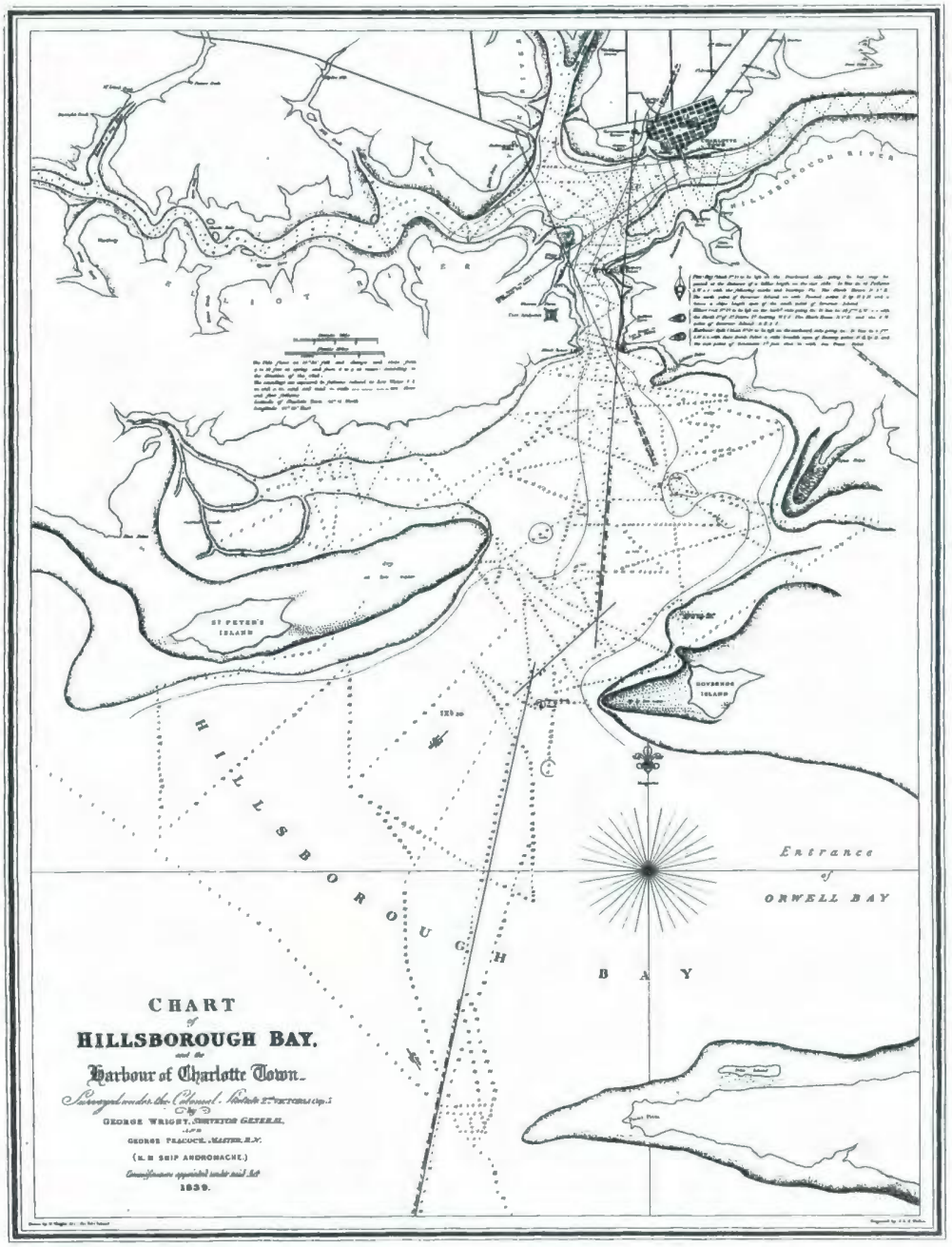
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



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

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ON THE COVER...

Chart of Hillsborough Bay, and the Harbour of Charlotte Town...by George Wright, 1839. It is reproduced from an original in the Prince Edward Island Public Archives and Records Office. It has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 136 (ISSN 0827-8024).

Chart of Hillsborough Bay, and the Harbour of Charlotte Town...par George Wright, 1839. Reproduite à partir d'un original de la Prince Edward Island Public Archives and Records Office. Reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 136 (ISSN 0827-8024).

President's Message

First item, the news! Susan Jackson and Grace Welch have been working closely with the Depository Services Program and CARL to seek an agreement on increasing the amount of cartographic materials delivered through that program. A number of members continue involvement with the various GeoConnections 'nodes', and I hope more members will seek to become involved in that significant endeavour. And, in the long-standing ACMLA tradition, members continue to assist and support the association with committee work and by representing ACMLA at other organisations. Perhaps most significant and pressured is the work done by local arrangements committees that host the annual conferences. This year's upcoming event, in conjunction with CCA, is being held in Montreal. The ACMLA web site will be providing access to pre-conference information in the very near future. I think our colleagues in Quebec deserve our thanks and support for their undertaking and devotion of personal time and energy.

At the beginning of October, I attended a consultation session on the feasibility of a National Data Archive supported by SSHRC (www.sshrc.ca) and the National Archives of Canada. If any members wish to put forward concerns, I would be happy to receive any and all input. Also during October I attended a GeoConnections Board meeting. The policy study being conducted by KPMG Consulting will be completed and released in early 2001. This study, on pricing and policies that promote/inhibit spatial information access and use, will surely impact what we do and how successful we are. ACMLA, along with other associations, will have an opportunity to put forth ideas and concerns within the framework of that study. There is so much news concerning the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure that I refer members to the GeoConnections web site (www.geoconnections.org) for updates and information. And let us not forget GIS Day 2000. Members wishing to report on their individual activities for this can check www.gisday.com for more information.

Associations need to take stock of what they are doing, have done, and plan or hope to do. Does this mean a major 'period of reflection' or 'navel gazing'? Not really. However, so many things are taking place within the cartographic materials/GIS/spatial data communities (or is that community?) that we need to take a deep breath and see just what it is we are going to try to accomplish. More importantly, how are we going to succeed? I mention this because our colleagues in CAPDU have recently completed a three-year business plan. CAPDU has asked your executive to look at their plan with an eye to doing something similar because CAPDU views our association as the one they wish to work with more closely. Considering everything ACMLA is doing at present, this may be an opportune moment to put forth a brief document that lays out a plan.

Finally, and coming from the last comment above, I want to take this opportunity to remind each of us how busy a time this is for our profession. My point here is to highlight the good work we do, even though we are in the midst of very 'interesting times'. I watched a very good PBS program the other night presenting a view that modern 'stress' is taking too high a toll on all of us. Funny isn't it. This is a time with email, fax, voice mail, cell phones and all manner of communication networks designed to make us more 'connected' and productive (or is that 'competitive'?). I am the worst offender for using email and my cell phone for keeping track of everything. My laptop constantly has a 'disk drive full' message popping up on the screen. And yet, through it all, I seem to have no time; I cannot remember the last book I read, and I still have not used all my 2000 vacation time (I haven't even used all of my 1999!). What does this have to do with ACMLA? Simply put, I am suggesting we remember that we are all trying to do the best we can in supporting a volunteer organisation with our personal time and commitment. We have lives beyond work that should be providing us with balance, relaxation and peace of mind. In a supposed time of 'leisure' we need to be supportive of each other in a way that has nothing to do with each of us being members of ACMLA , but with us as friends and fellow human beings. Keep up the great work, but never forget that *it is work*, not life.

James Boxall
ACMLA President

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES MAP HOLDINGS

Tammy Hannibal
Cartographic Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company Archives
Provincial Archives of Manitoba

Paper Presented as part of the Session "Historical Roots"
Joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, June 3, 2000

Part of preparing for this conference presentation involved embarking on a process for which I am so grateful. I had to spend a lot of time reviewing and surveying the map holdings of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA) and deciding what would be the best representation of the archives. I really enjoyed this task and felt like I was visiting with old friends.

For those of you who are not already familiar with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, some background information is helpful. The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) is the oldest chartered trading company in the world. Created in 1670 for the purpose of exploring the potential of the fur trade in North America, the records of the HBC span 5 centuries and exceed 8,000 linear feet in scope. Today, the HBC continues to thrive in the retail market in Canada with their outlets The Bay and Zellers. The Hudson's Bay Company Archives formed in the 1920's and was officially opened to the public in 1932. The archives were originally housed in London, England. They were moved to Canada and deposited in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (in Winnipeg) in 1974. In 1994, the HBC formally gifted their archives and artifact collection to the Province of Manitoba. The archives were valued at $60,000,000 and the tax credit received was used to set up the Hudson's Bay History Foundation, which in part funds the ongoing maintenance of the HBCA.

The map holdings consist of roughly 12,000 maps and architectural plans, and 36 atlases. The oldest map in our holdings appears to be from around 1579, an Ortelius world map (HBCA G.3/198). The most recent include architectural plans of HBC stores dating into the 1970's. Together, these form an eclectic assembly of cartographic materials, and provide a unique perspective on both the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the geographical development of North America.

The intent of this presentation is to share examples of the map holdings that would best represent the development of map-making by the Hudson's Bay Company, an interesting by-product of a commerce driven enterprise. I found it difficult to identify the "highlights" of such a

Figure 1. The oldest manuscript map in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives is known as the Thornton map.

collection without inflecting a personal bias as well – there are so many wonderful maps! However it can be fairly concluded that the "heart" of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives map holdings are the manuscript maps. There are roughly 1,500 manuscript maps, the bulk of which were created prior to 1870. Twenty-two of these maps are vellum, and one of these vellum maps is actually made from deer hide! Historical geographer Richard Ruggles recognized the value of the manuscript map holdings, and in 1991 published *A Country So Interesting: The Hudson's Bay Company and Two Centuries of Mapping, 1670-1870* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1991). His research has proven indispensable to anyone seeking to understand the exploration and mapmaking ventures of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The oldest manuscript map in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives is known as the Thornton map (HBCA G.2/1 & 2, Figure 1). Samuel Thornton created two virtually identical maps for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1709. Samuel Thornton was the son of John Thornton, who was a successor of John Seller, a notable mapmaker in London. John drafted several maps for the Company, though none survive in the archives. The base for these two maps depicting Hudson Bay and Straits is a map drawn by John Thornton in 1699, and Samuel's finished product is of a poorer quality than the work of his father. He did not enjoy the same kind of success as his father in the mapmaking profession, and was not engaged by the Company for any future maps. This map is significant because of the reason it was created. The Thornton map(s) were used to illustrate the proprietary rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in northeastern North America during the negotiation of the Treaty of Utrecht. Its most interesting feature is the red boundary line through Lake Mistassini in Quebec indicating that "the French not to Goe to the Westward of this Line", and the "English not to Come to the Eastward of this Line" towards Quebec.

Though technically not a manuscript map, the Seale map "North America with Hudson's Bay and Straights anno 1748" (G.4/20a, Figure 2) commands attention when one surveys the map holdings. This copper engraving was printed for the HBC by R.W. Seale. It is a wonderful example

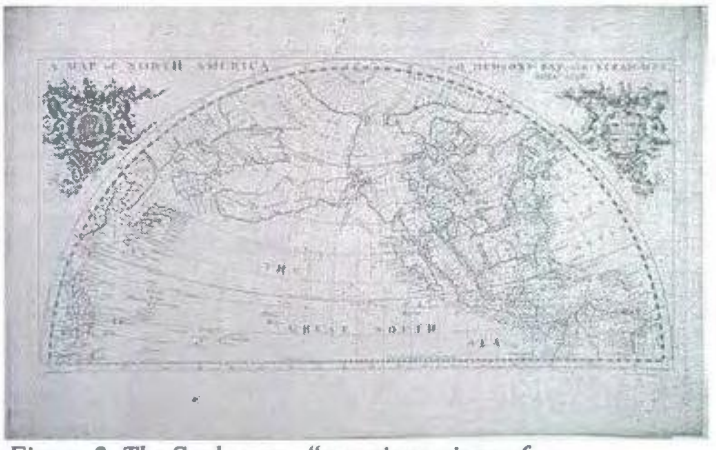

Figure 2. The Seale map, "a curious piece of cartographical nonsense".

of 18th century speculative geography. And remarkably enough, we have nine copies in our archives! The Seale map appears to be a fabulous compilation of every geographical theory that was known or believed in 1748, plus more than a few glaring mistakes for good measure. It is exceptional in the number and extent of its errors, and according to historian Glyndwr Williams, many of these errors were inexcusable by 1748. For example, by 1748 the geographical features of eastern North America were generally known, but he still misplaces and distorts the location of Lake Superior (which is in the same longitude as California). As well, the location of Florida is 600 miles off to the east, Lake Huron is shown greatly oversized, New Brunswick is an island, and the Mississippi is shown as a wide seaway running inland from the Gulf of Mexico. And yes, California is shown as an island, but even that was more acceptable at that time than any of the other errors. Glyndwr Williams describes it as "a curious piece of cartographical nonsense". Needless to say, the Company didn't like this map, and the map disappeared from use by 1750. It is not known if it was circulated at the time, but versions of the map or ideas extracted from it are not represented in later maps in the HBCA.

Though the Hudson's Bay Company was aware that they were in a position to have an impact on early cartography, their principal interest in mapping North America was for managing their business interests. By understanding the territory, they were able to expand and direct their fur trade operations. Out of this profit driven approach came some of their most influential maps.

In the second half of the 1700's, the Hudson's Bay Company began to realize that inland expansion was necessary in order to compete with the French fur trade to the south. The company also began to rely on "Indian information" in preparing maps. This period of exploration produced some exceptional maps utilizing Aboriginal sources, including maps actually drawn by Aboriginal peoples.

Moses Norton's draught is one such map (HBCA G.2/8). Norton created this map in 1760, drawn on deer hide, attributed to Indigenous sources, and likely actually drawn by an Aboriginal person. The intent of the map was to relate inland river systems to the NW coast of Hudson Bay. The map shows a westward progression from York Factory, Churchill, and rivers onward to Lake Athabasca, which is located in present day northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The findings of Norton paved the way for Samuel Hearne, a well known explorer who continued west in a search for precious metals up the Coppermine River. His 1772 map (HBCA G.2/10, Figure 3), is a product of three excursions west. His explorations were no doubt made successful due to his guide, a Chipewyan named Matonabbee. The final trip was also quite an eventful one as the party took the opportunity to raid an Inuit camp along the way, much to the displeasure of Hearne. Nevertheless, the map byproduct of this journey is an excellent rendering of the inland territory being charted by the Company and a wonderful indicator of the various nations of Aboriginal peoples who inhabited the area at the time.

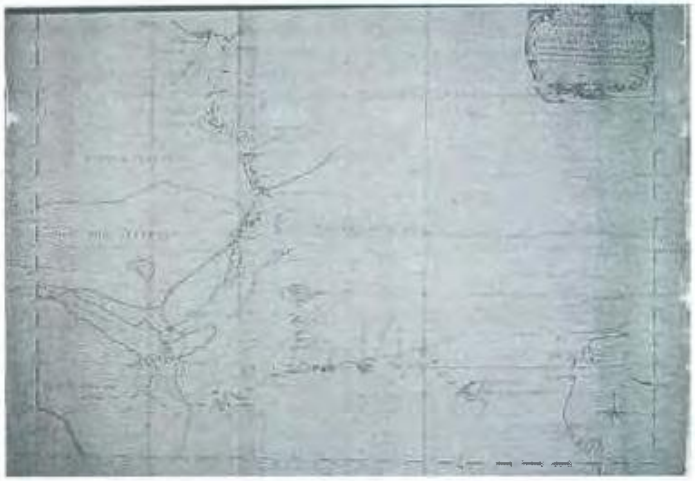

Figure 3. Samuel Hearne's map of 1772 is the result of three trips west and the assistance of guide Matonabbee.

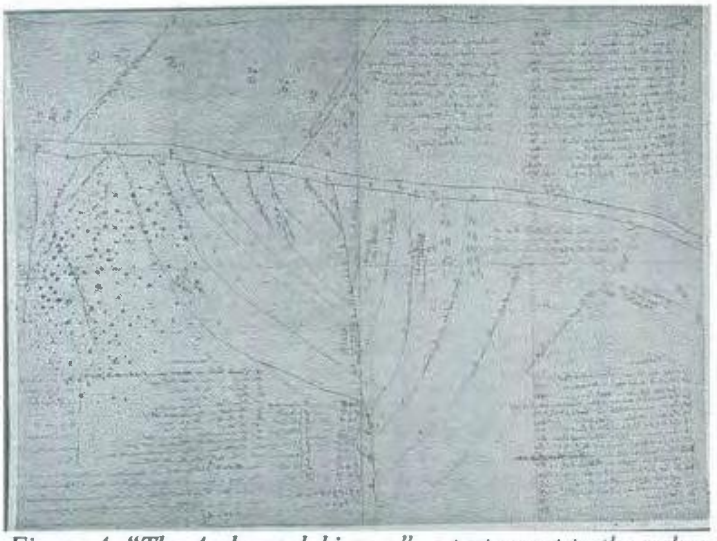

Figure 4. "The Ac ko mok ki map", a testament to the value of the oral traditions of aboriginal peoples.

By far the most compelling map in the holdings, is "The Ac ko mok ki" map (HBCA, G.1/25, Figure 4). Drawn in 1801 by Peter Fidler, this map is a reduced copy of the original created by a Blackfoot guide named Ac ko mok ki. The original map by Ac ko mok ki does not survive in the HBCA. This map provided Europeans with their first glimpse of parts of western North America, provided plentiful ethnographic detail on the inhabitants of the region, and identified and named river systems including the source of the Missouri. It is a sound testament to the value of oral tradition as well, since Ac ko mok ki had not actually visited all of the places he was able to record. The information was transferred to the 1802 revision of the Arrowsmith map of North America, which was reportedly utilized by Lewis and Clark during their explorations of 1804-6.

Not all of the maps astound us with their informational value. Some may be appreciated for aesthetics as well. James Isham drew an illustrated map of York Factory in 1743 that reminds one of medieval drawings and is simply beautiful (HBCA G.2/5, Figure 5). Similarly in 1822, an unidentified Sioux drew a cryptic but charming sketch of what we believe to be a voyage of sorts (HBCA G.1/330, Figure 6). The frustrating lack of information about this map is as important as the abundance of detail on the Ac ko mok ki map – both demonstrate the value and historical significance of Aboriginal spatial conceptualizations of the landscape in oral form.

