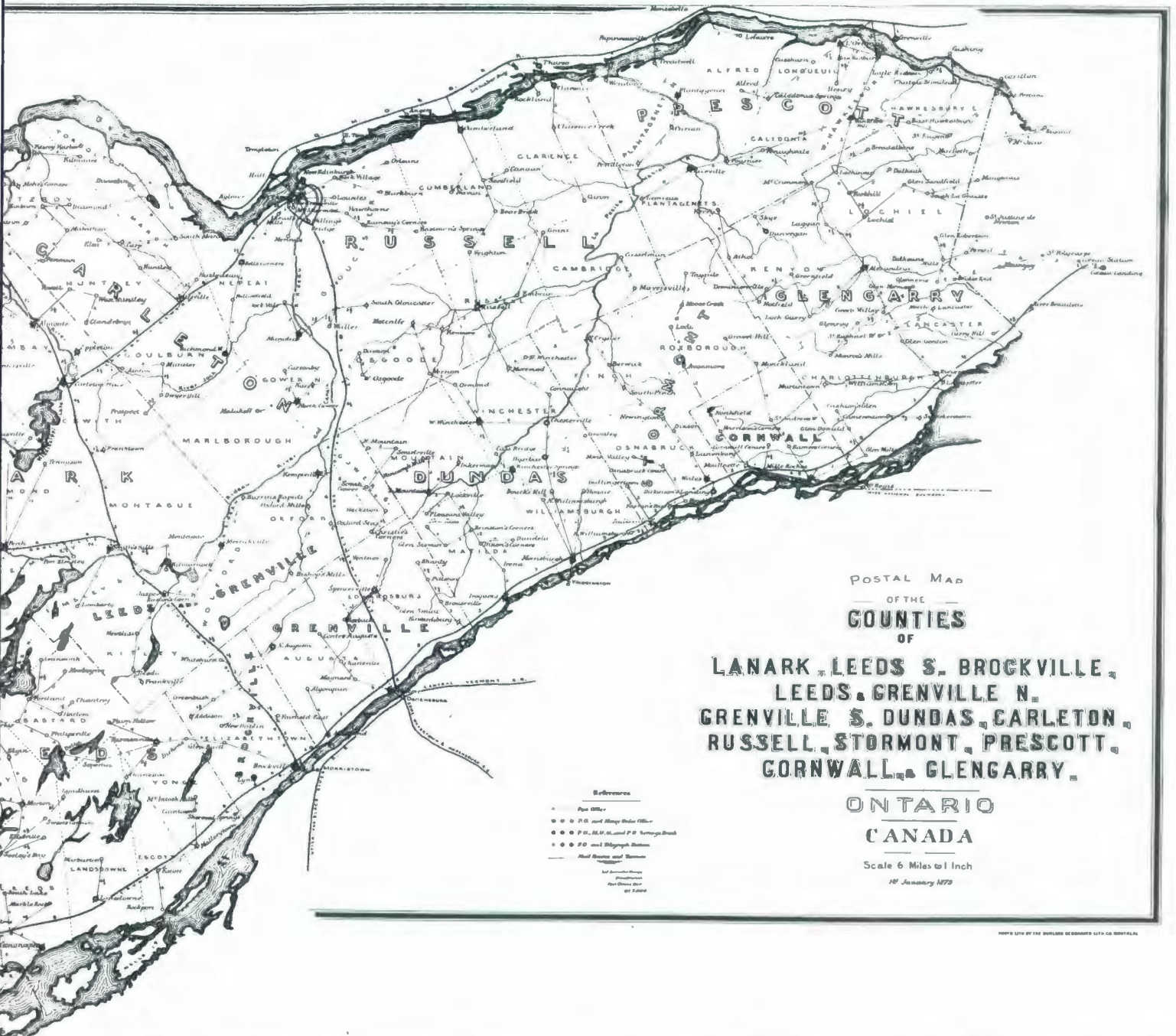


BULLETIN

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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ON THE COVER...

POSTAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK, LEEDS S. BROCKVILLE, LEEDS & GRENVILLE N., GRENVILLE S. DUNDAS, CARLETON, RUSSELL, STORMONT, PRESCOTT, CORNWALL, & GLENGARRY. ONTARIO CANADA. This map appeared in "Postal Map of the Province of Ontario", published by Postmaster General, Ottawa, 1879. It is reproduced from an original in the Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada. It has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 92 (ISSN 0827-8024).

POSTAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK, LEEDS S. BROCKVILLE, LEEDS & GRENVILLE N., GRENVILLE S. DUNDAS, CARLETON, RUSSELL, STORMONT, PRESCOTT, CORNWALL, & GLENGARRY. ONTARIO CANADA. Cette carte apparut dans "Postal Map of the Province of Ontario", Directeur général des Postes, Ottawa, 1879. Reproduite à partir d'un original de la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles, Archives nationales du Canada. Reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 92 (ISSN 0827 8024).

President's Message

One of the tasks that falls upon the shoulders of the ACMLA President is participating in a variety of workshops or conferences that have direct impact upon members and the goals of ACMLA. Also, you can well imagine the amount of email and snail mail I get announcing such meetings, or raising 'red flag issues', or suggesting "our product is #1". One such item is the US Federal Geographic Data Committee *Newsletter*. Recently, on behalf of ACMLA, I attended a three-day session on the development of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI). I wanted to take this opportunity to briefly express a couple of ideas and issues that came out of that meeting - as well as some of the issues I brought up to the audience. I know it's summer, and our minds and bodies are becoming refreshed by barbecues, beaches and beer (btw: did you know Geoff Brown now has a Hemp Ale company called "SharpAngus"? but I digress).

Firstly, most of you know the views as I have expressed in email and in public. I don't like the current policies relating to geospatial information dissemination. Heck, I don't like the overall direction our government has been moving towards information dissemination in general! I am fairly certain most members are disappointed with the lack of access relative to our colleagues in the United States. I was reminded by a few people (and there really aren't many left) during this meeting in Ottawa that: "It is better than the UK....and besides, the US will be moving more towards our policy.....and don't forget.... our data is so much better..... and just what do you expectafter all, there's no money for frivolous things". I know what most of you would have said to that - and I said the same things. However, I didn't just complain or state the obvious ("information is essential to democracy, and no one said democracy was cheap"). This session on CGDI was an excellent opportunity to meet with the key policy players and those from other organisations and the private sector. It was a chance to, if you will pardon the expression, extend the olive branch and approach things from a more diplomatic standpoint. One of the particular issues that came up was the management structure of the CDGI. It is being proposed that there will be a management board to oversee the policies and activities and set priorities...thus far, one place for "academia" is envisioned. There will be, under that board, numerous "nodes" that will work on particular issues (akin to a working group), and advise the management board on directions for CGDI.

I believe the feeling amongst those in the CDGI Secretariat (under NRCan) is that they see many roles for ACMLA in the advisory nodes (for things like standards, metadata, archiving, technical questions, user needs and the like). At present, I am attempting to contact other societies about how to tackle the question of representing users, students and the public (K-12 education and public libraries) at the highest level. There seems to be a willingness in Ottawa to have those needs represented; we have to come up with a means of representing those views effectively and in cooperation with other associations.

I think it is reasonable to assume that, at this point in time, we don't need to talk about *if* a CGDI should be created or even *why* and *how*. The real questions are becoming, who will organize what part of the infrastructure, who will have access to what parts and who will oversee the work and make sure it lasts and achieves its intended goals. It is time to build it and use it. It is also the time to start convincing governments that information policies need to be overhauled to increase access and enhance opportunities for economic development, environmental stewardship, public debate, and learning. It is time to actively, and openly, become a lobbying force, but one that is focused and larger than just ACMLA. Of course, this means your support and involvement is essential. I look forward to your input, advice and suggestions. You know how to contact meI look forward to hearing from you!

James Boxall
ACMLA President

GLOBAL OXYGEN DEPLETION!!!

ERADICATION OF FURNITURE BEETLES (*ANOBIUM PUNCTATUM*) IN RARE GLOBES (SEUTTER, CA. 1710; GREUTER, 1695) AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Mary E. Murphy

Paper conservator, National Archives of Canada

(Revised version of a paper presented at the Canadian Association for Conservation of Cultural Property conference, Winnipeg, 28 May 1999)

Of all the items that I have worked on during my career, globes have certainly been the most complex. They are composed of a wide range of materials, including wood, metal, leather, paper, papier mâché and plaster of Paris. Furthermore, these materials are assembled in a complex arrangement, though basically consisting of a sphere representing the earth or the heavens, and a stand to support this sphere. With such a variety of materials, the conservation issues will of course be numerous.

This paper focuses on one specific problem encountered with pests in the wood of two globes at the National Archives of Canada. The two globes are by Georg Matthaeus Seutter, circa 1710 (Figure 1), and Matthaeus Greuter (reissued by Dominico di Rossi), dated 1695 (Figure 2). Because of a growing interest in the use of environmentally friendly substances in conservation procedures, there is a growing body of research and published literature concerning this. I was able to turn for help to this material, specifically concerning the creation of controlled micro environments and anoxic enclosures.

The National Archives's globe collection has been stored in several different locations over the years. When I first arrived at the Archives in 1980, the globes were stored on the tops of cabinets throughout the

National Map Collection working area. In 1982, for the "Treasures of the National Map Collection" exhibition, special cases were built for the rare globes, and the globes remained in them on display for the next half-decade. In 1993, most of 64 globes belonging to the Archives were moved to the National Archives Renfrew Storage Facility (approximately 100 km west of Ottawa), where they were placed on metal shelving units under plastic sheeting, I suspect for protection against water and dust. With the opening of the Gatineau Preservation Centre across the Ottawa River from Ottawa in 1997, it was decided to move the globes to this new building.



Figure 1. Terrestrial globe by Georg Matthaeus Seutter, circa 1710, seen here in the lower left corner along with other early globes from the National Archives of Canada collection.

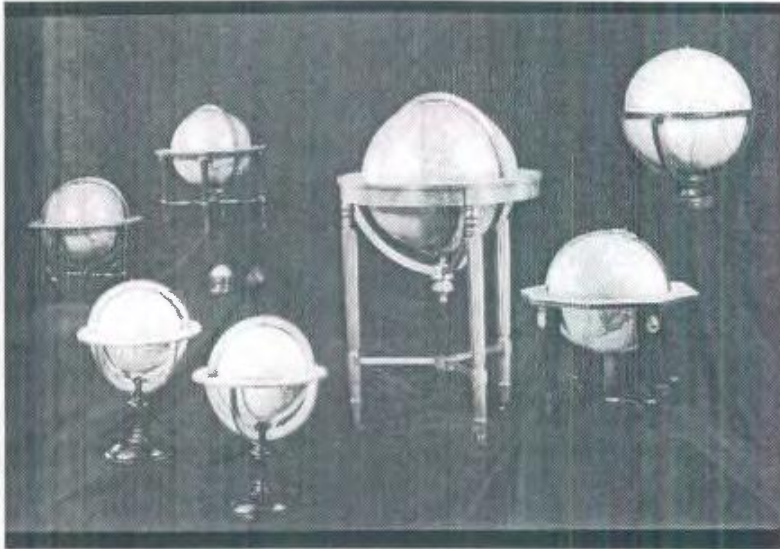


Figure 2. Terrestrial globe by Matthaeus Greuter, 1695 (upper right), the earliest globe at the National Archives of Canada.

In October of that year, outfitted with cotton gloves, soft acid-free tissue paper, bubble pack, popcorn foam, garbage bags, cardboard boxes, wooden crates, packaging tape, masking tape and markers, my book conservator colleague Beatrice Leroux and the custodial clerk Chris Smith and I went to the Renfrew building to pack the globes.

The procedure was quite simple. The globes were removed from their stands, placed on a table lined with tissue and bubble pack, and gently covered by this wrapping. The same treatment was given to the stands. Each globe and stand was identified and placed in a container (a cardboard box or a wooden crate) alongside similar-sized globes and stands. This project took us one week.

In February 1998, the globe collection moved from Renfrew to Gatineau by special art movers. The globes arrived without incident. Their new home was the art vault, so they shared a space with a very impressive collection of oil paintings and decorative wooden frames.

My colleagues and I met again, this time in a storage vault in Gatineau to unwrap and reassemble the globes. One of the first globes unwrapped was produced circa 1710 by Matthaeus Seutter (1678-1757), a cartographer and publisher in Vienna and Augsburg.

The Seutter globe, purchased by the Archives in 1981, is a 20-centimetre terrestrial globe supported by wooden arms or cradle, four stick legs (which in fact are thin metal rods running through wood), and a wooden base. The total weight of this artifact is 700 grams.

The Seutter globe consists of paper gores pasted over a hollow papier mâché sphere. The sphere is loose on the pivot rod, so it slips and rests on a full meridian ring which rests on the wooden cradle. There are many areas of paper loss due to pests, and many scratches on the paper gores.

The horizon and meridian rings are composed of wood with paper applied in some areas. The horizon ring shows signs of the zodiac, months, etc. One arm of the wooden cradle that supports the horizon ring was broken and another was loose. The paper which covers the horizon ring has been damaged by metal pins which protrude through the surface. These pins hold the arms of the cradle to the horizon ring. The paper which covers the horizon ring has been worn away due to handling and pest infestation, and it is lifting in some areas. The horizon and meridian rings were both cracked in three places and had previously been repaired.

On the base of the globe's stand are many insect holes measuring 1.5 mm to 2 mm in diameter (Figure 3). In the centre of the wooden base is a compass set with a metal pointer balancing on a metal support. The compass is protected by a circle of glass (with a slightly pink tint) and held in place with a metal ring.

It was when the Seutter stand was being unwrapped from its tissue that I noticed what looked like fine bits of dark sand. I removed a small sample to be viewed under magnification and left instructions not to touch the stand or the wrapping. The uniform size and shape of all the debris was an indication that perhaps what I was seeing meant I should be taking extra precautions.

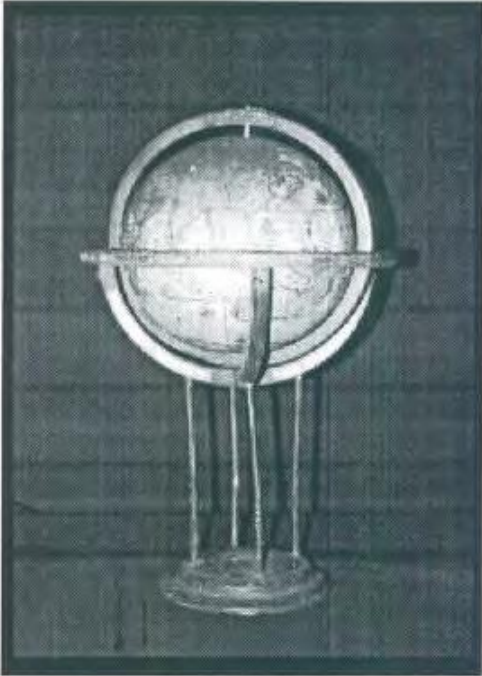


Figure 3. The damage caused by the furniture beetle was particularly severe on the wooden base of the Seutter globe.

unpacked they were inspected closely but all were free of the signs of pests. The Seutter globe and stand were wrapped in new tissue, placed in a plastic bag and sealed.

