT FOR 1995-1996
YVES TESSIER, COORDINATOR

In May 1995, CAPDU and ACMLA agreed to work together towards the development of GIS services in Canadian libraries and decided to put up an interest group to be coordinated by Yves Tessier from Universite' Laval. The group used electronic mail mainly to achieve its work.

The following people accepted to participate:

- from CAPDU: Sharon Neary and Wendy Watkins
- from ACMLA: Colleen Beard and James Boxall
- from Natural Resources Canada: Stefan Palko
- from Statistics Canada: Ernie Boyko
- ex officio Alberta Wood (ACMLA) and Chuck Humphrey (CAPDU).

The aims of this interest group were to identify issues and to make suggestions to further GIS in Canadian libraries.

Most exchanges concentrated on the following topics:
-access to data, demonstration sets, use of data from DLI, statistical mapping, etc.

- training: basic needs to be met, training sessions, continuing education
- levels of services in libraries
- continuation of the ARL project in Canada
- partnerships with providers of data and software
- cooperation between Canadian libraries and means of action

These discussions contributed, with comments from other people, to two specific actions:

-The formalization of an institutional process to promote and support the development of GIS services in Canadian libraries, under the leadership of CARL with the acceptance of a Memorandum of Development between CAPDU, ACMLA and CARL, with partnership accords to come;

-The organization of the training session offered in Halifax preceding the ACMLA annual conference of 1996.

I would like to express my most sincere thanks to all GISIG participants for their very constructive contributions to the advancement of GIS literacy in Canada during last year.

**REPORT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC
CONTROL COMMITTEE,
ACMLA 1995-96
May 31, 1996**

Committee members:

Trudy Bodak, Pierre Lepine, Karen Lochhead, Velma Parker, Grace Welch, Joan Winearls (Chair), Alberta Wood, Frances Woodward

Retiring members: Barbara Farrell, Glen Isaac

The year began with a meeting in Ottawa on June 22nd, 1995 with representatives from the National Library and the National Archives regarding the inclusion of cartographic records in the National Library's proposed CD-ROM for Canadiana.

The plan initially was to include 1000 map records from the national Archives database in their prototype which they hoped would be ready in the winter of 1996. BCC specifically asked them to consider including some records from other map libraries as well, to cover areas not in the National Archives collection mandate. Although NL was not certain whether the latter was possible for the prototype, it is naturally their intention to have comprehensive coverage for Canadian map records in the long run.

At this meeting the National Library also made a representation to encourage the map library community to set up a Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) project for maps. Although this is an interesting idea and may have some bearing on the question of legal deposit for maps in Canada the committee felt that more work needed to be done on the scope of a CIP for maps, the data elements to be covered and the question of who would be able to contribute time for this. During the year Grace, Joan and Velma monitored developments on the Canadiana CD-ROM project and we will hear more about progress being made on this during David Balatti's report at the Halifax conference.

Grace Welch as a representative of BCC and Velma Parker as the representative of the National Archives attended a workshop on Spatial Data Cataloguing Rules in Santa Barbara in November. Organized under the umbrella of Anglo-American Cataloguing Com-

mittee for Cartographic Materials (AACC-CM) by Betsy Mangan, Library of Congress and Mary Larsgaard, UCSB, the North American group met to adopt cataloguing rules for spatial data for the upcoming revision of Cartographic Materials. The committee received a report on the workshop but the main results of their work will be communicated to members at the workshop on Cataloguing Geomatics at the Halifax conference.

During the year, the committee provided input to the project for the harmonization of MARC formats at the behest of Velma Parker and Hugo Stibbe.

The committee is also involved in issues related to the standardization of metadata for spatial digital files in Canada and the relationship of this to MARC and cataloguing records. Karen Lochhead is working on this area and will speak on the topic at the Halifax conference.

In keeping with an important part of our mandate the committee has organized a half day session at the annual conference on Policies, Standards, Cataloguing and Geomatics which will include a two hour workshop on Cataloguing Geomatics given by Velma Parker.

Alberta Wood as ACMLA President and our representative will be attending a meeting organized by the National Library on resource sharing during the CLA conference. The primary focus of this meeting will be a discussion of issues related to the National Union Catalogue, an area of continuing concern for the committee.

I would like to thank all committee members for their hard work during the year and particularly the two members stepping down, Barbara Farrell and Glen Isaac, for their important contributions to the committee over the years.

Respectfully submitted
Joan Winearls, Chair

ACMLA COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE REPORT 1995-1996

SUBMITTED BY CAROL MARLEY

COMMITTEE: CAROL MARLEY, PIERRE ROY

Two significant developments occurred on the copyright from this year, Bill C32, Copyright Amendment Act, was tabled on April 25, 1996. The Copyright Committee received a copy shortly thereafter. There has not been time for us to meet to consider the impact of the new legislation on map libraries and archives, nor its relation to Bill 60, adopted several years ago. The Committee has, however, received commentaries from both the copyright committees of the Canadian Library Association and the Canadian Association of Law Libraries. The ACMLA Executive also has this information in hand.

The significance of Bill C 32 lies in its inclusion of the long-awaited exceptions to copyright. Sections of particular interest to librarians and archivists are those on fair dealing (s.29), educational institutions (s.29.3-5.30) and those on libraries, archives and museums (s.30.1(I)-s. 30.4). Librarians and archivists will be relieved to hear that not-for-profit institutions will be permitted to make copies for maintenance or management of permanent collections; it will only be permissible to make a copy if the work is not commercially available. Libraries will be able to make a copy of a periodical article for a patron for the purposes of research or private study, with certain exceptions. These limitations do not apply to scholarly, scientific and research publications. Libraries and archives will be protected from the activities of the public on self-serve photocopiers, as long as an appropriate notice is posted. The format of the notice will be set out in the regulations.

Other good news is that the fair dealing section clearly covers research, not just "private" research. Depending upon how you view it, it is also good news that no guidelines as to how much copying would constitute fair dealing have been supplied. Past judicial decisions would have to be looked at for guidance.

As to electronic formats, the new legislation does not refer to copies from electronic formats, but rather to copies made by reprographic reproduction. The ILL exception relates only to printed formats. Downloading from computer databases and CD-ROMs is generally by license agreements.

The other development was the publication of a report on the Information Highway, Connection Commitment Content: The Challenge of the Information Highway, a summary of which was published in the *ACMLA Bulletin*, #95, Winter 1995. The importance of the public's right of access to electronic information cannot be over-emphasized.

At present in the United States the American Association of Research Libraries is lobbying the U. S. government on this issue. Those of us in Canada have something to learn from their approach. The Copyright Committee hopes to keep the ACMLA membership informed of developments south of the border in a forthcoming *Bulletin*, as well as summarizing the possible impact of the new Canadian legislation on map collections. At the moment ARL is sponsoring a series of three workshops on copyright, the second of which is slated to be held in Toronto in late Fall. ACMLA should send a delegate, or request that our association be represented by another, such as the Canadian Library Association or the Canadian Association of Archivists. Electronic information looms large on the horizon. It should be a priority of the Copyright Committee to ensure that this electronic information is reasonably accessible to the public. To achieve this aim we should make common cause with other organizations such as the Canadian Library Association, the Canadian Association of Archivists, the Canadian Association of Cartographers and the Canadian Association of Public Data Users, and its close ally, GIS-CanLib.

**ACMLA BULLETIN EDITOR
REPORT 1995-96**

**COLLEEN BEARD
PAST EDITOR**

A big thank you to Rose Milks, who has graciously volunteered to take over as Editor of the Bulletin starting with the Spring/Summer 1996 issue. Rose's enthusiasm has certainly made the transition at easy one ... for me! One other change in the Bulletin staff has taken with Geoff Brown, Dalhousie Map Collection, replacing Carol Marley as Reviews Editor. Others that remain on staff are Bruce Robin, Amy Chan, Melissa Leitch and Shirley Harmer. I thank everyone who assisted me with the Bulletin over the last two years - staff contributors and critics - who were all very kind and cooperative. I know the same support will continue for Rose.

I am pleased to see that ACMLA has established a policy regarding the disbursement of the Bulletin Editor honorarium. It is great encouragement to know that assistance is available to the Editor for the many tasks at hand. I would like to thank ACMLA for receiving the honorarium and report that a donation has been made to the Brock University Library to compensate for time and minor costs that were used for Bulletin preparation. The donation will be matched by the Library to purchase software and upgrades for the Map Library PC workstation. Thank you kindly - it is appreciated.

The frequency of the Bulletin will continue with three issues per year Spring/Summer, Fall and Winter. I would like to remind members that part of the success of the Bulletin depends on your contribution. Good luck to Rose and staff.

**HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE
FACSIMILE PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT**

**CHERYL WOODS
HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE, CHAIR**

Over the past year, 2 coloured Canadian Bird's Eye Views have been printed and were fully sponsored.

Halifax, 1879 - sponsored by the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

St. John's 1879 - sponsored by the Centre for Newfoundland Studies

The total sales of facsimiles, as seen in the Publication Officer's financial report for 1995-96, reflects their popularity.

These maps are being sold coast to coast in Canada - Pelee Island to Whitehorse, Victoria to St. John's. There are many orders from the United States and some from Britain and Australia.

Response to advertising in "Map Collector" and on the ACMLA home page web site has certainly been encouraging.

**Nominations and Elections Committee Report
May 1996**

The Nominations and Elections Committee this year consisted of Tim Ross, Richard Pinnell and myself as chair. The Call for Nominations was sent to all full and honorary members with ACMLA Bulletin #95. Four candidates were renominated to a continued term of office, and one new candidate was nominated for the position of Secretary. This being the case, no election was held and all candidates were acclaimed to office.

The slate of officers constituting the ACMLA Board of Directors for 1996-97 shall be:

President	Alberta Auringer Wood
First Vice-President	Grace Welch
Second Vice-President	James Boxall
Treasurer	Pat McIntyre
Secretary	Lori Sugden
Past President	Cathy Moulder

Respectfully submitted,
Cathy Moulder, Chair,
Nominations and
Elections Committee

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES GENERAL MEETING

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1996
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
RECORDED BY
SHIRLEY HARMER

The thirty-first Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at Dalhousie University on June 7, 1996. It was established that a quorum was reached so the meeting could proceed.

1. Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the thirtieth annual general meeting held May 12, 1995 as published in *Bulletin* No. 94 were approved with one correction. In the Treasurer's report the word "by" should be replaced by "for". (Richard Pinnell, Yves Tessier)

2. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved as circulated. (Lorraine Dubreuil, Pierre Roy)

3. President's Report

The President attended a National Library session on resource sharing at the Canadian Library Association conference. There was a presentation by Jane Beaumont, Beaumont Associates, about a virtual Canadian union catalogue. ACMLA was invited to participate. Alberta noted the participation of the Association in the National Library's proposed CD-ROM for Canadiana.

A letter was sent to various officials expressing concern about the reorganization of the British Columbia Archives. In the future, correspondence like this will be posted to Carta. The President is preparing a letter to the Geological Survey of Canada asking them to include the A series maps in the Depository Program. It was suggested that the indexes to geological mapping should be included as well.

She attended a meeting of the Canadian Library Association Access to Information group where she asked for their support in the campaign to include the GSC maps in the Depository Program. She has been talking to Nautical Data International, a firm in St. John's that produces electronic hydrographic

charts for the Canadian Hydrographic Service, about libraries electronic charts on deposit. This will be pursued by the person in the firm.

The Board will be looking at the organisations with which publications are exchange to determine whether or not the exchange is worthwhile. Frank Williams will review exchange publications for items of interest to the membership which will be published in the *Bulletin*.

A letter was sent to Dr. Marc Denis Everell, Natural Resources Canada, about the problems with the Canada Map Office. She received a phone call in response and five people from that Department came to the ACMLA conference. A major issue arising from their presentations were the proposed changes to the 1:50,000 topographic sheets of the map community. Members wondered about the methodology of the questionnaire in which some users were polled about their preferences. It was thought that we need a copy of the questionnaire and the map prototype. Lack of ongoing communication with this key department is also a concern.