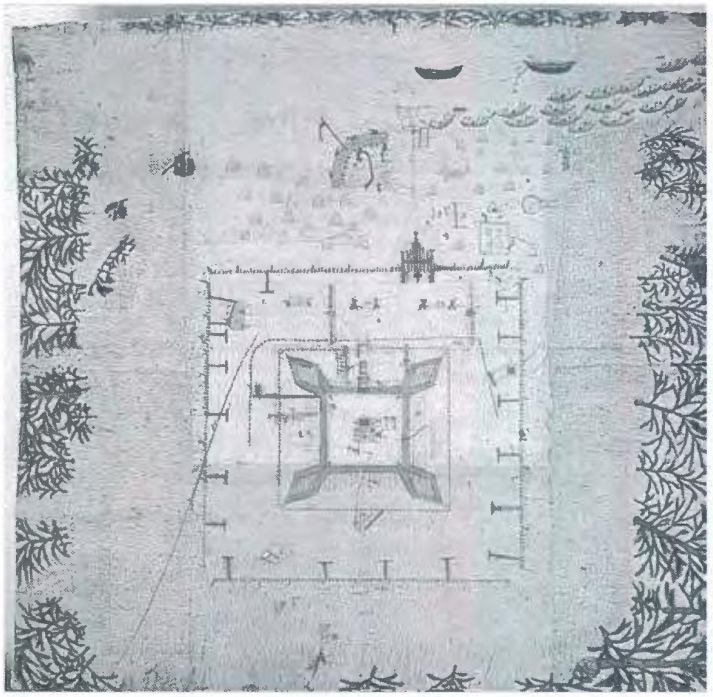

Figure 5. An illustrated map of York Factory in 1743 by James Isham.

Clearly the best and brightest stars of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives map holdings remain these early explorer maps. However, the later shift of the Company into a retail based enterprise has seen the creation of several of the landmark buildings in downtown Canadian cities. The contribution of the Hudson's Bay Company to the architectural history of Canada is significant. Of the total map holdings, roughly three-quarters are of 20th century origin. There is more than enough to keep researchers busy for years to come!

In conclusion, I must add that it is difficult to effectively convey the life or the spirit of the maps in our holdings. The bulk of the maps were not created for use as wall ornamentation. They were used and they travelled great distances in harsh circumstances. Thumb prints and pencilled notes may detract from the visual appeal required of a publisher, but these "flaws" are part of the web of history each map has. That they survived at all is remarkable. Discovering how they were used and how they survived provides the opportunity for some wonderful story telling. It has been a pleasure to share this sampling today.

Acknowledgements:
I would like to thank Judith Hudson Beattie, Keeper, Hudson's Bay Company Archives, for her editorial assistance in preparing this speaking presentation for publication.

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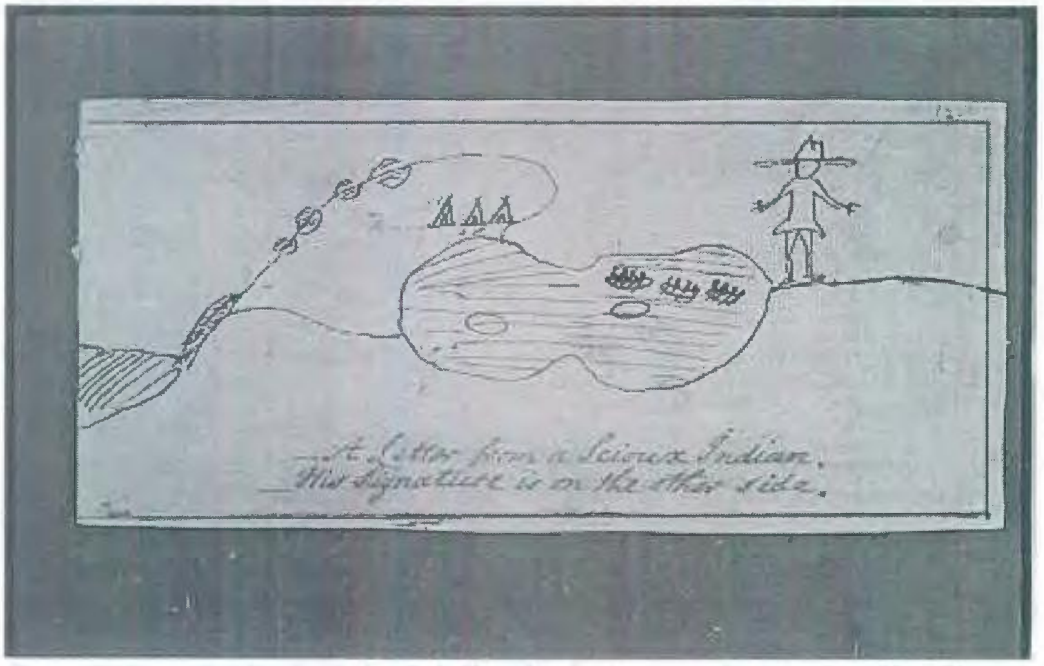

Figure 6. A cryptic sketch of what is believed to be a voyage, by an unidentified Sioux.

THE CANADIAN COUNTY ATLAS DIGITAL PROJECT

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Paper Presented as part of the Session "Historical Roots"
Joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, June 3, 2000

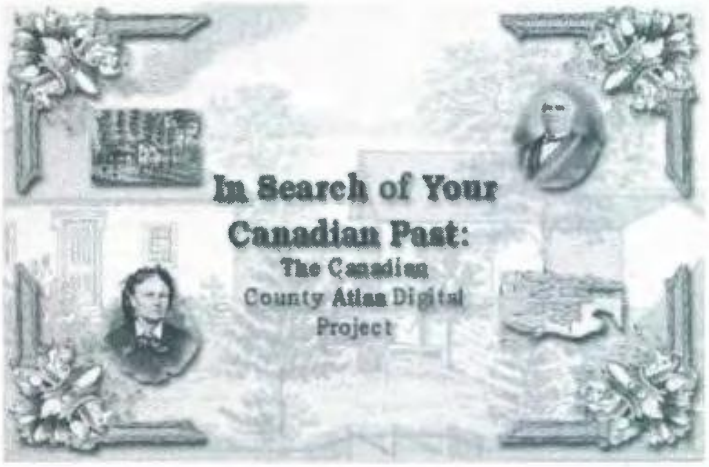

Figure 1. Project homepage, http://imago.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/.

Why this project?

In June 1998, each of the staff in the Rare Books Division was asked to design a web-based project which would highlight some part of their collection. We were then to coordinate with the Digital Collections Program and apply for a grant to cover the costs of student help with our project. About this time, one of my colleagues asked me if I had thought of incorporating the portrait and property illustrations from the county atlases into a project. The County Atlas Digital Project evolved from this suggestion. Between 1874 and 1881, approximately forty county atlases were published in Canada, covering counties in the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec. Thirty-two of these atlases were produced for Ontario. Some of these atlases included more than a single county. We decided to do a pilot project with the 10 atlas titles for the contiguous counties in eastern Ontario.

County atlases developed as a by-product of the land settlement in the United States, and were introduced into Canada in 1875. These atlases consisted of cadastral maps of each township in the county, with the property owners' names marked on their lots. They also included an historical text, township and town maps, portraits, views and patrons' directory/business cards. They were sold by subscription, i.e. they were partially financed before publication. At this time of rural settlement in the newly surveyed land, people were ready to pay $5.00 to buy a local atlas showing their name on a map of their township. Those who sought prestige were willing to pay additional money to have a picture of their farm, their stock, as well as their own portrait, reproduced as part of the atlas. The names of these subscribers was included in the atlas as the "Patron's Directory". In counties where subscription sales would not cover the cost of producing these atlases, an atlas of the Dominion of Canada was produced, with only the names of subscribers recorded on the township maps as a supplement.

How was it done?

When we received news of our $22,000.00 grant from Industry Canada, we were ready to start. We divided the project into four parts:

I. Data entry
II. Scanning of maps, portraits, properties
III. Linking data to maps
IV. Web construction

I. Data Entry

We created a database of the people whose names appeared in these atlases, using MS Access. We identified 14 fields which we decided would best record all of the data relating to the people who were in the atlases (Figure 2). We then xeroxed each of the township maps, and the Patron's Directory. Each student was given one township to work with, and we filtered a file for them to enter the data for that township. Using a yellow marker to indicate data which had been entered, we started entering the data in the Patron's Directory. If a person in the Patron's Directory also appeared on their property on the map, the name was coloured in yellow on the map. After the township Patron's Directory had been entered, we moved over to the map, which now had some properties coloured in yellow. For the map

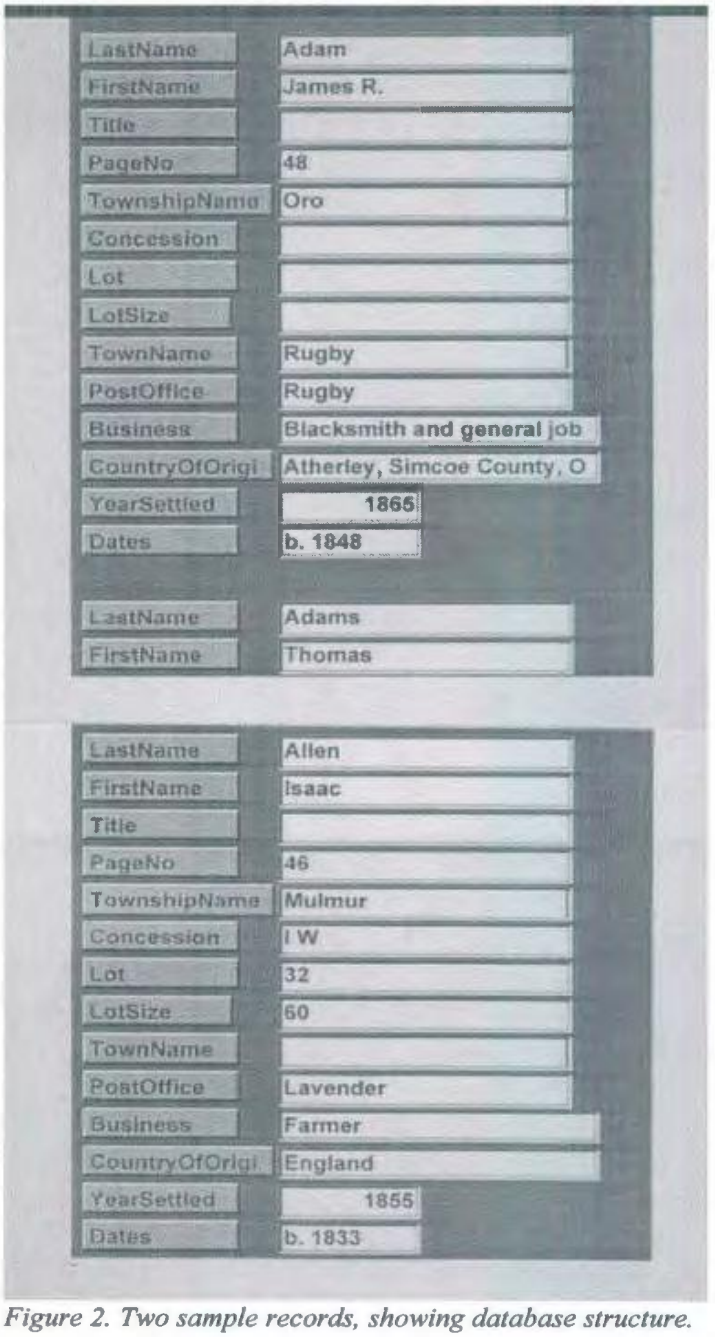

Figure 2. Two sample records, showing database structure.

data entry, we followed the concession lines, and entered the names row by row.

Once the map data had been entered, it required some editing. At the time of data entry, we made one entry per property. However, once we sorted the township by last name, we often had multiple entries for a single name. If these properties were adjacent to each other, or near by, we merged the property entries under one name. Other problems arose between the map data and the Patron's Directory data. Since the property maps and Patron's Directory were prepared by different people, we encountered different spellings for people's names, and even different property locations. Sometimes this arose because of typographical errors, and other times because someone had actually moved. When this editing was completed, this working file had to be migrated over to the final Web database. Once in the Web database, each person was assigned a unique ID number, and each property was made into one entry. However, now a person with multiple properties carried the same ID number, whereas in the working files, we did not use ID numbers for the records.

At the end of Phase I, we had constructed a database of 48,000 people, 16 county maps, 132 township maps, 215 town maps, 125 portraits and 320 properties.

II. Scanning of maps, portraits, properties
Scanning and editing of the county atlases images was done on a PROGRES 3012 Genoptik Digital Camera. Image editing was done using Photoshop IV. Images were scanned at 300 dpi, then edited to 72 dpi for the Web page.

III. Linking data to maps
We decided after scanning the maps, portraits and properties and preparing the database of the people in the county atlases, to link the two together. We developed an in-house program for linking the people to their map property. First the township map scan was mounted on the hard disk of a computer. Then the data for that township was filtered by concession and lot. As one name and lot appeared on the desktop, a polygon was drawn over the person's name on the map, and then with a click of the mouse the name and map are linked.

IV. Web Construction
The web site was designed by the students, and

Figure 3. The database is searchable by surname or geographical location.

evolved during the project. We decided to offer two paths to access the data on the site, either by a "people" or a "map" search (Figure 3). The people search resulted in lists of people's names (Figures 4 and 5), whereas the map search allowed browsing of the scanned maps (Figure 7).

Figure 4. Search results for a name search, all "Fergusons" in Glengarry County.

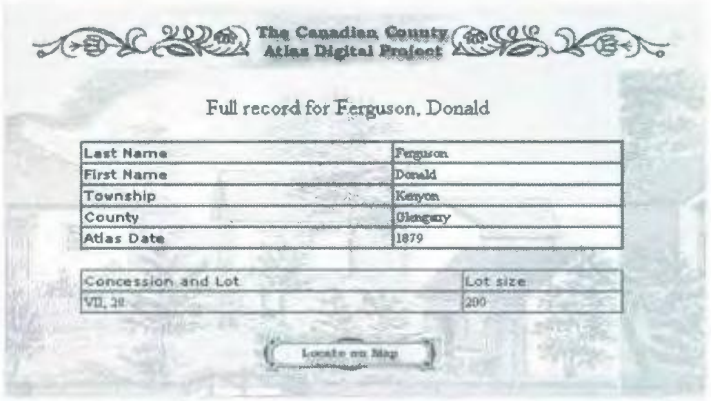

Figure 5. Results of a name search, the record for Donald Ferguson of Kenyon Township, Glengarry County.

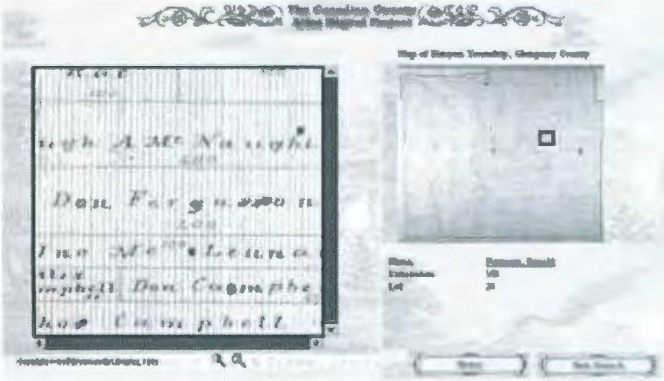

Figure 6. The map display associated with the name search in Figure 5.

Update

In January 2000, we received a second grant of $25,000.00 from Industry Canada, to add an additional 6 county atlas titles to the Web site. Without the teething problems of the first project, we completed a total of 10 additional titles. In Phase II, we added 32,000 people, 11 county maps, 120 township maps, 56 town maps, 411 portraits and properties. There are now 20 county atlas titles on the Web site and 73,634 people in the database, with a total of 28 county maps, 252 township maps, 271 town maps, and 633 portraits and properties.

Awards

On May 26, 2000, our site received an award from Ancestry.com. Then on June 6, 2000 we received an award from Family Tree Magazine.

Acknowledgements

None of these projects are the work of one person. I would like to thank Richard Virr, Manuscript Curator, for suggesting I try to incorporate the portrait and property views from the Ontario county atlases into a project. I would also like to thank David McKnight, Digital Collections Program, for collaborating on this project, and in particular for his role in applying for the Industry Canada Grant, and for directing the scanning, programming and Web design for this project. And finally, this would never have come to be, were it not for Irena Murray, Chief Curator, Rare Books Division, who asked all of the staff in Rare Books Division to create a Web based project.

Figure 7. Map display, showing counties which are completed to date.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA

Claire Gosson and Diane Lacasse
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Paper presented as part of the Session "Models for Geospatial Data Distribution and Sharing"
Joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, June 1, 2000

Introduction

The *National Atlas of Canada* has published five editions since 1906. Each volume represents an evolution of information and format. Profound changes have taken place in our national development since the first Atlas was published. As the economic and human characteristics of the country have evolved, our need for information and knowledge about the geography of Canada as a whole has increased. The great size and the geographical diversity of Canada will always challenge those who seek this understanding. Five of the atlases are collections of maps, graphs and tables on paper that provide an overview of the geography of Canada and reflect the state of knowledge and concerns of the nation at a given time. The sixth edition represents a departure from the paper atlas to data access and analysis which goes far beyond the maps themselves.

GeoAccess Division, within which the responsibility for work on the National Atlas falls, launched in August of 1999 the sixth edition of the *National Atlas of Canada*. The Atlas has become more than just a representation of geographic information about the country at a particular point in time to an integral part of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI).

CGDI is being developed to provide the geographic information component of the "information highway". The initiative involves all levels of government, industry and academia in the activities, which will bring about access to geographic information and Services. The initiative has the following five thrusts:

- Access to digital geospatial or geographic information and expand usage;
- Develop common data frameworks for geospatial information to bring about easier use;
- Participate in the development of standards;
- Promote partnerships for data gathering;
- Foster a policy environment, which promotes the broadest possible use of geospatial data.