My next step was to contact Tom Strang at the Canadian Conservation Institute for his help in identifying the frass, which is the term used for chewed plant fragments made by wood-boring insects, usually mixed with excrement. I described to Tom what had been found and he agreed to look at a sample for identification. He promptly reported that the frass belonged to the beetle *Anobium punctatum*, otherwise known as the common furniture beetle.

Tom directed me to an article, "Oxygen-Free Storage Using Ageless Oxygen Absorber," by Mark Gilberg and David Grattan. The paper had been presented at the 1994 Ottawa Congress of the International Institute of Conservation. I remember hearing the paper when it was

I returned to the vault, stopped the movement of the globes to the art vault and isolated the Seutter globe from the rest of the collection. The globes which had already been unpacked were examined carefully for any signs of insect infestation. As the remaining globes were

presented and thinking "What a good idea!" but thought I would probably never have a reason to use it.

Tom Strang then put me in touch with Gerry Shiner of Keepsafe Systems & Forever Yours Bridal Gown Preservation in Toronto. Mr. Shiner's storage technique includes the use of Ageless™ and he supplies the bags and the Anoxic Preservation Kit for treatment. Using Ageless™ oxygen absorber creates a low-oxygen atmosphere in a controlled environment by using an oxygen absorber.

Shiner needed to know the size of the globe in order to make a large enough bag. He also needed to know the amount of oxygen to be absorbed so he could determine the amount of Ageless™ to supply. It was decided that two packages, each containing 100 sachets of Z-100E Ageless™, would be more than enough for the area calculated.

I continued to monitor the globe each day to see whether there was any movement of pests on the tissue wrapping. There were no signs of life other than that more frass appeared in the tissue wrapping each day. I harvested this each day in a petri dish (I now have quite a collection). It is possible that this was simply old frass, with no larvae or beetle present, and that the transportation

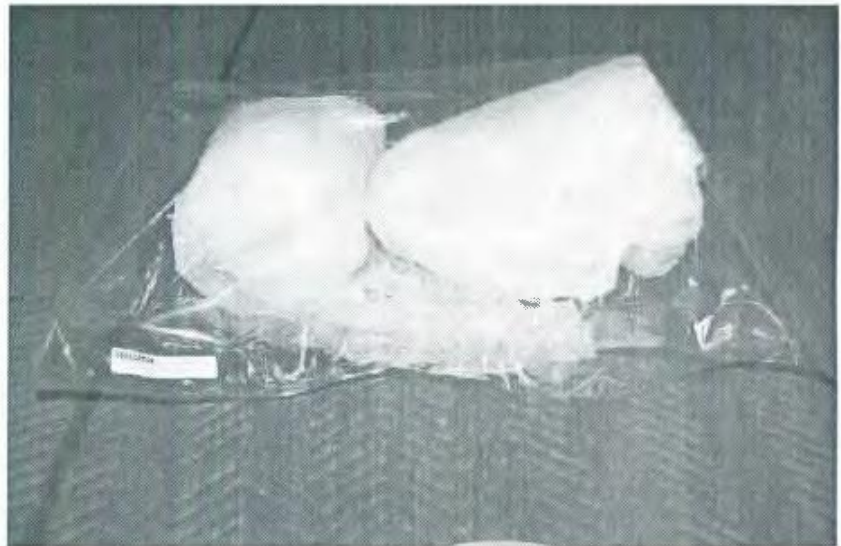


Figure 4. The Seutter globe and sachets of oxygen absorber, wrapped in tissue and sealed.

of the globe had opened up some clogged holes and the frass was now just falling out. Although no beetles had been seen, it was decided that a precautionary treatment would be a wise approach and would eliminate cause for concern in the future. A condition and recommended treatment report was written.

The Seutter globe and stand were wrapped in tissue and placed inside the bag provided by Mr. Shiner (Figure 4). This arrangement was positioned so that it was steady on the table. I learned that there would be a slight amount of shrinkage of the bag and was concerned that too much pressure on the stick legs of the globe might cause damage. But the shrinkage of the bag was barely noticeable. Since I was also told that the Ageless™ sachets would become hot once exposed to oxygen (an exothermic reaction), I placed them around the objects, but not directly in contact with them.

I pressed the excess air out of the bag containing the globe and stand, transferred the oxygen absorber sachets from their packages to this new bag, placed a small monitoring pill on the inside of the bag and sealed the package using a tacking iron. I made several passes with the tacking iron because even a pin hole would prevent the Ageless™ from doing its work effectively.

Like a kid with a new science experiment, I checked the package every fifteen minutes to see if there was shrinkage of the bag. After nothing happened I changed my schedule to every hour, then every day. After about six days I could see the monitoring pill changing from blue to pink, indicating that the oxygen was being depleted, though these monitoring pills apparently lose their effectiveness over time. The globe and stand remained inside the packaging for several weeks until I decided that the time had come for me to treat them further.

Just as the Seutter globe was being removed from its treatment packaging, a globe which had been on display for six months in the National Archives of Canada's "Treasured Memories" exhibition was brought to my attention (Figure 5). The Greuter terrestrial globe, purchased in 1978 for approximately 11,000 U.S. dollars, is the earliest

globe in the collection.

Chris Smith, who had helped us wrap globes for transit and unwrap them for storage (and who was with me when the frass was discovered in the tissue wrapping of the Seutter globe) had recognized a similar situation when unwrapping the Greuter globe and stand. Once again frass had been found in the tissue wrapping, and so the globe was sealed in its box and brought to the conservation lab. On closer inspection, I also found casings of larvae inside the ball of the globe.

Matthaeus Greuter (ca.1556-1638) was a cartographer, astronomer, globe maker, artist, type cutter and engraver in Rome. His terrestrial globe, republished by Dominico di Rossi in 1695, almost sixty years after Greuter's death, measures 49 cm in diameter and weighs 3 kilograms. The globe, which consists of paper gores over a hollow papier mâché sphere, exhibits many areas of paper

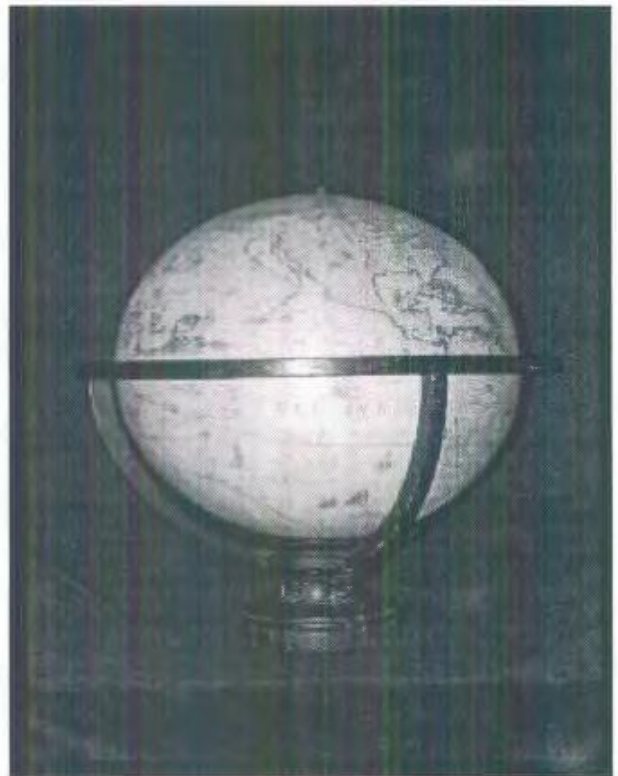


Figure 5. Matthaeus Greuter's terrestrial globe, 1695. Evidence of beetle infestation was found in the tissue wrapping as it was being unpacked after an exhibition.

loss and abrasion. The globe is mounted in a wooden cradle resting on a wooden base, which also has many insect holes.

The same procedure for dealing with insect infestation was carried out as described earlier. The Greuter globe and stand were packaged along with sachets of Ageless™ and left for several weeks. This time the ball of the globe and stand remained as one.

While this second globe was undergoing this treatment, I proceeded with the conservation of the Seutter stand (Figure 6). The base of the stand was vacuumed using a "mini super cleaner" (a vacuum designed for use on computers) to remove the remaining frass. A nozzle was adapted from a plastic pipette concentrating the air flow for better suction. The pipette was also used to blow air into the holes. The frass exited through several holes at one time, indicating an intricate tunnel system in the base. The base was gently brushed to remove surface dirt, as were the horizon and meridian rings. Dampened cotton swabs were rolled over the surface of the base to remove deeply ingrained dirt. The compass glass and metal ring were removed and cleaned, and the area housing the compass was vacuumed at the same time.

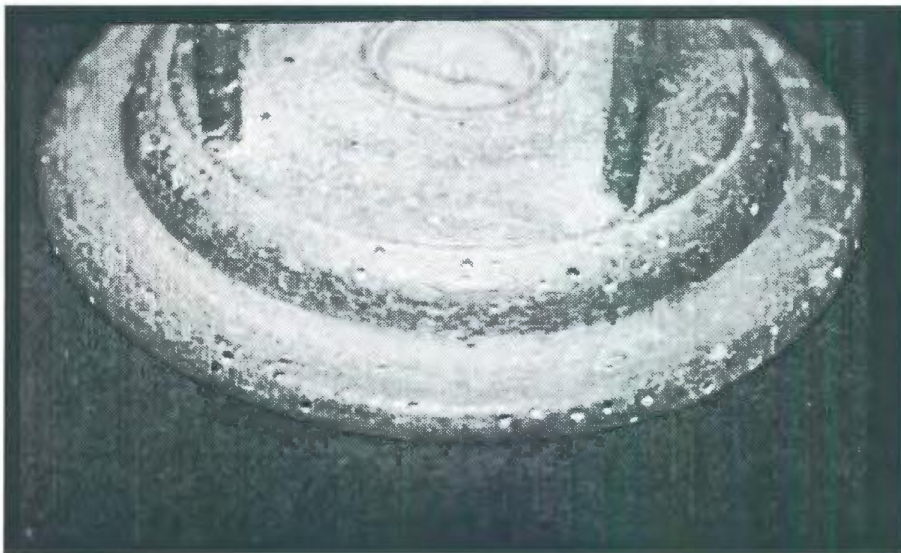


Figure 6. The base of the Seutter globe, showing the frass which clogged the holes made by the furniture beetle.

Loose and flaking pieces of paper were reattached using methylcellulose. The three breaks in the wooden cradle were repaired, using diluted Jade 403, and were wrapped in cotton gauze until dry. The globe's sphere required no repair.

The Greuter globe's sphere received no further treatment and was placed in the art vault along with the Seutter globe.

The globes have been checked from time to time and there is no evidence of beetles, so the treatment appears to have worked. The procedure would simply be repeated if the problem were to recur. The globes are now in a safe environment and there is little danger of future pest infestation.

The experience described in this paper should serve as a reminder of the need for constant vigilance concerning pests in archives and libraries, and individuals should inform themselves about how to prevent such infestations, how to detect them and what steps to take when pests are detected. The success of the treatment process described should encourage the use when possible of conservation methods that rely less on substances harmful to the environment. This may require inventiveness and patience, but is well worth the extra effort.

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A CHRONOLOGY OF THE A.C.M.L.A. NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE OF MAPS PROJECT, 1967-1998

Joan Winearls
Outgoing Chair, Bibliographic Control Committee, ACMLA/ACCC

Introduction

At the 1967 inaugural conference of Canadian map librarians, held at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, which resulted in the founding of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries/ Association des Cartothèques Canadiennes (ACML/ACC), the idea of a National Union Catalogue of Maps was first raised and discussed at length. "It was unanimously agreed that this would do more than anything to assist map libraries in their work, making possible a fairly complete bibliography of maps, at least for Canada, interlibrary loans, and the provision of fast and accurate information about map holdings to users through a teletype system". However it was to take much more than enthusiasm, and a lot of determination and hard work over the next thirty years, to make the NUC of Maps a reality. Bibliographical control for materials is such a large topic that right from the outset the committees involved had many other tasks to work on besides that of developing a national union catalogue. In looking back over the history of the project, the work has clearly been divided into four stages:

- 1967-1971: Initial investigations;
- 1972-1983: The development of standard cataloguing rules for maps and coding formats for automated systems;
- 1984-1990: Dealing with problems in implementing an NUC for Maps;
- 1991-98: The NUC of Maps becomes a reality within the National Library of Canada's database AMICUS.

The details of the work at various stages are outlined below:

Stage 1

* 1967: It was agreed by participants that finding a common classification and cataloguing system for maps was essential to create uniformity of cataloguing among libraries. The National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee (NUC of Maps) was established with an ambitious mandate and a large number of subcommittees to look into: the feasibility of computer cataloguing; a classification system; the type and amount of cataloguing information needed; area names and subject terms.

* 1968-9: It was agreed that the major problem was the lack of standard cataloguing rules for maps and that the problem of a standard classification system would be left for later. The committee, in an effort to get some practical results, recommended that a manual central card file be established at the Public Archives of Canada, Map Division, with records for map accessions sent in by various libraries. A 5" by 8" card was designed with blanks for 21 pieces of information such as area, subjects, date, scale, title, publisher, authors, number of sheets, series numbers, extent of map by longitude/latitude, etc., to be completed for each map record. The Public Archives, itself, would prepare a list of their holdings to 1900 and those lists would be sent out to other map libraries so that they could check off their holdings and return them for the central file. The PAC did send out some lists but it soon became apparent that the retrospective cataloguing job was too big to be handled in this manner.

* 1970: Despite holding the first workshop on the filling in of cards, the lack of cataloguing standards and the card system began to create problems. The committee recommended that computerized cataloguing needed to be made the central feature

of the system, and that the Public Archives of Canada be asked to take on the project. For the first time, the question of legal deposit for maps arose, and the Dominion Archivist was approached to see if such a programme could be set up, but replied negatively.

* 1971: A proposal was put before the NUC committee that the National Library of Canada, as the main national institution responsible for bibliographic control for printed items in Canada, be asked to create the NUC of Maps, since it was felt that ACML/ACC alone was not making enough headway. Since Canada's national map collection was (and still is) in the Public Archives / National Archives of Canada, the committee was greatly split on this topic. The first call was made for a published national bibliography of Canadian maps, by David Weissmiller.

Stage 2

* 1972: Internationally, considerable headway was being made in developing standards for computerized cataloguing for all materials as well as maps, and the Library of Congress issued its first manual for the MARC coding for maps: *Data Preparation Manual for the Conversion of Map Cataloguing Records to Machine-Readable Form* (1972). This had a major impact on the subsequent direction of initiatives in computer cataloguing systems and soon became the standard for coding in library cataloguing. Hugo Stibbe took over as Chair and proposed the development of a Canadian MARC for maps. Since it was still considered desirable to have the main entry for the map under area name, work also proceeded on a world area name authority list.

* 1973-4: Hugo Stibbe was hired by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada with a mandate to develop standards for the cataloguing of maps, to implement the NUC of Maps and to run their cataloguing section. Under his direction, the committee recognized that work on the Canadian MARC format for maps could not proceed without proper cataloguing rules and work began (largely in PAC) on the "Canadian Rules for Entry and Description of Maps...".