There was an inquiry from the floor about the Federal Cartographic Liaison Committee. Barbara Farrell has made contacts on behalf of the Association but did not know about the redesign of the topographic map sheet. She feels that the Board should speak on behalf of the Association. Velma Parker was on a map design committee which became moribund. There was a suggestion of formal, ongoing meetings with Natural Resources Canada as informal contacts are not working and contact with higher levels in the Department should be initiated. Also suggested were letters to affiliated organizations, such as the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Social Science Federation, regarding changes to the topographic database.

There is a new editor for the *Bulletin*, Rosaline Milks, who would like to receive articles and news items for publication. Thanks were expressed to James Boxall for his efforts in organizing the Conference.

4. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer reviewed the financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 1995. There is a considerable inventory of publications. The auditor's report will appear in the *Bulletin*. It was moved to receive the treasurer's report as presented.

(Velma Parker, Robert Grandmaitre) CARRIED

There were SSHRC disbursements for Board travel and members' travel which allowed seven members to attend the Conference. The Association has received the travel and administrative portion for 1996/97. The travel portion will continue for 1997/98 but not the administrative portion, about half the previous grant. Barbara Znamirovski did a fine job on the grant application.

5. First Vice-President's Report

The reports are in the Annual Reports handout. ARCHIVES COMMITTEE - Robert Grandmaitre, the Archivist, proposes to barcode the ACMLA boxes so that they would be on the tracker system. He encourages members to save photos and other materials from the early years and he will put a message on Carta when he is ready to receive materials.

AWARDS COMMITTEE - The ACMLA Papers award will be given to Edward Dahl, Greg Hill and Mary Murphy for their article "The day it rained all night in the cartographic vault" which appeared in *Bulletin* no. 94.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE - report in Annual Reports handout. CONFERENCE 1995 - reported a profit.

CONFERENCE 1996 - The organizer, James Boxall, was thanked.

CONFERENCE 1997 - The conference will be held in Saskatoon May 26 - 31. A homepage has been set up at <http://library.usask.ca/~hubbertz/acmla.html>.

CONFERENCE 1998 - will be a joint conference with the Canadian Cartographic Association May 27 - 30, 1998 in London, Ontario. COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE - has received a report from the National Archives pertaining to new copyright legislation. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Bruce Weedmark can be contacted for membership brochures.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES LIAISON COMMITTEE -

This Committee has not been active. It was decided to continue the liaison through the President who will arrange meetings with the National Archives.

FEDERAL CARTOGRAPHIC LIAISON COMMITTEE - The Committee does not have active members and issues with federal agencies have been dealt with by the Board and the Geographic Information Systems Interest Group (GISIG). Thus, it was moved that the Committee be abolished.

(Grace Welch, Carol Marley) CARRIED

MAP USERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE - Still serves a useful purpose. Committees are convened on an ad hoc, regional basis. Grace encouraged members to organize a meeting in their region. There are organizational materials available. Grace was able to procure two sets of the Canadian Land Inventory Series with the exception of soil capability for agriculture. They will be sent to those requesting particular numbers. She attended a meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics which will soon have a homepage available (see Geomatics Canada page at <http://www.geocan.emr.ca> and follow the links.)

6. Second Vice-President's Report

The reports are in the Annual Reports handout. - Thanks were extended to Colleen Beard, retiring Editor and Carol Marley, retiring Reviews Editor. Rosaline Milks is the new *Bulletin* Editor and Geoff Brown is the new Reviews Editor. The membership was encouraged to send articles for publication. The last directory of map libraries was done in 1992 and it was suggested that a new directory is needed.

HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE - Two coloured bird's eye views were produced - Halifax 1879 sponsored by the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic and St. John's 1879 sponsored by the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. Sponsorship is being sought for other reproductions in the series of bird's eye views. The sponsor pays \$500 and receives 100 copies of the facsimile.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE - The index to the *Bulletin* is not complete. There is an index through the University of British Columbia homepage. A printed index is desired by the members. The auditor suggests reducing the inventory of publications. It was moved that non-current monographs be discounted 50% and that the discounted publications be widely advertised.

(James Boxall, Joan Winearls) CARRIED

The advertisements should have a description of the publications. The map bulletin boards were suggested for an announcement.

7. Status report on GIS

Yves Tessier spoke to the report on the Geographic Information Systems Interest Group (GISIG), a small discussion group which was formed to further GIS literacy in Canadian Libraries. Grace Welch, with other GISIG members, prepared a report for Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), on behalf of ACMLA and the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU), which contained recommendations for the furtherance of the American Research Libraries (ARL) GIS initiative. The recommendations of the report were reviewed for the meeting. The principal recommendation is the establishment, by the three groups, of a GIS in Canadian Libraries initiative (GCLI) and the formation of a Joint Steering Committee to direct the planning and further implementation of GCLI. The report has been approved by CAPDU and CARL. It was moved that the proposals in the report as circulated at the meeting be endorsed in order to further the initiative of GIS in Canadian Libraries. (James Boxall, Tim Ross) CARRIED

Grace Welch and James Boxall, in consultation with Yves Tessier, will be on the steering committee representing ACMLA. The Committee is chaired by William Birdsell on behalf of CARL. The Committee held a meeting on June 6. Yves suggested that GISIG be dissolved and communications continue via Carta which is more broadly based. Grace, Yves and James were thanked for their work on the report which is regarded as a very useful document. It was felt that a good deal has been achieved in the year since GISIG was established.

8. Proposed Budget June 1996 - June 1997

Several changes were made to budget as distributed. It was moved to approve the proposed budget as modified. (Colleen Beard, Yves Tessier) CARRIED

9. Change to By-Laws regarding Quorum for Meetings of Members

A notice of motion to change By-law 1, Section 10.8 was given in *Bulletin* No. 95. The proposed change is that a quorum would be 25 members in good standing or 25% of the voting membership. The voting membership consists of full and honorary members. It was moved to approve the change as per the notice of motion.

(Robert Grandmaitre, Rosaline Milks) CARRIED

10. Change to By-Laws regarding Category for Student Members

A notice of motion to change By-law 1, Sections 4.2 and 4.3 was given in *Bulletin* no. 95. The proposal

is to add a membership category for students. It was moved to approve the change as per the notice of motion. (Velma Parker, Lori Sugden) CARRIED

11. Rules of Procedure

The proposed change deals with sections 2.1.4 and 2.3.2. The wording "age of Board" in those sections presents confusion. The Board of Directors approved changing that wording to "or the member with the longest service to the Board in that order". It was moved that the change to "or the member with the longest service on the Board in that order" be made. (Amy Chan, Pierre Roy) CARRIED

12. Past President's Report

The report in the Annual Reports handout. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE - four Board members were renominated for a continued term of office and one new candidate was nominated for the position of Secretary. This being the case, no election was held and all candidates were acclaimed to office. The slate of officers constituting the ACMLA Board of Directors for 1996/97 shall be:

President:	Alberta Auringer Wood
Past President:	Cathy Moulder
First Vice-President:	Grace Welch
Second Vice-President:	James Boxall
Treasurer:	Patrick McIntyre
Secretary:	Lori Sugden

Thanks were extended to the Board and there was a motion of adjournment at 12:00 p.m.

Note: If anyone wishes a copy of the auditor's report they may communicate directly with Pat McIntyre, Treasurer ACMLA, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

ACMLA 1997 CONFERENCE

MAY 26 - May 31, 1997

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Hosted by University of Saskatchewan Libraries

Homepage

<http://library.usask.ca/~hubbertz/acmla.html>

Copyright: What You Don't Know May Hurt You CARL Workshop

Carol Marley
Chairperson, Copyright Committee

Most of us do not know nearly enough about copyright in Canada. This workshop was designed to remedy the situation. It was sponsored by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). There were approximately sixty participants from across Canada, most of them senior library administrators. ACMLA provided support for me to attend.

Waiting on our desks after registration were fat binders full of information on copyright. Contents include:

- 1) association statements about copyright
- 2) description of the current environment including intellectual property provisions in collective agreements at Canadian universities
- 3) copyright law
- 4) existing guidelines in U.S.
- 5) Canadian licensing including AUCC-CANCOPY model license and the UNEQ license
- 6) copyright in an electronic environment
- 7) licensing agreements
- 8) interlibrary loan and document delivery
- 9) multimedia
- 10) distance learning (U.S.)
- 11) resources on copyright including a bibliography by Doug Robinson.

The sessions began on Thursday afternoon. Graham Hill, University Librarian at McMaster

University, set the stage, identifying key players, encouraging participants to become involved with copyright and providing an overview of acronyms and terminology.

The rest of the afternoon David Vaver, Professor of Law at York University, presented a lucid and amusing overview of copyright law, from the Statute of Queen Anne to Canadian copyright law. It's somewhat comforting to have a lawyer confirm what many of us feel when confronted by the 1924 legislation and the new proposed Bill C-32. Copyright law is not user friendly. It is difficult to read and interpret. Touching on fair dealing, Vaver said that case law was "hopelessly ambiguous". He also confirmed that no Canadian librarian has been taken to court for infringing fair dealing. Bill C-32 attempts to address fair dealing for libraries, archives and educational institutions; with some exceptions it seems to allow for interlibrary loan of articles. As to reserves, depending upon the circumstances, they might be legal, or might not.

Friday was a full day, starting off with a consideration of the CANCOPY license agreement, followed by sessions on international developments and a debate on the future of scholarly publishing. After lunch concurrent breakout sessions were held. I attended the session on multimedia. Other sessions focused on the CANCOPY-UNEQ agreements and distance learning.

Late in the afternoon we came together for an informative session on software licensing. Diane Cornish, who specializes in intellectual property law, showed us how to read and interpret a licence, how to negotiate favourable terms for our institutions, and talked about the pros and cons of network licenses and institutional versus consortial licences. She also considered whether licensing will replace copyright.

The ACMLA Copyright Committee is frequently asked about CANCOPY which represents copyright holders in Canada. UNEQ, the writers' union, is the copyright collective for Quebec. Glen Bloom, Adjunct Professor, Faculty of Common Law, University of Ottawa and a specialist in intellectual property law, walked us through the CANCOPY license, updating us on recent news regarding negotiations to renew the license. The first thing that needs to be said is that the agreement between AUCC and CANCOPY expired in August 1996. It is in the process of renegotiation.

How did the original model license agreement come about? Phase I of amendments to the original copyright act of 1924 allowed for the formation of collectives. CANCOPY was formed to represent the interests of authors and publishers. It is all about reprography and the paper medium. Generally speaking, CANCOPY is a collective and does not hold rights to reproduce a work under copyright; rather the authors or publishers hold these rights, although, sometimes CANCOPY has full rights. CANCOPY will not spell out these rights. Perhaps it is not even aware of its rights. This makes for some confusion.

In 1994 AUCC and CANCOPY signed a model license agreement. One reason for the agreement is that for educational institutions it was a nightmare to clear copyright for each article in a course pack. With a blanket license, these institutions would avoid legal prosecution. Part A of the agreement consisted of a nonexclusive license, for the purpose of ILL, that set a fee of \$2.50 for each FTE. Part B, also a nonexclusive license, allowed institutions to make course packs to sell for which CANCOPY collected 3.5 cents per page.

It should be noted that the CANCOPY agreement does not cover anything that falls under 1) fair dealing 2) crown publications, either federal or provincial 3) the exclusions list.

Both AUCC and CANCOPY have been trying to come to a new agreement. CANCOPY has been trying to change the agreement such that Part A would include sampling, and the fee would be raised. The fee for Part B would also be raised, to 5 cents per page, which represents a 42% increase. AUCC has rejected such a large increase and CANCOPY has not been willing to negotiate on that point. In response, AUCC, representing Lethbridge and Sir Wilfred Laurier, applied to the Copyright Board to

set the rate at 3.5 cents per page plus inflation. The parties requested an interim decision for one year. The Board awarded the two universities a rate of 3.5 cents per page. UCC and CANCOPY continue to negotiate.