The federal government involvement in CGDI is called "GeoConnections". The GeoAccess Division, naturally, is committed to developing the access component of this initiative with several ongoing activities including CEONet, GeoGratis and the *National Atlas of Canada*.

The sixth edition of the Atlas provides access for the broadest audience. Users can come in to browse interpreted information to better understand the geography of Canada. They can interact with the data being made available through the Atlas and they can access the sources of data. The *National Atlas of Canada* is being developed to reach a broad selection of users and to encourage the use of spatial data amongst a new audience. The role is as an entry point for spatial data and analysis.

The Technology

The technology used for the *National Atlas of Canada* has evolved over the past 5 years and this latest edition is the culmination of much experimentation. In 1993/4, there was no "off-the-shelf" software available for interactive mapping on the Internet. In house staff developed the NAISnet software specifically for use at the National Atlas. In 1997 the Atlas began work with Statistics Canada to use ESRI's MapObjects software to develop a prototype, and GeoAccess has proceeded with a second sole effort. We have more recently worked with private industry to successfully create the software for the 6th edition of the *National Atlas of Canada* using MapObjects.

The paper map was an entity onto itself and it stood alone with few needs to link to more than the overall look of the product of which it was part. In the electronic world, the desire to minimize work in

the long run requires that much work be done at the outset. All of the layers that are used to create maps for the *National Atlas of Canada* have metadata that resides in the National Atlas inventory. The data in the inventory are used as part of the mapping tool to explain the layer. Rather than recreate the information, the mapping tool looks into the metadata inventory to retrieve the information. The metadata describe what exists in the data inventory for the *National Atlas of Canada*. These data are used to create the actual layers. GeoAccess also has a site called GeoGratis (http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca) where free data are available including some of the National Atlas layers, which are described in the metadata inventory. The linkages have to be there and as we develop they become more complex.

Frameworks

Beyond the importance of connecting the Atlas within the organization is the need to be able to link externally. The Atlas does not collect data for representation internally, but relies on other government departments at various levels to supply data. Fitting the frameworks to the *National Atlas of Canada* base provides the fundamental building blocks for many maps. For example, much of the social data to be mapped comes from Statistics Canada and the census divisions and subdivisions have been matched to our base to enable this mapping to occur. There are many other frameworks available including populated places, roads, rail, rivers, ecoregions, postal regions, etc. All will be maintained and gradually fit together with each other.

Part of the framework project at the GeoAccess Division is the derivation of the base map components from a standard source. The source chosen for the initial work is VMAP0 and generalization procedures are being developed to bring the base to a scale appropriate for national mapping (generally for the National Atlas this would be 1:7,500,000). VMAP0 was chosen because it is an international global digital map base that is kept relatively current. The goal here is to see a consistent and widely used base for the *National Atlas of Canada*.

Data Challenges

National scale data collection for mapping purposes poses challenges to any mapmaker: completeness, coverage, authoritativeness, year of collection, scale, state of preparedness are a few of the difficulties. Raw data sets need to be referenced to our frameworks or matched to our database. Metadata needs to be prepared. None of these are small tasks. Only after the datasets are properly referenced can the interpretation and representation occur.

Data mapped on the ecoregion framework works well, but when choropleth mapping is used for geostatistical areas, it can be misleading. Only 10% of Canada is inhabited with more than 1 person per square kilometre. By mapping these areas with colour, we inadvertently lead users to believe that there is an even distribution of population in the country. This is definitely not the case. We are now thinking of developing multi-scale maps or using different legends for different parts of the country (just as in the Fourth Edition).

Finding interesting and obvious trends at a national scale as well as portraying time-series data can be problematic. Some datasets are meaningless on a yearly basis but become extremely interesting when looked at over a 30-year period.

Convincing organizations to share their data and disseminate it is also quite challenging. There is fear of misinterpretation as well as little understanding of how much more explosive combining datasets can become. Many organizations have not realized that they can display their data spatially and they had never gone beyond displaying their data at a provincial scale. The learning curve for many of our partners is steep. Fortunately for the National Atlas, this curve is usually accompanied by excitement of discovering new analysis tools.

The last but not least of our challenges is to find ways of maintaining and updating our database efficiently and in a timely manner. We need to link directly to databases produced, held and maintained elsewhere. Resources are few. We need to exercise our value-adding skills on other organization's datasets in order to enhance their analytical and dissemination capabilities while completing the subjects covered in the National Atlas.

Integrated Approach

In order to demonstrate the relative importance of certain matters of international interest, we developed an approach designed to highlight the links that exist between the maps and the information related to them. The links that emerge

through detailed statistical analysis or significant manipulation of raw thematic data are described in text accompanying the maps. The "EcoMap" module on the state of Canadian ecosystems is an example of how the integrated approach is used. It includes maps showing the biodiversity of plant and animal species, protected spaces, drainage networks, mining operations and population density, to mention only a few. Its texts, maps and graphs demonstrate how, for example, urban development can threaten the survival of certain ecosystems. The integrated approach (development of modules) is the approach emphasized in the Atlas of Canada. Although it is more demanding for geographers in terms of quality and quantity of data, this approach represents a better way of educating and informing the user about the geography of Canada.

Data are always analysed and interpreted in collaboration with experts from the various fields. Interpretation is objective and based on observable facts. We invite users to superimpose information layers and draw their own conclusions regarding the links that exist between maps.

Choice of Subjects

Although we would like to cover everything, our resources require us to prioritize our work. In general, the subjects dealt with using the integrated approach are closely related to government and departmental priorities. The partners and users on the management committee also express their views on the broad orientations of the National Atlas, and on communication strategies and content development. We round out the "Table of Contents" with the type of maps that one might expect to find in any atlas, including maps of soils, geology, precipitation, population distribution, etc.

Other Information

In addition to maps, graphs and illustrations, the Atlas includes a series of hyperlinks to sites offering more detailed government and para-government information, names of resource persons and organizations that can provide additional information on subjects covered by the National Atlas, direct links (transparent to the user) to library catalogues, spatial data search services (CEONet) and larger-scale cartographic services such as Statistics Canada's Statistical Profile of Canadian Communities and Industry Canada's Strategis.

Finally, the popular/educational part of the Atlas, which is intended for the general Canadian public and for teachers, contains the *Canadian Communities Atlas* (an entirely subjective regional atlas prepared by students), an interactive questionnaire, a teaching module on traditional cartography and on the "Web" as well, a detailed list of facts about Canada (superlatives), as well as a link to the Web site of the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, where users can perform queries and find answers to their questions about Canadian toponyms.

The Future of the National Atlas

The National Atlas is a starting point for information on any question relating to spatially referenced federal government data. It showcases the technical and scientific expertise of various departments and helps popularize science. Vertical integration of municipal information will eventually follow—and some initial progress has already been made in this regard.

Considering our one hundred years of mapping at a national scale, the technological and philosophical changes in the Atlas over time, and the innovative approaches that have been developed to the challenges of horizontal and vertical integration of data, the future looks bright. The sixth edition of the *National Atlas of Canada* does more than convey information. It offers a gateway to Canadian geographic information, and provides the knowledge and tools that are the keys to an understanding of Canadian reality. The new *National Atlas of Canada* is the product of partnership and the horizontal and vertical integration of data and services. Come visit us at http://atlas.gc.ca.

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SPATIAL DATA WITHIN THE ACADEMY: "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" OR "THERE IS CHAOS UNDER THE HEAVENS AND EVERYTHING IS EXCELLENT"

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Notes from a panel presentation on data access at the annual meeting of CAPDU, Edmonton, May 31, 2000. These notes are based upon a PowerPoint presentation. Readers may wish to contact the author for additional background information and references which formed the basis of this talk.

The use of spatial information within the Canadian higher education sector reveals a situation that can best be described as 'poor' and 'mixed'. There are institutions where spatial information is heavily collected, managed, and used by a significant portion of the institution. However, like all nations with a strong higher education community, Canada has a varied and often geographically isolated assortment of universities and colleges. Some universities have very large and active departments or faculties that rely heavily upon the use of spatial information, while other schools are less able to collect even the most basic and inexpensive data sets; still others have difficulty providing services for free data. This presentation is designed to review some of the issues surrounding the access and use of spatial information in the higher education sector, with the hope of getting at some causes for the disparity between uses. The presentation can best be described as a philosophical 'rant', with the inclusion of some basic economic and social reasons for increasing both the access and the use of spatial information.

First of all, note that the term 'information' is being used, rather than the more popular notion of data. This is purposeful, as data is too limiting a concept when reviewing spatial information. Maps (atlases, air photos, etc.) created, distributed and used in paper formats still have an important role to play in the learning and research processes. Paper products will not die totally. Some would argue, as would I, that in many cases paper is better than digital information. Canada is a lucky nation to have such a significant number of map collections and archives that are heavily used and form a very valuable resource in terms of the cultural and scientific heritage of Canada. Therefore, many of the issues touched upon in this paper can be as easily applied to paper as to digital information.

In presenting these ideas to this audience and my fellow panellists, I make a number of assumptions that should be stated at the outset. Firstly, this presentation avoids discussion of techniques. This is not the time to review multivariate analysis, polygon overlays or spatial statistics. Secondly, this audience is comprised of the experts in Canada within the library and data communities, so I will try to avoid 'preaching'. Thirdly, I use the ideas of 'public', 'access' and 'education' in the broadest possible way. All too often we fail to 'push the envelope' and expand our views to include the real, and historic, concepts of 'public good'. For example, we hear our political leadership talking about the 'investment of education', and yet when we begin to put the clothes on such policy visions, we end up with rags and tatters due to micro-managing and avoiding the 'long view'.

Finally, I have an over-arching viewpoint that I wish the audience to keep in mind, and that is that our ultimate goal in spatial information access and use is to create the environment for a spatially literate society. Would anyone seriously suggest we charge access fees and enforce strict copyright legislation on words, the alphabet and dictionaries? We have developed in our society,

even so far as on a global scale, the idea that literacy is fundamental to the health and well-being of all society. Can we make the case that other sub-forms of literacy should be equally valued; numeracy, graphicacy, historicy? Within the higher education sector, those of us working with spatial information in a research and teaching context have the ideal of a spatially literate society as a modus operandi. We should also remember that in the development of literacy, libraries played a significant role (if not the most important role!).

Now, onto the issues I wish to review and hopefully 'push the envelope' with this august panel. I have broken down the issues into the following; some may notice greater emphasis placed on one or two issues, as well as a tremendous amount of overlap among the issues. This in itself is important, because we often get mired down in discussions and negotiations of one issue, at the expense of seeing the interrelationships. The issues are: cost, pricing and value of spatial information; licensing; copyright; liability; standards and metadata; funding; services; archiving; training; and finally, demographics (my favourite!).

Cost, Pricing and Value

Let us deal with first what some feel is the biggest issue: cost, pricing and value. You should already see that I have included the three ideas under one banner. What are the costs associated with spatial information? Clearly, it is an expensive business to collect information about the earth and all the living and non-living components therein. A satellite is an expensive piece of equipment. I have never heard of a university buying and launching their own. When it comes to collecting spatial information in higher education, we are at the mercy of government and private sector agencies that can underwrite the costs of such platforms. So, if one then makes the leap towards the policies of recent times related to cost recovery, it makes ample sense to try to recover some or all of the costs. Or does it? When the sea level has risen 1.3 metres in 50 or 75 years, what will our children and grandchildren say to us about cost recovery? Certainly, the information we may pay for might not prevent the sea level rise, but surely it will be critical to managing how we cope!

And when it comes to placing value on information, too few models have room to include the non-monetary equations. When a young girl is found, after being lost in the wilderness and near death, can we place a value on the information used in a GIS to find her? I suspect her parents would have gladly paid full fare for the information, but we shouldn't have to worry about running the policy gauntlet while someone is lost and dying of exposure. There are hundreds if not thousands of similar situations where spatial information is critical to the well being of the individual. But there are also cases where the role of that information in the protection of the larger group is equally applicable, and where the cost must be thought of in terms of 'the cost of not doing' instead of the 'cost of doing'. A significant growth area for GIS research is in community health and epidemiological studies. Spatial information is vital to the success of such research and the development of a better understanding of disease and health. Why place more barriers in the way of such work?

This brings up another issue associated with research and teaching in higher education. The dollars used to collect and manage spatial information come from the same pot of money used to fund research and teaching in higher education. At the end of the day, these are almost always publicly funded activities. Why should public dollars be used to buy public dollars? I recently read some interesting Treasury Board of Canada documents on cost recovery which tried to make the case that those who use the information should pay the cost of its collection and maintenance. This goes back to the fear of the 'free rider' who, in economic terms, is the person that benefits from services paid for by others. Which case is worse? Is it the case of a free rider, or the situation where public funds pay for public funds (double dipping at its most extreme!)?

But there is a catch. Cost has to be directly associated with pricing and value. Frankly, I have not seen a valid pricing model for spatial information. I have seen very complex models, but the complexity adds to the costs of managing

the data. We still have not grappled with the economics of information, and yet we manage to attribute economic schemes to that information. Perhaps we shouldn't. What a crazy world it would be if information were free and freely distributed! Why not? This doesn't mean I can't go buy my own satellite if I want to, but if my government chooses to buy one, then in essence, we all own a piece of it. This is something that is most troubling in the discussions surrounding information pricing. We have bought into (pardon the pun) the wrong-headed idea that we have not paid for the information or the means to collect it. If we haven't, then who has? I have heard it argued that we have not paid for the information because we still have a massive debt. Yes, we have a debt that needs to be attended to, but we created the debt and we in a sense own the debt. I have a right to live in my house and enjoy the comforts and alter its structure even though it is owned through debt. I once told my banker that if she persisted in saying the bank owned the house, I would send her the tax bill and ask her to clean on Saturday!

Yes, I readily admit to oversimplifying a complex issue, and I know my fellow panellists will take me to task on this question. However, I believe we have lived within a policy environment which attempts to add complexity where it is not needed or warranted. This is especially true with government produced information. I agree that pricing government information can, theoretically, provide information on the demand for that information (if people are willing to pay, then it is information with a market and should be collected). However, this theory misses a vital point. Psychologically, users of government information still (and might always) view that information as 'taxpayer bought'. Further, there is an expectation that governments should decide the need for information NOT based upon the value if the information were sold, but based upon the critical need to collect and use that information to carry out our mandated and legislated activities in support of all members of society.

Finally, and very briefly, let me be clear on the notion of free information. I do not believe the information needs to be distributed free; the cost of reproducing the information and distributing it can be a reasonable charge, and this charge would also act as a nuisance fee to avoid over use or unnecessary requests. This also would allow for the feedback mechanism of showing demand. But never should we be charged, again, for the collection costs or for maintaining the information.

Licensing

Libraries, archives and other similar cultural and educational institutions have, for some time now, dealt with the issues associated with implementing and monitoring license agreements between all manner of vendors and the institutions. License agreements in and of themselves represent a non-issue. However, the real problem as it relates to spatial information is the simple fact that the complexity of licenses and the desire by suppliers to download 'auditing' and ' policing' to the institution can be costly and unrealistic. For example, the recent Natural Resources Canada license with ACMLA and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries for access and use of National Topographic Data Base data was a very costly legal exercise (not to mention the human costs of time lost and stress!). When map librarians, curators and archivists have to become quasi-experts in the development and implementation of licenses, one knows that it is time to rethink just what licenses are designed to do. Ironically, it is interesting to note somewhat anecdotally, that when courts judge infringement of licenses, they tend to find against the license creator - the person who designs the license has an unfair advantage, so the enforcement of the 'fine print' is not looked upon favourably by the courts.

Copyright

Copyright is a difficult issue, because maps and spatial data are still in a 'dead-zone'. Databases are covered under copyright law, but the problem area is that the data cannot be copyrighted, only the unique, intellectual representation and/or organisation of the data. The simple fact is that it is both impractical and impossible for any agency to try to enforce copyright on a particular element of data, such as a contour or road or address. The manner in which contours are

represented on a topographic map or within a database may be copyrightable, but an individual contour cannot be copyrighted. This is still in line with past (and current) practice where cartographers traced parts of maps to use as new base maps for their own creations. I always find it funny how we try to treat the digital world of information in totally new ways that are disconnected from past practices. It isn't that new a world that traditional methods, policies and legislation can't be applied to more digital realms. It just takes some creative thinking and less worry.

Some may wish to argue that nothing within a government database or product (printed or not) should be copyrighted. The usefulness of crown copyright has come under question from many sectors, including from within government agencies. Again, like licensing, monitoring and enforcing, copyright seems to be downloading responsibility to the user or the intermediary. With regard to the practical issues of providing access to spatial information, it is unrealistic to expect that all map collections or archives are in a staffing position to monitor copyright. We try, but we cannot be held liable unless adequate resources are made available for us to carry out the task. A step in the right direction would be to, first, get rid of Crown Copyright once and for all.

Liability

This last point brings forth the broader question of liability. Here, liability is not just as it relates to licenses and copyright, but to greater issues often raised as one of the 'sacred' factors that prevent widespread and inexpensive distribution of spatial data. Liability in spatial information terms relates to the question of a client using a particular source of information and having some economic or personal injury resulting from that use, due to errors in the information. I do not wish to sound trite, but my answer to this is 'so what?'. If someone wishes to go to court over the misuse of information, then be my guest. My suspicion is the courts will not look favourably on frivolous attempts to gain economically, due to either errors in omission or errors in use (stupidity reigns supreme among some users of spatial information). And to make matters more interesting, nearly every license for spatial information includes disclaimers (and they appear in print as well) which say, in effect, the information presented may be incorrect and the producer is not to be held responsible for improper use, misinterpretation or errors that result in loss or injury. Liability, or the potential for legal action, will always exist, no matter what is done. It is a fact of life that people will try to blame someone or something for loss or injury. This barrier to information access and use is real, but it is not one that can or should hold up the distribution of spatial information to the extent that it does now.