* 1975: This was a year of marked progress as the International Standard Bibliographical Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD(CM)) was issued and a joint effort was announced on the part of the National Map Collection (and the National Library) and the Committee in the preparation of the revised cataloguing rules for maps based on the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) and ISBD(CM).

* 1976: This was another major year of progress when Hugo Stibbe submitted the Canadian cataloguing rules for maps to the international committees working on the preparation of AACR2. The rules had a major impact on the preparation of Chapter 3 for Maps in AACR2.

* 1977-9: Work continued on refining the Canadian rules and AACR2 was finally published in 1978. Since AACR2, Chapter 3 for maps was relatively brief, Hugo Stibbe and the committee proposed that the international map library community prepare a manual of interpretation for AACR2. The first meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) with representatives from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States was held in Ottawa in the fall of 1979. As Kate Donkin, the Chair of the meeting said "We feel assured that when this manual is finally published it will be worth waiting for, and will outlive us all [!]"

* 1980-3: This period was taken up with meetings of AACCCM to finalize rules and the editing of *Cartographic Materials: a Manual for the Interpretation of AACR2* which appeared in 1982. The manual was ably edited by Hugo Stibbe, Velma Parker and Vivien Cartmell of the National Map Collection, and published by the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association and the Library Association. It became a model for other manuals of interpretation for AACR2. During this period, the NUC for Maps Committee per se did not meet as members were hard at work on AACCCM. By 1982, the Chair felt that it was now time for it to return to its original mandate of producing a national union catalogue. However, the committee was dissolved in 1983, and it was several years before work on the NUC began again. Hugo Stibbe

felt that it was now up to individual map libraries to implement the new rules and some libraries began standardized map cataloguing in in-house computerized catalogues at this time.

Stage 3

* 1984-6: Since the various cataloguing systems in map libraries differed from each other, there were roadblocks in the way of creating a national union catalogue for maps. A new national union catalogue committee of ACMLA, the Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control for Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM), was established in 1984. There were new terms of reference to reflect the larger number of concerns such as rules that now had to be monitored and revised in this new era. The third part of the committee's mandate was "to investigate the concept of a national union catalogue and other national listings for cartographic materials." In 1985, Joan Winearls called again for a national bibliography of Canadian maps. There was considerable discussion of the use of national and other automated cataloguing utilities, and a proposal to use University of Toronto Library's UTLAS system to create a union catalogue (to which many but not all libraries contributed records) was realized to be unworkable. The first survey of map cataloguers was undertaken, and a newsletter for cataloguers was instituted.

* 1987-8: Since easy solutions to the NUC problem were not forthcoming because of the lack of suitable national databases, the CCBCCM sought funds from the National Archivist and the Canadian Council on Archives (CCA) for a feasibility study by a consultant. The committee in its proposal for funding outlined the objectives and standards for both an NUC for Maps and a published national bibliography of Canadian maps. The CCA awarded the Association \$10,000 for this study in 1988.

* 1989-90: The consultant, Jane Beaumont, was hired and began work immediately, sending out a questionnaire concerning collection policies and amounts/methods of map cataloguing in each institution and consulting with the committee, the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada. The report, *National Union*

Catalogue of Cartographic Materials, a Feasibility Study was received and published by ACMLA in 1990. Beaumont's recommendations were somewhat disappointing to the committee. She concluded that since there was no national system or de facto national cataloguing utility such as OCLC in Canada, and not enough cataloguing in map libraries at the time, a centralized NUC was not feasible; she recommended a decentralized NUC through software such as the Z39.50 protocol accessing each catalogue in turn. To make this useful, map cataloguing output would have to be encouraged in libraries through development of a resource package to aid libraries in beginning microcomputer-based cataloguing systems. However ACMLA was turned down for funding to develop this by CCA. Beaumont's report did however encourage the map library community to proceed with a national bibliography of Canadian maps, CARTO-CANADIANA.

Stage 4

* 1991-5: In 1991 the CCBCCM met to consider the minimum standards for cataloguing, and MARC coding for the production of a current CARTO-CANADIANA. From 1991-5, the National Archives of Canada produced three microfiche editions of this tool from their own records with about 5000 records, but there were from the outset problems (and costs to be met) associated with including records from other libraries. Government cutbacks in the early 1990's resulted in increased co-operation between the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada, and in 1995 the National Library approached ACMLA concerning their proposed CD-ROM for Canadiana for which they wanted to include maps as well. In this period the revision work for the second edition of *Cartographic Materials* with particular emphasis on rules for cataloguing early maps and digital files got under way. A document, *Geomatic Data Sets Cataloguing Rules*, edited by Velma Parker and others was published by the Canadian General Standards Board and the Canadian Library Association in 1994.

* 1996-8: Meetings were held between the Bibliographic Control Committee of ACMLA (BCC)

and the National Library about contributing to the Canadiana CD-ROM to include the map records of all Canadian map libraries. NLC also encouraged us to establish a Cataloguing in Publication project (CIP) for maps. In discussions about this, BCC urged the necessity of legal deposit for maps as an essential first step, but once again this project was rejected. In 1997, the National Library surprised us by proposing that Canadian map libraries contribute ALL of their map records to AMICUS, the NLC database, as soon as NLC had authenticated the specialized map tags 034 and 255 (for scale, projection and coordinates) in their system. By December, 1997, 9600 records from NAC had been loaded into AMICUS and by May, 1998 another 35,000 records from several Canadian map libraries were loaded with about 18,000 queued to be loaded.

* After 82 years of hard and fairly unremitting work, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives/Association des Cartothèques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada had finally achieved the beginnings of its "National Union Catalogue for Maps" in Canadian collections!

* Postscript: By March 1999, 60,000 catalogue records for cartographic materials from 15 Canadian map collections had been loaded into AMICUS. Although some problems have been identified in matching records, such as the General Material Designation (GMD) and coding in Fixed field 007, the actual rate of rejection has been small, and the committee continues to meet with NLC to solve these problems.

* Most university and large public libraries have access to AMICUS, although there is a charge for the service. Access is normally available through a library staff member at a public service desk. Plans are under way to make Access AMICUS available through the Web and to implement the Z39.50 protocol.

(This paper was originally presented at the ACMLA/ACCC Conference, May 1998, London, Ontario).

Appendix:

NUC of Maps Committee / CCBCCM/BCC Chairs

National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee

- * 1967-68 Brian Phillips, Simon Fraser University
- * 1968-69 Joan Winearls, University of Toronto
- * 1970-71 Yves Tessier, Université de Laval
- * 1971-73 Hugo Stibbe, University of Alberta/
Public Archives of Canada
- * 1974-75 Beverly Chen, Université d'Ottawa/
Barbara Farrell, Carleton University
- * 1976-1982? Kate Donkin, McMaster University
- * 1983 [National Union Catalogue of Maps
Committee dissolved]

Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control for
Cartographic Materials

- * 1984-6 Bob Batchelder, University of Calgary
- * 1986-1997 Joan Winearls, University of Toronto
(1992 Grace Welch, Université d'Ottawa)
(1995 [renamed Bibliographic Control
Committee])
- * 1998- Trudy Bodak, York University

Note: The main sources of information for this short history were provided by Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des Cartothèques Canadiennes Proceedings of the ... Annual Conference 1st (1967) - 10th (1976), the ACML/ACC Newsletter [and] Bulletin [no. 1](1968) - 65(1987) and the ACMLA/ACCC Bulletin no. 66(1988) - 104 (1999). Other sources are cited in the text. The postscript was supplied by Grace Welch.

THE WORLD OF MAPS: An Interview with Brad Green

Brad Green and Petra Thoms are the owners of the World of Maps, a retail map business in Ottawa and on the internet. The World of Maps has recently become an Associate Member of ACMLA.

How did you get started in the map business?

I actually started in surveying. And then, to get out of the frozen blizzards and the wastelands of Alberta where I grew up and went to school... a good way to get out of surveying and to get into the office was to go into map-making, and so that is what I did. I took a technical course at Camosun College in Victoria in map drafting and that, with my surveying background, sort of led into work for legal land survey companies in British Columbia and Calgary. Even prior to that, I had been in the oil business in Calgary. My father's a geologist, and he had started a small geophysical and prospecting company, so I did field surveying work for him and mapped up the results.

Then I moved to the Netherlands, and lived almost 12 years there. I took another map-making course in the Netherlands, and worked with British Petroleum. Their office in the Hague started small, but eventually grew to become the headquarters for all of BP's European activities.

And you were doing petroleum mapping at this time, or BP's road mapping as well?

Geological mapping and geophysical mapping only, no road maps.

And then my wife and daughter and I decided to take a year off and travel around the world. Things were going so well and we were so comfortable there that we thought we'd disrupt things a bit. Petra's career was in administrative work for city government in the Netherlands, so she's good at building up systems and keeping things organized.

Actually we originally met on a trip to India years earlier. So we took that 1992 year off and travelled on the Trans-Siberian railroad, through Russia, through China and into Vietnam. We had decided beforehand that we were not going to just end up back in the same jobs in the same place. We decided to come to Ottawa, just kind of picked the name out of a hat. It could as easily have been Calgary where there was oil company related work, but my parents were no longer living there so there was no reason to go back. I was interested in Eastern Canada, never having visited here.

Never having been to Ottawa?

Never having been to Ottawa, never having been to Eastern Canada. Living in Calgary, there are a lot of north/south draws. I had been to California, and explored all the way to Mexico, up and down, B.C. and Alberta, but never all the way across the country. The Hague, where we were living, is a twin city with Ottawa, so even when we were living in the Netherlands there was this little connection.

We came to Ottawa with the fantasy that we would leave these great jobs, go on this wonderful trip, and then just roll back into the good times in Ottawa. It never works just like that. When we got here, the economy in Ottawa was very bad.

When was this?

This was May 1993. Thousands of civil servants had just been laid off. It was really bad. Not only the government but everything, even the high tech sector was flat. So it was pretty rough. I found there was a Map Store in Ottawa, which Allan

Warren had. I had never seen a store like that in the Netherlands. Any way I went to Allan Warren, and managed to convince him that he needed a catalogue. He couldn't hire me, didn't have money to hire me, but I convinced him that he needed a catalogue and so he paid me to produce that. And that was a good experience, it kept us from moving on to yet another city and starting over again.

So what kind of a catalogue was this?

It was a paper catalogue, all produced on a word processor. There were inserted locator maps for series like Michelin. Allan Warren found that a good tool and his business actually did improve, so eventually he hired me into a sort of sales position. The business was struggling, but you could see that there was potential. So I offered to buy his business. In the process of researching and developing a business plan prior to making an offer, we came to the conclusion that it was actually probably better to start from scratch.

And then we met Jack Joyce [owner of International Travel Maps and Books in Vancouver] who had recently opened a small store in Ottawa. He had an employee running the place. It was just down the street, about 400 metres from here. But it was on a residential street, not really the right location, nor the right formula - with the head office thousands of miles away in Vancouver, an employee here just doesn't have the same degree of commitment. So Jack was frustrated, and here I was planning to start a new place. So we talked, and more talk. We had met each other earlier when I was an employee for Allan. I had been looking to produce some maps, because when we came here there was no decent map of the Gatineau Park. I had approached Jack and said we have to make this map, there's a market. So he had been interested in that, but then it sort of evolved and changed into our starting a store ourselves. We bought all of Jack's stock from that business.

The stock, but not the business? So you were never associated with ITMB?

No, I never wanted to be associated too closely. We

bought all of the furnishings, the shelving, plus all of the stock, but it was a lot. Jack gave us an interest-free loan. It was also in his best interest - it worked out for him, and it worked out for us. He has a really good presence here and we promote his products. He's a good man, a man of many words! He was a great help. That was 1994.

And Petra was involved from the beginning, in the management and organization?

Yes, and in the book-keeping. And now she has just completed her Library Technicians course at Algonquin College. She dreams of getting out of the retailing of maps, but wants to stay in special collections if possible. Part of her student work experience was at the National Archives, and also at the University of Ottawa with Grace. She likes the idea of getting into the library environment... don't know where that will lead. It doesn't always have to end somewhere we realize - sometimes the process is as important as the goal.

So that's how you got started in the retail store map business. And how did you get started in internet retailing?

Originally our business was in the building next door. In 1994, the internet was pretty small potatoes. And the commercial parts were questionable. People were always talked about the security of buying things over the internet. Things like Ottawa freenet were happening, and people were networking that way. I was interested in that, just for general communication, but didn't really have much time because we were starting up the business. Our business plan was really thought out carefully, a thick document - we did all kinds of work, looking at the demographics of the neighbourhood and the city. It didn't include anything about the internet! But hardly anybody did at that time.

One of our neighbours who had his office upstairs was a business communications specialist, Eric Snyder of Targeted Communications. He came into the store, introduced himself, and said "Wow! we can really do something with this, Brad. I want to

use you as a laboratory. I'm sure we can sell this kind of stuff on the internet." So for no cost, he set up our initial site, and he tried all different techniques of getting to groups and trying to sell products. He was a great help. So that was how that idea started, and it just evolved and became more sophisticated as time progressed. And it was great for him, as he could use us as an example. Experience with us helped him with some bigger clients: for example, he set up the site for the Museum of Civilization, all their online sales. He proved that it could be done and used us as an example. So we owe him a debt of gratitude.

And that was in 1994?

Yeah, it was basically the day after we opened the store and sold our first map. In the beginning, it was quiet and there was time to start the internet activities. I think we were one of the very first retail map stores on the internet. And then it just exploded.

You talked about your business plan and looking at the demographics. Did you decide in the end that Ottawa was your best choice? And how did you choose this neighbourhood?

This part of the city is good, it's close to the Queensway, the main east/west transportation corridor, close to an exit. It's close to downtown, but yet it's not really in downtown. There are no parking meters on the streets, so it's free parking. You always look at the shopping malls, the downtown core, the street malls. But this particular neighbourhood is outside of downtown, there's a fairly high income level, yet there are retired people also new families. It's kind of a dynamic neighbourhood.

So would most of your walk-in traffic be local people?

Well, there's the Tunney's Pasture complex. Thousands of government workers work in Tunney's Pasture, at Statistics Canada and Health Canada, within one block from here. So they play an important role as far as walk-in traffic. And they were largely unaffected by the layoffs too; they weren't slashed like Natural Resources Canada.

Our store is what they classify as a destination location, it's specialized and people travel especially to get here. So while walk by traffic is nice, we are not counting on that.

Then when we start talking internet, we're not talking a little neighbourhood here - we're talking the whole world. Selling to Australia, Japan, Greenland - many of these repeat customers. That really broadens your market. And the business is unique enough that people come from miles away - they don't think anything of it.

So where would be the nearest competing map store?

There's one right downtown, Place Bell Maps and Books. But there's nothing really like this. Other places carry MapArt maps, like Business Depot or the Canadian Tire. But we're a bit different than that. You probably need to have a population base of at least a million to do something like what we do here.

So how would you describe your specialty? How would you describe the difference between yourself and Chapters?