How can we as librarians and archivists get involved with copyright? If you are an author, and you want to have your work used for educational purposes, make sure you are not included in the CANCOPY repertoire. Indicate on your published work that it can be used for educational purposes. Encourage your university press not to include its publications in the repertoire. Keep informed about copyright in general. AUCC will be speaking to the Government about proposed copyright legislation during November. The AUCC brief has been mounted on its Website, <http://www.aucc.ca>. CARL's brief will be mounted on the University of Waterloo Library website.

Keep in mind that the proposed copyright legislation does not apply to electronic rights, which will probably rest with publishers and not with the CANCOPY license. Howard Knopf, an authority on domestic and international intellectual property law, spoke on international developments in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the U.S. (white paper and proposed legislation) and the potential for international harmonization of copyright law. Developments at WIPO may effect the distribution of electronic information in Canada in ways we have not even imagined. Look for more on this in a forthcoming column. To keep abreast of developments, tune into the ARL and Special Libraries (SLA) websites, respectively <http://arl.cni.org> and <http://www.sla.org>.

Will the new legislation, in its present form, pass? It is hard to say. Perhaps there is a 50/50 chance. I am not a crystal ball gazer, and none of the conference participants were either.

The copyright committees of organizations such as CARL, AUCC and your own association, ACMLA, have urged the government to enact the new legislation as quickly as possible, with a minimum of changes.

Look for more on copyright in forthcoming issues to the *Bulletin*. This copyright workshop raised a host of issues, and provided information which should be discussed throughout the Canadian map community.

REGIONAL NEWS

MELISSA LEITCH

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Map Library

Alberta Auringer Wood
awood@morgan.ucs.mun.ca

Joanne Costello safely delivered her daughter, Kirsten Ella, on May 31, 1996. On August 31, 1996, Suanne Reid was married to Geoffrey Budden, a promising young lawyer; she will be retaining her name. Colleen Field, formerly of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies and Geoff's first cousin once removed, has been hired on contract from mid-June through the end of December 1996 to fill in for Alberta and Joanne to provide reference assistance, cataloguing support, collections/acquisitions help, and back-up student supervision. She had about nine years experience in other divisions of our library. Alberta is now spending Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Media and Data Centre. An extra student assistant will be hired for the Fall semester to help with some of Joanne's tasks, as well, to make a total of five regular student assistants (ten hours each per week for thirteen weeks) and four MUCEP (Memorial University Career Enhancement Program) student assistants (eighty hours each for the semester). The summer was busy, busier than the past three, in the Map Library. We had 485 "readers" in May, June and July, while last year there were 405 during the same months with 350 for 1994 and 342 for 1993. The number of questions recorded, mostly reference ones, was also higher being 858 versus 557 for last year, 422 for 1994, and 374 for 1993.

There were a couple of geography courses taught this spring/summer which may account for the increased use. Our MUCEP, SCP, and regular student assistants made quite a bit of progress on processing the gift collections. The hydrographic charts from Cornell University and University of Toronto have all been entered on GEODEX. This amounts to approximately 550 charts. From the University of Iowa we received 273 sheets (16 titles) which have been added to the

copy cataloguing stream or filed according to our cataloguing priorities. Editing was finished for guides to using Map Info and Arc View software. The first is altogether new, while the second is a revision geared to a new version of Arc View and adds use of the Digital Chart of the World to it. An interesting acquisition during this time period for the Map Library is the GEBCO Digital Atlas in CD-ROM. GEBCO is the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans which we also have in paper form. Quite detailed maps of coastlines are possible using this program. A brief guide was prepared for this also. Alberta has a new publication: Index to the Library of Congress "G" Schedule : A Map and Atlas Classification Aid /AAW with James C. Coombs. MAGERT Circular No. 2. [Washington, D.C. : Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association, c1996. ISBN 0-8389-7821-5. Information about the availability of this is forthcoming from ALA MAGERT, watch for postings on the WWW or check "baseline".

NOVA SCOTIA

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Map Collection

James Boxall
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The Map Collection at the Dalhousie University Libraries has just about recovered from hosting the 1996 ACMLA meeting. A special thanks to everyone who helped make this year's conference a great success (special mention to Geoff Brown, Grace Welch, and all the ACMLA Board members !) Since the June meeting, James Boxall has hosted two other sessions related to GIS; one on distance education in geomatics, and another training session for geography teachers from throughout the region. Dr. William Birdsall, Dalhousie University Librarian, has agreed to act as Chair of the newly constituted GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative (GCLI). Much work is being done by the members of the steering committee for GCLI, and this continues to take much time and energy. The collection continues to grow,

thanks in large part to expanding exchange agreements with foreign agencies and donations. Also on collection matters, at present there is an effort underway to establish a cooperative agreement with the Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre for data sharing. James continues to make numerous representations to government agencies and committees to raise awareness about the need for better data access at the local level. Similar arrangements are being sought with the newly established Halifax Regional Municipality. On the GIS front, more and more graduate students are seeking assistance with thesis research using geographic information - this is becoming an exciting area for many Faculties at Dalhousie. It is expected that this will increase due to the recently announced merger between the Technical University of Nova Scotia, with graduate programs in planning and architecture, and Dalhousie.

This year will also see an increase in the number of students from the School of Library and Information Studies conducting project work in the Map Collection. In order to maintain and strengthen the position of GIS in the libraries here, a Data and GIS Working group has been formed which draws membership from the libraries and the computing departments. The Working Group is seeking to develop a plan for the next two years which will help enhance data and GIS services and create a "GIS Culture" on campus.

An exciting development in this area is the recent announcement of a Chair in Marketing Informatics in the School of Business and cross appointed with the library school. Part of this appointment will include GIS research. The Map Collection is also working with the Registrar's Office and the Computing Centre to develop a GIS application related to student tracking and registration.

Geoff Brown will be spending some time at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia creating a holdings list of nautical charts and Halifax area maps. The Map Collection will then develop, for both collections, a common database of chart holdings and local maps that can be linked to ArcView and/or Netscape as indexing interfaces. Geoff continues to be very busy working on the library Electronic Services Team and in WWW developments.

James is finishing his M.A. coursework this term, and should have the thesis bound by October of 1997 (it's about time!). Needless to say, the activity level at the Dalhousie Map Collection is very high.

ONTARIO

CARLETON UNIVERSITY MADGIC

Susan Jackson,
sjackson@library1.library.carleton.ca

News from Carleton University in Ottawa. There have been major changes taking place over the summer in respect to the Map Collection at Carleton. One of several library organizational moves was the relocation of the Map Library from its separate space in the Loeb Building (for Social Sciences) to the main floor of the MacOdrum Library. Cartographic resources are now part of a newly formed unit, the Maps, Data, and Government Information Centre (known as MADGIC). The summer was spent following up the issues which inevitably accompany collection moves and in training staff from the three sectors to be able to operate comfortably with each others' materials. Needless to say, training will continue to be an ongoing priority for some time to come. Our objective is to continue to provide clients with the same expertise that they enjoyed in the former Map Library location with longer hours of access to the collection. We are facing this challenge without the benefit of the excellent talents of Barbara Farrell who is now on sabbatical and will retire at the end of the year. Barbara is greatly missed; however, she was able to get us started on the right track before she departed on July 1 to work on her cartographic research projects.

We are looking forward to upgrading our digital workstations sometime this fall which will make access to digital resources held locally and on the Internet much easier for all. The MacOdrum Library has just made its web site publicly accessible. The pages for MADGIC include information about all parts of the MADGIC collection and services. Please visit us at <http://www.library.carleton.ca>.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

McLaughlin Library
Janet Kaufman
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The University of Guelph library is considering a proposal to reorganize its reference services, which would result in two primary service points (a reduction from 6) - Arts and Social Sciences and Science and Technology. Under this proposal a secondary service point would provide assistance to users of govern-

ment publications, maps and data - both statistical and geospatial - between 10:00 and 4:30 Mon.-Fri. only (presently all reference services operate from 10:00-8:00 Mon.-Thurs., 10:00-4:30 on Fri. with limited service on weekends from noon-6:00).

The map collection would be relocated from what is currently the social science section to the government publications area of the library. The restructuring proposal will be considered by library staff, faculty and students during October and the committee responsible for its preparation will make a final recommendation to the Chief Librarian on Nov. 15, 1996. A detailed copy of the proposal is available via the U of G Library home page at <http://www.lib.uoguelph.ca>.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Map Library

Frank Williams

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The Map Library at University of Ottawa has undergone several changes in staffing. Grace Welch has temporarily moved to the Systems Department in the University of Ottawa Library Network as Chief of Systems. She will remain there until March of 1997, at which time she will return to her usual post as Head of the Map Library. Replacing her in this interim period is Frank Williams, who has been in the Map Library for the last 9 years as the map cataloguer. Other changes in staffing include Bruce Robin's acceptance of a permanent full time position in the U of O Geography Dept.

Lab as their cartographic technician/LAN administrator (you may remember that he had been on contract there for the last year, but only as a temporary assignment). All of us here will sorely miss Bruce's enthusiasm for his work, his interest in conservation and especially his knowledge of history.

With the loss of Bruce, however, we have gained Martine Rocheleau, who has been assuming Bruce's responsibilities since he departed in Sept. 95 (her contract has now been extended to March 1997). Martine's expertise lies in physical geography (she has a MA in geography) and she is fluently bilingual. Hopefully, her contract will be extended beyond March 1997. In addition to the above changes, our secretary, Linda Arsenaault, has been asked to divide her time between the Map Library and Special Collections/Archives. Linda now only works mornings at the Map Library.

The above staff reductions/changes have had the effect of forcing us to prioritize some projects. Our map cataloguing reconversion project, for example, is proceeding at a crawl, due to the increased responsibilities of the principle cataloguer (new maps retain their priority in the cataloguing workflow).

Physical changes in our environment are also taking place. Vanier Science Library will be closed within the next year and it's library materials will be incorporated into the Morisset Library. The Philosophy Dept. (our neighbour) is moving into the new Arts building and the vacated space will be used for Morisset stacks. The actual size of the Map Library will expand with all this movement and wall demolition, and we will gain a larger circulation area. The development of the collection is proceeding in a positive direction, especially in terms of digital products, and all staff are making efforts to learn the new software.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Map & Design Library

Richard Pinnell

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When patrons sit down at one of the two public access computers in the UMD Library they see a DOS menu which lists all the cartographically related electronic resources that are currently available. This menu is organized into six categories: geospatial data, mapping/viewing software, electronic atlases, remote sensing resources, geographic names, and utilities. If the patron chooses the geospatial data category, then the PC displays a list of these resources, for example Statistics Canada's DLI data (in MapInfo and ArcInfo formats), DCW and other Arc databases from ESRI, Canadian Atlas Map Bundle, GEBCO Digital Atlas, and so on. Selecting one of these resources from the menu will result in the display of a text file informing the patron that these are restricted databases and that they (i.e. the patrons) will need to contact desk staff for assistance.

Desk staff will either hand the patron a CD-ROM disk or netlink the PC to Waterloo's network server; but in any event, this is an opportunity for us to present the patron with a copy of our Data Release form for authentication purposes. The patron is asked to read and sign the form and hand it back to library staff.

Security remains a problem in the UMD Library. We are now having final-stage discussions with 3M and it is our intention to install 3M electronic detection panels at our exit door. We had hoped to purchase the self-check unit which enables patrons to charge out materials to themselves and at the same time to desensitize the security targets; but currently there is no interface software to integrate Endeavor's circulation system with 3M's security system.

On the staffing front, in July Brian Campbell replaced Mary Channen, who retired in May under the university's special early retirement program (SERP).

Brian is responsible for providing circulation and basic information service at our Public Services Desk; as well he processes course reserve material for course instructors, inputs map holdings onto our automated system, and handles the shipment of periodical issues for binding.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Serge A. Sauer Map Library
Cheryl Woods
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A physical count of the sheet maps in the collection was taken over the past few months and is now complete. This 10 year inventory is a prime time to weed the collection and is an accurate check against the ongoing countsheet of maps. We were less than 1% off the total figure.