Standards and Metadata

The greatest contribution that has been, and continues to be, made by the 'academy' in spatial information is the creation and management of spatial information standards and metadata. In particular, the work of librarians, archivists, curators and information managers, in the production of metadata schemas (including indexing tools, protocols, and searching interfaces) and bibliographic controls, has been underrated and overlooked by many in the computing and geomatics sectors. This is the one area where our expertise and experience can and must be made known, if we are to find a way out of the ever increasing chaos that can be encountered when one tries to 'find spatial information'. A practical suggestion is to make certain that every time there is metadata 'work' being carried out, 'we' are there providing our input and advice. In the design and creation of spatial information infrastructures, 'libraries' (or "geolibraries") as concepts are being proposed as a means to organize information. It would be highly ironic if librarians were not included in the mix of those working on such infrastructures.

Funding, Training and Demographics

For the sake of brevity, I am combining several closely related issues under the heading of funding. Demographics and training are highly dependent upon dollars and cents. Funding spatial information in the academy is where the 'rubber meets the road'. Funding cannot only include funds for the purchase or licensing of the information. This is only one area of need. New

sources of funds must be found to support training, technology purchases (and upgrades), infrastructure support (servers, network administration), software and archiving. We are also facing another area where funding may be the primary solution – buying brain power. It is nearly impossible for institutions of higher learning to compete for skilled workers when the private sector provides more lucrative possibilities. The demand for highly skilled spatial information professionals is increasing. Libraries and archives are in a position whereby many of our best and brightest will be retiring over the next five to ten years. In order to replace these experts, we are going to need ways to entice new professionals who are also being sought by other industries that recognize their value. Herein lies the demographic issue as well. We must be very careful not to simply replace those professionals, who have knowledge of and experience with spatial information in all forms, with professionals who are less competent with traditional forms of spatial information. This issue is especially important in collections and archives that bridge the digital and paper realms in a significant manner.

Once again, the problem of using limited funds to offset the issues of training, technology acquisition, replacing staff, and maintaining the physical infrastructure must be related to the added costs of purchasing or licensing information. It boggles the mind, and it is an unjustifiable policy position, to suggest that public funds supporting higher education be used to gain access to information supported by public funds. This is a gross distortion of the marketplace and bad accounting practice. I dare say, some day in the future, a student will take the government to court for wasting tax dollars and increasing tuition when there was not a real need. Such waste must stop. Also, the waste of money used trying to 'recover costs' needs to end. How do we justify spending a dollar to recover ten cents? That dollar would be better spent supporting the infrastructure (the people, buildings, technology). Information isn't the infrastructure; it flows through, around and from the infrastructure.

Services

Within the library and archive community, public service has always been (and should always be) the main concern of the total organisation. If we cannot match clients with the information they seek, then we had best get out of the way. However, in practical terms with spatial information, services are problematic because we have to spend a great deal of time and money on developing skills and adding value to information in order for clients to be able to effectively access such information. Spatial information 'collections' are expensive operations for sure. Maps are not stored the same ways as books. Maps are large formats. Spatial data can often require much more costly software and hardware in order to manage and use. But, surprisingly (or maybe not), we are finding cases all over our nation and abroad where libraries and archives of all types and sizes have taken on the role of providing more specialized services with spatial information in digital form. In connection to the other issues mentioned today, my only fear is that such service will be negated by the inability to overcome access barriers to spatial information.

Archiving

Governments in Canada have invested billions of dollars in the collection and management of spatial information. Beyond that investment lies the development and implementation costs associated with scientific research that relies upon the mix of information and technology in fields such as natural resources, health, emergency services, navigation and transport, property controls and business. All too often the current economic cycle is defined as a 'knowledge economy' or an 'information economy'. Furthermore we are told that this is a 'new economic order' within an 'information age'. We are told of the benefits and why we 'must be more competitive', and yet our policies seem out of line with the political statements. Information is the fuel that drives an information economy (people's brains are the engines). Spatial information is what makes the geomatics sector move. However, spatial information is central and critical to a much wider variety of industries and social activities, which means that it can be argued that

spatial information is the most essential of all information forms in an information economy. If this is true, then it begs the question: why is spatial information so hard to find, so expensive to obtain, so difficult to use and so heavily protected by policy barriers?

The real problem we will face in a few years (and we are starting to see cases of it happening now) will be revealed when we try to do historical studies and temporal modelling - when the information we need has disappeared or has not been identified as needing archiving. Add into this mix, the need to have 'living' archives of spatial information that can be readily integrated with contemporary sources (and heaven forbid, within an online GIS environment; live and interactive!), and suddenly we see that an information economy needs to remember that information is born and dies, but in between we need to archive it so that the cycle of information is not shortened to 'create-rewrite-delete'.

I would agree whole heartedly with those in this room who have called for a National Data Archive. I would, however, go one step further. Such an archive must be part of a larger 'moon shot', to create an information infrastructure that allows ease of access and use and where policy barriers and 'pricing' of information are issues resolved with the 'public good' in mind.

Conclusion

I fully realize this presentation is not an academic paper per se, and that I have quickly covered many issues which could form the basis of rather long research papers on their own. I wanted to avoid getting bogged down in the 'nitty gritty' of providing detailed references and examples to cover myself and my arguments. In actuality, I hope this presentation sparks much discussion among my fellow panellists and the audience, and I also hope that much of that discussion raises some critical responses. In summarizing my views, I think it is obvious that I would be a strong proponent of the idea to always err on the side of greater and more open access to information. There are certainly risks associated with greater access - just as there are risks associated with freedom of speech. But the rewards may be greater. Then again, how can we find out what the rewards are, if we can't even take any of the risks?

I honestly believe it is time to take a look at the bigger picture. It is time to, as was done in the early nineteen sixties, think of the 'moon shot'. We should, by the end of this decade, have complete access to spatial information of all types within a digital library infrastructure that also takes into account archiving, online use, live updates, access restrictions for personal information and private sector data. In moving towards a Digital Earth (www.digitalearth.gov), it is vital and 'mission critical' that we deal with the most fundamental issue of information access. By not getting more information out into the public domain, we are putting the cart before the horse. We have focussed enough on technology and protocols and standards - technical solutions exist. I am not suggesting we drop everything and discontinue work on technical factors or standards, as these are also critical. But we have most of the information infrastructure in place, now we just need to find the information.

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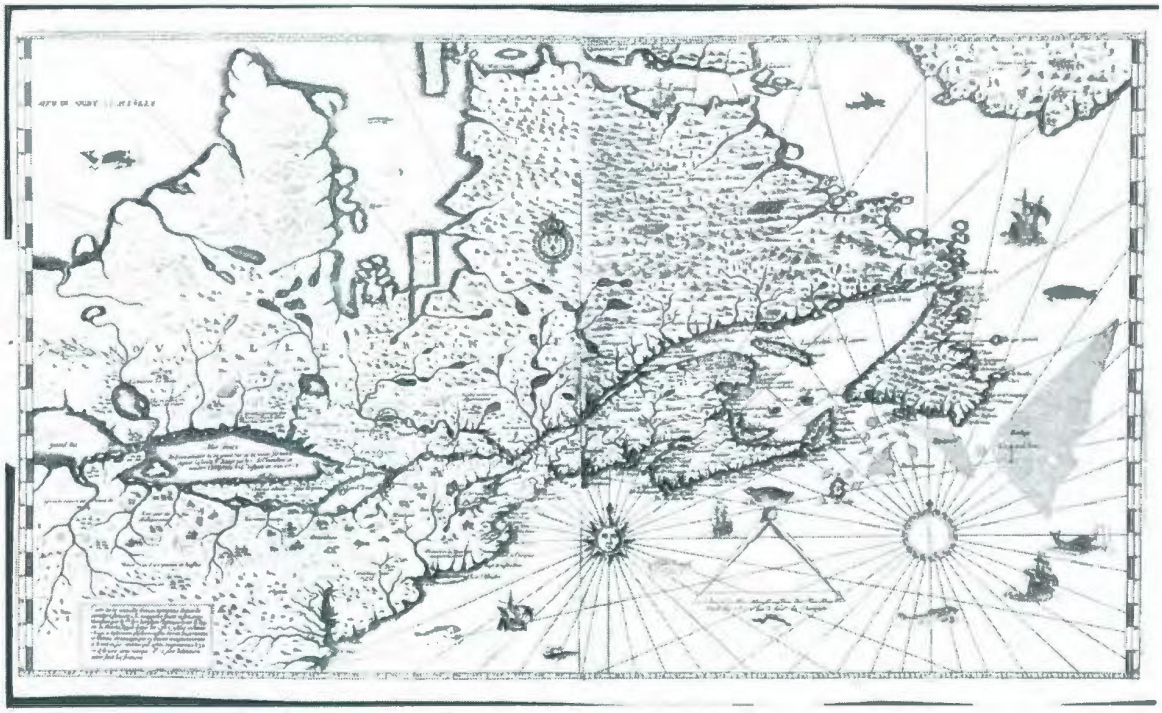
LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES *

Louis Cardinal
National Archives of Canada

Cartography, were it no more than the art of making maps, would be worthy of our admiration on that basis alone, so beautiful and useful are its documents — a testament to human ingenuity. But cartography is more than just the plotting of the geographical contours of the Earth, other planets and sky. It is central to a profound understanding of our world in its most vital and subtle manifestations. It is a science which, since ages long past, has accompanied Man and provoked his future, helping him more clearly define his conjectures and reject hollow notions.

The history of the human occupation of the Earth and of Man's need to see how the Earth and the vault of heaven are linked dates to well before the sixteenth century, even though, for most people, the term "Age of Discovery" denotes the latter part of the Renaissance and the arrival of the Whites in America. This advancement of knowledge in fact has seen no real gap, and all ages and cultures have contributed to it. In Canada, and elsewhere, long before the establishment of the European colonial empires, Native peoples had a very advanced and thoughtful knowledge of the lands, and some ways of mapping them and passing on this knowledge orally or by means of drawings and other techniques, though very few artefacts have survived to bear witness to this. Recent studies show the extent of their contribution. Our history, even that of cartography, begins well before what has long been taught, but cultural and psychological barriers often conceal important realities. Fortunately, our view of things is becoming more global, and the history of cartography is becoming more complete and accurate.

The surveying and plotting of Canada's coastlines was slow and arduous. Thus, the mapping of the Canadian Arctic was not completed before the mid-twentieth century. Eastern Canada was mapped first. Cartier's voyages and his detailed surveys contributed greatly to the initial progress of the cartography of our regions and to movement inland, as the maps of his time attest. These maps are found in very few institutions.



Champlain's map, 1632. "A consolidation of what was known about New France at the time". (NMC 051970).

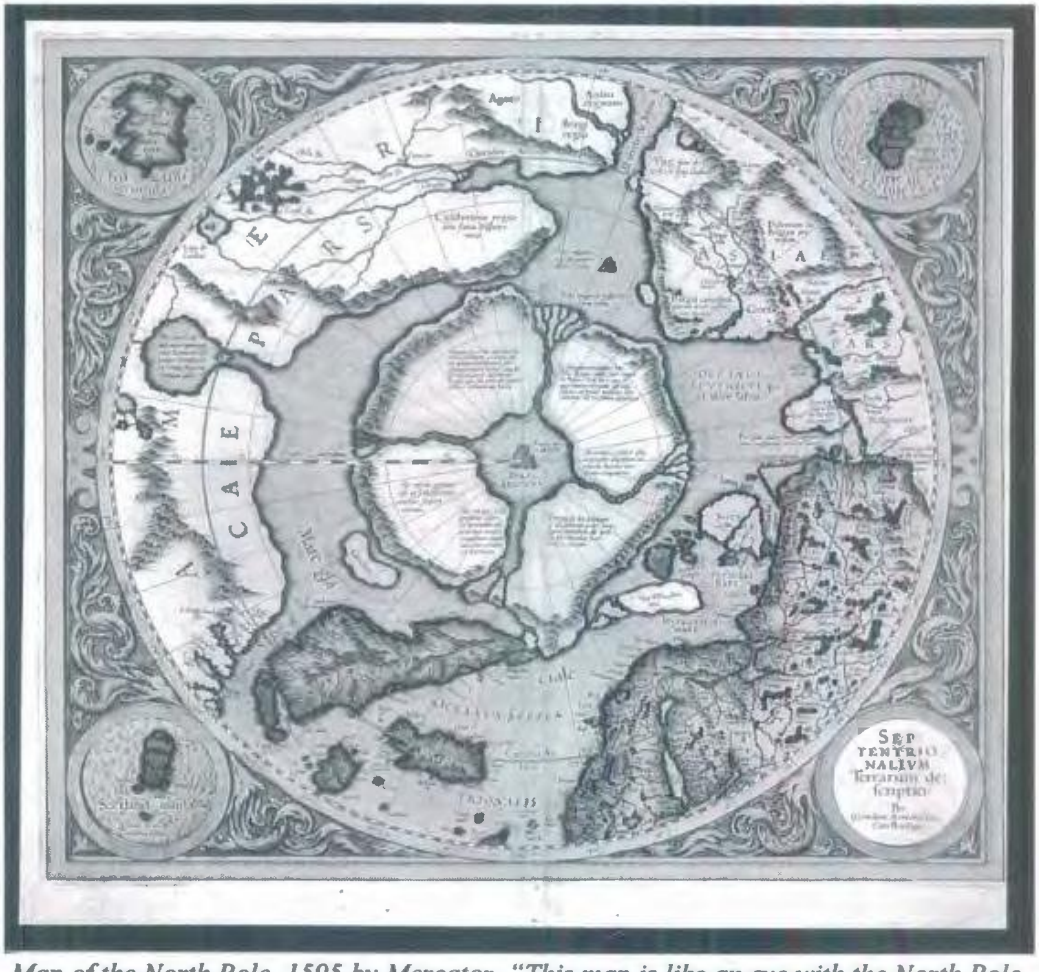
* Reprinted with minor changes from *The Archivist/L'Archiviste*, magazine of the National Archives of Canada, No. 117, 1998.

Champlain's maps of 1613 and 1632 were perhaps the first to give a clear idea of the whole of eastern Canada from west of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Here, for the first time, the lakes and the St. Lawrence basin — its great tributaries quite evident and providing glimpses of the land beyond — can be clearly seen. The outlines of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia finally resemble the reality. His maps are not only instructive, they are beautiful.

Until New France ended, French cartographers (including Coronelli, Delisle, Sanson, Bressani, Bellin, Robert de Vaugondy, Le Rouge, Franquelin, Jolliet, La Salle, Chaussegros de Léry, Decouagne) regularly updated their knowledge and produced new general and detailed maps based on information passed on to them by French, English and other explorers. Meanwhile, the English were also producing maps of routes to Hudson Bay, and of the Atlantic coast.

The Arctic and the northern reaches of the country were not mapped until the voyages of Frobisher, beginning in 1576. The Arctic perhaps presented the most difficult conditions for navigation and cartography. From one end to the other, it was mainly the British who mapped these regions and discovered the links to the Northwest Passage. The maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are marvellous documents depicting the labourious expansion of knowledge about the region. The explorers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries succeeded in giving us a clear description of these regions, as can be seen from the maps of the British Admiralty, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, and various polar explorations. The transfer of sovereignty over the Arctic Archipelago from Great Britain to Canada in 1880 would confer on the young state responsibility for mapping these vast regions.

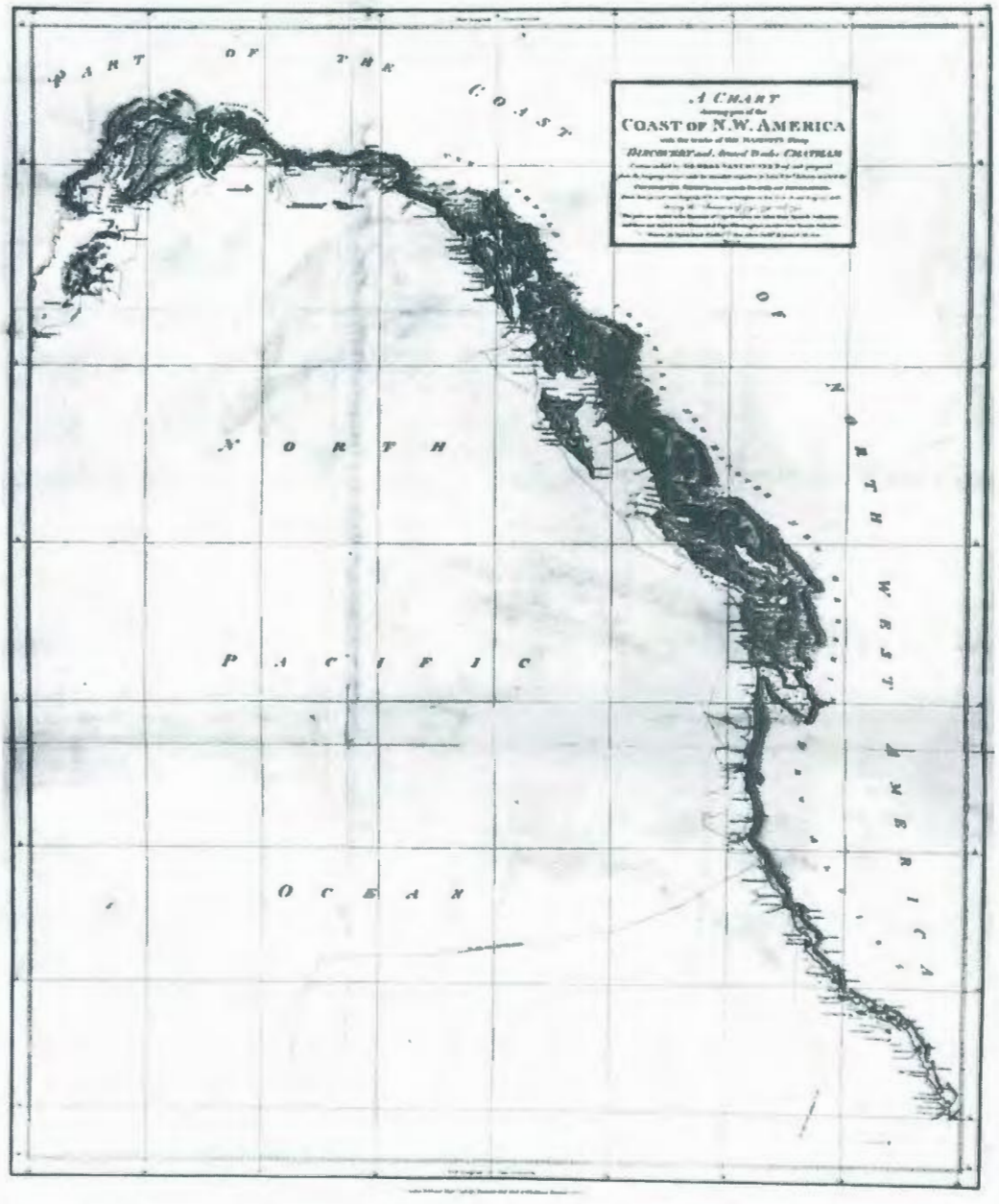
The British conquest of the French colony resulted in the unification of the cartography of North America and the need and opportunity to map in detail all coastlines and lands. Three principal names stand out in the history of cartography in Canada between 1763 and 1800. Joseph DesBarres was primarily responsible for the hydrographic whole of the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, essentially, which constitutes *The Atlantic Neptune*, a collection of charts, views and tables of considerable accuracy and beauty. Cook mapped large portions of the coast of Newfoundland, the coast of Labrador and part of the St. Lawrence, while Holland, though closely associated with the hydrographic surveys of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was also involved in mapping the hinterland.