Well, we sell maps. We sell travel books, which are a really big part of the business. But the way we profile ourselves, what makes us distinct from the Chapter's and from all of the other travel book stores, is that we are a travel map store with books. Not a travel book store with some maps. We're a travel map store, filled to bursting with thousands of maps.

There's probably no one else in Canada who has a map of Greenland in stock... an official government map. You wouldn't find that in Chapters. And we can also supply detailed topographic maps if necessary. We are selling to adventurers, ski explorers, all kinds of people. And the word gets around that we can supply that type of map.

And would you carry a complete stock?

No, we don't stock a complete topographic coverage of Greenland! But we do have quick and reliable channels to know where to get more detailed maps

if necessary. And also we provide information - telling the customers the different options that there are, what scales are available, this type of thing. We use map libraries too. We send people to do their research at Carleton or Ottawa U sometimes when it's better for them.

Sometimes we get people who are researching family history or something. They are a significant part of our business. These people may not be aware that map libraries even exist. So we tell them "yes, there's a fantastic library and you can get all kinds of information there".

So can you profile the types of maps you sell? What is your best seller in the walk-in store?

Canadian topographic maps. For the fishing, hunting and cottage crowd. Local area, from Ottawa north to the Gatineau area, and west through the Mattawaska Highlands into the Algonquin Park. Those are the steady sellers during the spring, summer and fall. During the winter, people are doing something else, going to the Caribbean and Mexico.

But it changes. The earthquake that happened yesterday in western Turkey - well I just know that there will be requests for that area today. Ottawa of course is the headquarters for the Red Cross and for Care Canada. So every disaster that happens in the world, there are going to be some people who want to know about that area. We have told a lot of those organizations about the map libraries too. It's kind of sad, I don't like to say it, but disasters are good for business. Foreign Affairs has a special group, the Anti-Terrorist group, who is responsible for evacuating Canadians from trouble spots like Algiers, getting the ambassador out or planning escape routes. Sometimes they don't buy much. They will just buy one street map of Algiers and actually sit here with a highlighter marking out the different routes. Unusual map users like that are not uncommon here!

Do you find any difference in the best sellers on the internet?

Initially, it was for a lot of unusual international maps - Zambia, countries where there just are not many maps available. But it's kind of evolving, and now we are finding the Canadian topographic maps are our major item over the internet recently. Whenever I make an announcement to MAPS_I, we usually get some orders generated from that. The number of internet orders is related to the information that I put out there. That's the best way to get internet orders - to actually do something, not just to sit there and wait.

Every morning we retrieve the internet orders, and this morning there is someone from New York City who is ordering two of the ACMLA historic prints, one of the Rideau Canal and another of eastern Ontario, as well as the Small Craft Chart. That's not unusual.

Can you estimate what percentage of the sales are now internet?

It's a small part still. But a growing and important part. Maybe 5 to 7 percent. It's difficult to say really, because our internet site also gives our 1-800 telephone number and our 1-800 fax number. So sometimes all the information and correspondence is done over the internet and by email, but the order comes in in another form, like a paper order. I don't really count that as an internet order. Some of our good, steady, returning customers have made initial contact through the internet. But all of their orders come as paper, so I don't count each individual order. But I would never have had them, were it not for the internet.

And you mentioned the importance of fast lines of contact with the suppliers. How do you find and maintain those contacts?

We find them through organizations like IMTA, the International Map Trade Association. They have a yearly trade show, which is in Ottawa this year at the end of September. That's a good forum to meet map publishers, and just be aware of what's on the market, especially from obscure places. The big vendors are easy, but it's the little ones that are harder. For example, one woman has made this one map of Central Asia... but that map is pretty

important. GIZIMap. She is actually Mrs. Gizi, from Hungary, a very pleasant woman and professional cartographer, in town for the ICA. She brought the map into the shop yesterday, with a letter of introduction from Jack Joyce. So we will be buying these maps directly from her.

And this morning you anticipate that you will be needing Turkey. So you can go to the commercial map sellers... But what about the Turkish government, would you have contacts with them?

Turkey, no. But with some governments I do. Some countries are a little bit sensitive, for military reasons, of topographic maps, and some are not.

We do have a good atlas of Turkey, indexed. Those AMC atlases are quite good. So I will just have to look through the catalogues of the publishers (AMC, Freytag & Bernt) and see what's available. And when these calls come - which will come today - they'll be asking what's available.

And do you go through a middleman sometimes, like the International Landkartenhaus in Stuttgart?

No, I've never used them. We usually use MapLink or Omni Resources.

Do you carry any lines of Canadian cartography? In addition to ITMB?

Yes, we have a obligation of course to carry all available Canadian map products. We try to carry all of the Canadian publishers. For road maps, we find the MapArt products are superior. They do original work and don't just rehash existing maps. And the style is good. I don't think there's one Canadian map publisher that we don't carry - there's the GemTrek from Calgary, and ChrisMar adventure maps.

Do you carry any other facsimile maps besides the ACMLA series?

No. There are some larger colour posters of historical maps that we carry, but that's all.

Do you carry digital maps?

The internet has brought up a lot of questions like "do you have a free map of whatever". They want a little digital, clickable map of Canada for example. We don't carry much of this type of product, although we do carry some CD ROMs.

Do you carry digital topographic maps?

No. We've investigated that, but at the moment there is absolutely no market for that type of data. The way that it's distributed and priced - there's no market. There's a technical group of people who are really interested in that type of digital information and the technology involved, and Ottawa does have such a group of people. But often they find all of this stuff free on the internet, or they will just order it direct from the manufacturer. We deal with CD ROMs, like DeLorme Map 'N' Go, that sort of things. I'm not very keen on electronic atlases. I bought some to evaluate. In some respects, it's "wow, amazing what you can do". But on the otherhand, you can quickly tire of it. The national anthem plays, then what. So if you glance at our shelves, we will have heaps of different paper atlases, in all price ranges from \$6 to the atlases worth hundreds of dollars.

Do you keep all your inventory here in the store?

Yes. No other storage place for it. But we have doubled in size, so we have an office and a handling area which takes up about a third of the space. Most of the inventory is in the public sales area.

And finally, what do you enjoy most about your work?

The contact with people. The sharing of information with people - hearing of their interests and helping them to find what they need. It's very satisfying work indeed.

TRIP REPORT
"Looking at Paper": ACCOLEDS, CAPDU, IASSIST
Toronto - May 1999

Alberta Auringer Wood

Before the conferences started, I visited the libraries of Ryerson and University of Toronto. Ryerson has a small map collection of about 50,000 uncatalogued items. Their map librarian, Suzette Giles, is also their data librarian. University of Toronto has just hired a new map librarian, Marcel Fortin, to replace Joan Winearls who retired last year. They have done some work on introducing electronic applications in the maps area. Recently, the map library was merged with government documents and data. Laine Ruus is the data librarian, with whom I had a short visit, as she was in the midst of getting ready for the IASSIST conference. I also had a brief visit with Peter Clinton (wearing bright red suspenders!) who sent greetings to everyone.

The symposium "Looking at Paper", sponsored by various institutions including the Ontario Gallery of Art and the Royal Ontario Museum, was held at the ROM from May 13 through 16. I attended a session on May 14th that included a presentation by the distinguished cartographer, David Woodward, of the University of Wisconsin. He spoke about a pair of watermarks (two-tailed siren in a circle with a star) that were used in 16th century Italian paper on which were printed maps with dates from 1559 to 1570 published by Venetians such as Forlani. He felt that a twin pair of paper molds were used. Two sheet maps are paired sheets indicating that they were printed in tandem in 75% of the cases he studied. He examined the paper using radiography and chemical analysis. There was no difference in chemistry for these watermarks, though there was for ones having different watermarks. An interesting handout from the conference was a "suggested reading list" which I'll pass along to Mary.

The business meeting of the ACCOLEDS federation [A COPPUL Consortium of Library Electronic Data

Services Librarians] was all day Saturday, May 15th, and was attended by eleven representatives, including myself, from east and west (see below for list). The full minutes are available upon request. These are my notes. Topics of discussion were the ICPSR [Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research] Federation. While the University of New Brunswick has indicated that it will be dropping out, there was some hope that there would be a reprieve for them. Trent University is considering joining. The usage levels have increased this year with the University of Regina being the largest user this year.

ACCOLEDS Representatives:

- Alberta Auringer Wood (Memorial University of Newfoundland [MUN])
- Anna Bombak (University of Alberta [UA])
- Chuck Humphrey (UA)
- Fran Rose (University of Victoria [UV])
- Gary Strike (University of Manitoba [UM])
- Marilyn Andrews (University of Regina [UR])
- Mary Luebbe (University of British Columbia [UBC])
- Maxine Tedesco (University of Lethbridge [UL])
- Phyllis Ross (Dalhousie University [DAL])
- Raye Quickfall (UR)
- Winnie Loewen (University of Saskatchewan [US])

DATA UTILIZATION REPORT

Below is a copy of preliminary utilization report statistics from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) for A COPPUL Consortium of Library Electronic Data Services (ACCOLEDS) covering the July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998 period. This report includes a list of the data collections sent, the number of datasets

supplied, and the number of megabytes of data shipped for this period. Also included is the total non-member charge for the services received. It does not include the data shipped on the Periodic Release CD-ROM series which your federation receives.

Total Number of Datasets = 138
 Total Number of Megabytes = 2289.6
 Total Non-member Charges for Data = \$ 71,962
 Summer Program Participants (6) = \$ 6,000
 GRAND TOTAL = \$ 77,962

	1997/98	1996/97	1995/96	1994/95	1993/94
[1]	138	75	769	235	277
[2]	2289.6	1051.6	7063.1	4334.1	3594.6
[3]	\$71,962	\$42,065	\$303,526	\$119,869	\$91,822
[4]	\$1,620	\$240	\$1,560	\$160	
[5]	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
TOTAL	\$77,962	\$46,385	\$305,766	\$124,429	\$95,982

- [1] Total Number of Datasets
- [2] Total Number of Megabytes
- [3] Total Non-member Charges for Data
- [4] Non-member Bulk Mailing Value
- [5] Summer Program Participants

It should be noted that the "non-member charges" are what would have been paid if not a member. The annual cost as a single institution is \$10,350 US. However, as part of our federated membership, that cost drops significantly, and this year was \$4554 US.

Also discussed was the network CANSIM [Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System] service from CHASS [Computing in the Humanities and Social Sciences Facility] at the University of Toronto. The fee to use this through ACCOLEDS is \$1,000. The Census Analyzer now has 1996 census information on it. There is still interest in getting use statistics from CHASS for CANSIM on an individual institution basis.

Another topic was the IMF [International Monetary Fund] International Financial Statistics data which both Walter Piovesan and Laine had been working

on. If an institution does not already subscribe to it on CD, it will be more costly.

The University of Calgary GEODE project was mentioned. It has a map locator for spatial data files, including digital elevation models and census geography files. They are seeking more provincial funding to expand the finding tool for not only locating spatial data files, but also corresponding geo-coded data files, such as linking census data to geo-referenced areas. GEODE includes funding to buy a shared site license for provincial spatial data.

Beyond 2020 is now available in a server version that uses Java, with the information about it being on the Ivation web site.

Training was brought up, especially in relation to the Victoria conference revenue which will be transferred to Hazel Fry for the consortium to use. DLI [Statistics Canada Data Liberation Initiative] is providing \$3,000 for each of the four regions (West, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic) to use between now and March 31, 2000 for training. It was planned that the University of Regina would host a workshop in the early fall (September 30 and October 1) with Marilyn doing local arrangements. Ideas for the sessions were a half day on changes in DLI (requesting that Francois Mainville present), service modules (half day on web related and half day on LAN-based with Chuck Humphrey coordinating a team to do this), and other librarian training (half day with Sharon Neary coordinating).

Collaboration was an additional important discussion theme. Some areas of collaboration that were noted included:

- US, UR - \$75,000 for a joint server
- UA, UC [University of Calgary], SAIT [Southern Alberta Institute of Technology], UV - share access to census data from UA Sunsite
- UC, UL, SAIT, UA - GEODE
- US, UA - Metropolis data
- IDLS [Internet Data Library System] - UWO [University of Western Ontario], MUN, Atlantic Universities possibly
- CANSIM - nationwide

- US, UVIC, UC - Landru
- Sherlock - Quebec universities, with different servers

It was noted that one strong feature of Landru is in data documentation. The possibility of having a B2020 table server with licenses at certain institutions was mentioned, as was access to a file server. Important items were:

- ACCOLEDS principle = no fee for exchange of data
- UBC may share SCF

Use of proxy servers will increase - log in with a user id and pin to get to the university computer and then on to restricted access material. The standard for access is IP address with domain name being the first choice followed by user name and password. Most people use Netscape, but these access methods should work with Internet Explorer, too. It was hoped to get the ACCOLEDS group organized and then expand to others. The next meeting will be in Edmonton on Monday, May 29, 2000.

The business meeting of the Canadian Association of Public Data Users [CAPDU] was held on Sunday afternoon, May 16th at Ryerson, also. The full minutes are available upon request. It was noted that thanks to Chuck Humphrey and the Program Committee, the IASSIST/CAPDU conference through a submission by Laine Ruus received a \$15,000 SSHRC [Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council] grant to support graduate student participation and for the travel of one person from a developing country. The workshops all had waiting lists and larger venues were found in several cases.

The next meeting will be held in Edmonton, following ACCOLEDS, with workshops on Tuesday, May 30th, sessions on Wednesday morning, May 31st, and the CAPDU business meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The process of incorporating CAPDU continues with a name search being in process. The constitution and by-laws had already been approved. An

Elections Committee consisting of Sue Moskal, Vince Gray, and Marilyn Rennick was formed. It was decided that membership fees would be \$25 for individuals or \$50 for institutions. There were reports on DLI member institutions and remote access to research data (still under discussion) and the Bernard Committee (promoting research and data use). It was noted that 80 out of 93 accredited colleges and universities in Canada have DLI access due to affiliations. In terms of the DLI scholarships, it was noted that the one at the PhD level would be dropped, but the ones at the honours and masters levels would be going ahead.

The DLI evaluation should be completed in July and is being done by the firm of Goss Gilroy Inc. Those being consulted or interviewed are stakeholders, students, DLI contacts, and researchers. Over 180 students completed the survey. More than 35 researchers have agreed to be interviewed. The External Advisor Committee and staff participated in a focus group. DLI contacts who were present were given evaluation forms to fill in and return, while others were sent them electronically.

Some future releases of data were noted. The 1996 Census Household file will be released on June 10th. The 1996 Census Individual file was released on May 13th. The 2001 Census will include more questions on ethnic origin.

In response to the oral status report on the GIS [Geographic Information Systems] in Canadian Libraries Initiative, I was asked to prepare a letter in support of this effort. After review and comment by CAPDU, it would be sent by Laine as President to Natural Resources Canada.

On Monday, May 17th, the main CAPDU/IASSIST [International Association for Social Science Information Service & Technology] conference began with two all-day workshops, one aimed primarily at CAPDU members, while the other was directed towards IASSIST members. The IASSIST one was on the "Government and Social Sciences Data Librarian" while the one for CAPDU, which I attended, was on the 1996 Census. "IASSIST is an organization dedicated to the issues and concerns of data librarians, data archivists, data producers,

and data users. This unique professional association assists members in their support of social science research.”