Presently, there is a check being carried out on the airphoto collection. Every photo is being accounted for on each index. This will tell us what is misfiled and/or missing. A list of updated and new OBM maps was acquired from MNR and allowed for us to update our holdings for the indexes pertaining to our area according to the OCUL agreement. Some 96 sheets were found to be missing. A claim was put into MNR and the maps arrived a few weeks later. For the May 1, 1996 to April 30, 1997 budget year, this collection received a 75% budget cut to the acquisition and student assistance lines. It is hoped that 8 student bursary positions will be filled by the end of September to allow for an additional one evening and half-day Saturday opening.

ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
Science & Technology Library
David L. Jones
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Greetings from Edmonton. Yes we're still here and the William C. Wonders Map Collection still exists. Your trusty Map Team - Sandy Campbell, Jerry Kowalyk, Marianne Jamieson and David Jones - continue the project begun with the move of the map and air photo collection from the Geography Department to the Science & Technology Library.

The summer has been spent in a number of activities: continuing staff training for the reference staff who now add cartographic knowledge to all their other skills; more shifting and rearranging of the air photos to facilitate easier retrieval; cataloguing of the atlas collection and the integration of 'map reference' works into the reference collection; a pilot project sending new monographic maps to ISM for cataloguing; development of specifications for a project to transfer monographic record from the hand-written catalogue binders to a DRA database; personal familiarization with the collection; development of a collection policy; development of the GIS initiative; a survey of map/air photo and GIS users; and so on. Ron Whistance-Smith continues to spend several days a week helping out, and providing additions for the collection.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map Library
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While Tim Ross is on a year's sabbatical to take a GIS course, Frances Woodward will be acting map librarian in addition to her duties in Special Collections. In addition, we have borrowed people for a few hours each from other divisions to help provide reference service. The volunteers are: Pauline Willems, formerly an LA3 in the Map Library; Peggy McBride, planning librarian in the Fine Arts Library; and Marcel Fortin, geography librarian in the Humanities & Social Sciences Division. Patrick Kincaid continues with his regular duties in the Map Library. Since the beginning of 1990 the Special Collections and Uni-

versity Archives Division and the Map Library shared a head with the Fine Arts Library and the Music Library.

The head, Hans Burndorfer, retired at the end of 1995, and the Music Library was dropped from the "cluster". The University Archivist, Chris Hives, was acting head until the new head was appointed. Brenda Peterson started on July 1st.

The Fine Arts Library includes planning and architecture. The new Walter Koerner Library is partially open now, and is expected to be fully operation when the renovation of the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library is completed at the end of the year (1996). Koerner will house about half the humanities and social sciences collection. Special Collections, Maps and Fine Arts will remain in what will then be known as Old Main Library.

UBC's online Map Catalogue continues to grow, although much of the collection in both Maps and Special Collections is still only on cards. The catalogue of the Japanese map collection (aka Beans Collection) has been added to the Map Catalogue. The new homepage for Special Collections is: <http://www.library.ubc.ca/spcoll/> We hope to upgrade the Map Library homepage this year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The British Columbia Archives and Records Service is undergoing a major change, including its name. It has been reintegrated with records management, and is now British Columbia Information Management Service. Currently there is no one specifically responsible for this very valuable map collection.

MAP SOCIETY OF B.C.

The Map Society started its fall program with a talk by Dr. Robert Galois on the cartography of Capt. James Colnett's expeditions to the Northwest Coast. In October Michael Layland will tell us the story of Cruz Cano, a cartographer sacrificed for reasons of diplomatic expediency. In November, James Delgado, Director of the Vancouver Maritime Museum, will talk about the use of charts in underwater archaeology. The Society's project to list and collect copies of all maps of the B.C. area up to 1871 continues to grow. Over 1000 have been identified and more continue to turn up. Many thanks are due to Bruce Ward and Bob Harris for their enthusiasm and hard work on behalf of the Society.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSTIY

Map Collection

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My time is split between Maps and general reference (as I am a member of the Reference Division), and the latter seems to demand more and more of my time. Two reference librarians have retired, and we are not replacing them due to budget constraints. I have to do map cataloguing too, and the backlog is increasing. My one and only part-time assistant is now less than half-time, as more of his time is required for publishing library handouts of the Reference Division. Responsibility for GIS has been transferred to the Research Data Library as my other responsibilities leave me little time. My recommendation that it be a joint effort (in whatever administrative form) between the RDL and the Map Collection, which seems to be taking place in the East, has not been accepted.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Map Library

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The Map Library lost its (Geography Dept.) student budget a year ago, in that round of budget cuts. The Chair of Geography was able to fund assistants last year but not this year. McPherson (our main) Library has seconded Kate to work afternoons in the Map Library and mornings in technical services in the main library, paid by the Library budget. We tried for student assistance as well, but couldn't get both. This allows both of us to work on a flex schedule, and cover some of each other's absences.

Occasionally the library is closed at lunch but our usual hours are 10:30-4:00 Monday to Friday. I work 9-5, so this gives me a chance to get some solo work done in the morning. We usually keep the library door open till 4:30. Kate is working as a Library Assistant 4 (out of 6 levels), while the student assistants were at the LA1 level, so she's already taking on demanding work and knows complex library systems and procedures. This is already an exceptionally busy September, and we could probably use student assistants, too! The experiment will be evaluated at the end of March.

NOUVELLES RÉGIONALES

MELISSA LEITCH

Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve Cartothèque

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Le 31 mai 1996, Joanne Costello a donné naissance à sa fille Kirsten Ella. Suanne Reid a unisa destinée à Geoffrey Budden, un jeune avocat prometteur, le 31 août dernier, cette dernière a gardé son nom de famille. Colleen Field (la cousine de Geoff), qui a déjà travaillé au Centre d'études de Terre-Neuve, a été embauchée sur une base contractuelle de la mi-juin à la fin décembre 1996 pour prendre la relève de Alberta et Joanne et pour offrir des services d'assistance à la référence, au catalogage, aux collections et acquisitions tout en donnant un soutien pour la supervision des étudiants. Colleen a presque 9 ans d'expérience dans d'autres divisions de notre bibliothèque. Alberta travaille maintenant les lundi, mercredi et vendredi au centre des médias et de l'information. Un étudiant de plus sera embauché pour le semestre d'automne afin d'aider à accomplir une partie des tâches de Joanne, de plus cela fera un total de 5 étudiants assistants (10 heures chacun par semaine pour 13 semaines), sans compter les 4 étudiants embauchés par le biais du programme axé sur la carrière de l'Université Memorial (80 heures chacun pour le semestre).

Cet été nous avons été particulièrement occupés à la cartothèque, plus que dans les trois dernières années. Nous avons eu 485 «lecteurs» durant les mois de mai, juin et juillet, tandis que l'année dernière, il y en a eu 405 pour les mêmes mois, en 1994 les chiffres étaient de 350 personnes et nous en avons reçu 342 en 1993.

Les questions notées avaient surtout trait à la référence, cette année, elles étaient plus nombreuses que par les années précédentes soit : 858 pour 1996, 557 pour 1995, 422 en 1994 et 374 en 1993. Quelques cours de géographie ont été donnés aux sessions de printemps/été, ce qui pourrait expliquer l'utilisation accrue de nos services. Nos étudiants provenant des divers programmes d'embauche ont accompli beaucoup de travail dans le traitement des collections qui nous ont été offertes en cadeau.

Les chartes hydrographiques provenant des universités Cornell et de Toronto ont été entrées sur GEODEX. Ceci comprend environ 550 chartes. Nous avons reçu 273 feuilles (16 titres) de l'Université de l'Iowa, celles-ci ont été ajoutées au flot de copies à cataloguer ou elles ont été classées selon nos priorités de catalogage. L'édition des guides pour l'utilisation de «Map Info» et du logiciel «Arc View» est terminée. Le guide «Map Info» est tout nouveau alors que celui pour «Arc View» est en fait une révision qui traite de la nouvelle version de ce logiciel tout en incluant l'utilisation de la «Charte du monde» sous forme digitale. À la cartothèque, nous avons fait une acquisition particulièrement intéressante soit : «l'Atlas GEBCO» sous forme digitale en disque CD-ROM. «GEBCO» est la «charte générale bathymétrique des océans», nous l'avons aussi sur support papier. Il est possible d'obtenir des cartes assez détaillées des côtes en utilisant ce programme. Un guide assez bref a été préparé pour cela aussi. Alberta a une nouvelle publication : «Index to the Library of Congress "G" Schedule : A Map and Atlas Classification Aid/AAW avec James C. Coombs. MAGERT Circular No. 2. (Washington, D.C. : Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association, c1996, ISBN 0-8389-7821-5.». L'information en ce qui a trait à la disponibilité de ceci sera disponible dans «ALA MAGERT», surveillez l'information sur le site «Web» ou vérifiez «baseline».

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Université Dalhousie Cartothèque

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À la collection de cartes des bibliothèques de l'Université Dalhousie, nous commençons à nous remettre de la tenue de la conférence de 1996 de l'ACACC. Nous tenons à remercier tout spécialement toutes les personnes qui nous ont aidé à assurer le succès de cette conférence (mention spéciale à Geoff Brown, Grace Welch et tous les autres membres du

conseil d'administration de l'ACACC !). Depuis la réunion du mois de juin, James Boxall a donné deux autres sessions liées au SIG ; l'une sur l'éducation à distance en géomatique et une autre session de formation pour les professeurs de géographie de toute la région. M. William Birdsall (Ph.d), carto-thécaire à l'Université Dalhousie a accepté d'être le président du comité sur la nouvelle Initiative SIG dans les bibliothèques canadiennes (IGBC) «GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative». Beaucoup de travail a été accompli par les membres du comité directeur du IGBC et ceci continue à exiger beaucoup de temps et d'énergie. La collection continue à prendre de l'ampleur en grande partie grâce aux ententes pour les échanges avec des agences étrangères et les dons. En ce qui a trait aux collections, pour l'instant, il y a un effort particulier qui vise à établir une entente de coopération avec le Centre géomatique de Nouvelle-Écosse pour le partage des données. James continue à se faire entendre des agences gouvernementales et des comités afin d'accroître la sensibilisation au besoin d'avoir un meilleur accès aux données au niveau local. On veut aussi établir une entente similaire avec la toute nouvelle Municipalité régionale d'Halifax. Du côté des SIG, de plus en plus d'étudiants diplômés viennent pour obtenir de l'aide pour la recherche sur leur thèse en utilisant de l'information géographique - ceci devient un secteur très intéressant pour plusieurs facultés à Dalhousie. Il est prévu que cela ira en s'accroissant à cause de la fusion annoncée récemment entre l'Université Technique de Nouvelle-Écosse qui a des programmes d'études supérieures en planification et en architecture et l'Université Dalhousie. Cette année, il est prévu qu'il y aura un plus grand nombre d'étudiants de l'École de Bibliothéconomie et des études en information «School of Library and Information Studies», qui auront des travaux dans la collection de cartes. Afin de maintenir et de renforcer la position des SIG dans les bibliothèques ici, un groupe de travail sur les données et les SIG a été formé, les membres qui y siègent viennent des bibliothèques et de l'informatique. Le groupe de travail veut développer un plan pour les deux prochaines années, ce qui devrait améliorer les services de données et de SIG et créer une culture de SIG sur le campus. Un développement excitant dans ce secteur est l'annonce récente d'un directeur d'études en informatique du marketing au sein de l'École des affaires nommé conjointement avec l'École de bibliothéconomie. Une partie de cette nomination inclura de la recherche en SIG.

La carto-thèque travaille aussi avec le bureau du registraire et le centre d'informatique au développement d'une application de SIG se rapportant à l'inscription des étudiants et à la capacité de les retracer facilement. Geoff Brown passera un certain temps aux archives publiques

de Nouvelle-Écosse afin de créer une liste des chartes nautiques et des cartes de la région d'Halifax. La carto-thèque pourra ainsi développer pour les deux collections, une base de données commune des chartes et des cartes locales qui pourra ainsi être liée à «ArcView» ou «Netscape» comme interfaces d'indexation. Geoff continue à être très occupé car il fait encore partie de l'équipe de services électroniques de la bibliothèque et des développements dans le «WWW». James terminera ses cours de maîtrise à pendant ce semestre et devrait avoir terminé sa thèse d'ici octobre 1997. Il va sans dire que la carto-thèque à Dalhousie est très occupée.