Map of the North Pole, 1595 by Mercator. "This map is like an eye with the North Pole as the pupil." (NMC 016097).

To this output should be added the detailed map of the St. Lawrence Valley, Murray's map, a survey done by the British army even before the treaty of 1763 between France and England. All these documents are monuments to world, and Canadian, cartography.

Extensive surveys of the western part of the country were done beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century, first by men with the Hudson's Bay Company, which owned much of this territory, then also by men with the Northwest Company, the routes of the fur traders finally disclosing vast expanses. Government expeditions in the late 1850s to do scientific and economic reconnaissance of the territory west of the Great Lakes — that of Palliser to the Rockies, and those of Hind and Dawson to the Red, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers — also yielded maps that would increase prodigiously our knowledge of these regions and their link with regions already known. Sanford Fleming's 1871 expedition to establish the route of the future railway to the Pacific also made its contribution to cartographic data.



Vancouver's map of the west coast 1798, "In his logbooks and charts, he dismissed the possibility of a northwest passage ending along that coastline." (NMC 135094).

Surveying of the Pacific coast did not begin until late in the eighteenth century when it was first explored and mapped by the Spanish and Russians. Cook, after helping to survey the east coast, undertook a similar, great project to map the coast of British Columbia, to be continued a little later by Vancouver and representatives of other nations. Others, in particular the Royal Engineers, contributed detailed knowledge about the interior of this part of the continent.

The plotting and detailed cartography of stretches of the international boundary between Canada and the United States between 1794 and 1899 completed the British possessions in North America as we know it.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, private publishers produced a large quantity of detailed charts and atlases, particularly bird's-eye views, county maps, fire insurance plans that

would add substantially to the knowledge of the country. Also, the mass production of maps and atlases of the world and of all countries grew enormously, particularly after 1850 in Europe and the United States, also providing a quantity of maps of Canada.

One point of note in the history of the country's colonization is that the allocation of lands to settlers was carried out in orderly fashion both in New France and under English rule. As a rule, lands were surveyed, registered and mapped before being opened up to settlement. Rupert's Land and the other western territories acquired by Canada in 1870, the Northwest Territories, were surveyed under the Dominion Lands Survey System. Thousands of detailed or general line maps, to various scales, were produced as a result. The Canadian government thus became an important player in Canadian cartography. It had already entered into such activity in 1842 with the creation of the Geological Survey of Canada, which was to study the geological structure of Canada and discover its mineral wealth. Maps and sketches were later produced. Although various topographical maps had been produced by Canadian and British government agencies for several decades, it was not until the early twentieth century that it became clear that a unified approach was needed, and in 1920 a central mapping agency was established, replaced in 1927 by the National Topographic System, better known as the NTS. The NTS produced topographical maps of the country to different scales, but the basic scale is 1:50,000, long preceded by the scale 1:63,360 (one mile to the inch).

The need for a very detailed description of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the coastlines, and for the frequent updating of existing nautical charts for navigation also grew. Owen and Bayfield had already done an impressive job in this area early in the nineteenth century. The withdrawal of Great Britain from this sphere of activity in the late nineteenth century prompted Canada to fill the void. The forerunner of the Canadian Hydrographic Service was created in 1904, but would not bear this name until 1928. Over time, the Service diversified its production, publishing maps of the seabeds of territorial waters, charts for small craft, tidal charts and so on.

More recently, particularly after the Second World War, Canada produced a quantity of thematic maps and atlases. Despite the budgetary constraints of recent years, Canada's output continues to be varied and of good quality.

Canada's effort in this area has been constant, complemented by the cartographic programs of each of the provincial governments, to say nothing of the activities of private publishers and university presses, which have produced top-notch maps and atlases. Canada also participates in international cartographic projects, such as the International Map of the World and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans. From the early use of phototopography, aerial photography, and global positioning systems, the creation in our country in the 1960s of the world's first GIS (Geographic Information System), the use of digital technology to quickly make maps on demand, Canada has always been on the forefront of cartography.

We are not done yet, as there is still a need to produce new maps, update old ones, make the transition to new production methods and constantly pursue research. All Canadian cartographic agencies — governmental, private and academic — are working together to expand the description of our country and of the world, and to participate fully in the understanding of national and transnational phenomena, near or far, land-based or otherwise, which affect our planet and the universe.

In its early days of trial and error, as in its present day of leading-edge technology, cartography's purpose has been to observe, to understand, to explain, to show and to propel forward. It is a marvellous architect of civilization.

The exhibition upon which this article is based

Canada at Scale: Maps of Our History

can be viewed, in English or French, at the National Archives of Canada website

http://www.archives.ca
(Exhibitions / Expositions)

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING JUNE 3, 2000

The thirty-fourth Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at the University of Alberta in Edmonton on June 3, 2000.

1. Establishment of quorum; call to order

It was established that a quorum was reached so the meeting could proceed at 9:01 a.m.

2. Approval of Agenda

There were no additions to the agenda. The agenda was approved as circulated.

(Richard Pinnell, Cheryl Woods)
CARRIED

3. Minutes of the Previous Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the thirty-fourth annual general meeting held August 17, 1999 as previously circulated and published in *Bulletin* No. 106 were approved with one correction, in item 2 Irene should be Irène.

(Richard Pinnell, Lori Sugden)
CARRIED

4. Business Arising

All was covered in the agenda.

5. President's Report (James Boxall)

All reports for the Annual General Meeting were previously circulated on the ACMLA Internet site, with notification to members via Carta. In addition, James will inform members regarding the National Archives reorganization and inquire about circulating the reorganization report to members. James expressed his appreciation for the work of the other officers, committee chairs and members in various activities throughout the year.

6. Treasurer's Report (circulated on site) (Patrick McIntyre)

It was noted that Executive Board travel costs were higher because of more face to face meetings. Members requested a more detailed breakdown of executive travel costs.

It was moved to accept the Treasurer's report
(Patrick McIntyre, Velma Parker)
CARRIED

7. First Vice-President's Report (Susan Jackson)

7.1 Previously circulated: the report was circulated via ACMLA's Internet site (see 5).

7.2 Committees reporting to 1st VP

Susan thanked all the committees for their accomplishments.

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE – Jeff added that there has been no demand at this point.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE - Grace noted that there are 60,000 to 70,000 records for maps in Amicus, making it a very rich source of cataloguing information, and it is now FREE! on the web.

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE – Though there have been two publications on copyright by Wanda Noel, neither clarifies copyright for cartographic materials. Carol Marley noted the Free Geospatial Data Committee efforts, while Grace Welch noted a June 9th meeting of the GeoConnections Policy Node.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE – The Chair, Bruce Weedmark, was present to elaborate on this report on the web.

CARTO 2000 - Susan expressed congratulations for a fine conference and thanked David Jones, Dan Duda, and the rest of the committee.

7.3 Depository issues

James noted contact with Donna Achimov, Director General, Public Access Programs Sector, Public Works and Government Services Canada. Meetings will take place with Bruno Gnassi in mid-June about Geological Survey of Canada maps and James would like feedback from members regarding preference for digital or paper versions of the "A" series, Open File and Vector products. It seems to be an "either or" situation. Some information may be available on CEO Net.

7.4 GCLI-MOU with NRCan, CARL and ACMLA

The list of available new maps from Canada Map Office was discussed. Susan had talked to Steve Westley who noted that there had been very little output recently, put he will post something when they have a few more items. It was noted that it has been almost a year for the MOU now and some comments were made about it. Carol Marley remarked on the two week deadline for verification of data after receipt of a file. Grace Welch indicated that there was some monitoring of quality control. Barbara Znamirowski felt that pricing went up after the signing of the MOU. Trudy noted that the road network was updated and that E00 was an issue. The MOU is only for two years, we were reminded. Susan and Grace will review the GIS in Canadian Libraries initiative and start to gather comments, such as on price shifts and other issues.

7.5 CONFERENCE 2001

It was felt to be an advantage for ACMLA to meet with CCA next year. There had been some discussion about meeting with CAPDU. Susan noted the reliance on the good will of our members. David noted the participation of the Edmonton Map Society (usually meets twice a year) in preparations for this conference, and that there may have been only one CCA member in Edmonton. Susan noted that the CAPDU meeting is in Quebec City. In Montreal there are many possibilities for the program, while Quebec offers the possibility of coordinating with Canadian Fund for Innovation (CFI) activities. It was noted that CAPDU is taking steps to become a member of the Social Science Federation. David noted the advantage of having an associate university librarian with an interest in maps, and that local cartographers made contributions. From comments, Montreal seems feasible. CCA is planning to meet about May 31 - June 2.

7.6 CONFERENCE 2002

Preliminary interest was expressed in meeting in Toronto along with the "Learneds."

8. Second Vice-President's Report (Shirley Harmer)

8.1 Previously circulated: the report was circulated via ACMLA's Internet site (see 5)

8.2 Committees reporting to 2nd VP

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE - The current chair, Lorraine Dubreuil, wishes to step down and a successor is welcome.

BULLETIN EDITOR - Shirley noted that it is on schedule. Members were encouraged to submit articles.

HOME PAGE - We have a new volunteer webmaster, Nan Fern of Queen's University, to do the technical aspects, but the pages remain at University of Western Ontario. Grace noted an NRCan website to include links to map libraries. Shirley had been contacted for preliminary information, while David will be doing follow-up.

9. Proposed Budget (Patrick McIntyre)

Pat noted some additions and changes to the draft circulated at the meeting, such as removing the item regarding the directory as it was already published. There was a question of raising the membership fee. There was some discussion regarding costs for the *Bulletin*.

It was moved to ask the Executive to look at the fee in the context of the budget and plans for the future and make a recommendation to the membership in advance of the next annual general meeting.

(Elizabeth Hamilton, Carol Marley)
CARRIED

It was moved to adopt the Treasurer's proposed budget with the amendments made at the meeting.

(Elizabeth Hamilton, Cathy Moulder)
CARRIED

It was moved to use the same auditor as this year for next.

(Patrick McIntyre, Velma Parker)
CARRIED

10. Past President's Report (Alberta Auringer Wood) (previously circulated, see 5)

10.1 Nominations and Elections

Alberta introduced the incoming new Board member, who was acclaimed to office: David Jones as Second Vice-President.

10.2 History of Cartography Project

Funds for a contribution were included in the budget, while Pat would be doing both this and that approved last year.

10.3 ICA

A report was included on the web page. Funds for travel were included in the budget.

11. Any Other Business

A special presentation was made to Pierre Lépine as an early recognition of his impending retirement from the Bibliotheque national du Quebec. He was given a copy of the ACMLA facsimile of an early map of Edmonton inscribed with notes of best wishes from all in attendance at the conference.

James thanked outgoing Second Vice President, Shirley Harmer, on behalf of all of us for her contributions to ACMLA over the last two years. She was presented with a small token of thanks.

The inventory of publications was noted with mention that the old directory should be discarded except for a few archival copies. There should be a "last chance" sale of the older publications, after which just 10 copies of each would be kept.

Joanne Perry, Map Librarian at Pennsylvania State University, announced that she is updating a chapter on geography in a reference book and would welcome Canadian content. Her email address is jup4@psulias.psu.edu.

12. Next Meeting

Date and time for the next meeting have yet to be determined, but the place is most likely to be Montreal.

13. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 10:53 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Alberta Auringer Wood, Recorder
Marc Cockburn, Secretary
James Boxall, President

ACMLA Officer and Committee Reports, 1999-2000

These reports are taken from the ACMLA website (http://www.acmla.org) and are reproduced here as a permanent record of the Association's activities.

President's Report (James Boxall)

Two steps forward; one step back. This adage has been running through my mind over the last number of weeks while I was preparing for the 2000 Annual Meeting of the ACMLA. And when I say that, I am not pessimistic at all. As you can tell from the reports of the Executive, Committees, and Officers, there is a great deal of work being carried out on behalf of all members. Constructive, positive work! Our collective efforts go well beyond benefits for members; we continue to be THE voice for the collection of, access to, and preservation of cartographic materials and geospatial information. I dare say that the people of Canada have reason to be proud of our efforts, and future generations will continue to experience the wonders of our cartographic heritage, not only due to the current state of the ACMLA, but because of the tremendous foundation formed by previous members. I could make note of every activity of every member and committee, but I think it is always best to highlight some important developments and leave the details to those who know best.

The last year really began during the ICA Congress in Ottawa. Our successful participation in that internationally important event, largely due to the efforts of Grace Welch, Betty Kidd, and all the local arrangements committee, was a precursor to a very busy year. I continue to hear back from ACMLA and non-ACMLA members about our role in that event; and our lasting impact on the wider cartographic community.

Of particular note was the presentation to the ACMLA of the ICA Medal for our service to the cartographic community through the ICA Congress. I was deeply honoured to represent the ACMLA in accepting that award of distinction. Also, the papers presented at the meeting were some of the best I have seen; and I am not alone in that estimation! Thanks to all those who took the time and effort to contribute. And yes, I cannot forget that we had, once again, a great opportunity to meet with our cartographic cousins of the CCA. I think we are bound to meet together for many years to come!

The ICA Congress also saw two other important happenings. Firstly, the ICA delegates elected our very own Alberta Wood as a Vice President. Alberta has already been very busy with ICA duties, and her presence is sure to have a great impact on the map library and archives community on an international level. Secondly, the ICA Congress provided the perfect venue for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Natural Resources Canada, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), and ourselves. The MOU paves the way for a better working relationship with regard to accessing topographic information. Of course, the MOU and the adjoining license are not perfect and we shall be reviewing it over the next year. However, such an MOU goes beyond the particulars of who can do what and at what price. This MOU signifies a change in attitude and working relationships. We are now seen more as colleagues within NRCAN; our voices are being heard, and we have more opportunities to have positive input (more on that later).

The number of trips to Ottawa for meetings is never an indication of real work being accomplished. However, this year was an exception. I and other members of the Executive have been inconstant contact with our colleagues at the National Archives of Canada following up on the English

Review and proposed changes to the structure of the Archives. I met with both the National and Assistant National Archivists regarding our concerns and outstanding issues. Hence, the two steps forward, one step back. 2000-2001 will see the ACMLA continuing to voice concerns AND offer constructive solutions and offers of support with regard to ensuring the access to and preservation of cartographic materials and geospatial information within the Archives. My deepest thanks to Betty Kidd at the Archives for her support and guidance.

There have also been several meetings between ACMLA and CARL with regard to our common concerns and positions in bettering access to geospatial information in all formats, including developments within the DSP (and this will be a hot button issue for the next year). I have had the opportunity to meet with Tim Mark (CARL) and Grace Welch (who continues to be a great help in these matters!) on several occasions, and we will continue to work on developing better opportunities for ACMLA members and those we serve to access geospatial information. I should also note that I have begun discussions with other geographic and cartographic associations to link our efforts with ACMLA and CARL to a much broader initiative for enhancing the visibility and status of cartographic materials. Of particular note was a meeting with the Royal Canadian Geographical Society to explore means for ACMLA and others to link efforts during GIS Day. There will, before GIS Day 2000, be something to announce on this matter. (And in case you are wondering, all these meetings we combined with GeoConnections Board meetings, our executive meetings and any other opportunities to save on travel and costs.)

Most likely due to the busy nature of the year, one of the outstanding efforts we have been participating in has been somewhat neglected - and I take full responsibility for that fact. I hope that over the next twelve months, ACMLA can help our sister societies through the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations to develop means for cooperation and sharing of resources so that each of the associations will not find members stretched (ie: avoiding overlap and burnout). It is an ironic aspect of this year that we have wanted to find ways for inter-association cooperation in order to save time and effort; while we have not had the time to do so.

In terms of Association business, there is one last item to report. As you know, after the ICA Congress, a seat on the Management Board of GeoConnections was made available.

I have participated in two GeoConnections meetings over the last year. However, my work on that Board is not as critical or with as lasting an impact as the work of our members who are on the various "nodes" (committees) of GeoConnections. Grace Welch, Richard Pinnell, Carol Marley, and Cheryl Woods are working to bring our concerns and the unique perspective of map librarians and archivists to many of the working areas of GeoConnections. There will be more opportunities for members to become involved - volunteers are never turned away! I still believe that the building of the Canadian GeoSpatial Data Infrastructure will be one of the most significant developments affecting each of us and our users. Updates and news from GeoConnections will come from the various members on the 'nodes', and we will be developing a "news" section in the Bulletin for that purpose. Of course, CARTA will continue to be an important means of communicating time-sensitive news to each of you.