The morning session was on “Using the 1996 PUMFs from the Canadian Census” and was presented by Michel Seguin, Chief of Census Marketing at Statistics Canada, and Wendy Watkins, Data Centre Coordinator of Carleton University. There was a detailed manual with the outline of the presentation, copies of the presentation images, and step by step instructions of some demonstrated processes. Michel gave an introduction to the PUMF [Public Use Microdata Files] program and its history, as well as a comparison of the content of the 1991 and 1996 surveys. The manual includes a comparative listing of the variables from the Individual PUMFs from 1971 to 1996 which is also available on the Internet at: prepared by Walter Giesbrecht. The other part of the morning was a “hands-on” session with a review of directions on finding and downloading files on the DLI FTP site, as well as using SPSS [Statistical Product and Service Solutions] to run frequencies, use descriptives and create bivariate crosstabs to answer hypothetical research questions. There was also a review of creating subsets, as well as comparing results between 1991 and 1996.

In the afternoon, Chuck Humphrey, Data Librarian at the University of Alberta, and Bo Wandschneider, Data Librarian at the Data Resource Centre, University of Guelph, presented on “Working with Canadian aggregate Census files.” This was a fast-paced and rigorous look at the aggregate files. They were defined for us as being representations of tables summarizing variables from the short (100%) and long (20%) forms of the Census. Examples were given of what to use them for and how to work with them. There were several exercises, as well as detailed handouts. After the aggregate files examples were exercises in file manipulation using the 1996 Profiles and the 1996 PCCF [Postal Code Conversion Files] and combining file information by linking 1991 and 1996 Profile data.

On Tuesday, May 18th, there were 4 workshops covering text processing in PERL, DDI and NESSTAR, integrated tools for metadata-driven

resource discovery, GIS using Canadian Census data, and an introduction to SAS [statistical analysis software] web tools. I attended the GIS workshop which had a morning lecture session and an afternoon hands-on lab. The instructor was Carl Drouin of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto. While some of the introductory material covered familiar territory, the lab used MapInfo which I had not used in this connection previously. One interesting side note was that the Census product of GeoRef was renamed GeoSuite due to the name having been used previously by a commercial firm, and Statistics Canada was required to change their product name. It was a useful exercise of the use of the data with cartographic files.

Wednesday, May 19th, was initiated by a welcome from Ryerson Polytechnic University President, Claude Lajeunesse. He was followed by IASSIST President Peter Burnhill of the University Data Library at Edinburgh University who noted that a recent survey indicates that all top rated universities have a data library. Laine Ruus of the University of Toronto Data Library gave similar words as President of CAPDU. The opening plenary session was on “Data Futures: Perspectives from Statistical Agencies” and featured Hermann Habermann, Chief Statistician of the United Nations; Ray Ryan, Assistant Chief Statistician of Statistics Canada; and Katherine Wallman, Chief Statistician of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Habermann particularly noted the dismal production of civil data by many countries, such that 45 countries will not do a census. Ms. Wallman pointed out that there is a statistical gap in this era of deficits, as no resources are being given for the collecting of statistics on a state and regional basis from the federal government. Mr. Ryan said that statistics collection is the reason for Statistics Canada. The 2001 census planning is well underway using standard methods, but 2006 will use the Internet for reply. He noted that in terms of dissemination and access, they will be more Internet driven, but they are concerned about how to ensure access in 100 years. CANSIM is under redevelopment and will include time series, metadata, a real data warehouse, and SGML [Standard Generalized Markup Language] tagging. Their statistical literacy efforts were noted, as was

the DLI, with 64 universities and colleges participating, which he expects to see be made an ongoing thing. There was additional discussion among the panelists about statistical literacy, commercial data bases, Internet access, and proper use of data.

After the break, there were three concurrent sessions: Models of Disseminating Data by Statistical Agencies; GIS and Social Science Data Access Over the Net, and Data in the Classroom: Instructional Uses of Data. I attended the GIS session. There were four presenters. Ian Bowles of the Pulaski Area Geographic Information System in Little Rock, Ark. talked about offering GIS in providing and using social science data via the Internet. He'd been involved in the development of Pennsylvania State University's web site for the Digital Chart of the World. He noted that the characteristics of social science data (wide variations in subject matter but often dependent on time and space, large volumes and often difficult to visualize) make GIS useful because it is designed to integrate and analyze data. Local applications are becoming more popular though the GIS softwares are complex and technical. He was followed by Nina Bullen of MIDAS at Manchester Computing of the University of Manchester who spoke on "Overcoming Barriers to the Use of the Census through Interactive Visualization." MIDAS stands for Manchester Information Datasets and Associated Services. They can do more than one variable at a time and use java applets. Cressida Chappell of the History Data Service of the U.K. Data Archive at the University of Essex talked about "Changing Boundaries: Gazetteers, Information Retrieval and Data Browsing." They incorporate modern and historical perspectives in collecting, preserving and encouraging re-use of historical digital resources and are part of the U.K. Data Archive. She noted that in efforts to improve access to data that they are moving to web-based catalogues and data delivery services. Their web address is Humphrey Southall of Queen Mary and Westfield College at the University of London and the Great Britain GIS Programme completed the session with a presentation of creating an electronic historical atlas of Britain. This is a multi-institutional production to create a GIS showing the last 200

years of electoral data and civil boundaries which will be disseminated via the Essex Data Archive and U.K. Borders. They hope to create the atlas by March 2001 to commemorate the first census. There is a web site for it:

After a really lovely lunch in the cafeteria of Pitman Hall, there was a session on "IASSIST at 25: Bridging the Past with the Future", as this meeting is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the society. There were three speakers: Margaret (Peggy) Adams of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Carolyn Geda who is retired from the ICPSR of the University of Michigan, and Ekkehard Mochmann of the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung in Cologne and current President of IFDO [International Federation of Data Organizations]. Ms. Adams is presently the keeper of the records of IASSIST, but is looking for a permanent home for them. She described the history of the founding and growth of the association based upon these archival materials. The first meeting was purported to have been held in August 1974 in a bar in Toronto in conjunction with the World Sociological Congress. Some of the founders whom she noted were Michael Aiken, Judith Rowe, Carolyn Geda, Per Nielsen, and Alice Robbin. She was followed by Ms. Geda who was the first President of IASSIST and gave her reflections on the early years. She noted that it was overwhelming and an emotional experience. At the 1974 World Congress, the problems of electronic data files were noted, especially that technical experts were needed. Her concern about American domination led to there never being a meeting in Ann Arbor. Of the founders, the three women were PhD-less Americans. They derived the acronym first and then the name to fit it. In North America she felt that the focus was on data services while in Europe it was on data collection. Mr. Mochmann in his presentation on "Social Research Infrastructure from a European Perspective" indicated that comparative research is the core and noted concerns about quality control. There are numerous efforts of offering access to European data collections which he described. Funding difficulties were mentioned. The importance of Internet and other digital access was noted.

After a break there were three concurrent sessions covering qualitative data archives, collaborative access to data or new approaches to sharing resources, and preserving electronic resources issues and user patterns that are shaping the future. I attended the one on collaborative access. The first presenter was Gaetan Drolet of the Université Laval in Québec on "SHERLOCK: A Web Magnifying Glass for Microdata Files." Before the Data Liberation Initiative, they didn't have data librarians to any great extent and now they are pooling their resources through this "regional bridge to data". A working group of data librarians was formed in CREPUQ [Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities]. Phase 1 was assigned to Laval with the initial server residing there. Coordination is done by four of the data librarians, and funding comes from 12 institutions out of 14, by size, and all are members of DLI. There are 15 surveys available, including local ones, at Anyone can see some of the site, but access to the data is controlled by IP address. It is searchable and includes a description of the data and documentation (codebook, SAS or SPSS command files). An entire file can be retrieved by FTP or variables can be extracted. Some data analysis is also possible, including random sample, frequency distribution, mean, and cross tabulation of two or three variables. Now they have four servers. A management module provides statistics and a Board of Management was created to report to the University Librarians. Very recently, Sherlock won a second prize at CAUBO [Canadian Association of University Budget Officers] and CLA [Canadian Library Association] for technological innovation. Gaetan was followed by Jostein Ryssevick of the Norsk Samfunnsvitenskapelig Datatjeneste [NSD or the Norwegian Social Science Data Services] and Simon Musgrave of the Data Archive at the University of Essex. Jostein spoke on the "Social Science Dream Machine: Resource Discovery, Analysis and Delivery on the Web." They are jointly trying to offer all existing empirical data online through an integrated gateway and with extensive use of metadata and the ability to browse and analyze on line with a feedback system that would allow a researcher to add information. The current situation is that only a fraction of the data is available, there is no common gateway or search

engine, standards are lacking especially regarding metadata. He described possible models and gave a demonstration of what they are working on. They hope to have it up in January of next year. There is an English interface. The session concluded with Deana Leadbeter of the South East Institute of Public Health in the UK recounting the development of a health data archive for Bangladesh. There were a large number of aid organizations with a wide range of projects involving foreign donors, government and non-government organizations with limited computing facilities or information exchange. There was a large investment and a wealth of data, but it was not easily accessed or used and thus wasted. As a result of a contract, she organized a Health Economics Data Archive that is available on two sites, one in Bangladesh and one external. There is no dial up access. The software used was Access and Access Facilities, while the data was in Microsoft Word or Excel. Longer term funding arrangements and making it part of the normal working system were needed.

In the evening, there was a reception in the CN Tower with a welcome address given by Carole Moore, Chief Librarian, University of Toronto. The view was terrific and included a baseball game in progress, as the roof of the Sky Dome was open.

Thursday morning, May 20th, began with a plenary session on "Global Directions for Large National and International Survey Research Projects" by Tom Smith of the National Opinion Research Center [NORC]. He covered the current status and gave some predictions for the future. The future of data is in the global network, as for everything else. He noted several web data sources, such as:

- NORC's general social surveys from 1972-1996
- Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina
- Question bank
- Gallup
- Public Agenda

In talking about the future, he issued the caveats that it is always speculative and risky. In the close future he expects that for the GSS [General Social Survey] directories there will be more full text and

better search engines, as well as a shopping list feature to gather variables and codebook information. More web based data and expanded searching will become possible. In the more distant future, he expected that there would be more cross national surveys including developing countries, more powerful web and analytical tools, additional rapid changes in format and technology, increased concern with privacy issues, and archives will become global rather than just national.

Three concurrent sessions concluded the morning. One was on reflections on thirty years of Canadian national election surveys, another was on exploring approaches to the changing nature of metadata, and the third was on thematic archives. The metadata session resulted in a packed room. The first speaker was Dusan Soltes of the Faculty of Management of the Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia. He talked on "Metadata and Meta-Information: Old Concepts and New Challenges" which no one disputed. He especially noted the relation between metadata and meta-information to the information and data with which it was concerned. He was followed by Wendy Treadwell of the Machine Readable Data Center at the University of Minnesota Libraries who, after interesting sound effects to the power point presentation were conquered, talked about "maximizing the search potential of social science codebooks through the application of the codebook DTD. DTD stands for 'Document Type Definition.' The DTD describes the tags and attributes to be found in a specific document type, as well as their hierarchical relationship." This was designed to allow searching across multiple and heterogeneous collections to get to individual documents for detailed information and be able to search both the metadata and the object (full-text materials). She was followed by Annelies van Nispen of the Netherlands Historical Data Archive who spoke about the "Dutch Data Documentation Initiative" and "integrating documentation standards of a historical and social science archive." Their aims are an integration of the data-archiving process, compatibility, variety of data structures and publishing on the Web. She noted that the current situation presents different procedures for acquiring, documenting and publishing data using

a variety of systems with especially severe problems in documenting multi-media items. They will be using Oracle 8.1. The session concluded with a presentation by Edward Brent of Idea Works Inc. at University of Missouri and Albert F. Anderson of Public Data Inquiries, Inc. in Chelsea, Mich. They spoke about "If Variables Could Talk, What Should They Be Able to Say? An Intelligent Agent Approach to Metadata." They are doing grant funded research to design a program which finds the data of interest. Their design strategies involve case-based reasoning, data as agents and machine learning.

After another great lunch at the Pitman Hall cafeteria, the IASSIST annual general meeting was held. I also sat in on the Publications Committee meeting and agreed to provide photos from the meeting on the web. This was followed by a trip to the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto for a poster and demonstration session. There were five demonstrations, including SHERLOCK, SAS, the American Religion Data Archive and CRSP. The posters related to these as well as NSDStat, NESSTAR: the Social Science Dream Machine, Intelligent Agents for Metadata. Mike Stairs of CHASS demonstrated the CRSP database which includes NYSE [New York Stock Exchange] and NASDAQ [National Association of Securities Dealers] stock exchange information of a daily and monthly basis. It is quite expensive.

In the evening, the 25th anniversary banquet was held at the Delta Hotel. There were five past presidents and the current president in attendance: Carolyn Geda, Susan Bryant, Judith Rowe, Thomas Brown, Chuck Humphrey, and Peter Burnhill. A procession of people wearing or carrying memorabilia from the past meetings began the event. The after dinner speaker was Judith Rowe, who recounted significant events of the past 50 or 60 years, especially relating to data, but even including mention of Newfoundland entering Confederation with Canada. Live music followed that with some elegant dancing exhibitions.

Friday morning featured a plenary talk by Barbara O'Keefe, Professor of Information and Director of the Media Union of The University of Michigan. A long time member of the American Library

Association, she recently came to Michigan to head this new venture. It is a 250,000 square foot hi-tech library consolidating four collections, including Engineering, Architecture and Design, and the image collections. There are 550 workstations which is the largest on that campus and is open 24 hours per day. It also includes a super computer and virtual reality and visualization equipment, such as an emergency medicine simulator. She especially noted the importance of the Internet and digital library efforts, such as that being done at Michigan in digitizing older not highly used material that had been in "deep storage" and making it available on the Internet which has promoted interest in the original material, too. They maintain a computer for reading ancient disks, also. An area of concern was copyright.