ONTARIO

Université Carleton

MADGIC

Susan Jackson

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Des nouvelles de l'Université Carleton à Ottawa. De nombreux changements ont été effectués pendant l'été à la carto-thèque à Carleton. Un des nombreux changements organisationnels affectant la bibliothèque a été la relocalisation de la carto-thèque de l'espace qu'elle occupait dans le pavillon Loeb (pour les sciences sociales) à l'étage principal de la bibliothèque MacOdrum. Les ressources cartographiques font maintenant partie d'une unité nouvellement formée, le Centre sur les cartes, les données et l'information gouvernementale (CCDIG), «Maps, Data, and Government Information Centre» connu sous l'acronyme «MADGIC». Pendant l'été, il y a eu un suivi sur toutes les questions qui découlent inévitablement des déménagements de collections, ainsi que la formation du personnel des trois secteurs pour qu'ils puissent se sentir à l'aise avec le matériel des autres. Notre objectif est de continuer à offrir à nos clients la même expertise qu'ils recevaient dans les anciens locaux de la carto-thèque, tout en ayant un accès plus grand aux collections à causes d'heures d'ouvertures plus longues. Nous relevons ce défi sans profiter des excellents talents de Barbara Farrel car elle est présentement en année sabbatique et elle prendra sa retraite à la fin de l'année.

Barbara nous manque énormément, cependant elle nous a aidé à démarrer du bon pied avant son départ le 1er juillet, elle travaille sur des projets de recherches cartographiques. Nous attendons avec intérêt de pouvoir améliorer nos postes de travail durant l'automne, ce qui nous permettra d'avoir accès aux ressources digitales locales et sur Internet beaucoup plus facilement. Le site Web de la bibliothèque MacOdrum est maintenant accessible au public. Les pages pour «MADGIC» incluent l'information au sujet de tous les services et collections de «MADGIC». Visitez-nous à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.library.carleton.ca>.

UNIVERSITÉ DE GUELPH

Bibliothèque McLaughlin

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La bibliothèque de l'Université de Guelph examine présentement une proposition pour la réorganisation de ses services de références, ce qui aurait pour résultat d'offrir deux guichets de services (une réduction de 6 à 2) - Arts et Sciences Sociales et Sciences et technologies. Avec cette proposition, un guichet de services secondaire offrirait une assistance aux utilisateurs des publications gouvernementales, des cartes et des données -statistiques et géospatiales- entre 10h00 et 16h30 du lundi au vendredi seulement, (présentement tous les services de références sont accessibles de 10h00 à 20h00 du lundi au jeudi, 10h00 à 16h30 le vendredi avec un service limité les fins de semaines de 12h00 à 18h00). La cartoθήque sera relogée de la section des sciences sociales à celle des publications gouvernementales dans la bibliothèque. La proposition pour la restructuration sera étudiée par le personnel de la bibliothèque, les membres de la faculté et les étudiants pendant le mois d'octobre et le comité responsable pour sa préparation présentera sa recommandation finale au bibliothécaire en chef le 15 novembre 1996. Une copie détaillée de la proposition est disponible par le biais du site «Web» de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Guelph à <http://www.lib.uoguelph.ca>.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Cartothèque

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Il y a eu de nombreux changements en ce qui a trait au personnel à la cartoθήque de l'Université d'Ottawa. Grace Welch a été affectée temporairement au département des systèmes dans le réseau des bibliothèques de l'Université d'Ottawa (U de O) à titre de chef des systèmes. Elle restera à ce poste jusqu'en mars 1997, et retournera alors à son ancien poste de chef de la cartoθήque. Frank Williams assume l'intérim pendant cette période, il a travaillé à la cartoθήque comme catalogueur ces 9 dernières années. Bruce Robin a accepté un poste permanent avec le laboratoire du département de géographie de l'U de O à titre technicien cartographe/gestionnaire «LAN» (rappelons que Bruce a travaillé là sur une base contractuelle mais temporaire l'an dernier). L'enthousiasme de Bruce pour son travail, son intérêt pour la conservation et ses connaissances de l'histoire nous manqueront.

Martine Rocheleau a assumé les responsabilités de Bruce

depuis son départ en septembre 1995, (elle restera avec nous jusqu'en mars 1997 car son contrat a été prolongé jusqu'à cette période). Martine a une expertise en géographie physique (elle a une maîtrise en géographie) et elle est bilingue. Nous espérons que son contrat sera prolongé au-delà de mars 1997. En plus de tous ces changements, notre secrétaire, Linda Arsenault partage maintenant son temps entre la cartoθήque et les collections spéciales/archives. Linda travaille uniquement le matin à la cartoθήque. Les réductions de personnel et les changements nous ont forcé à établir des priorités au sujet de certains projets. Notre projet de reconversion pour le catalogage des cartes avance lentement par exemple, cela est dû aux responsabilités accrues de notre catalogueur principal (les nouvelles cartes gardent la priorité).

Les changements physiques dans notre environnement se produisent aussi. La bibliothèque des sciences du pavillon Vanier sera fermée pendant la prochaine année et tous les documents et le matériel seront incorporés à la bibliothèque Morisset. Le département de philosophie (notre voisin) déménagera dans le nouvel édifice des Arts et l'espace ainsi libéré sera utilisé pour les rayons de Morisset. La cartoθήque aura un plus grand espace physique avec tout ce mouvement et la démolition de murs, de plus nous aurons une aire de circulation plus grande. Le développement de la collection se fait de façon positive, particulièrement en termes de produits digitaux et tout le personnel fait des efforts pour connaître le nouveau logiciel.

UNIVERSITÉ DE WATERLOO

Cartothèque et bibliothèque de design

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Quand des clients s'assoient à un de nos deux ordinateurs accessibles au public à la cartoθήque et à la bibliothèque de design, ils ont accès à un menu DOS qui leur donne toutes les ressources cartographiques disponibles électroniquement. Ce menu présente 6 catégories : données géospatiales, logiciels pour le mappage et le visionnement, les atlas électroniques, les ressources de télé-détection, les noms géographiques et les «utilitaires».

Si le client choisit la catégorie données géospatiales, alors une liste de ces ressources est affichée à l'écran, par exemple les données de Statistique Canada «DLI» (en formats «MapInfo ou ArcInfo»), «DCW» et d'autres bases de données «Arc» de «ESRI», le «Canadian Atlas Map Bundle», l'atlas digital «GEBCO» et ainsi de suite. Choisir parmi l'une de ces ressources à partir du menu permettra d'avoir accès à du texte informant les clients que ces bases

de données ont un accès restreint et qu'ils devront demander l'assistance du personnel. Les employés remettront au client soit un «CD-ROM» ou ils lieront l'ordinateur au serveur du réseau de l'Université Waterloo; mais dans tous les cas, c'est aussi une occasion pour nous de présenter au client notre formulaire d'autorisation d'accès aux données pour valider la demande. Nous demandons au client de lire le formulaire, de le signer et de le remettre au personnel de la cartothèque/bibliothèque.

La sécurité continue à poser un problème à la bibliothèque de l'Université de Waterloo. Nous sommes maintenant dans la phase finale des discussions avec 3M et nous avons l'intention d'installer des panneaux de détection électronique 3M à la sortie. Nous espérons acheter l'unité d'auto-vérification qui permet aux clients d'emprunter les documents et de les désensibiliser; mais présentement il n'y a pas de logiciel d'interface qui permet d'intégrer le système du comptoir circulation avec le système de sécurité 3M. En ce qui a trait au personnel, Brian Campbell a remplacé Mary Channen, elle a profité d'une retraite anticipée grâce au programme de retraite anticipée de l'Université. Brian offre des services d'information de base et de circulation au comptoir des services publics; de plus, il traite le matériel mis en réserve pour les cours par les professeurs, il fait aussi les entrées dans le système automatisé pour les cartes que nous avons, il s'occupe aussi d'envoyer les périodiques à la reliure.

Université Western Ontario

Cartothèque Serge A. Sauer

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Il y a quelques mois, nous avons commencé à compter tous les feuillets pour les cartes dans la collection, c'est maintenant terminé. Cet inventaire entrepris à tous les 10 ans est l'occasion idéale pour élaguer la collection et est aussi une bonne façon de connaître le nombre exact de feuillets par rapport à ce qui était prévu. Nous étions à moins de 1% du chiffre total. Présentement, il y a une vérification de la collection de photographies aériennes. Chaque index permet de retracer chacune des photographies. Ceci nous permettra de savoir ce qui est mal classé ou manquant. Une liste des nouvelles cartes et des cartes mises à jour «OBM» a été achetée de MRN et ceci nous permet de mettre à jour ce que nous possédons pour les indexes portant sur notre secteur selon l'entente «OCUL». Nous avons constaté qu'environ 96 feuillets sont manquants. Nous avons fait une demande auprès du MRN et quelques semaines plus

tard, les feuillets sont arrivés. Pour le budget de 1997 soit du 1er mai 1996 au 30 avril 1997, la collection a subi des coupures de budget de 75% pour les acquisitions et la ligne téléphonique d'aide aux étudiants. Nous espérons que 8 postes pour des étudiants récipiendaires de bourses seront comblés d'ici la fin de septembre pour que nous puissions offrir une soirée et une demi-journée le samedi.

ALBERTA

Université de l'Alberta Bibliothèque de sciences et technologie

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Salutations d'Edmonton. Oui nous sommes encore ici et la cartothèque William C. Wonders existe toujours. Votre équipe de confiance - Sandy Campbell, Jerry Kowalyk, Marianne Jamieson et David Jones - continuent le projet commencé lors du déménagement de la cartothèque et de la collection de photographies aériennes du département de géographie à la bibliothèque de sciences et technologie. Plusieurs activités ont eu lieu durant l'été: la formation continue du personnel à la référence qui possède maintenant des connaissances cartographiques ajoutées à toutes leurs autres habiletés; les photographies aériennes ont été réorganisées pour en faciliter la récupération; le catalogage de la collection d'atlas et l'intégration des travaux de référence cartographique dans la collection de la référence; un projet pilote envoyant de nouvelles cartes monographiques à «DSM» pour le catalogage; le développement de spécifications pour un projet pour le transfert de fichiers monographiques des catalogues dans lesquels l'information est écrite à la main à une base de données «DRA»; la familiarisation du personnel avec la collection; le développement d'une politique portant sur la collection; le développement d'une initiative SIG; un sondage auprès des utilisateurs des cartes, des photographies aériennes et des SIG; et ainsi de suite. Ron Whistance-Smith continue à nous aider plusieurs jours par semaine, et fourni des ajouts à la collection.

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Université de Colombie-Britannique (UCB) Cartothèque

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Pendant que Tim Ross prend un cours sur les SIG durant son année sabbatique, Frances Woodward assumera les

fonctions de carto-thécaire par intérim en plus de ses tâches aux collections spéciales. De plus, nous avons demandé à des personnes des autres divisions de venir travailler chez nous quelques heures par semaine pour nous aider à offrir des services de référence. Les volontaires sont: Pauline Willems ; elle occupait un poste de LA3 à la carto-thèque ; Peggy McBride, bibliothécaire planificatrice à la bibliothèque des beaux-arts ; et Marcel Fortin, bibliothécaire pour la géographie à la division des Humanités et des Sciences sociales. Patrick Kincaid continue à accomplir ses tâches régulières à la carto-thèque. Depuis le début de 1990, les Collections spéciales, la division des archives de l'Université et la carto-thèque partageaient un directeur avec les bibliothèques des beaux-arts et de la Musique. Le directeur, Ans Burndorfer a pris sa retraite à la fin de 1995 et la bibliothèque de musique ne fait plus partie de ce regroupement.

L'archiviste de l'Université Chris Hives était directeur par intérim jusqu'à ce que la nouvelle personne soit nommée. Brenda Peterson est entrée en fonctions le 1er juillet. La bibliothèque des beaux-arts comprend la planification et l'architecture. La nouvelle bibliothèque Walter Koerner est partiellement ouverte maintenant, elle devrait être complètement ouverte quand les rénovations à la bibliothèque Sedgewick seront terminées à la fin de l'année (1996). Koerner abritera environ la moitié des collections pour les humanités et les sciences sociales.