Sadly, this is my last report to you as President. Also, several members of the Executive will be stepping down (or aside) over the year. I would like to mention everyone in my message, but the list of thanks would include each and every member! However, allow me to take this opportunity to thank a couple of people I have worked very closely with over the last number of years; Alberta Wood, Shirley Harmer, and Pat McIntyre. In 2001 I will take over from Alberta as Past-President. Once again, I find myself in the impossible position of trying to fill Alberta's shoes! I have, during my tenure, tried my best to follow her amazing example of care, compassion and professionalism. Some days, I have failed. I hope there have been more days when I succeeded. Alberta has been a wonderful friend, and she has provided me with wise counsel when I have needed it most. I am, needless to say, indebted to her. Shirley continues to provide the spark we know her for. Never have I met a more energetic person with a humour that can pass through the toughest of hearts - such a small package, but she is larger than I could ever be. And Pat McIntyre. Pat is the big brother of the executive. He has managed our finances and kept us on track for as many years as I have been with the ACMLA. One of the most under-recognized jobs in any association is that of treasurer (I know, I have done it for ten years with another group). The best compliment that can be expressed about our financial guru is that he has made certain the income and expenses of the ACMLA have kept us in a sustainable position. To those three - my biggest thanks, and I pray you count me among your friends.

I should also remark that David Jones, our conference convenor, has joined the executive as 2nd VP. David, we all look forward to working with you, and if your abilities at organizing a wonderful annual conference is any indication, we will be much richer for having you so closely involved over the next number of years. And I cannot let this report go by without giving my deepest thanks to Susan Jackson and Marc Cockburn for their continued service. I learned a long time ago that much of what I do is as a pure representative of the membership and the executive. All the members of the board, current and past, give me the fuel to continue to be that representative. With a great deal of humility, I look forward to the next year. And it is my great pleasure to suggest to you that the ACMLA is very well positioned to have an even greater impact in this century.

First Vice President's Report (Susan Jackson)

In the nine months since the last Annual General Meeting, I have been gently introduced to the duties of the First Vice President and have worked to become informed of the range of interests of the ACMLA. This has been an interesting

learning period for me. At James' invitation I enjoyed the opportunity to participate in informal meetings between the ACMLA and the National Archives and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. In September I had the pleasure of representing ACMLA at the farewell dinner to honour Dr. Marianne Scott on the occasion of her retirement from the National Library of Canada. Activities relating to GeoConnections that Grace worked on were assumed by the President and various ACMLA members of the working groups.

Two issues outstanding from last year were dealt with:

* Problems of finding out about new releases from the Canada Map Office was ameliorated by the institution of email notices from the CMO.

* Richard Pinnell collated replies to the CTI survey respecting changes to the NTS sheets and produced a cogently argued summary on behalf of map collections.

Libraries and researchers have taken advantage of new pricing for NTDB files. As we approach the first anniversary of this project, perhaps it would be useful to have an informal survey among members to evaluate the working of this agreement. If members are interested in this, I can organize an email survey through CARTA over the summer.

The main area of responsibility of the First Vice President is oversight of committees within the portfolio: Archives, Awards, Bibliographic Control, Copyright, Membership and Annual Conferences. It has been my considerable fortune to inherit an excellent cadre of committee chairs with experienced members who have fulfilled their mandates without my intervention. The detailed reports of these Committees are available for your information on the ACMLA web site. These are a few highlights of their activities over the year.

The Awards Committee, chaired by Grace Welch, has the pleasant task of identifying award recipients whose contributions make a difference to us all. This year two very worthy recipients have been named: Cathy Moulder and Ronald Whistance-Smith.

The Bibliographic Control Committee, chaired by Trudy Bodak, is charged with working on issues relating to map cataloguing and oversight of the rules affecting the cataloguing of cartographic materials. We are pleased to have them lead us into the arena of cataloguing digital cartographic resources through the workshop being held in conjunction with the 2000 conference. There have also been several changes in the AACR2 rules affecting fields for data captured in map catalogue records. The committee continues work on the National Union Catalogue of Maps to which 15 Canadian map collections presently contribute. The budget of the BCC provided funds to hire contract employees this spring to undertake database cleanup projects under the oversight of the national Library of Canada.

The Copyright Committee, chaired by Carol Marley, holds a watching brief for the impact of copyright issues. As you will see from Carol's report, she has kept a watchful eye not only on the Canadian legal environment, but has also brought us up to date on copyright issues developments in the United States. Her report also highlights efforts to make geospatial data more accessible through initiatives like GeoConnections, the coalition of interests to free geospatial data, and trends in e-commerce which impact the issue of copyright. Copyright is such a complex issue, it is essential to have this committee's watching brief on behalf of cartographic research and map collections.

Membership, represented by Bruce Weedmark, is charged with generating income for ACMLA through the annual campaign for renewals and new members. Bruce reports membership income from fees in 1999 at $8,516.59 on behalf of 228 members. The Association has a stable core of individual and institutional memberships. To date, the changing face of map collections has not been reflected in ACMLA membership, the total for 1999 being up by 12 over 1998. We are also seeing a small increase in membership among consultants and those in private business with cartographic interests.

CARTO 2000 is a joint production of ACMLA, CCA and WAML and we thank all those who worked on creating the excellent program. Local arrangements were made under the leadership of David Jones whose committee provided an extremely efficient team to plan and manage the Edmonton Conference to our benefit. The committee met monthly from the late fall through the spring to identify and prepare conference events.

2001 Conference

The Board has agreed upon Montreal as the location for next year's conference. The CCA is also meeting in Montreal and we felt that it is to the benefit of our members to continue the recent tradition of meeting at the same time. The CGA is celebrating its 50th Anniversary next year but is meeting separately at the end of May. As a result, the first weekend in June has been proposed for the ACMLA/CCA conferences, so that those who wish to attend the CAG meetings will be able to include both sets of conferences in their plans. Suggestions as to session themes are welcome. A call for program proposals and local arrangement volunteers will follow immediately upon confirmation of the locale.

Archives

The question of organizing and preserving Association archival records remains outstanding for the time being. Jeffrey Murray and I have discussed the proposal to offer an archival practicum in the fall to an Algonquin College student. In the meantime, the files are being kept safely and there has been no demand for their use.

In conclusion, sincere thanks to members who have taken part in committee work or other tasks on behalf of the ACMLA over

the past year. We are all familiar with the challenge of keeping small organizations vibrant. This would not be possible for the ACMLA without the significant commitment of time and effort by our members.

Awards Committee (Grace Welch)

The Committee members for the past year were Grace Welch (Chair), Trudy Bodak, Lori Sugden and Marc Cockburn.

ACMLA Honours Award
The Awards Committee is pleased to announce that there will be two Honours Award recipients this year: Cathy Moulder and Ron Whistance-Smith. Both members have made outstanding contributions to the life of the Association and the profession of map librarianship. Although retired, Ron remains active in the profession, contributing time and energy to the William C. Wonders Map Collection which he helped to develop into one of the largest collections in Canada. Ron has always been a key resource for anyone wishing to learn more about the mapping of Western Canada (and other parts of the world), and he has enthusiastically shared his knowledge with his colleagues and researchers. Cathy is not only active at the national level, serving in several capacities on the ACMLA Executive and most recently as *Bulletin* Editor, but also at the regional level, through her many contributions to the OCUL Map Group. Her many papers at conferences and to the *Bulletin* on such topics as data licensing, developing GIS services, training students assistants, have always been insightful and improved our understanding of key issues for map librarians.

ACMLA Papers Award
There were no nominations for the Papers Award. Reminders were posted in the *Bulletin* and on CARTA. The Committee reviewed articles in issues 101-103 of the *Bulletin* in light of the terms of reference for the Award. Though there were several papers of merit none were considered to fully meet the criteria so no Papers Award will be given this year.

Bibliographic Control Committee (Trudy Bodak)

Committee members for this year were Trudy Bodak (Chair), Lorraine Dubreuil, Velma Parker, Grace Welch, Alberta Auringer Wood, and Frances Woodward.

1. Revision of *Cartographic materials: an interpretation of AACR2*
During the meeting of the Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Material in Washington in 1998, a number of rules in AACR2 Chapter 3 requiring revision were identified. Proposed revisions were sent to the American Library Association and from there to the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). They were tabled at the March JSC meeting and will be discussed by the national bodies before being brought back to JSC. The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (Velma Parker is the ACMLA representative) will discuss these revisions at their June meeting. It is expected that JSC will decide on the proposals at their September meeting.

In the meantime, work on the rest of the project is coming along slowly. The sub-groups working on geomatic records, early cartographic material, serials, and remote-sensing imagery have either completed, or are almost finished their work. Decisions made at the Washington meeting have been incorporated into most of the descriptive areas by the chief editor (Betsy Mangan). Velma Parker worked on the note area incorporating past decisions and what was available from the working groups. A tentative list of items remaining to be completed has been forwarded to the committee members, and a preliminary schedule for these activities will be available shortly.

2. National Union Catalogue of Maps
Work on the National Union Catalogue of Maps is progressing. At present, 15 Canadian map collections have contributed between 60,000 - 70,000 catalogue records for cartographic materials. In March, Trudy Bodak, Lorraine Dubreuil, Velma Parker and Grace Welch attended a meeting in Ottawa with Emilie Lowenberg, Nicki Quintero and Sharon Reeves from the Union Catalogue Division of the National Library of Canada to review the status of institutions reporting cartographic records, and to follow-up on a number of issues such as database cleanup, revision guidelines, and minimum cataloguing standards. At this meeting, we agreed to use money allocated in the BCC budget to hire a student, Jennifer Brown, for a couple of weeks in April to change some of the GMDs (from $hmap to $hcartographic material), and to hire Petra Thoms for 2 weeks in May to work on the error logs. The National Library of Canada provided the space, workstation and AMICUS training. Velma, Grace and the Union Catalogue Division staff drafted written criteria for online matching of cartographic materials in the AMICUS Union Catalogue and guidelines for processing errors.

During the year, committee members also worked on minimum or core level cataloguing standards for cartographic materials. We hope these standards will be a useful guide for institutions contributing to AMICUS, and that it will reduce the error logs. We plan to finalize this document at the BCC annual meeting in June.

To help promote the National Union Catalogue of Maps, Grace Welch and Trudy Bodak issued a brief article in *National Library News* (March/April 2000), outlining its history and development, and providing information as to who to contact to contribute map records to AMICUS and who to contact for cataloguing information.

3. Conference workshops
The Bibliographic Control Committee organized 2 presentations for the ACMLA CARTA 2000 conference:

* Pre-conference workshop: "Cataloguing Geospatial Digital Data". In this hands-on workshop, Velma Parker, Grace Welch and Mary Larsgaard will be focusing on guidelines for cataloguing geographically referenced digital

files, working from metadata through to the finished product.

* Session: "Demystifying Metadata: What It Is, Why It Is Important and What our Clients Need to Know About Metadata". In this session, Carol Kennedy, Beverley Kouri, Mary Larsgaard and Carol Marley will be the keynote speakers.

These are a few of the highlights for the past year for the Bibliographic Control Committee. Sincere thanks go to the members of the Committee and also to the Union Catalogue Division staff at the National Library of Canada for their cooperation and work.

Copyright Committee (Carol Marley)

Committee Members: Elizabeth Hamilton, Richard Pinnell, Pierre Roy

At last Canadian librarians and archivists have the guide to copyright they have so eagerly been awaiting. *The Copyright Guide for Canadian Libraries* (Wanda Noel, CLA and ASTED, 1999) addresses the 1997 revisions to the Copyright Act, the regulations governing book importation and library exceptions that came into effect in 1999. Library activities that are controlled by copyright include photocopying, digitizing, forwarding e-mail and downloading and printing from the Internet. If you are not familiar with these provisions then you will want to purchase this guide (it is available at no charge to CLA members). The guide sets out who is protected by copyright, what is protected and the length of copyright. It describes both the rights of creators and the limitations thereupon. A special section outlines exceptions for libraries that have a license with a collective. Thrown in for good measure is the complete text of the Copyright Act and the regulations pertaining to library exceptions.

In the United States the copyright debate continues as Bill H.R. 354, a new version of the Collections of Information Antipiracy Act, works its way through Congress. The bill aims at protecting databases and the data they contain. An interesting twist is that the bill specifically excludes federal, state and local data from protection. Fair use provisions are provided for other types of data, exempting data used for educational, scientific and research purposes as long as that use does not "materially harm the primary market for the product or service." The research and academic community, unhappy with this bill, has introduced an alternative, H.R. 1858, the Consumer and Investor Access to Information Act of 1999. This bill would prohibit only the distribution of duplicate databases, and even these would be exempted if done for scientific, educational or research uses. The concern is to provide economical access to sole source data (for example imagery) and to allow for the development of new databases from existing data. According to Dee Ann Divis, it is questionable whether H.R. 1858 would provide enough protection to secure reciprocal coverage under Europe's Directive on the Legal Protections of Databases ("Curbing Information Piracy," Geo Info Systems, Jan. 2000).

In last year's report, the trend in Canadian public policy toward licensing, with copyright counting for less in a digital environment, was remarked upon. Countering this trend is a vigorous movement aimed at freeing geospatial data in Canada. A new Website (http://members.hom.net/freedata/) has been created to collect opinions from GIS users in regard to charging for government created spatial data. If you support freedom of information for Canadians, you should consider signing the electronic petition. In any case, it is worthwhile book marking the site for its news features. These range from an announcement of drastically reduced prices for Land Information New Zealand digital data to articles on Canadian geospatial policies and their effect on productivity in Canada (http://www.geoplace.com/gw/1999/0699/699/699can.asp). Recent news (March 15, 2000 was the call from Geoconnections, Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure, for a study on data pricing. This would be an in-depth and extensive study that examines the current digital data distribution practices, costs and revenues of Canadian government agencies and the impact of data pricing, licensing, sharing access and other factors on the Canadian geomatics industry and user community. The study will also encompass a comparative analysis of approaches in the U.S. and Australia to provide recommendations on how government agency geospatial data dissemination policies and practices could be modified to facilitate business development and benefit the user community.

Geoconnections is a national program to develop the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure. Program objectives are to increase the amount of geospatial data, information and services available on-line, ease data integration issues and data standardization, expand the use and application of geo-information, promote the development of innovative technology and simplify the conditions for geo-info use and resale. ACMLA members will want to track developments coming out of Geoconnections, with reference to data access. The Association is represented on various Geoconnections' committees by James Boxall, Carol Marley, Richard Pinnell, Grace Welch and Cheryl Woods.

Those who have confidence that the Internet will give everyone access to the world's knowledge might want to look at Donald Gutstein's new book, E.Con: How the Internet Undermines Democracy (Toronto, 1999), reviewed by Vincent Mosco (CAUT Bulletin, Feb. 7, 2000). In 1999 the Speech from the Throne promised that Canada would be, by the year 2004, "the most connected nation in the world." It may come to pass, but Gutstein posits that the thrust of current Canadian government policy, connecting Canadians, promotes a business agenda. Specifically this agenda is developing electronic commerce, and more generally the privatization of education, libraries, training and other social services. By way of illustration, Gutstein describes how Industry Canada has taken over programs that might normally find a home in the department of Canadian Heritage, such as the Community Access Program. This program promotes access to the Internet by providing matching funds to community organizations.

Industry Canada also runs School Net. Gutstein goes on to describe how the federal government has privatized the national backbone network that delivers electronic services on the Web, taking CA*net, a public organization and turning it into CANARIE, a private organization led by Bell Canada. Intellectual property policy rarely makes for engaging reading, but Mosco observes that Gutstein manages to enliven the subject by providing numerous concrete examples of what it means to lose a sense of the information commons as we adopt the principles of intellectual property.

The Web site, Fair Use Harbor (http://www.stfrancis.edu/cid/coprbay/fair.use.htm) is a good site to introduce students to intellectual property. Head for background beach which gives a reasonably simple, comprehensible history of copyright and fair use. As you proceed to multimedia wharf, keep away from infringement reef.

A licensing agreement for digital topographic maps was formally announced between Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) at the International Cartographic Association conference in Ottawa, Summer 1999. A recent article ("Geography Is (All Of) Us," CASLIS Ottawa Chapter *Newsletter*, v.10, no.6, January 2000) explains the significance of this new entente. The license is an important achievement, allowing students and researchers in Canada to make even greater use of the vast array of socio-economic statistics from Statistics Canada, provided through the Data Liberation Initiative. Among the many people who worked so assiduously to make this license a reality, Andre Berube, NTDB Customer Support Group. Tim Mark, Executive Director of CARL and Grace Welch of ACMLA deserve a special vote of thanks.

There were some encouraging developments in terms of data access this year. Congratulations to all of us who contribute to broadening the information commons.

Membership Report (Bruce Weedmark)

As of December 31, 1999, the ACMLA membership is as follows:

	1999	1998	1997	1996
Student	3	2	1	1
Full	66	60	61	64
Associate	28	21	21	20
Institutional	110	114	115	115
Honorary	2	2	2	2
Exchange	18	16	16	16
Legal Deposit	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	228	216	217	219

During 1999, there were 14 cancellations and we welcomed 26 new members.

1999 Membership Financial Report

Financial Statement, January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

Balance Dec. 31, 1998		$543.55
Membership fees - 1998	$50.00	
Membership fees - 1999	$8,516.59	
Foreign exchange	$396.14	
Interest	$6.01	
	$8,968.74	
TOTAL		$9,512.29
Less:		
Transfer to Main Account		$9,425.00
Bank service charges		$6.50
		$9,431.50
Balance Dec. 31, 1999		$80.79

Conference '99 Report (Grace Welch)

Joint ACMLA/ICA Conference, August 16 - 21, 1999 - Ottawa, Ontario

I am pleased to submit this, the final report, on the 1999 annual conference of ACMLA. The annual conference was held in conjunction with the International Cartographic Association which gave our members a unique opportunity to attend presentations from cartographic specialists, curators and map producers from around the world. Attendance for the conference totalled 1,540 (not including spouses and volunteers) with 79 nations represented; 500 technical and scientific papers and posters; a cartographic exhibition of 1,683 different items from 44 countries plus an additional 16 International Hydrographic Organization countries; public attendance of over 2,000 viewed the cartographic exhibition. All of these figures exceed, in some cases greatly, previous figures for ICA Conferences and General Assemblies. The ACMLA program, held on Thursday, August 19 was well-received.

The conference was unique in that the ACMLA did not retain the members' registration fees. The ACMLA, as part of the CAFICA alliance, was offered a reduced registration fee for its members but all revenues were submitted to ICA. In total 31 members registered directly with ACMLA. This number however, does not include the many ACMLA members in the National Archives and Natural Resources Canada who registered through their department.