The morning break was followed by three concurrent sessions. One was on "Data and the Digital Library Movement: Where do we go from Here?," another was on "Data Futures: Perspectives from the Researcher and Instructor," while the third was on "Future Directions of Financial and Economic Databases." I attended the first one. The first presenter in it was Donald J. Waters, Digital Library Federation, on "The Digital Library Federation and Numeric Data." This federation is a partnership of research libraries mutually interested in lowering the barriers to the development of digital libraries. There were 16 originally, but are now 23. They operate or aspire to operate a digital library and must bring skilled staff. There is a \$19,000 annual fee. In terms of numerical data, he noted the value of a central repository, such as ICPSR, the importance of metadata, codebooks and format descriptions. Areas that he noted needing attention were user requirements, staff and institutional development in dealing with SGML/XML [Extensible Markup Language], developing mechanisms of cooperation, helping users understand and deal with comparison issues, digitization and markup of codebooks, and preservation. He was followed by Michael Ridley, University Librarian, University of Guelph, on "Data and Digital Libraries: Developments in Canada." He noted the current initiatives, such as Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries - the

National Library initiative, Canadian National Site Licensing - CFI [Canadian Foundation for Innovation] proposal which dropped the data concepts, Ontario Universities Digital Library - the Leonardo project to offer a geo-spatial data service, and Tri University Group of libraries - new investments from institutions to go into these areas. He mentioned some particular issues, such as the government policy on access to data being cost recovery or revenue generation which has shut down academic research and development market and resulted in the use of data from other countries and led to the Data Liberation Initiative in Canada. He felt that access and use of geo-spatial data and GIS was an economic imperative for countries. Also of significance was intellectual property, such as who owns the information and how it is licensed or what happens when data is aggregated from different sources and how it is licensed for re-use. He noted that institutional change was needed. The session concluded with a presentation by IASSIST President Peter Burnhill of the University of Edinburgh Data Library. He spoke on "Library as Verb, (Digital) Data as Object: Let's Debate the Subject." Some of the user verbs that he noted were: discover - information object of interest, locate - service offered for the information object, request - use of service, and access - object of interest. He feels that we should have a shared view of the sociological context and have to recognize the growing importance of electronic commerce. They are shortly going to be offering Ordnance Survey maps online by the U.K. Digimap service. He told us to listen to our patrons and create for the market place. He suggested that in Canada we could do things regionally and aggregate nationally.

I skipped lunch to help sort slides for the closing session. The post lunch sessions covered the future role of data librarians and data archivists, managing access through web tools, and emerging national social science data services. I went to the first session. Leading off was Thomas E. Brown, Manager, Archival Services, Center for Electronic Records, U.S. National Archives, who spoke on the future of traditional archives in the global network or "breaking paper barriers." He

noted the traditional archival materials in paper are being supplanted rapidly by electronic files. Examples given were that for the White House Trade Office in the time of President Carter resulted in 28,000 permanent paper pages, while for President Bush there were 170,000 permanent email messages and for the White House Office of Administration during President Carter's administration 500,000 permanent pages were archived, while from 1993-1997 for President Clinton there were 6.5 million permanent email messages! The impact of word processing on the loss of documentation of drafts was noted. Problems in appraisal, preservation, and reference service were described. Jocelyn Tipton, Data and Electronic Services Librarian, Yale University, spoke next on whether data librarians would evolve or become extinct. She felt that there were new roles for all librarians and that there was a need to incorporate data responsibilities into the jobs of all librarians, giving examples such as involving the Collections Librarians or Bibliographers in the selection of data and liaison with faculty, incorporating data holdings into the library catalogue, and public service staff understanding how to access data and knowing when to make appropriate referrals. Some of the new roles for data librarians that she advocated were to train public services staff, share knowledge of content with bibliographers, or to serve as a coordinator of data services. She felt that incorporating changes and adapting to challenges would ensure the existence of data librarians in the future. Mark Anderson of the Government Documents section of the University of Northern Colorado Library talked about the changing role of librarians in dealing with electronic files. He noted that there used to be a standardized vocabulary, but that is no longer the case. The U.S. Government Printing Office expects everyone to deal with CD-ROMs and the information on them and to be the public contact for this. Finding materials is becoming more individualistic. Professors have to be quizzed about whether to simply hand the students a file or provide more, and he usually ends up doing that, plus giving background and some information on manipulation. He tells students five principles of information literacy:

- 1) Don't write your paper before you come to the library.
- 2) Undergraduates do not have a concept of the amount of data that exists.
- 3) It is perfectly all right to ask for help before you get started.
- 4) Not everything of value is on the Internet yet.
- 5) Electronic data files are not always faster or easier to use.

The last presentation in the session was by Greg Haley of the Electronic Data Service at Columbia University who spoke on the "open source revolution" and the future of data libraries. He described the development of open source software with "send mail" as an example. He felt that the whole Internet is for the public good. He mentioned Apache which was created to upgrade Mosaic and the Linux system which is an alternative to Microsoft and includes time sharing so that it handles memory well. Most, if not all, the code for this is written for free. He intimated that there is a need to de-commodify the web and noted that IP domain address speculators existed, some of whom bought all the two and three digit or letter addresses or many of the famous names.

After a short break, the official part of the conference was concluded by a slide presentation by Chuck Humphrey of photographs of people at past conferences and the passing of the IASSIST banner to the next conference conveners from the U.S. People dispersed after that to head for home or, in the case of some, to go on the Saturday post-conference field trip to Niagara Falls and the surrounding region to see the falls and visit a winery, the butterfly conservatory, and Niagara on the Lake. The web address for the conference home page is:

<http://www.yorku.ca/org/iassist>.

NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

Bosnien und Herzegowina / amt für Militärisches Geowesen. Ausg. 3-DMG-1998. Scale 1:2,000,000. [Bonn?] : Das Amt, [1998].

Brilliant Europe = Europe brillante. Scale not given. Burlington, Ont. : Map Appeal inc. ; Annemasse, France : Distributin en France par Sciences-Images, c1998. (Remote sensing image)

British Columbia : index map of national topographic system = Cilumbie-Britannique : Carte index dy système national de référence Cartographique / produced by the Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Research Canada, 1998. Scale 1:2,000,000. 1 cm. = 20 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N. [Ottawa] : Natural Resources Canada, c1998.

Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1999] "802625 (R02659) 2-99".

Latvia: political. Scale [ca. 1:2,600,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP52N/59N [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802618 (R01780) 12-98".

Latvia: relief. Scale [ca. 1:2,600,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP52N/59N [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802619 (R01780) 12-98".

Lithuania : political. Scale [ca.1:2,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 52° N /59° N . [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802608 (R01779) 12-98".

Lithuania : relief. Scale [ca.1:2,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 52° N /59° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802609 (R01779) 12-98".

Lithuania administrative divisions. Scale [ca.1:2,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 52° N /59° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802610 (R01779) 12-98".

Malaysia : political. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000] ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 801957 (R02595) 11-98".

Malaysia : relief. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000] ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 801958 (R02595) 11-98".

Malaysia administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000] ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 801959 (R02595) 11-98".

Maldives. Scale [ca. 1:75,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1999] "Base 802457 1-99".

Mediterranean basin. Scale 1:6 500 000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. Standard parallels at 27° N and 47° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802530 (R02203) 4-98."

Middle East. Scale 1:21,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 12° N and 38° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802588 (R02107) 6-98".

Military geography of former Yugoslavia. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "747035A (R00472)10-98".

Le Mode politique / réalisé et édité par l'Institut géographique national. Ed. 5-1998. Scale 1:33,700,000 at equator ; I.G.N.'s modified. Aitott-Wagner type proj. Paris : l'Institut, c1998.

National atlas of Canada reference map series. Relief of map of Canada / produced by GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada. Scale 1:6,000,000. 1 cm. = 60 km. ; vertical near-side perspective proj., centred at 50°00'N 90°00'W, altitude 12,500,000 meters. Ottawa : Natural Resources Canada, Geomatics Canada, c1998.

National atlas of Canada reference map series. Canada = Série de cartes de référence de l'atlas national du Canada / produced by GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada. Scale 1:6,000,000. 1 cm. = 60 km. ; vertical near-side perspective proj., centred at 50°00'N 90°00'W, altitude 12,500,000 meters. Ottawa : Natural Resources Canada, Geomatics Canada, c1999.

The National atlas of the United States. Federal and Indian lands / compiled by U.S. Geological Survey. Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Albers equal area proj. Standard parallels 29°30'N and 45°30'N, central meridian 96°W. Reston, Va. : Geological Survey, 1998.

The National atlas of the United States. Hydrologic units / U.S. Geological Survey. Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Albers equal area proj. Standard parallels 55°N and 65°N, central meridian 154°W. Reston, Va. : Geological Survey, 1998. ISBN 0-607-90474-7.

North America. Scale 1:38,700,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 37° N and 65° N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802582 (R02067) 6-98".

Paraguay. Scale 1:5,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 20° 45'S/26°10'S. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802622 (541393) 11-98".

Voices of the world / produced by National Geographic maps for National Geographic magazine ; Allen Carroll, chief cartographer. Scale 1:54,109,440. Or 1 in. = 854 miles at the equator ; Winkel tripel proj., central meridian 0°. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, c1999. (Supplement to National geographic, August 1999).

West Pacific Islands. Scale 1:39,400,000 ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "8025615 (B00673) 11-98".

The world political / National Geographic Maps. Scale 1:38,931,000. 1 in. = 614 miles. At equator ; Winkel tripel proj., central meridian 0°. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society ; Lancaster, Pa. : Distributed by GeoSystems, c1998.

A.C.M.L.A. Web News

- The Cumulated Online Index to the *Bulletin* and *Proceedings* is available at:

<http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=187>

(thanks to Frances Woodward for both the Index and the information)

- A.C.M.L.A. is now the "registered owner" of the URL

www.acmla.org

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Frank Williams

1999 Road Atlas. 1998. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co. \$10.95 (US). ISBN 0-528-84009-6.

Alaska Atlas & Gazetteer. 1998. 2nd ed. DeLorme Mapping Company. \$19.95 (US). ISBN 0-89933-259-5.

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In Future Bulletins...

- Papers from the ACMLA conference sessions at the International Cartographic Conference, August 19, 1999 in Ottawa
- An article by Barbara Znamirovski on geographic file use under the Data Liberation Initiative agreement
- An article by Gail Richardson on a map digitization project at Halton Hills Public Library

NOUVELLES REGIONALE

Pierre Roy

TERRE-NEUVE

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Joanne Costello devrait donner naissance à son second enfant au début d'août. Suanne Reid sera de retour de son congé en septembre. Dawn Learning a obtenu un poste de LA-VI en date du 5 juillet pour continuer le travail entrepris. Le contrat s'étale sur la période couvrant les absences conjointes de Joanne et Suanne ainsi que le congé de maternité de Joanne.

Nous avons obtenu trois bourses du programme "Memorial University Career Enhancement" pour 1999-2000. Deux de ces bourses iront à la carto-thèque et la troisième au Centre de données et médias. De plus, grâce au fond du programme "Summer Career Placement", nous avons été capables d'engager à plein temps un étudiant en géographie pour une période de 16 semaines, jusqu'au 3 septembre 1999. Les projets spéciaux de la Cartothèque incluent l'ajout de l'information de localisation dans notre catalogue en ligne afin de sauver du temps lors des recherches. Un autre projet consiste à mettre à jour les guides d'utilisation de nos logiciels de cartographie et de préparer une version Internet à jour. On crée aussi des cartes numériques qui pourraient être utiles à nos étudiants et à nos chercheurs. Un projet d'inventaire des livres et diapositives de la collection Raleigh Ashlin Skelton est en cours. Cette collection de la Cartothèque pourrait être placée en ligne, sur Internet. Alberta Auringer Wood a été nommée "Visiting Scholar" à la bibliothèque de l'université Bergen de février à mai de l'an 2000. Memorial et Bergen ont un programme formel d'échanges. Alberta s'intéressera à leur collection de cartes en

plus de passer deux semaines au Centre de données des sciences sociales de Norvège. Alberta a récemment été proposée à l'un des postes de vice-président (il y en a sept) du comité exécutif de l'Association internationale de cartographie, pour représenter le Canada. L'élection aura lieu fin août.

La Cartothèque a fait l'acquisition du gouvernement provincial de son premier feuillet SNRC sous forme numérique, soit le 1N-10 qui représente la région de St-John. Grâce au laboratoire de SIG du département de géographie, une version ArcView a été développée alors qu'une version MapInfo est en voie de préparation par une compagnie locale. Joan Ritcey, du Centre d'études sur Terre-Neuve continue, en collaboration avec Alberta, à préparer un projet consistant à présenter sur Internet des images tirées de livres et de cartes et qui ont une importance dans l'histoire et le développement de Terre-Neuve. À cause de coupures budgétaires aussi bien qu'à cause d'un usage réduit lors des années passées, la Cartothèque et le Centre de données et médias seront fermés le soir et les fins de semaine durant les sessions d'automne et d'hiver 1999-2000. La situation sera réévaluée à la fin du semestre d'hiver.

QUÉBEC

UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL
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Ce rapport marque la fin de la première année académique d'opération du "Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre". Nos statistiques indiquent qu'un plus grand nombre d'étudiants

ont utilisé le Centre durant cette année que lors des années antérieures avec la cartothèque traditionnelle. Durant les fins de session, le Centre était ouvert sept jours par semaine grâce à un système de cartes d'accès.

En devenant un "Centre de SIG/Carthèque", plusieurs changements administratifs sont survenus et ces derniers vont continuer à mesure que notre environnement numérique prendra de l'ampleur. Le centre, qui dépendait initialement de la section des Sciences physiques du Service des bibliothèques, est maintenant sous la responsabilité des Collections spéciales du même service.

Ruilan Shi, la technicienne en SIG de la Cartothèque qui a préparé le nouveau site Web du Centre et qui a installé une grande partie des données numériques sur nos ordinateurs, est passée à la section Géographie du Centre. Elle est maintenant responsable de notre réseau local et continue d'assister les étudiants dans l'utilisation des données numériques tout en offrant un support matériel et logiciel dans le laboratoire de SIG.

Zhisong Tao a remplacé Ruilan comme technicien en SIG du côté de la Cartothèque. Ses principales fonctions consistent à télécharger, organiser et distribuer les données numériques aux étudiants et aux professeurs. De plus, il enrichit notre site Web. Il vient de terminer l'ajout d'index de photos aériennes pour la région de Montréal. Aussi, un index a été créé pour notre nouvelle collection d'orthophotos numériques et ce, grâce à la collaboration de la Fondation Seagram.

Sara Mayo fut la première étudiante en géographie à faire des études en utilisant uniquement les données du Centre. Elle a travaillé sur le transfert de l'information en évaluant les centres de distribution de données environnementales disponibles sur Internet. Sara a aussi contribué à mettre à jour un guide sur l'information contenue dans les bibliothèques de McGill concernant les études environnementales et elle a mis en relation une série de guides sur nos cartes et atlas environnementaux. Ce travail sera bientôt publié sur notre site Web. Les

directives pour évaluer les sites environnementaux sur Internet seront aussi incorporées à un cours de biogéographie que Carol Marley donnera conjointement avec le Prof. Gail Chmura. Zhisong Tao sera responsable de la création de la page Web de cette classe virtuelle.

Le Dr Suzanna Dragicevic est une attachée de recherche du Département de géographie et a ses bureaux dans le Centre, où elle partage son expertise avec les chercheurs et les étudiants. Elle est impliquée dans l'enseignement de plusieurs cours sur les SIG et participe au programme de développement professionnel en Géomatique de la section Sciences de la terre du ministère fédéral des Ressources naturelles.

Le professeur Nigel Roulet du Département de géographie, donnera un nouveau cours dans le Centre sur la modélisation des systèmes environnementaux. Les étudiants auront à travailler avec "Stella", un progiciel récemment introduit dans notre salle de cours électronique.