Les collections spéciales, de cartes et des beaux-arts resteront dans ce qui sera alors appelé la vieille bibliothèque principale. Le catalogue informatisé des cartes de l'UCB continue à prendre de l'expansion, même si la majeure partie des collections de cartes et de cartes spéciales sont encore sur fiches.

Le catalogue des collections de cartes japonaises «Collection aka Beans» a été ajoutée au catalogue des cartes. Le nouveau site «Web» pour les collections spéciales est : <http://www.library.ubc.ca/spcoll/> Nous espérons mettre le site «Web» de la carto-thèque à jour cette année.

ARCHIVES ET «SERVICE DES DOCUMENTS» COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Les archives et le service des documents de Colombie-Britannique subit présentement un changement important, y compris son nom. Ils ont réintégré la gestion des documents et le nom est maintenant le service de gestion de l'information de la Colombie-Britannique «British Columbia Information Management Service». Présentement, il n'y a personne qui est responsable

spécifiquement pour cette collection de grande valeur.

SOCIÉTÉ DE CARTOGRAPHIE DE COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

La société de cartographie a débuté son programme d'automne avec une conférence donnée par M. Robert Galois (Ph.d) portant sur la cartographie des expéditions du capitaine James Colnett sur la côte Nord-Ouest. En octobre, Michael Layland nous parlera de Cruz Cano, un cartographe sacrifié au nom de la convenance diplomatique. En novembre, James Delgado, directeur du musée maritime de Vancouver, nous entretiendra de l'utilisation des chartes en archéologie sous-marine. Le projet mis de l'avant par la Société de faire une liste et de collectionner toutes les cartes portant sur la Colombie-Britannique jusqu'en 1871 continue à prendre de l'ampleur. Plus de 1 000 ont été identifiées et plusieurs continuent à être répertoriées. Un grand merci, à Bruce Ward et Bob Harris pour leur enthousiasme et leur travail acharné, de la part de la Société.

UNIVERSITÉ SIMON FRASER Cartothèque

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Je partage mon temps entre la référence cartographique et générale (car je suis membre de la division de la référence), et cette dernière semble prendre de plus en plus de mon temps. Deux bibliothécaires de référence ont pris leur retraite, et nous ne les remplaçons pas à cause de restrictions budgétaires. Je dois faire le catalogage des cartes aussi et le retard s'accroît. Mon seul et unique assistant à temps partiel ne travaille plus avec moi qu'à demi-temps car il s'occupe de plus en plus de la publication de brochures pour la division de la référence. La responsabilité pour les SIG a été transférée à la bibliothèque de données de recherche puisque mes autres responsabilités me laissent peu de temps à consacrer à cela. Ma recommandation que ce soit un effort conjoint (peu importe le modèle administratif) entre le «RDL» et la carto-thèque, comme cela semble se faire dans l'Est, n'a pas été acceptée.

UNIVERSITÉ DE VICTORIA Cartothèque

Lori Sugden
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La carto-thèque a perdu son budget étudiant (du département de géographie) l'an dernier, dans le cadre des coupures budgétaires. Le directeur du département

de Géographie a réussi à trouver des fonds pour l'embauche d'assistants l'an dernier, mais pas cette année. La bibliothèque McPherson (bibliothèque principale) a appuyé Kate pour qu'elle travaille à la cartotheque les après-midi et les matinées aux services techniques de la bibliothèque principale, tout en étant payée à partir du budget de la bibliothèque. Nous avons essayé d'obtenir de l'assistance étudiante, mais nous n'avons pu avoir les deux. Ceci nous permet à tous les deux d'avoir un horaire flexible et de couvrir nos absences.

Occasionnellement, la bibliothèque est fermée à l'heure du déjeuner mais nos heures d'ouverture sont habituellement de 10h30 à 16h00 du lundi au vendredi. Je travaille de 9h00 à 17h00, ce qui me donne la chance de faire du travail en solitaire le matin. Les portes de la bibliothèque sont généralement ouvertes jusqu'à 16h30. Kate est classée assistante bibliothécaire 4 (6 niveaux), alors que les assistants étudiants sont au niveau 1, elle accomplit déjà des tâches exigeantes et connaît les systèmes complexes et les procédures. Le mois de septembre est déjà exceptionnellement occupé et nous pourrions probablement utiliser des assistants étudiants aussi. L'expérience sera évaluée à la fin du mois de mars.

**ACMLA 1997 CONFERENCE
May 26 - May 31 1997
Saskatoon Saskatchewan**

Hosted by University of Saskatchewan Libraries

**Primary conference location: Room 12, Main Library/Murray Building,
University of Saskatchewan Libraries, 3 Campus Drive, Saskatoon SK**

Conference Schedule

Monday, May 26, 1997

Executive Meetings

Tuesday, May 27 1997

Pre -conference Workshop

**Under discussion with Pam Tallon and
Al Udell (ERSI Canada, Saskatoon office)**

Ice -breaker social

Wednesday, May 28 1997

Programs

**Walking Heritage tour of Saskatoon, Peggy
Sarjeant of Saskatoon Public Library
(evening)**

Thursday, May 29 1997

Programs

Friday, May 30 1997

Annual General Meeting

Programs/poster sessions

**Banquet: University of Saskatchewan Faculty
Club**

Saturday May 31, 1997

**Field trip (tentative): Batoche Historical Site (1
1/4 hour north of Saskatoon), picnic lunch
Wanuskewin Indian Cultural Centre (just out-
side Saskatoon), dinner at Wanuskewin**

Homepage

<http://library.usask.ca/~hubbertz/acmla.html>

BOOK REVIEWS

GEOFF S. BROWN

Editing Early and Historical Atlases. Joan Winearls, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995. illus., 176 p. \$39.95 CAN. ISBN 0-8020-0623-X.

This book contains six essays and one commentary by different authors on editing early and historic atlases. Just as individual maps produced by different cartographers are separate and complete works, each of the seven chapters is a separate and complete presentation. Like maps in an atlas, these seven chapters are brought together by editor Joan Winearls in a logical order to present a larger theme. Winearls' arrangement starts with four essays on milestones in editorial influence on early atlases followed by two essays and a commentary on modern historical atlas editing. This arrangement effectively establishes and reinforces the theme of the evolutionary nature of atlas editing. The result is an excellent single-volume work which provides editors, map librarians, cartographers, and others with an understanding of the history of editorial influence on early atlases as well as the current issues in editing modern historical atlases.

The book begins with four essays that deal with milestones of editorial influence on early atlases. Each essay explores a significant event in early atlas editing by establishing the state of atlas editing art at the time of the innovation. Furthermore, the essays explain how the editor's innovation differed from established practices and the innovation's significance.

The first essay, by James R. Akerman, explores Abraham Ortelius's innovation of binding map sheets in a standard sequence as opposed to binding map sheets in response to each purchaser's request. This essay is followed by Walter A. Goffart's piece on the first editors of an historical atlas to arrange 'ecumenical, sequential' atlases. Next is Mary Sponberg Pedley's work on the shift from engravers to geographers as atlas edi-

tors and publishers in Enlightenment France. Finally, Anne Godlewska rounds out the first group of essays with an exploration of Edme Francois Jomard's efforts to produce an atlas on the history of geography through facsimiles of maps that illustrate changing geographical understanding.

The next two essays and the commentary address the problems and issues in editing modern historical atlases. Leading this group is William G. Dean's essay analyzing the structures of a regional economic atlas and a historical national atlas to determine how different atlas structures effect the editor's decisions. Next, R. Cole Harris's essay explores his experience while editing the first volume of the *National Atlas of Canada*. The problems associated with editing a national atlas included working with translators, text designers, and cartographers to create an atlas representing the essence of Canada's 1980's view of its history. Finally, Deryck W. Holdsworth comments on both Dean's and Harris's essays while providing his own thoughts on the influence of seven "politics" (Disciplines, Region, Production, Gender, Representation, Power, and Interpretation) on national historical atlas editing.

My only criticism of this book is in the first essay. The author presents the concept of "map/text index" (the number of atlas pages devoted to maps divided by the number of pages devoted to text) immediately followed by a table of indexes calculated for selected early atlases. Unfortunately, the formula to calculate the index and the significance of the resulting index are buried in a note twenty-four pages later. Despite this very minor flaw, this book combines well researched, well documented essays and a well thought out commentary under the editor's guidance into a handy, effective presentation.

John M. Anderson
Louisiana State University

Portolans procedents de col·leccions espanyoles, segles XV-XVII : catàleg de l'exposició organitzada amb motiu de la 17a Conferència Cartogràfica Internacional i de la 10 Assemblea General de l'Associació Cartogràfica Internacional (ICA/ACI)/ Barcelona : Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1995. 371 p., bibliography, col. ill., incl. 201 col. plates, mostly maps. 15.000 pta. ISBN 84-393-3582-2.

This magnificent volume presents a multi-lingual description and reproductions of the 54 charts and atlases that were exhibited in Barcelona at the Palau Reial Major for the 1995 International Cartographic Conference. The nearly square page format provides generous space for maps and text in its 29.0 x 28.7 cm (11 3/8 x 11 1/4 in.) area. The first 264 pages, including the text in Catalan and the charts, are of glossy, heavy paper stock, while the remaining pages are in a heavy, but textured matte paper.

The three page, double column, bibliography is at the end of the Catalan section only. The Catalan portion is also the only one to include figures depicting portions of the charts or tables of names. This makes it cumbersome to refer to them when reading text in the other three languages. Materials are referenced in the original language of presentation. Though there are about 140 bibliographic entries, absent is Nautical Charts on Vellum in the Library of Congress compiled by Walter W. Ristow and R.A. Skelton (Washington : Library of Congress, 1977). While Ristow and Skelton's book focusses primarily on the Library of Congress collection, it also includes charts produced by some of the same individuals represented in the Barcelona exhibition.

The volume begins with a "pròleg" by Artur Mas i Gavarró, Conseller de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques, and a "presentació" by Juame Miranda i Canals, Director de l'Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, in Catalan. This is followed by "Cartes i atlas portolans de les col·leccions espanyoles" also in Catalan. Next comes "descriptió dels portolans" which contains the reproductions of the portolan charts and atlases; each entry giving title, cartographer (school, if anonymous), date, size, and location of the original. This is in Catalan, as well. The remaining three sections have Spanish, French and English versions of the main text.

The charts are from nineteen institutions and four private collections in nine cities in Spain.

Most are in Barcelona (seven), with five in Madrid, and four in Palma de Mallorca. The charts are presented in chronological order starting with the earliest (a fragment of an Italian school chart dated around 1400) and finishing with the most recent (done in 1674 by an Englishman named Andrew Welsh). In total, twenty-five individuals are represented with another ten items listed as anonymous. The greatest number of charts by a single cartographer are the five atlases and three maps done by, or attributed to, Joan Riezo (also known as Riczo or Oliva). Joan Martine completed the largest atlas with a total of nineteen maps.

The geographic coverage of the charts, while global in scope, concentrates primarily on Europe and the Mediterranean). Interestingly, there is some coverage of North America as well. One of the earliest maps to show North America is a chart by Juan de la Cosa, dated around 1500. Having visited the exhibit in person, I was particularly impressed by the size of this chart and found it interesting to discover in this volume that the version exhibited was a manuscript copy made between 1975 and 1980 by a Sr. Suárez Dávila. Another highlight is the Battista Agnese atlas of 1544. It includes a map of the Atlantic Ocean showing a portion of Newfoundland with some recognizable names and a world map showing the same area. Also included is the Fernão Vaz Dorado atlas of 1568 with the plate "Costes de Terranova" which provides an incomplete map of Newfoundland showing the Avalon Peninsula as an island. Another especially interesting chart is one in the 1587 Joan Martines atlas that is entitled "Oceà Atlàntic". It details numerous place names in eastern Canada and shows Newfoundland as a collection of islands. The 1596 atlas of Joan Oliva includes one of "Oceà Atlàntic nord" that has a representation of the Grand Banks, as well as an odd shaped island in the Newfoundland location. His 1614 atlas includes a chart of the area also, but without the Grand Banks and a label near the ill-formed island of "Terra Nova Bachallos". Overall, the colours are vibrant without being garish and the printing job is excellent.