A small profit was realized from the joint ACMLA/CCA picnic which was sponsored by the Carleton University Library and the University of Ottawa Library Network:

Receipts:	
Library sponsorship for social event	$500.00

Expenses:
Picnic $406.33

Revenue $93.67

I would like to acknowledge the help of Martine Rocheleau, and especially Beth Ray, for their assistance with the picnic and to Bruce Weedmark for his coordination of the registration. As well, thank you for all of the members who contributed their time on the ACMLA Booth.

Second Vice-President's Report (Shirley Harmer)

The Second Vice-President has responsibility for the publications program of the Association.

Publications Committee:
Please see the Committee report for the status of various projects. Lorraine Dubreuil and Cheryl Woods have an impressive draft for their work on a union list of Canadian fire insurance plans. There are still collections they need to check so the work is ongoing. The Committee is looking for potential publications which would be suitable for the Association to sponsor.

Publications Officer:
Please see Louis Cardinal's report. He filled orders for 97 publications.

ACMLA *Bulletin*:
Please see the *Bulletin* Editor's report. The Association is very grateful that the *Bulletin* is now on publishing schedule. Interesting articles on a variety of topics have appeared so there are candidates for a Papers Award. Cathy Moulder has put considerable effort into seeking out people to contribute articles, thus ensuing that there will be content to keep the *Bulletin* informative. She welcomes suggestions and articles. Frances Woodward is maintaining the on-line index to the *Bulletin*, which can be found at: http://dra.library.ubc.ca/BIBRRS/wng.html

Historical Maps Committee:
Please see the report. Cheryl Woods is to be commended for finding sponsorship and printing two more titles in the coloured bird's eye view series. If sponsorship can be found, two more titles will be added in the coming year. Sales for the facsimiles continue to be strong.

ACMLA Homepage:
A brief job description was approved by the Board. Nan Fern, Queen's University Map Library, volunteered to become the ACMLA webmaster, responsible for the technical aspects of maintaining the web site. Please see her report. The ACMLA URL is www.acmla.org. Please check out the results of her labours.

Thanks to all the members who are contributing to the publications aspect of the Association's work.

Publications Committee (Lorraine Dubreuil)

There are six members on this committee:
Lorraine Dubreuil (Chair)
Shirley Harmer (2nd VP, ex-officio).
Cathy Moulder (Bulletin editor)
Beth Ray (Member)
Cheryl Woods (Historical Maps)
Frances Woodward (Member)

There are presently four projects to report on, as follows:

1. Cumulated index for the *Bulletin* and *Proceedings* /
STATUS: The online index is now available at: http://dra.library.ubc.ca/BIBRRS/wng.html. The published index is available in: ACMLA *Bulletin* #101/102 Winter/Summer 1998

2. Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans : A union list for Canadian Collections / Catalog des plans d'assurance-incendie by Lorraine Dubreuil and Cheryl Woods.
STATUS: Cheryl and Lorraine are expanding their Ontario published project, and preparing a full list for Canada. Projected completion date of Dec 2001.

3. ACMLA HOME PAGE / by Nan Fern, Queens University
STATUS: Cheryl has transferred our homepage to Nan at Queen's, but the server is still at UWO, which is available at: http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/acmla.html

4. Directory of Canadian Map Collections / Répertoire des collections Canadiennes de Cartes. 7th edition.
STATUS: Melissa Leitch has completed the 7th edition. It was published in August 1999, in 200 copies.

Publications Officer (Louis Cardinal)

PUBLICATIONS AND FACSIMILES = PUBLICATIONS ET FAC-SIMILES
Financial statement = Etat financier 1999.I.01 - 1999.XII.31

Total
Publications $1150.09
Facsimiles/Fac-similés $7104.38

Net income/Revenu net $8254.47

1999 Sales per title = Ventes 1999 par titre

Titles = Titres	Quantity/Nombre
Explorations in the History of CanadianMapping(Desbarats/Farrell, 1988)	2
Guide for a Small Map Collection(Desbarats/ Farrell, 1984)	2
Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973(Fortin, Dubreuil, Woods, 1995)	6

Early Canadian Topographic Map Series : Geological...1842-1949(Dubreuil, 1988)	1
Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955 (Dubreuil, 1989)	1
Standard Topographical Maps of Canada, 1904-1948 (Dubreuil, 1991)	1
Canada's Militia and Defence Maps, 1905-1931 (Dubreuil, 1992)	1
Directory of Canadian Map Collections/RÚpertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes (Ross, 1992)	2
Directory of Canadian Map Collections/RÚpertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes (Leitch, 1999)	70*
Bulletin	10
Commande NDI (Nautical Data International)	1
	97

* Deux exemplaires au dépôt légal de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Inventory of Publications = Inventaire des publications 1999.XII.31

Titles = Titres	Quantity/Nombre
Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping(Desbarats/Farrell, 1988)	239
Directory of Canadian Map Collections = Répertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes (Ross, 1992)	123
Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes (Leitch, 1999)	129
Guide for a Small Map Collection(Desbarats/ Farrell, 1984)	112
Standard Topographical Maps of Canada, 1904-1948 (Dubreuil, 1991)	265
Early Canadian Topographic Map Series - Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1949(Dubreuil, 1988)	271
Sectional Maps of Canada, 1871-1955(Dubreuil, 1989)	267
Canada's Militia and Defence Maps(Dubreuil, 1992)	236
Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973 (Fortin/Dubreuil/Woods, 1995)	50

Bulletin Editor (Cathy Moulder)

The *Bulletin* is now on a fairly regular and steady schedule, with copy deadlines set as March 15th for Winter issue, July 15th for Spring/Summer issue and October 15th for Fall issue. My aim is to put the *Bulletin* together, have it printed and mailed within a month following these dates.

The process of compiling and editing the *Bulletin* is becoming increasingly simple with familiarity. An upgraded version of PageMaker software has been recommended for purchase, as this would allow direct import of files created in the latest versions of WordPerfect and MS Word. The cost is approximately $100 US.

Summary of *Bulletin* Costs

	Bulletin 105 Spr/Sum 1999	Bulletin 106 Fall 1999	Bulletin 107 Winter 2000
Date delivered	9/99	01/2000	04/2000
# of pages	56	80	52
# printed	250	260	260
Printing incl tax	$1298.04	$1557.49	$1264.84
Cost/cover	$.70	$.64	$.64
Cost/Bulletin	$5.20	$6.00	$4.87
Total postage	$364.30	$433.46	$387.90
Total cost	$1662.34	$1990.95	$1652.74

Postage Cost Breakdown

	Canada	US	Overseas	IUTS/ PEBUQUILL
# sent (Bull 107)	80	66	24	70
Postage/Bulletin (80 pages)	$2.00	$2.50	$4.35	0
Postage/Bulletin (52 pages)	$1.50	$2.35	$4.35	0

The approximate cost to ACMLA of producing a "heavy" Bulletin (eg. #106) ranges from $6.00 each for members on IUTS/PEBUQUILL to $10.35 each for members at overseas addresses.

The approximate cost to ACMLA of producing a "light" Bulletin (eg. #107) ranges from $4.87 each for members on IUTS/PEBUQUILL to $9.22 each for members at overseas addresses.

Incidental costs have been negligible this year ($4.92 for mailing sample issues to a prospective author). Scanning can now be done at McMaster University Library at no cost. Envelopes were provided for all three issues through the generosity of Carleton University Library.

I would like to sincerely thank the Bulletin staff who have been conscientious in their duties and a pleasure to work with: Amy Chan (New Maps), Frank Williams (New Books and Atlases),

Pierre Roy (who has done a superb job with both French and English Regional News) and Tim Ross (Reviews). Also, thanks are due to Susan Jackson who has labelled the envelopes for every issue and sent them to me sorted into postal categories. Bruce Weedmark has supplied the new member information and the labels for every issue. And thanks to 2nd VP Shirley Harmer for advice and moral support. Finally thanks to all the ACMLA members who have prepared articles, offered ideas and generally made the Editor's job most satisfying.

Historical Maps Committee (Cheryl Woods)

Two colour bird's eye views were printed and fully sponsored:

* Toronto, ON, 1876 - sponsored by Global Genealogy Supply, Milton, Ontario.
* Winnipeg, MB, 1881 - sponsored by the Association for Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I would like to thank Cathy Moulder, and Tom Nagy for their support and assistance with these two views.

It continues to be a joy working with Pat McIntyre and Louis Cardinal, and their banking of facsimile map cheques.

Sales continue to be steady for the map reproductions, as can be seen in the Publication Officer's financial report. Invoices filled for the year numbered 120 and additional transactions were completed over-the-counter involving about 700 maps.

Canadian Geographic magazine featured a few of the ACMLA bird's eye views in their city then-and-now series. And 25 maps from the earlier historical series will appear on the sixth edition of the National Atlas of Canada web version in the theme section of Territorial Evolution of Canada.

Webmaster Report (Nan Fern)

The Board wished to have someone responsible for the arrangement of the content on the ACMLA site as well as the uploading of new material. I began work on the reorganization of the site in February 2000 using the approach that the web pages should load quickly on machines with varying capabilities and that the site should be simple to navigate.

Current Status:
The English language version of the website has now been updated (with additional "tinkering" to be done as required). The French language version of the website is still in the process of being updated.

Many thanks to Cheryl Woods for her help in starting this project and for providing server space for this site. And Many thanks to Shirley Harmer for her advice and support.

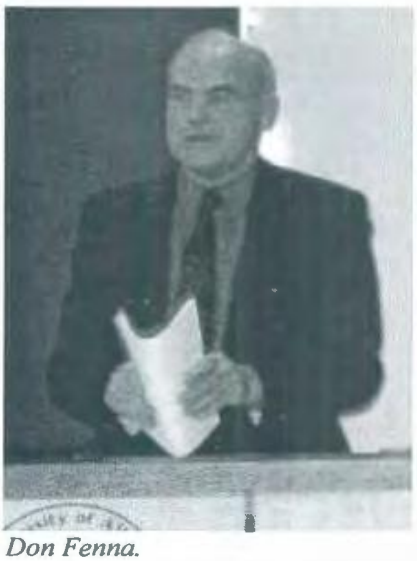
Correction

Ray Boyle.

In the ACMLA *Bulletin* #108 (Spring/Summer 2000), I made an error in labelling the photo which appeared on page 4. It is actually a photo of Ray Boyle who was speaking at the ACMLA/CCA joint conference on the subject of "The Excel Generation in Automated Cartography".

I erroneously labelled it as conference Keynote speaker Don Fenna. My sincere apologies to both these gentlemen for this confusion.

Cathy Moulder
Editor



Don Fenna.

NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Pierre Roy

Britannique Colombie

Université de Victoria
Lori Sugden
lsugden@uvic.ca

Située depuis plus de 30 ans dans l'édifice Cornett, la Cartothèque, avec ses 65 000 cartes et 125 000 photos aériennes, sera relogée au premier étage de la bibliothèque McPherson en décembre 2000. Ce déménagement s'accompagnera d'un gain d'espace.

La Cartothèque a été fondée par le département de géographie à l'époque du Collège Victoria. L'implication historique du département de géographie et du service des bibliothèques s'est concrétisée en 1990 par la gestion conjointe de la Cartothèque.

Bien que les géographes se retrouveront éloignés de la Cartothèque, nous gagnerons de l'espace. Aussi, la proximité d'autres collections et de bibliothécaires spécialisés présentera une dynamique favorable à la mise sur pied de nouveaux services.

Alberta

Université d'Alberta
David L. Jones
david.jones@ualberta.ca

Après le succès de la conférence CARTO 2000, nous revenons à nos activités quotidiennes. Ce fut un plaisir pour nous de voir tant de cartophiles participer aux diverses activités de la conférence. L'exposition d'atlas de la galerie South Rutherford a été maintenue jusqu'au début septembre 2000 sur demande spéciale. Résultat tangible de la conférence, la collection s'est enrichie d'un globe terrestre de l'artiste Memi VonGaza.

La Cartothèque continue d'acquérir et de traiter de nouveaux documents. Nous avons aussi obtenu des fonds spéciaux pour l'acquisition d'un jeu complet de photos aériennes de la ville d'Edmonton, d'un double des cartes de la série SNRC couvrant l'Alberta à l'échelle du 1 : 50 000 et du 1 : 250 000 (une copie pouvant être prêtée et l'autre servant à l'interne). Nous avons aussi complété notre collection SNRC de cartes nordiques et acquis les cartes produites en 1999 et 2000 par le "Petrolium Economist".

Cet été, nous avons accueilli une nouvelle employée : Bonnie Gallinger. Elle a une formation en géographie physique et une vaste expérience des collections de cartes.

Récemment, nous avons reçu des cartes et des atlas provenant de l'exposition cartographique de l'AIC de l'année dernière.

Ontario

Université de Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
Cawoods@julian.uwo.ca

Au cours de l'été, nous avons finalement complété l'inventaire de notre collection d'atlas et l'élagage des cartes murales. Cet élagage nous a permis de récupérer six grands modules de classeurs à cartes qui furent déplacés pour accueillir la totalité de notre collection de photos aériennes. Nous avons maintenant plus d'espace disponible pour cette collection et pour le poste dédié aux SIGs. En plus de ces projets, environ 1000 cartes générales de pays étrangers, datées entre 1970 et 1985, ont été élaguées. Ce qui nous donne plus d'espace pour la documentation à jour.

Nous sommes dans un processus d'acquisition de nouveaux documents pour mettre à jour notre collection. Six séries de nouvelles cartes topographiques ont été achetées : la République dominicaine au 1:50,000, Haïti au 1:50,000, l'Indonésie au 1:1,000,000, Kalimantan au 1:250,000, Sulawesi au 1:250,000 et Sumatra au 1:250,000.

Un nouveau programme commercial d'aviation est maintenant offert et les responsables acceptent nos cartes aéronautiques périmées.

Melissa Leitch a pris congé jusqu'à la mi-avril 2001 et Dale Smith est de retour sous contrat. Actuellement, nous avons seulement un étudiant travaillant à la Cartothèque; par conséquent nos heures d'ouverture demeureront les mêmes, soit du lundi au vendredi de 8h30 à 16h30.

Cheryl assistera à une réunion du Comité consultatif de l'atlas national, probablement le 17 novembre 2000 à Ottawa.

Ressources naturelles Canada
Centre d'information sur les sciences de la Terre
Irène Kumar
irkumar@NRCan.gc.ca

Je suis en affectation aux renseignements généraux, Ressources naturelles Canada, depuis le 31 juillet jusqu'au 1er novembre. Étant donné que cette affectation est un remplacement pour congéde maternité, il se peut que la durée de cette nomination soit prolongée. Si vous avez besoin de me joindre, veuillez composer le (613)995-0947. Mon adresse électronique reste la même.

Québec

Université McGill
Carol Marley
marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

Notre technicien en SIG, Zhisong Tao, est parti étudier en informatique à l'université de Concordia. Sa description de tâches a été transformée en celle de spécialiste en gestion de SIG. En attendant la confirmation de la description de fonctions, nous avons engagé Bérangère Vasseur, une diplômée du programme de deuxième cycle en SIG de l'université du Québec à Montréal. Bérangère a aussi une formation en mathématique, transport et logistique ainsi qu'une maîtrise en aménagement et développement du territoire de l'université Laval. Elle possède aussi une expertise en gestion de base de données, expertise qu'elle mettra à profit en documentant (métadonnées) nos bases de données géoréférencées.

La professeure Sherry Olson pilote un projet du groupe Geoide étroitement associé à notre Centre : "Montréal, l'avenir du passé (MAP)" où une équipe crée un SIG historique de Montréal. Rosa Orlandini, une diplômée du programme de deuxième cycle en SIG de l'université du Québec à Montréal, a documenté et enrichi la base géoréférencée de la ville de Montréal que nous avons récemment achetée. Les fichiers d'utilisation du sol de cette base sont présentement documentés par les membres de l'école de planification urbaine. Nous sommes débordés par l'avalanche de données géoréférencées reçues; par contre, nous sommes reconnaissants de l'aide apportée par nos chercheurs pour documenter ces données. Quand les données seront prêtes, nous les placerons sur notre page Web.

Université de Sherbrooke
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À l'automne 1999, la Cartothèque a reçu en don un lot imposant de cartes TPC (Tactical Pilotage Chart), ONC (Operational Naviguation Chart) et JNC (Jet Navigation Chart); maintenant, ces cartes font partie de notre catalogue et nous permettent de donner des renseignements sur des pays pour lesquels la Cartothèque ne possède pas de série de cartes.

Le poste du soir a enfin été modifié: il n'est plus occupé par un commis mais par une bibliotechnicienne; on peut donner ainsi un meilleur service de référence le soir.

Maintenant s'ajoutent à nos usagers les étudiants de la Faculté d'éducation qui enseigneront la géographie au niveau secondaire; comme le chargé de cours fait sa maîtrise en géographie, il utilise à fond nos ressources.

La technicienne de jour a récemment été nommée présidente des employés de soutien pour une période de 2 ans. La bibliotechnicienne qui la remplace fait son apprentissage de la cartothèque!

Terre-Neuve

Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve
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Peut-être un signe des temps nouveaux, Alberta travaille maintenant huit heures par semaine au comptoir d'information de la bibliothèque et fait de

la référence générale à l'usager. Le tout a débuté en août avec une période d'entraînement et continué sur une base régulière à partir du 18 septembre 2000. En septembre, des présentations sur les ressources en données numériques à référence spatiale de la Cartothèque ont été tenues auprès de plusieurs bibliothécaires de référence.

Le premier septembre 2000, Suanne Reid est revenue à temps plein au travail, après une période d'un an à temps partiel. Nous avons obtenu du MUCEP (programme d'emploi étudiant) l'engagement de deux étudiants à la Cartothèque ainsi que trente heures par semaine de travail étudiant, partagé avec un autre service. Joanne Costello suit un cours en cartographie, SIG et télédétection durant le présent semestre. Avec sa mère, Audry Cole, Joanne a aussi présenté une exposition de peintures à l'École de musique ayant pour thème la géographie physique.