ONTARIO

UNIVERSITÉ DE BROCK

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L'atlas électronique pour le recensement de 1996 de la région de Niagara est maintenant disponible sur notre site Web en tant qu'image au format Adobe Acrobat PDF à l'adresse www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/atlas96/atlas96.shtml (la qualité de l'image dans ce format est impressionnante). Des cartes des secteurs de dénombrement de Niagara, d'autres cartes de recensement pour le sud de l'Ontario et pour quelques villes canadiennes peuvent être consultées à l'adresse www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/atlas96/cities.shtml.

Le personnel de la Cartothèque a créé plusieurs fichiers numériques donnant des renseignements sur nos ensembles de données numériques et sur nos atlas électroniques. Les informations comprennent des métadonnées générales, des références, un exemple graphique... Ces fichiers

ont été placés sur notre site Web à l'adresse www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/digital/digital.shtml.

En juillet 1998, tous les bibliothécaires professionnels ont obtenu une accréditation syndicale.

UNIVERSITÉ MCMMASTER
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L'ACACC a récemment publié une reproduction d'une carte de Hamilton datant de 1894 dans la série de fac-similés "Villes canadiennes: vues à vol d'oiseau". L'original du fac-similé est prêté à la bibliothèque de l'université McMaster et est exposé depuis deux ans à la Cartothèque. Il appartient à M. Don Jones de Toronto qui est un descendant direct de Augustus Jones, l'arpenteur de la Couronne qui a fait les levées originales pour le canton de Barton, maintenant la ville de Hamilton, en 1791. Plusieurs autres vues à vol d'oiseau de Hamilton existent. Mais celle de 1894 est unique: c'est la seule à avoir des vignettes de commerces locaux autour de la carte centrale. La sélection des vignettes suggère qu'il s'agisse d'une édition spécialement parrainée de la carte de 1893. Deux étudiants suivant un cours de géographie historique ont fait mention de cette carte lors du dernier trimestre, comme une source d'information historique pour le centre-ville.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA
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Des changements sont survenus dans le personnel lors des derniers mois. Mike Cousineau, notre assistant aux services au public, qui occupait une fonction au Service de l'informatique depuis septembre, a accepté un poste permanent de Webmaître auxiliaire. Bien que son poste ait été comblé par un contractuel durant l'année universitaire, il a par la suite été fermé pour permettre l'ouverture d'un poste aux archives de la Bibliothèque, en dépit d'une

augmentation du nombre de nos utilisateurs et des statistiques de référence. Ce qui ramène notre personnel à plein temps à 3.5 personnes par année. Sur une note plus positive, Martine Rocheleau qui a travaillé à forfait pour nous comme technicienne en documentation pendant les quatre dernières années, a finalement obtenu la position sur une base permanente. TShe est devenu un membre de l'Association. Frank Williams est revenu le 3 mai d'un congé professionnel de huit mois pendant lequel il a complété huit cours de géographie. La décision de fusionner le Service des données numériques et la Cartothèque, annoncée dans les dernières nouvelles régionales, a été renversée, les deux entités restant indépendantes. Tel qu'indiqué par l'université de Carleton, l'initiative conjointe d'acquérir des données numériques a été couronnée de succès: nous venons de recevoir 130 ortho-photographies numériques sur CD-ROMs de la Commission de la capitale nationale. Ces images sont au format JPG et couvrent une superficie de 4 km par 3 km pour une résolution d'un mètre. Un communiqué de presse commun annonçant ce don a été préparé et distribué largement dans nos deux établissements respectifs.

Des données vectorielles à l'échelle du 1:2 000 et reçues de la Commission de la capitale nationale, s'intègrent très bien aux ortho-photos. L'étudiant en SIG qui a travaillé pour nous l'été dernier et à temps partiel durant l'année universitaire a terminé son séjour à la Cartothèque. Il a installé des projets dans ArcView pour présenter nos différents ensembles de données et documenter les procédures de conversion, de découpage... Il a récemment donné une présentation à Statistique Canada sur un projet qu'il avait complété pour nous: l'histoire de la cartographie des recensements. Il a été en mesure de présenter un travail effectué pour la Cartothèque comme projet final de troisième année pour l'obtention de son certificat de technicien en SIG. Statistique Canada est intéressée à acquérir les fichiers de limites hiérarchiques qu'il a créés dans le but de cartographier les premiers recensements.

L'inventaire de nos plans d'assurance-incendie est

maintenant disponible sur notre site Web et, à l'automne, nous ajouterons l'inventaire de nos cartes thématiques JRO. En collaboration avec le Service des données numériques, Grace a présenté une formation d'une heure trente sur l'utilisation des données de recensement et des SIGs. L'atelier a été suivi par des étudiants de différents départements. Le personnel de la Cartothèque a pu suivre des formations d'une heure trente sur un SIG, formations données par le Département de géographie.

UNIVERSITÉ DE WESTERN ONTARIO
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Melissa Leitch est revenue de son congé de maternité le 22 mars 1999. Elle travaille actuellement à la dernière édition du "Répertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes" et espère pouvoir le faire publié par l'ACACC cet automne. Durant la session hivernale, la documentation cartographique était en forte demande pour différents cours de géographie.

L'été nous donnera le temps de faire de l'entretien et de préparer les commandes de nouveaux documents. En février, j'ai invité le nouveau directeur des bibliothèques à une visite guidée de notre collection. Tout au long de l'été, nous indexerons notre collection de cartes topographiques en séries dans notre catalogue en ligne. Comme nous ne pouvons utiliser le système du Service des bibliothèques, nous travaillons sur celui du Département des sciences sociales: INMAGIC DBTextworks. La base de données comprend déjà 6000 entrées comportant des thèses, des atlas et des cartes urbaines.

À tous les six mois, je continue d'envoyer au Département de géographie une liste choisie de nos nouvelles acquisitions, ce qui permet aux professeurs, étudiants et employés d'avoir une idée des nouveautés qui pourraient être utiles dans le cadre de leurs travaux. Huit étudiants ont été engagés pour l'année universitaire grâce au programme OSAP. Nos statistiques annuelles dévoilent que nous avons présenté 18 tours

guidés pour des écoles et des groupes spéciaux, pour un total de 1200 personnes. Ceci en plus de l'usage normal de la Cartothèque qui accueille sur une base quotidienne une moyenne de 100 personnes. Nous avons reçu d'une levée de fonds du Département des sciences sociales une somme de 1000.00 \$ dédiée à l'achat de CD-ROMs.

ONTARIO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
MAP GROUP

Colleen Beard, présidente
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En novembre 1998, après quatre années de négociations, le groupe des cartothécaires de l'OCUL a reçu une proposition du ministère des Ressources naturelles de l'Ontario d'acheter leurs données numériques à un coût moindre pour les institutions membres de l'OCUL. À la réunion du printemps tenue en mai, le groupe a décidé de rejeter la proposition pour différentes raisons dont principalement celle du coût. Le groupe croit que la proposition est basée sur des données périmées (1984), qu'elle comporte des coûts d'administration et de support technique trop élevés et une promesse d'accès à un dépôt de données numériques lorsque celui-ci deviendra disponible. Malgré l'attrait de cette promesse, on ne connaît pas encore ses capacités d'accès et d'utilisation. Le ministère des Ressources naturelles travaille à l'élaboration d'une proposition alternative.

Toujours à la réunion du printemps, les représentants du MRN de l'Ontario nous ont présenté un nouveau produit: une série de 41 cartes sur les processus de planification d'utilisation des terres publiques du centre et du nord de l'Ontario. Notre groupe est encore en négociation pour obtenir une copie papier du MRN pour chacune de nos institutions.

Cheryl Woods nous rend compte d'une visite qu'elle et d'autres membres du groupe, ont faite à la division des Services environnementaux de l'organisation des assureurs. Il s'agit d'une entreprise à but lucratif qui désire numériser les plans d'assurance incendie et placer les images

sur un CD-ROM. Après 90 ans, les plans seraient libres de tout droit d'auteur, ce qui fait d'ailleurs partie d'un litige.

Soulignons que le groupe des cartothécaires de l'OCUL maintient un inventaire des données numériques des collections universitaires de l'Ontario. Cet inventaire, disponible à l'adresse <http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/ocul/mapgroup.shtml>, comprend des atlas électroniques, des bases de données et des logiciels. Des liens vers les guides et tutoriels développés par les membres sont aussi accessibles.

Cathy Moulder s'intéresse à la disponibilité des cartes géologiques numériques et des inventaires de ressources en granulats du ministère des Mines et des Affaires nordiques de l'Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN

University de la Saskatchewan
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Victor Wiebe, bibliothécaire de référence au Service des publications gouvernementales, des cartes et des microformes a été nommé directement responsable de la section cartes et atlas de notre collection.

Victor travaille à l'université de la Saskatchewan depuis 23 ans et a pris la charge de différentes fonctions au fil des ans, incluant celle de bibliothécaire de référence au Service de référence, bibliothécaire de référence à la Bibliothèque des sciences de la santé et à la tête du Service de référence.

Il me fait plaisir d'introduire Victor dans le monde convivial et intéressant des cartothécaires canadiens. Victor peut être joint par courriel à l'adresse wiebe@sklib.usask.ca et par téléphone au (306) 966-5988.

Quant à moi, je demeure dans ma fonction présente de directeur du Service des publications

gouvernementales, cartes et microformes et continuerai à m'intéresser au monde des cartes et à CARTA.

ALBERTA

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Conférence 2000

Les préparatifs de la conférence de l'année prochaine continuent. Celle-ci aura lieu du 31 mai au 4 juin 2000. Elle débutera par les réunions du comité exécutif et la soirée de bienvenue pour se terminer avec une activité récréative le dimanche 4 juin. La conférence de l'an 2000 sera tenue conjointement avec la WAML et, peut-être, la CCA. David Jones et Ron Whistance-Smith s'occupent des arrangements locaux alors que Cathy Moulder (McMaster) est responsable du programme.

Commencez à préparer votre venue à Edmonton pour la conférence de l'an 2000!!!

Un déménagement

Les archives cartographiques de la collection William C. Wonders de l'université d'Alberta déménagent encore. Cette fois, les archives aménagent dans des espaces nouvellement rénovés sur l'étage principal de l'édifice, près de la collection centrale de cartes. Le personnel et les collections réunis, l'accès et le service devraient s'améliorer.

Le catalogue en ligne de la collection William C. Wonders

La saisie des données continue dans le cadre du projet de conversion de notre catalogue contenu dans 26 cartables à anneaux. Nous nous concentrons sur les documents datant d'avant 1995 et sur les monographies. À ce jour, nous avons créé presque 17 000 entrées au catalogue. Elles couvrent "le monde", "les Amériques" et à peu près la moitié de "l'Europe". La base de

données est accessible en mode texte seulement (l'application Telnet est nécessaire). Pour consulter le catalogue sur Internet, rendez-vous à l'adresse: http://www.library.ualberta.ca/library_html/databases/maps.html

La société cartographique d'Edmonton

La société a tenu un brunch et une rencontre le samedi 5 juin 1999. Une douzaine de "cartophiles" ont participé à l'évènement et ont assisté à deux présentations dans la bibliothèque Cameron.

Ron Whistance-Smith a présenté une conférence intitulée "Les cartes d'Edmonton: 1873-1945" avec quelques exemples illustrant les diverses subdivisions territoriales.

Lynne Davies Romaine nous a entretenus sur la création et l'utilisation des cartes par les planificateurs urbains. Elle a mis en valeur le rôle joué par les cartes dans la présentation des projets et des défis en milieu de développement urbain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Conjointement avec les autres bibliothèques de l'université de Victoria, la cartotheque est passée au système intégré de gestion de bibliothèque "Endeavor". Le prêt des cartes, photos aériennes et livres se fait maintenant en ligne. Ce passage nécessitera un catalogage rétrospectif, seulement 400 cartes étant présentement dans la base de données des bibliothèques à l'adresse <http://gateway.uvic.ca>. Une des caractéristiques de notre nouveau système est sa capacité de limiter une recherche aux cartes seulement.

Nouvelle position: Carol Unfreed travaille l'avant-midi à la cartotheque et l'après-midi au comptoir de prêt de la bibliothèque McPherson.

*New Publication
Just Released*

Directory of Canadian Map Collections = Répertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes

7th edition, 1999.
By Melissa S.A. Leitch.
ISSN 0070-5217

- 89 institutions responded and are included in the new Directory
- 15 collections disbanded or merged since the last Directory
- 85 responding institutions have a webpage
 - the largest map collection = 1,200,000 maps
 - the largest aerial photograph collection = 1,500,000 photos
- 39 collections have a full-time professional
- 21 collections have a full-time para-professional
- 31 collections use LC classification
- 20 collections use in-house classification

The essential guide to WHO's WHO
in the world of
Canadian map libraries and
cartographic archives.

For ordering information,
see the inside back cover

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
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Joanne Costello, LA-VI in the Map Library, is due to give birth to her second child in early August. Suanne Reid is doing well and expected back in September. Dawn Learning has been appointed to an LA-VI position as of July 5th to continue her fill-in work. This will cover the time while both Joanne and Suanne are off and through Joanne's maternity leave. We were successful in getting three Memorial University Career Enhancement Program grants for 1999-2000, two in the Map Library and one in the Media and Data Centre to cover through next April. In addition, through library funds and the Summer Career Placement program, we were able to hire a geography student, Mike Stacey, to work full-time for 16 weeks, covering until September 3rd.

Special projects in the Map Library have included adding location information, such as "MAP-REF" for the reference collection, "MAP-FILE" for the vertical file, and "MAP-OVERSZ" for the oversize shelves from our paper shelf list to the on-line catalogue to save some time when looking for materials in the collection. Materials with the location of "MAP" within the QEII Library are known to be either standard size atlases or regular flat maps, depending upon their titles and physical descriptions. Another project is working with our mapping software guides to up-date them and prepare up-dated web versions. Some additional work on preparing electronic maps that are of potential use to students and researchers is being undertaken. Yet another project is finalizing the listings of books, slides, and offprints from the collection of Raleigh Ashlin (Peter) Skelton owned

by the library and converting them to documents to go onto the web. Alberta Auringer Wood was appointed as a Visiting Scholar to the University of Bergen Library for February through May 2000. Memorial and Bergen have a formal exchange program. She will look at their map collections, as well as spend two weeks in the Norwegian Social Sciences Data Service.

Alberta has recently been nominated for one of the Vice President positions (there are up to seven) on the International Cartographic Association Executive Board to represent Canada. This election will take place on August 21st at the final meeting of the 11th General Assembly at the end of the 19th International Cartographic Conference.

The Map Library has purchased its first digital NTS sheet, 1N-10 for the St. John's area, from the provincial government mapping offices. Thanks to the GIS laboratory in the Geography Department, it has been converted into formats to use in ArcView, while a version to use in MapInfo is forthcoming from a local company (which currently employs two of our former students. These files do not come in ready-to-use status, unlike the digital cartographic files which are obtained from Statistics Canada through the Data Liberation Initiative.

Joan Ritcey of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies and Alberta continue their work to prepare a proposal for mounting images on the web of books and maps of importance to the history and development of Newfoundland. Due to budget cuts, as well as reduced usage during the past year especially, the Map Library and the Media and Data Centre will not be open nights or weekends during the Fall 1999 and Winter 2000 Semesters. This will be reviewed at the end of the Winter Semester.