The text contains an introduction by Vicenç M. Roselló Verger, Professor of Physical Geography, University of Valencia. Verger notes that their aim was to display all the "known documents from libraries, archives and collections in Spain". He states that this resulted in having approximately 38 Majorcan related items, about ten "Italic" ones (primarily Venetian) and five of Iberian origin

(Portuguese or Andalusian). The next section discusses the Italic and Majorcan "schools" and possible origins of the charts. This is followed by an essay on the toponymic implications uncovered by a study of the Catalonian coast and islands depicted on these maps. Next is a description of the portrayal of cities, mostly harbours, on some of the charts. About fifteen charts in the exhibit had this feature. The cities shown in this more detailed manner included Genoa, Venice, Avignon, Barcelona, Valencia, Ragusa (Dubrovnik), Tunis, Algiers and Jerusalem, as well as several others. The next chapter entitled "colours and forms" covers topics such as the colours used to depict features and the shapes of islands and stretches of coastline on different charts. There is a separate short section devoted to the Olives (or Oliva), a family that were amongst the most prolific of the Majorcan "school" of chart makers.

Another chapter discusses all twenty-two atlases included in the exhibit. It covers such aspects as dimensions and scales, rhumb lines and compass roses, coastline representation, and ornamental or artistic details. The text section is concluded by a more in depth treatment and comparison of two charts: one in the Crown of Aragon Archive of unknown origin and the other a 1439 chart by Gabriel de Vallseca.

This volume should be in the libraries of institutions or individuals having collections in the history of cartography. It may also be useful for other types of historical study. The superb reproductions alone make it a wonderful contribution to the field, but the accompanying text and bibliography will lead readers to further study.

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USGS Venus Globe. Belmont, MA: Sky Publishing Corp. 12" globe. Scale approx. 1:40,000,000. \$94.95 US.

The Magellan spacecraft obtained radar images of most of the surface of Venus from orbit between 1990 and 1994. The result of this mission is the first high resolution global map of the planet so beguilingly (and misleadingly) referred to as the Earth's 'sister' (perhaps I should now say 'sibling') planet. As with all NASA's planetary exploration missions,

the job of producing maps of the newly revealed territories falls to the U.S. Geological Survey. Unfortunately, we may have to wait several more years before paper maps of Venus begin to appear in that agency's Miscellaneous Investigations map series. In the meantime, The USGS has teamed up with Sky Publishing, publisher of Sky and Telescope magazine, to market a superb globe of the planet.

This 30 cm globe combines three types of information, none of which is conveniently available elsewhere. First, a global mosaic of Magellan radar images reveals the craters, mountains, lava flows and canyons of Venus. Second, colour coding indicates elevations measured by the radar altimeter on the spacecraft. The rich colour scheme, mostly blue and green with purple lowlands and brown, pink and white uplands, is easy to interpret and merges well with the image data. Does the blue give a misleading impression of water on this desert world? I have heard this said of an earlier Venus globe, but here I think not - the colour is too rich, the blue patches too isolated, to confuse. Third, several hundred features are named, clearly but unobtrusively. Spacecraft landing sites are included - not all, but the ones which returned the most useful data.

Map librarians who collect lunar and planetary maps will find this a valuable addition to their collections. The information on the globe is not yet available in paper map form, and apart from that, the unique perspective of a globe gives a different and powerful impression of the geography of the planet. I hope that similar globes, combining similar data sets, will be prepared for the Moon and Mars in due course.

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USGS Mars Globe. Belmont, MA: Sky Publishing Corp. 12" globe. Scale approx. 1:22,000,000. \$84.00 US

The Viking spacecraft photographed Mars from orbit between 1976 and 1980. The U.S. Geological Survey has published hundreds of sheets of photomosaics, geological and other maps based on Viking data in its Miscellaneous Investigations map series. Shaded relief maps of the whole

planet on three sheets at 1:15,000,000 scale appeared as Map I-2030, and a drawing of the changeable dark markings of Mars as they appeared in the 1970s was published as Map I-2160, with topographic contours and many feature names. The relief drawing has now been reprojected onto gores and combined with a new, less detailed depiction of dark markings to produce this attractive 30 cm globe of Mars.

The globe has a dull pinkish-brown color which is a fair match to the color of Mars itself. The darker markings are a richer brown, though in truth they should be more neutral. A number of craters and other features are named, although not nearly as many as on USGS map I-2160. I would have preferred to see many more placenames, and there is certainly room for them. Two U.S. spacecraft landing sites are indicated, but unfortunately the three Russian landing sites are not shown. Perhaps this is because malfunctions prevented useful data from being returned by those landers, but they are historically significant and should not be ignored. Elevations are not shown as our knowledge of Martian relief is still rudimentary - what we know can be found on USGS map I-2160.

Since the information on this globe is available elsewhere, map librarians on a tight budget (are there any who are not?) or who do not cater to astronomers, might prefer not to invest in this globe. On the other hand, a display of globes of the four worlds now commercially available - Venus, Earth, the Moon and Mars - might be an eye-catching and useful addition to a collection which generally does not acquire paper maps of other worlds.

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How to Lie With Maps, 2nd edition. Mark Monmonier. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996. 208 p. \$36.00 US (cloth). ISBN: 0-226-53420-0

This book was a pleasure to review. As a refreshing alternative to the mundane treatment employed by other authors, it is designed to make sceptics out of believers. That is, all too often maps are accepted by the uninitiated as faithful portrayals of reality, when in fact they are full of little white lies. This book not only points out

these innocent fibs, but also digs much deeper, exposing more ominous lies perpetrated by propaganda artists who prey upon our often blind acceptance of maps.

This, the second edition, is not very different from the first. Monmonier has added two new chapters and ten colour plates. The book is comprehensive in its coverage of the topic. It begins with universal map principles and, in thirteen chapters, works its way through very specific examples. Following an introduction, chapters Two to Four discuss the basics of cartography and some common errors made by cartographers. In Chapter Two, "Elements of the Map", Monmonier discusses scale, projections and symbols in a didactic fashion, laying the foundation for the following sections. In the third chapter, "Map Generalization: Little White Lies...", he delves into the proper use of the abstraction of reality that all map users take for granted. That is, Monmonier rightly claims that a good map must tell little white lies about the places it portrays in order to be useful. Chapter Four, "Blunders that Mislead", discusses innocent mistakes that give incorrect information.

Chapters Five through Eight ("Maps That Advertise", "Development Maps", "Maps for Political Propaganda", and "Maps, Defense, and Disinformation", respectively) cover the manipulation of projections, symbols and content. This is where the reader is presented with the full arsenal of shady techniques used by propagandists and politicians alike. Interestingly, chapter Six, pages 78 to 81, is the only place in this book where one will find actual instructions on how to lie with maps. The rest of the book instructs the reader in how to spot cartographic lies perpetrated by others. Chapter Nine, "Large-Scale Mapping, Culture and the National Interest", is one of the additions to this edition; it focuses on the differences in cartographic standards between countries, the process of changing politically incorrect placenames, and some problems in the production process experienced by the USGS.

Chapters Ten through Twelve ("Data Maps: Making Nonsense out of the Census", "Color: Attraction and Distraction", and "Multimedia, Experiential Maps, and Graphic Scripts" respectively) discuss some of the problems encountered by amateur cartographers using high powered PC's and user friendly software. For example, Chapter Ten details, among other things, problems of aggrega-

tion and classification of numerical data. Problems of defining meaningful areal units are also discussed. Following Chapter Thirteen, "Epilogue", is an appendix defining latitude and longitude. More importantly, Monmonier has included a list of "Selected Readings for Further Exploration", sorted on a chapter by chapter basis. This is a very useful bibliography for novice cartographers.

"How to Lie with Maps" is easy to read - all technical terms are thoroughly explained - and is well illustrated throughout. The many examples Monmonier uses are backed up with graphics so the reader can see exactly what he is talking about. This book presents what has been, until now, a very dreary, dry-as-dust subject in a way that experts and amateurs alike can understand, appreciate and enjoy.

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Mapping for Stonewall: the Civil War service of Jed Hotchkiss. William J. Miller. Washington, D.C.: Elliot & Clark Publishing, 1993. 176 p. \$29.95 U.S. Includes acknowledgements, preface, endnotes, bibliographic essay, and index. ISBN: 1-880216-11-6.

American history / biography

For more than 3 years during the American Civil War, from March 1862 to April 1865, Jed Hotchkiss, a Virginia schoolteacher with no professional military training, served as topographical engineer for the Confederacy. His work included exploring the terrain in advance, scouting and carrying important messages during the fighting, and laboriously preparing maps for generals Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee and others. Hotchkiss produced maps for several major turning points of the war: Jackson's Valley campaign, Lee's Maryland campaign of 1862, as well as the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Some of these maps were later used in The Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Sixteen of Hotchkiss's maps or portions of them are reproduced in full colour in *Mapping for Stonewall*. Sketches Hotchkiss made on horseback while carrying out reconnaissance are also included. Most of these maps are reproduced for the first time.

Miller used Hotchkiss's voluminous journals and letters to his wife Sara as the prime source for *Mapping for Stonewall*. The book is more than a discussion of mapping, however. While Miller focuses on Hotchkiss's surveying and map making methods and gives readers an appreciation of the role of mapping in Civil War strategy and tactics, this discussion is woven into the context of a biography of Hotchkiss and a chronicle of the Civil War. Miller's is the first biography of Hotchkiss, even though Hotchkiss's name is familiar to Civil War scholars. His wartime journal was published as *Make Me a Map of the Valley*, edited by Archie P. McDonald, and his journals and letters have been used by other historians in books and journal articles describing life in Lee's army.

Mapping for Stonewall is recommended for libraries with special collections in the history of mapping and/or the American Civil War. Miller does a very good job of bringing Hotchkiss's experiences to life, and makes quite a compelling appreciation for his accomplishments in mapping. The publication itself is also quite well done. The map reproductions are excellent, as are the photographs.

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Maps & Civilization, Cartography in Culture and Society. Norman J.W. Thrower. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1996. illus., 326p. \$55 U.S. (cloth) ISBN 0-226-79972-7.

An update and expansion of his earlier book, *Maps and Man*, c1972, *Maps and Civilization* purports to be a book about maps, not mapping. Dr. Thrower hopes the book will encourage its readers "to look at maps critically, comprehend their strengths and limitations, to use them more intelligently, and perhaps even to collect them." I am not so sure about it leading anyone to collect maps, but the book is quite a good overview which should encourage more intelligent awareness and use of maps.

This is clearly a book for those new to maps, such as undergraduate students, and the survey format it takes is clearly appropriate for that audience. Particularly, when it is understood that they will also be exposed to original materials, perhaps a local map library, and, of course, a professor's knowledge and enthusiasm. But the book was a

bit of a challenge for me, as I kept wanting more information than I was given, more notes, more, more, more ... Actually, the notes were very interesting reading, sometimes more so than the chapter text, but then I am the one who admitted on these pages to actually enjoying reading bibliographies. Go figure.

The book is filled with introductory information about a lot of topics. There are chapters on maps of preliterate peoples, classical antiquity, east and south Asia, Europe and Islam in the Middle Ages, the rediscovery of Ptolemy and cartography in Renaissance Europe, cartography in the scientific revolution and the Enlightenment, maps in the nineteenth century, and two chapters on modern cartography. Two appendices cover map projections and a list of isograms, and there is a brief glossary of mapping terms, along with a comprehensive index. There is no bibliography [oops!] as the citations are in the various and excellent notes.

Many of the illustrations were unsatisfactory, as they were out of focus, or because they crossed the gutter of the book, and so part of the map was therefore lost in the binding. The cover drove me crazy because of its wont to curl, which is too bad, also, because the cover is quite wonderful.

The book would have been strengthened by a chapter explicating the title -- an essay on the worth and value of the map as an intellectual tool well beyond the work of art or collectible we often see it as.

Maps and Civilization is the latest in a long line of surveys on cartography, such as Lloyd Brown's charming *The Story of Maps*, Mark Monmonier's *Map Appreciation*, and John Noble Wilford's *The Mapmakers*, among others. This book belongs on the shelves of map libraries, and in the hands of students studying maps. I would use it in a course or workshop for beginning collectors, supplemented by originals of as much of the illustrated material as possible. It is also a book to be given to upper management in libraries, as an educational tool about the very map collections they oversee.

Alice Hudson
New York Public Library - Map Division

1996 ACMLA Conference Delegates
Halifax, Nova Scotia



NEW MAPS

AMY CHAN

Autonomous areas in Russia. [Scale indeterminable] [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "738737 (R00415) 3-96".

Bangladesh: political. Scale [ca. 1:3,800,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802490 (544488) 5-96".

Bangladesh: relief. Scale [ca. 1:3,800,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802491 (544488) 5-96".

Burkina Faso: political. Scale [ca. 1:555,600]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802455 (A01009) 3-96".

Burkina Faso: relief. Scale [ca. 1:555,600]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802456 (A01009) 3-96".

Canadian coal industry = L'industrie Canadienne du charbon. Scale 1:5,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49° N and 77° N. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada , 1995.

China: political. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000] ; Lambert Conformal conic proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802437 (545114) 2-96".

China: relief. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000] ; Lambert Conformal conic proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802438 (545114) 2-96".

Central Europe. Scale [ca. 1:11,111,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "737887 (R00416) 2-96".

Croatia. Scale 1:1,200,000. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802345 (R01381) 1-96".

Former Yugoslavia: political. Scale [ca. 1:4,762,000] . [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "737886 (R00472) 2-96".

Former Yugoslav. relief. Scale [ca. 1:4,762,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "737888 (R00472) 2-96".

Greece: administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1: 5,500,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802488 (A01424) 5-96".

Greece: political. Scale [ca. 1: 5,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 12° N and 38° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802486 (A01424) 5-96".

Greece: relief. Scale [ca. 1: 5,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 12° N and 38° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802487 (A01424) 5-96".

India's religions. Scale [ca. 1:20,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "Base 802492 (R00903) 5-96".

The historical boundaries between Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia : documents and maps 1815-1945 / edited by Anita L.P. Burdett. Scales differ. [London?] : Archive Editions, 1995. (England : Hobbs the Printers of Southampton). (25 maps on 24 sheets).

Index, index, Pathfinder maps, outdoor leisure maps, explorer maps, landranger maps: January 1995 : [Great Britain] / OS Ordnance Survey. Free [ed.]. Scale 1:625,000. [Southampton] : Ordnance Survey, c1995.

Italy: administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1:6,667,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802448 (A04844) 3-96".

Italy: political. Scale [ca. 1:625,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 40° N and 45° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802446 (A04844) 3-96".

Italy: relief. Scale [ca. 1:625,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 40° N and 45° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802447 (A04844) 3-96".

Iraq: political. Scale [ca. 1:6,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 12° N and 38° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802484 (R00667) 3-96"

Iraq: relief. Scale [ca. 1:6,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 12° N and 38° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802485 (R00667) 5-96"

Japan: administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1:11,111,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 23° N and 45° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802445 (B00440) 3-96".

Japan: political. Scale [ca. 1:11,111,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 23° N and 45° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802443 (B00440) 3-96".

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1. The Honours Award shall consist of a framed certificate issued by ACMLA.
2. This award is to be made during the Annual Conference.
3. The Award will not necessarily be issued every year.
4. A call for nominations shall be made in two issues of the ACMLA Bulletin during each year.
5. Nominations may be made by any individual member, including members of the Awards committee itself.
6. The recipient shall be an individual who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship or curatorship or archivship.
7. The recipient's contribution may be either for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member.
8. While membership in ACMLA shall normally be a prerequisite, that shall not preclude consideration of outstanding non-members.
9. An award shall preferably be awarded to a person while still active in the field, rather than at an early stage or post-retirement.
10. Probably attendance at the Annual Conference should be considered, but should not be the deciding factor.
11. To facilitate and encourage the recipient's attendance at the conference, he/she should be informed of the pending award.
12. The Awards Committee, having considered all nominations for an award, shall come to a unanimous agreement on the choice of a recipient.
13. The Awards Committee shall forward their decision to the Executive of the ACMLA for their approval one month prior to the Annual Conference.

Guidelines for the ACMLA Papers Award

1. The Papers Award will consist of a monetary award of \$200.00.
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3. The award will usually, though not necessarily, be given on an annual basis.
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6. Papers appearing in the Bulletin will be eligible for consideration if they are three pages or more in length.
7. Only papers of sufficient length, appearing in the Bulletin, which are not regular features, but are instead feature articles will be considered for this award. Continued articles, and co-authored articles, shall be given full consideration.
8. Articles which are eligible by the above clauses shall be further screened by subject matter. Only articles which made a solid contribution to map librarianship, curatorship or archivship, including cartobibliographies, shall be considered for this award.
9. The Awards Committee and its appointees, shall weigh the degree of originality, uniqueness of subject matter and the depth of research involved in the papers under consideration. The complexity of subject matter, the presentation of such by the author, and technical qualities such as grammatical construction should all be considered.
10. Papers nominated for this award, which fit the above criteria to the satisfaction of the Awards Committee, shall then be subject to evaluation by a person or persons who are not normally members of the committee.
11. The Awards Committee shall contact a person or persons of its choice and request a written evaluation of the quality exhibited by a nominated paper.
12. Upon receipt of such evaluation, the Awards Committee shall come to a unanimous decision on the choice of a recipient.
13. A report shall be made to the Executive on all papers nominated and the results of consideration by the Awards Committee one month prior to the Annual Conference.
14. To facilitate and encourage the recipient's attendance at the Annual Conference, he/she should be informed of the impending award.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

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Almeida, Anna Luiza Ozório de & Campari, Joao S. *Sustainable settlement in the Brazilian Amazon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press 1995. 189 p.

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Burden, Philip D. *The mapping of North America: a list of printed maps, 1511-1670*. Stamford, CT: Raligh Publications, 1996. 608 p. \$195 (U.S.) ISBN 0-95227-7330-9.

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Correction

Bulletin No. 96

Maps Printed on Tyvek: A Conservator's Analysis

Michael Thompson
Conservation Treatment Division
National Archives of Canada

(The following paragraph had four lines missing in Bulletin No. 96 and appears below the way it was originally written.)

See Page One

RESULTS OF TESTS:

1 - Stability of inks in water during washing

Eight strips of a map printed on Tyvek were immersed in tap water at a temperature of 40°C. One strip was removed every hour for 5 hours and the solubility of the inks tested by blotting with white pH neutral 100% rag blotters. The remaining three strips were removed after 12, 24, and 48 hours and the solubility of the inks tested with blotters. After testing, all strips were compared to the control.

From the Editor...

My apologies to Michael Thompson for leaving out 4 lines of his excellent article "Maps Printed on Tyvek" in Bulletin No. 96.

I would like to welcome Frank Williams, University of Ottawa, Map Library, to the editorial staff as New Books and Atlases Editor, and to thank Bruce Robin, the outgoing editor, for his past contributions and hard work.

I would also like to thank Lena Razwan, the Geography Departmental Secretary who did key boarding for the publication and my Map Library Student Help, Dyan James, Khadijah Ali, and Shelly-Ann Koduah, who proof read every copy.

Rosaline Milks

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**CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
CARTOGRAPHY - REPORT**

C. Peter Keller
November 1996

The planned meeting of the Canadian National Committee for Cartography in Toronto in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association, June 12-15, 1996 did not happen. An attempt will be made to hold the next meeting in 1997 in conjunction with the annual meeting of either the CIG in OTTAWA or the CCA in St. John's, Newfoundland.

ICA Stockholm Conference (June 22-28, 1997)

The deadline for submission of abstracts has passed. Those of you who have submitted an abstract should hear from the conference organization committee in the near future. In my last message I had requested that you mail a courtesy copy of your abstracts to the Chair of the Canadian National Committee to help coordinate Canada's participation in the Stockholm meeting. To those of you who did, thank you for your cooperation. To those of you who forgot-it is never too late and I would still love to hear from you (p. Keller, Geography, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P5 - pkeller@office.geog.uvic.ca)

ICA 1997 Map Exhibit

Claire Gosson informs me that the map exhibit committee has received quite a number of submissions for the Canadian map exhibit for Stockholm, and that planning is progressing on schedule. Thank you to Claire and her team for all the work and effort they are putting into this.

Children's Map Competition

Shelley Laskin has taken over the organization of Canada's participation in the ICA Children's Map Competition. Shelley can be reached at:

Attn. Shelley Laskin,
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664 Balloit Street,
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(shelley@io.org)

A flyer announcing the competition details should be included in the next issues of the various associations newsletters. Please encourage educators and parents to submit entries. Do you have young talent at home that wants to compete?

ICA 99 Meeting

Planning is progressing for Canada's hosting of the ICA meeting in Ottawa in 1999. Congratulations to Tony O'Connor and all the representatives from the various professional organizations interested in mapping for putting CAFICA on the map. For those of you new to CAFICA, it stands for an alliance of a number of professional organizations that jointly support the ICA'99 initiative. Members include the ACLS, ACMLA, CAG, CCA, CCLS, CHA, CIG, CRSS and CC. Tony is the official head of CAFICA. At least two of the CAFICA members are planning to run academic programmes during the ICA'99 meeting. We should have an exciting programme.

Tony has stepped down as vice-chair of the ICA'99 Planning Committee in order not to wear too many hats, and in order to allow his family to see him on occasion. The position of vice-chair now is occupied by Cliff Wood. Thank you Tony for a great job while you were vice-chair, and welcome Cliff.

Intergraph, Ellis, Norman Nicholson and Other Awards

A reminder to all you educators and students. Don't forget all those awards out there that you cannot win unless you enter.

Continuation of President's Message . . .

We requested: free non-commercial exhibit space for ICA 99, our logo on the programs and brochures, access in registration package for publicity/information materials, participation and recognition in opening and closing ceremonies, and a break in the registration fee. This latter is not yet decided and is dependent upon the budget for the conference. Hopefully, there will be a lower fee for members of the cooperating associations.

NDI - After several months of discussions, Nautical Data International, Inc. (NDI), has agreed to offer ACMLA members a 50% discount on all CD-ROM products distributed under the Digital Ocean trademark. The current retail price of these products is \$275.00 plus taxes each, so that we will be able to get them for \$137.50 plus taxes each. Our Publications Officer, Louis Cardinal, has agreed to receive order requests for these products to ensure that the terms under which this offer is made are understood.

In addition to standard licensing agreement terms, they ask that our members purchasing these products adhere to the following conditions:

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The Digital Ocean products will provide raster chart coverage for all Canadian waters with the exception of the Arctic by March 31, 1997. Three of them are already available: F1_001_CD Queen Charlotte Strait; Johnstone Strait; Strait of George F2_001_CD Queen Charlotte Sound; Hecate Strait to Portland Canal F3_001_CD Queen Charlotte Islands; West Coast, Vancouver Island.

A fourth product is scheduled for release in November 1996 and will cover Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay and the North Channel and the Trent-Severn Waterway. A sample of the Digital Ocean raster charts can be found on the NDI world Wide Web site at <http://www.ndi.nf.ca>. We are expecting a fact sheet describing these products and their uses that we can distribute to our members.

Topo Maps - As a result of discussions at our annual meeting in June with representatives of Natural Resources Canada, letters and a phone conversation with Patrice Furlong, map librarians, especially ACMLA members, have been included in the review of the design of topographic maps.

In July, I sent Ms. Furlong a listing of suggestions on people to contact in the cities where they were planning to do the interviews. They have followed up on this in Montreal, Vancouver, Victoria, and Toronto, so far. This is felt to be a very important opportunity for our members to express their views on how these maps are used by our patrons.

Board Meeting - The ACMLA Board meets in a telephone conference call this week. If you have any comments, please send them to me. If they arrive too late for this meeting, we can certainly discuss them next time.

Alberta Auringer Wood
November 11, 1996



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