QUEBEC

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

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This report marks the end of the first full academic year of the Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre. Statistics indicate that more students used the facility than they did when it was a traditional library. We were open 7 days per week during term. Swipe card access has meant that students who have special needs may use the GIC at any time.

As we have moved towards a "laboratory" model, there have been many administrative changes; these are likely to accelerate as we work increasingly in a digital environment. The GIC has been shifted, administratively from the Physical Sciences & Engineering Area of the Libraries to Special Libraries.

Ruilan Shi, the library's GIS technician, who formatted the "new" home page and organized a great deal of DLI geospatial data on our computers, has moved over to the Geography side of the GIC. Ruilan is responsible for the LAN on which we reside and continues to instruct classes in the use of spatial data, as well as providing support for hardware and software in the GIS Research Lab.

Zhisong Tao is filling our replacement library position as GIS technician. His main responsibilities are to download, organize and distribute data for students and professors. Zhisong is enriching our Web page. He has just finished adding air photo indexes for the Montreal region, designed by Darryl Hiebert, head student lab manager for the GIC. An index has been made for our new collection of digital orthophotos, thanks to support by the Seagram Foundation Fund for the purchase of Canadiana.

Sara Mayo was the first geography student to do independent studies in the GIC. Sara worked on information transfer, making an original contribution to the evaluation of environmental

data warehouses on the Web. Sara also revised a guide to environmental studies information in the libraries at McGill, and put together a series of guides to our environmental maps and atlases. This work will soon be published on our home page. The guidelines for evaluating environmental Web sites will be incorporated into a biogeography course that Carol Marley will be team teaching (Web component) with Prof. Gail Chmura. Tao will be responsible for creating the homepage for the shadow classroom.

Dr. Suzanna Dragicevic is a research associate in the Department of Geography and has an office in the GIC, where she shares her expertise with researchers and students. She is involved in teaching several GIS courses and is participating in the Geomatics Professional Development Program, Earth Sciences Sector at Natural Resources Canada. She was recently awarded an NSERC postdoctoral fellowship.

Prof. Nigel Roulet of the Geography Department will be teaching a new course in the GIC on modeling environmental systems. Students will be working with Stella, a software package recently introduced into our electronic classroom.

Dr. Renee Sieber will be joining our GIS team later this summer. Renee has accepted a joint appointment in the Department of Geography and the McGill School of the Environment. She is a geographic information scientist and brings to McGill, experience in organizing GIS data sets for Web based delivery. Renee is especially interested in making Canadian data available to our students. We hope to collaborate in organizing some data sets that would be particularly useful for the MSE.

Our plans, and staffing, reflect current priorities at McGill. The Faculty of Science is improving computer facilities, especially classrooms for undergraduates. The McGill Libraries are stressing the teaching of undergraduates to use information resources. We expect to be increasingly involved in the organization and distribution of digital data.

ONTARIO

BROCK UNIVERSITY

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The 1996 version of our electronic census atlas for Niagara is on our web site as Adobe Acrobat PDF images at www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/atlas96/atlas96.shtml (The quality of the images in this format is impressive and recommended for mounting images of this kind on the web). Other census maps for southern Ontario and some major Canadian cities are also being created (www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/atlas96/cities.shtml) as well as local census subdivision mapping at the EA level.

Map Library staff have created several digital data fact sheets for data sets and e-atlases in the Brock map collection. These are one-page information sheets that provide very general specs on the data, possible use, referencing, a graphic example, etc. These are on our web site as part of our Digital Data Collection at www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/digital/digital.shtml

Other news: in July 1998, the Brock University Faculty Association became unionized and now includes all Professional Librarians in their bargaining unit.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

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The ACMLA has recently published Hamilton 1894 in the facsimile series "Canadian Cities: Bird's Eye Views ". The original view which was photographed for the facsimile is currently on loan to McMaster University Library, and is on display in the Map Collection for two years. It belongs to Mr. Don Jones of Toronto, who is a direct descendent of Augustus Jones, the Crown surveyor who made the original surveys of Barton Township (now the City of Hamilton) in 1791. Several other bird' eye views of Hamilton are known to exist. But this 1894 view is unique; none of the others has the vignettes of

local businesses around the main map. The selection of businesses suggests that it may have been a specially sponsored edition of the 1893 view. Students in two historical geography courses made reference to the original view this past term, as a source of historical information about the downtown area.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

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There have been a number of staff changes in the last few months. Mike Cousineau, our public services assistant, who has been on secondment in Computing Services since September, has accepted a permanent position as Assistant Webmaster. Although his position was staffed on contract during the school year, the vacant position has been removed from the Map Library to create a new position in the Library archives (despite our increase in users and reference statistics). This brings our full-time complement to 3.5 person-years. On a more positive note, Martine Rocheleau who has worked on contract as our library technician for the past four years, has finally been appointed to the position on a permanent basis. She has also recently become a member of the Association. Frank Williams returned from his eight month professional leave on May 3 after completing eight Geography courses. The decision to merge Data Services with the Map Library, reported in the last regional news, has been reversed and the responsibility for the service will return to Systems.

As reported by Carleton, our joint initiative to acquire local GIS datasets has been quite successful; we have just received the CD-ROM containing 130 digital ortho-photographs of the National Capital Commission. These images are in jpg files covering a 4 km x 3 km area with a 1 metre resolution. A joint press release announcing the gift was prepared and distributed widely throughout our institutions. The 1:2000 vector data of the RMOC received earlier from the NCC covers perfectly with these digital images. The GIS student that worked for us last summer and part-time

during the academic year, finished his work in the Map Library. He has set up a number of customized projects in ArcView to demonstrate our various datasets and documented procedures for conversions, clipping, etc. He recently gave a presentation at Statistics Canada on the work he completed for us on historical census mapping. He was able to combine a project for the Map Library with a final third-year project for his GIS Technician's certificate at Algonquin College. Statistics Canada is interested in the boundary files he created to be able to map early census data.

We have now listed our fire insurance plans on the web page and in the fall added a list of our JRO Topic Maps. With Data Services staff, Grace gave a 1.5 hour workshop on Using GIS with Census Data which was attended by students and faculty from a number of departments. Map Library staff were able to attend several mini-courses (1.5 hours) on GIS software offered by the Geography department.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
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Melissa Leitch returned from maternity leave March 22. She is working on the newest edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* and hopes to have it published by ACMLA this fall. During the winter term, cartographic materials were in heavy demand for a variety of Geography courses. The summer will give us time to do maintenance and major ordering of new products. In February, I invited the newly appointed Director of Libraries for a tour and orientation of this collection. Throughout this summer we will be inputting our entire collection of topographic map series sets into our URL catalogue. Since we are not part of the university library system, we have had to use the Social Science INMAGIC DBTextworks system. It seems to be quite capable of handling the 6000 records already in there, consisting of departmental theses, atlases and foreign urban maps.

I continue to provide the Geography department with a selected list of acquisitions every 6 months that is sent out as an attachment file via email. This

provides faculty, grad students and staff with a list of new materials that may be useful to them in their research and teaching. Eight students were hired for the academic year through the OSAP work study program. Our year end statistics show that 18 scheduled tours were given for school and special interest groups - totalling 1200 people. This was in addition to the normal daily use of the collection which averages 100 patrons per day. From the Social Science student levy fund we received \$1000.00 to purchase CD-ROMs.

ONTARIO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
MAP GROUP
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After four years of negotiations, in November of 1998 the OCUL Map Group was presented with a business proposal from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Geographic Information Access Initiative, with the goal of providing MNR digital data products to member institutions at an affordable cost. At the OCUL spring meeting held in May, the group decided to reject the proposal for several reasons, but mainly due to cost. The group felt that the proposal, for the most part, was built on access to dated data (1984 Ontario base map series), excessive administrative and technical support costs, and a promise of access to the NRVIS system (Natural Resources Values & Information System) - a clearinghouse of all Ontario ministries land-based information that OMNR is producing - when it becomes available. Although the NRVIS initiative appears attractive, the group remains unclear as to its ease of use, access and availability. MNR is working on an alternative proposal.

Also at the spring meeting, MNR representatives indicated that one of the final products of the Lands for Life initiative - a planning process for Ontario's crown lands - will be 41 maps at 1:250,000 scale reflecting the proposed plan which focuses on central and northern Ontario. The Map Group is still negotiating with MNR for paper editions of these maps for each member institution.

Cheryl Woods reported on a visit to the Environmental Services Division of the Insurers'

Advisory Organization by some members. They are a for-profit organization which is endeavouring to make fiche copies of all fire insurance plans which are not in their collection. They would like to scan the fire insurance plans to eventually put the images on a CD-ROM. There was acknowledgement that after 90 years plans are copyright free which has been part of a contentious copyright issue.

It may be of interest to some that the OCUL Map Group maintains an inventory of digital data held in Ontario university collections at <http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/ocul/mapgroup.shtml>. The inventory includes e-atlases, databases, and software. Links to user guides/tutorials that members have created for any of the products are also being developed.

Cathy Moulder investigated the availability of digital geological maps and Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers available from the Ontario Ministry of Mines and Northern Affairs and discovered substantial coverage.

SASKATCHEWAN

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY
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Introducing Victor Wiebe

Victor Wiebe, reference librarian in Government Publications, Maps & Microforms at the University of Saskatchewan Libraries, has assumed direct responsibility for maps and atlases in our collections.

Victor has been with the U of S for some 23 years - I know, because he started only a couple of months before I did -- and has served the libraries in a variety of functions over the years, including reference librarian in the Reference Department, reference librarian in Health Sciences, and Head of Reference.

I am pleased to introduce Victor to the congenial and interesting company of map librarians in

Canada. He may be reached at wiebe@sklib.usask.ca or (306) 966 5988.

In the meantime, I remain in my present position of Head of Government Publications, Maps & Microforms, and I shall continue to take an interest in maps and CARTA.

ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
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Conference 2000

Planning continues for next year's conference. The Conference will run from May 31 through June 4th - commencing with executive meetings and the traditional 'icebreaker' on Wednesday, May 31st and concluding with a field trip on Sunday June 4th. Conference 2000 will be a joint meeting with WAML and perhaps also CCA. David Jones and Ron Whistance-Smith are working on local arrangements, while Cathy Moulder (McMaster) is Program Co-ordinator. Start making your plans to come to Edmonton for Conf 2000 !!!!

Maps on the Move!

The map archives section of the U. of A.'s William C. Wonders Collection has moved again. This time the move was from ground level (basement) of the Cameron Library to newly renovated space on the main floor of the building, directly adjacent to the main map collection. This move brings staff and collection closer together for improved access and service.

William C. Wonders Map Collection Online Database

Data input continues in our project to convert our handwritten catalogue of 26 3-ring binders. These are records of items prior to 1995. To date, we have been concentrating on the monographic record and have created close to 17,000 records. These cover 'World', 'Americas' and about one-half of

'Europe'. The database available in text only (Telnet application required) at http://www.library.ualberta.ca/library_html/databases/maps.html

Edmonton Map Society

The Edmonton Map Society held a brunch & meeting on Saturday June 5th. About a dozen cartophiles enjoyed brunch at the University of Alberta Faculty Club and then adjourned to the Cameron Library for two illustrated presentations. Ron Whistance-Smith introduced us to the 'Maps of Edmonton: 1873 - 1945' - including some examples of maps showing planned subdivisions - illustrating the concept of 'wasn't the future wonderful'. Lynne Davies Romaine spoke on the creation and use of maps by urban planners. She introduced us to the role that mapping can play in the successful presentation of both proposals and challenges in urban development.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA MAP LIBRARY
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Along with the other UVic Libraries, the Map Library has switched to the Endeavor integrated library system. We now circulate maps, airphotos and books online. This will entail much retrospective cataloguing, as only about 400 maps are currently in the UVic Libraries database, at <http://gateway.uvic.ca>. One of the features of our new system is the ability to limit a search to maps only.

New staff/position: Carol Unfreed, sessional, works mornings in the Map Library and afternoons at McPherson Library's loan desk.

NACIS Student Web Map Contest

The North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) is pleased to announce the launching of the NACIS Student Web Map Contest for 1998-99. It is a completely new kind of map contest that recognizes the importance of the Internet, new media, and interactivity in geo-information sciences today. The purpose of the contest is to encourage student map design excellence and promote the innovative use of new technology.

Like the maps to be judged, the contest itself will be administered entirely on-line. A panel of cyber judges will evaluate student map entries by going to url's submitted via an automated entry form. The contest is open to North American students, maps can be submitted between now and September 17, 1999, and there is no entry fee. All contest finalists will receive award certificates. Top prizes of \$500 will be awarded in two categories: Map Animation and Interactive Maps.

The winners will be announced on October 22, 1999, at the NACIS XIX meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia. Since this is the inaugural year for the contest we would like to ask for your help spreading the word. Especially those of you who teach--please inform your students. The chances for winning are better than ever this year because of the abbreviated window of time for submitting entries.

To learn more about the Student Web Map Contest, or enter your map, visit the NACIS web site at: www.nacis.org.

We look forward to seeing your map!

(posted to MAPS_L discussion list, July 15, 1999)

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TENTATIVE DATES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIAL ROAD MAPS

ADDENDUM - ERROR NOTICE

Alberta Auringer Wood

In the March 8, 1999 listing (*ACMLA Bulletin 104*), I had an error which a reader has kindly found and noted to me. The [1978?] map does not have the "Atlantic Canada" notation, but the [1979?] and [1982?] both do have it. I've corrected the entries below. Please incorporate this in your information on these maps. Apologies for the mistake! At least I know that one person read it very carefully!

[1978?]

Newfoundland and Labrador Official Road Map. Has a photo of the Humber River, TCH, and railroad with Corner Brook in background, with a red band at the bottom. "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Hon. James Morgan, Minister, by authority of Hon. William Doody, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." Morgan was Tourism Minister, February 6, 1978 to March 26, 1979, while Doody was Transportation and Communications Minister from February 10, 1978 to October 19, 1978.

[1979?]

Newfoundland and Labrador, Atlantic Canada, Official Road Map. Same photo, but with blue band at bottom. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador

Department of Tourism and Recreation, Hon. Charles J. Power, Minister, by authority of Hon. R. C. Brett, Department of Transportation and Communication." Power was Tourism Minister, March 27, 1979 to January 16, 1980, while Brett was Transportation and Communications Minister from March 27, 1979 to March 31, 1981.

[1982?]

Same title and photo with blue band at bottom. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development, Tourism Division, Hon. H. Neil Windsor, P. Eng., Minister, by authority of Hon. Ron Dawe, Department of Transportation. Windsor was Minister responsible for Tourism from May 7, 1982 to April 23, 1985, while Dawe was Transportation Minister from May 7, 1982 to January 8, 1988, during his tenure from March 31, 1981 it was called Transportation and Communication.

The article *Tentative Dates for Newfoundland Official Road Maps*, by Alberta Auringer Wood, originally appeared in the *ACMLA Bulletin* Number 104, pp.16-18.

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