Une question de référence posée cet été reste sans réponse. Un chercheur américain tente d'identifier la carte qui a inspiré le poème "The Map" à Elizabeth Bishop, en 1934. Une reproduction de luxe ainsi qu'une carte nous ont été données par les représentants du groupe "History of Cartography Project" (http://feature.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/broadsht/index.html)mais la carte ne correspond pas à celle utilisée lors de la rédaction du poème qui mentionne le Labrador et Terre-Neuve. Elizabeth Bishop a vécu ses années d'enfance en Nouvelle-Écosse pour ensuite aller vivre au Massachusetts. Si vous avez des indices, faites-les-moi parvenir.

La période estivale n'a pas été très occupée, mais avec les vacances et les voyages, c'est mieux ainsi. Après son retour de Norvège, Alberta a assisté au congrès de l'ACACC à Edmonton puis elle s'est jointe au comité exécutif de l'ACI à Beijing. Pour plus de détails, lisez l'article dans le présent *Bulletin*.

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

British Columbia

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After over 30 years in Cornett, UVic's 65,000 maps and 125,000 airphotos will move to the first floor of McPherson Library this December. The move will provide space for Social Sciences Dean John Schofield in Cornett, as well as more space for the map and airphoto collection in McPherson.

The Map Collection was founded by the Geography Department in the days of Victoria College, and has a history of involvement by Geography and the University Libraries, formalized in 1990 to jointly run the Map Library.

Though geographers will be inconvenienced by the move, we will gain more space and closer proximity to other library materials and specialists, and there is potential for expanding services.

Alberta

University of Alberta
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We are still getting ourselves back into the groove after the successful CARTO 2000 Conference. It was a great pleasure for all of us involved to have so many cartophiles participate in the activities of the Conference. The Atlas exhibition in the South Rutherford Galleria was held over by special request and stayed on display until early September.

Activities in the map collection continued with the ordering and processing of more cartographic materials. As a result of the Conference the collection now has one of Memi VonGaza's artistic globes. We have also successfully sought special funding to make some specific acquisitions: A current set of City of Edmonton air photos; a duplicate set of Alberta 1:50 and 1:250 NTS topos (to provide both circulating and reference copies)

and funds to complete our collection of 1:50 and 1:250 NTS topos of the northern Territories; and the 1999 and 2000 maps produced by the Petroleum Economist.

The summer also saw us welcome our new Maps Assistant, Bonnie Gallinger. She brings a strong background in physical geography, and considerable experience with map collections.

Just recently the collection received a marvelous selection of Atlases and Maps from last year's ICA cartographic exhibition. These will be valuable additions to our collection.

Ontario

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
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I am delighted to report that we did indeed complete our atlas inventory over the summer, as well as the removal of most of our wall map collection. As a result of decreasing the wall maps, 6 large banks of map cabinets were moved and the entire air photo collection was shifted to that location. This now allows for more room in the air photo area and at the GIS workstation. In addition to those projects, about 1000 general foreign country maps were weeded from the collection that were dated between 1970 and 1985. This now allows for more current material to be in the folders.

Six sets of new topographic maps were purchased: Dominican Republic 1:50,000; Haiti 1:50,000; Indonesia 1:1,000,000; Kalimantan 1:250,000; Sulawesi 1:250,000; and Sumatra 1:250,000.

A new Commercial Aviation program has started and they accepted many superseded U.S. aeronautical and TPC charts to show as examples to the students. Additional acquisitions to update our holdings is presently ongoing.

Melissa Leitch has taken a leave of absence until mid-April 2001 and Dale Smith has returned on contract.

We presently have only one workstudy student, hence our hours will remain Mon-Fri 8:30-4:30.

Cheryl will be attending a meeting of the National Atlas Advisory Committee tentatively scheduled for November 17 in Ottawa.

Natural Resources Canada
Earth Sciences Information Centre
Irène Kumar
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I have been on assignment in the General Enquiries Office of Natural Resources Canada since July 31st and I am scheduled to return to the Map Collection by November 1st. Since this is a maternity leave replacement, there is a possibility that the assignment could be extended. If you need to contact me, my new phone number is (613)995-0947. My email address remains the same.

Quebec

McGill University
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Our GIS technician, Zhisong Tao, has moved on to a graduate degree program in computer studies at Concordia University. His job has been reconfigured to a GIS Management Specialist. Pending confirmation of the job description, we have hired Berengere Vasseur, a recent graduate of the diploma program in geomatics at the University of Quebec in Montreal. Berengere has undergraduate degrees in mathematics and transport and logistics, plus a Masters of Regional Planning and Development from Laval University, Quebec, and experience in database management, skills she brings to help in documenting our GIS datasets.

Closely associated with happenings in the Centre is Prof. Olson's Geoide project, *Montreal, l'avenir du passe* (MAP) in which a team are creating a historical GIS of Montreal. Rosa Orlandini, a recent diploma graduate from UQAM, has been documenting the City of Montreal GIS which we have recently acquired. The land use files in CAD format from the city GIS are in the hands of the Graduate School of Urban Planning where they are being documented. We are up to our armpits in data, as the saying goes, and are appreciative of the partnerships with McGill researchers who are helping us to document our data. When the data is ready for public consumption, we will put it up on our Web page.

Université de Sherbrooke
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With the autumn 1999, the Map library received in gift an imposing batch of TPC (Tactical Pilotage Chart), ONC (Operational Navigation Chart) and JNC (Jet Chart Navigation) maps. Now, these maps are available through our catalogue and allow us to give information on countries for which the Map library does not have other series.

The evening position was finally modified: it is not occupied any more by a clerk but by a technician. One can give thus a better service of reference.

New users for the Map Library: the students of the Faculty of Education who will teach geography at the secondary level. As their professor is working on his master's degree in geography, he uses thoroughly our resources.

The day technician was recently appointed president of the employees' union for a 2 year period. The technician who replaces her is now in place.

Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland
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Perhaps a sign of the times is that Alberta is now putting in about eight hours per week on the Information Desk to provide general reference assistance in the library. This began in August with training and commenced on a regular basis on September 18th. Talks on Map Library digital cartographic resources were presented to several Information Services librarians in September. Suanne Reid came back to work full-time as of September 1st, having been part-time for a year. We have two MUCEP students in Maps and one in Media, plus 30 hours per week of regular student assistant hours between us. Joanne Costello is auditing a course on cartography, GIS and remote sensing this semester. Along with her mother, Audrey Cole, Joanne also has an exhibition of paintings in the Music Resource Centre at the School of Music. The theme of her work is Physical Geography.

An interesting reference question received during the summer is still a puzzle. A researcher in the US is trying to identify the map that inspired the poet Elizabeth Bishop to write her poem " The Map " in 1934 which was first published in 1935. An elegant reprint has been done by the History of Cartography Project, along with a map, but not the one she used. See their web page at http://feature.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/broadsht/index.html. The poem mentions Labrador and Newfoundland. Bishop was raised in Nova Scotia by her maternal grandparents, but moved at around age 6-10 to Massachusetts. She was a graduate of Vassar College. Any ideas, please let me know!

The summer was not overly busy, but with vacations and travel, it was probably a good thing. After returning from Norway, Alberta ventured to Edmonton for ACMLA and then to Beijing for the ICA Executive Committee meeting. See reports elsewhere in the Bulletin on these travels.

General Material Designations

Online Audiovisual Catalogers Inc. has awarded its Research Grant to Jean Weihs for a study of general material designations in the twenty-first century. It may be that general material designations are slowly becoming more problematic as technology develops new formats and ways of manipulating information. Convergence, the buzzword of the computer industry, is revolutionizing the way knowledge is delivered and blurring the lines between storage medium and data format. Are the general material designations now used to identify different formats in our public catalogues still useful today and will they continue to be useful in the future? Weihs invites all technical services and public services staff to visit the website at www.modpublishing.com/Survey/GMDSurvey.htm to find out more about this survey and to register their opinions and comments. (Please note that this URL is case-sensitive.) If you prefer to send comments by fax or mail, there is a print version that can be accessed from this website. The survey will be available to April 30, 2001.

Thank you, in advance, for your help.

Jean Weihs
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http://www.modpublishing.com

NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

Advertising : the attempt to persuade / editor, Richard Buckley. Scale [ca. 1:46,000,000] Cheltenham : Understanding Global Issues, c1999.

Africa. Scale 1:51,400,000 ; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802692AI (R02109) 4-00".

Americae sive quartae orbis partis nova et exactissima descriptio / Diego Gutiérrez. Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, 1999.

Ancient Greece ; The Greeks. Scale 1:1,855,000 ; conic proj. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1999. Supplement to December, 1999.

Antarctic Region. Scale 1:68,000,000 ; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802699AI (R02207) 4-00".

Arctic Region. Scale 1:39,000,000 ; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802698AI (R02112) 4-00".

Asia. Scale 1:48,000,000 ; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802694AI (R02105) 4-00".

Central Africa. Scale 1:12,400,000 at 0°_; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802693AI (R02414) 4-00".

Central America : wrestling with US power / Richard Buckley. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000] Cheltenham, England : Understanding Global Issues Ltd., c1999.

Central America and the Caribbean. Scale 1:12,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 9°N and 17°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802686AI (R02068) 4-00".

Central Balkan Region. Scale 1:3,550,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 40°N and 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802689AI (R02592) 4-00".

Commonwealth of Independent States. Scale 1:20,700,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 47°N and 62°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802695AI (R02110) 4-00".

Europe. Scale 1:19,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 40°N and 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802688AI (R01083) 4-00".

The fall of Yugoslavia : 1991-1999 / FAMA International. Scale not given. [Sarajevo?] : Fama International, 1999.

Kosovo. Scale 1:1,060,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 38°N and 47°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802690AI (R02194) 4-00".

Lebanon : political. Scale [ca. 1:1,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 3310N/3430N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802708AI (C00059) 6-00".

Lebanon : relief. Scale [ca. 1:1,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 3310N/3430N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802709AI (C00059) 6-00".

Middle East. Scale 1:21,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 12°N and 38°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802691AI (R02107) 4-00".

Niger : political. Scale [ca. 1:11,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 12N/24N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802188AI (C00058) 5-00".

Niger : relief. Scale [ca. 1:11,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 12N/24N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802189AI (C00058) 5-00".

North America. Scale 1:38,700,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 37°N and 65°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802684AI (R02067) 4-00".

O°zbekiston Respublikasi / [karta 1999 iilda Toshkent kartografiëiìa fabrikasi tomonidan tuzilgan va nashr çetish uchun taiërlangan ; mas•ul mu´harrir L.G. Li]. Scale 1:1,500,000. 1 cm. = 15 km. ; Normal equal-interval conic proj. [Toshkent : Õzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar ma´hkamasi ´huzuridagi Geodeziëiìa, kartografëiìa va dablat kadastri bosh boshqarmasi], 2000.

The Pathfinders, exploring the far frontiers 1803-1848 ; Western migration, dreams of gold and a better life drive mass movement, 1841-1869 / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine. Scale 1:4,499,000. 1" = 71 miles ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 35°N and 45°N . Washington D.C. : National Geographic Society, 2000. Supplement to September 2000.

Sir Lanka : political. Scale [ca. 1:2,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802513. 6-00.

Sir Lanka : relief. Scale [ca. 1:2,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802514. 6-00.

Slovenia : political. Scale [ca. 1:1,800,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802704AI (C00054) 7-00".

Slovenia : relief. Scale [ca. 1:1,800,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802705AI (C00054) 7-00".

South America. Scale 1:35,000,000 ; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802687AI (R02108) 4-00".

Southeast Asia. Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°N ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802696AI (R02106) 4-00".

Standard time zones of the world. Scale 1:85,000,000 at 0° ; Miller Cylindrical proj. . [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802700AI (R02183) 4-00".

United States. Scale 1:27,000,000 ; Albers-equal area proj. standard parallels 28°30'N and 45°30'N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802685AI 4-00".

What next for the UN?: the challenges of global disorder / editor, Richard Buckley. Scale [ca. 1:130,000,000] & [ca. 1:95,000,000]. Cheltenham, England : Understanding Global Issues Ltd., c1999.

[The World]. Scale 1:134,000,000 ; Robinson proj, standard parallels 38°N and 38°S. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency], 2000. "802703AI (R00352) 6-00".

http://www.acmla.org

Website News

The French language version of most webpages is now live

Scanned thumbnail images of the Toronto and Winnipeg bird's eye views have been added

Thumbnail images of all facsimile maps will be linked soon

The facsimile map series is searchable by publication number, date and geographical area

Newly designed pages for "Canadian Map Library & Archive Sites on the Internet" and "GIS in Canadian Libraries"

Any comments or suggestions?
Contact
ACMLA Webmaster
Nan Fern
fernn@post.queensu.ca

REVIEWS

Tim Ross

BRITISH LIBRARY MAP CATALOGUE ON CD-ROM. Reading, Berks.: Primary Source Media, 1999. Available from Primary Source Media , 50 Milford Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 8LJ, England, Tel: +44 (0) 118 956 8844; or Primary Source Media, 12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525, USA, Tel: 203-397-2600. £1,495/US $2575. Accompanied by: *Searching The British Library Map Catalogue on CD-ROM: A printed guide to accompany The British Library Map Catalogue on CD-ROM*, by Tony Campbell. 59 pp. ISBN: 07536 51378.

Technical Requirements: IBM-PC AT 486 class or higher; 8MB of memory; 5MB of free disk space; CD-ROM drive; VGA graphics card; Windows 3.1x, 95, 98, or NT.

The *British Library Map Catalogue on CD-ROM* is a massive work, if one may use that term to describe a CD. It contains 189,000 records previously available in the 15 volumes of *The British Museum Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans* published in 1967 which represented holdings as of 1964; the one volume ...*Ten Year Supplement 1965 - 1974*, published in 1978; the Cartographic Materials File or automated catalogue representing additions to the collection from 1975 to 1997; and the *Catalogue of Manuscript Maps, Charts and Plans and of the Topographical Drawings in the British Museum* in 3 volumes with addenda published between 1844 and 1861. In all cases, the original records have been converted to machine readable form and in some instances elements have been improved or added.

Most of the maps held by the British Library's Department of Manuscripts "that were acquired after 1860 and are thus *not yet* in the recently published automated Maps catalogue on CD-rom" may now be found on the Internet at http://molcat.bl.uk . According to a message from Peter Barber, Deputy Map Librarian and Curator of Manuscript Maps, posted to MAPHIST in Feb., 2000, this site also includes "descriptions of the numerous letters, receipts and other manuscript material etc. relating to the history of cartography which have been purchased in recent years." He goes on to say, "Not yet included in the Manuscripts' catalogue are the catalogues of the foundation collections, such as the Cotton and Harley collections. Most of the maps in these collections were, however, catalogued in detail in the Catalogue of Manuscript Maps etc. published in 1844 and are now included (sometimes in revised form) on the Maps CD-rom."

Not incorporated into this compilation are the maps, charts and plans held at The British Library Oriental and India Office Collections.

This CD then, is much more than just a replacement for the contents of old British Museum Catalogue and its supplement. Added to this is the incredible flexibility offered by the opportunity of searching in 13 different points of entry, by combining words through the use of "operators" such as "AND" and "OR" etc., and by combining entries in more than one point of entry. To quote from the printed guide:

"It will ... be possible to ask for:

A specified area (such as a county) and all its unspecified parts.

Subsequent editions of maps and atlases under their own imprint date. [*The Catalogue of Printed Maps* listed all editions under the date of the first, which might have been decades earlier].

The names of cartographers, publishers, engravers, etc. when (as was often the case) no name heading was supplied in the printed catalogue.

Manuscript maps selected by scale-range.

A title-word, or indeed, any word in the entry.

The cartographic subject (via a specially devised system, applied equally to mapped themes and to monographs.).

The country or place of publication.

The physical form, e.g. maps on linen, views, globes.

Almost any combination of the catalogued elements."

Subject headings were added to the descriptions of manuscript maps, as well as to those of printed

maps which previously lacked this information. The separate subject headings used for maps and monographs were then combined providing the opportunity to create bibliographies of cartography and the history of cartography. What would still be lacking from those bibliographies are the journal articles. However, one would certainly have an accelerated beginning to the pursuit of one's research topic.

Under the heading "Scale Searching", the printed guide points out that the user can learn to search the CD for items at a particular scale or range of scales, but of equal importance to map library users (and perhaps others as well) is the explanation of how to interpret scale statements prior to searching, and a two and a half page list of "Archaic Scales and their Values".

As with any such large undertaking there are peculiarities, among which is the fact that the CD "contains some records in languages using Cyrillic alphabet characters", but "Cyrillic characters cannot be entered into the Search Screen, and hence cannot be searched." It is possible however to view such records "when found by other searches", i.e., area, scale, etc.. The guide seems to imply that there may also be records in other non-Roman alphabets such as Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Japanese, etc., but that these records cannot be viewed in the CD-ROM. Some of the titles in these other alphabets have been transliterated or translated and will then display in the Roman alphabet. Unfortunately we did not have any Shelfmark numbers to test this aspect.

The William C. Wonders Map Collection has had this CD-ROM for several months now and have put it to use in a number of different ways, all of which have proved the claims for it and justified its purchase price. We have found that it can assist in identifying the source of individual maps removed at some previous time from a book or an atlas, or the original title and extent of a multi-sheet map where the library may have only partial holdings. It can assist in cataloguing where an item in the library consists of many fascicules but the dates of issue of first and last fascicules is unknown. Searching for all cartographic items dealing with Alberta produced a list which contained a number of references of which we were not previously aware. Similarly, a search on the name of Christopher Gordon Mundy, an Edmonton based mapmaker for over 50 years before he retired but kept active in Vancouver, turned up a previously unrecorded item. One must be cautious using all this power though as it is easy to acquire lots of hits which, though answering your query, are not what you seek. "Edmonton" in the area search includes Edmonton, Middlesex. "Edmonton" as a place of publication again includes three items published in Edmonton, Middlesex. This is a much bigger problem if one is searching for items relevant to London, Boston, Cambridge but occurs with other names as well. The guide offers the suggestion of using the AND operator to link the names. The guide notes that this can give a very misleading result. Combining "edmonton AND alberta" for place of publication resulted in only one entry whereas "edmonton" alone resulted in 69 entries of which all but three, were Edmonton, Alberta.

Using the CD , a library or a patron might choose to acquire photographic reproductions of maps of their region not in their collection, nor readily available for purchase as originals, and/or items desirable for inclusion in displays or publications.

Another way in which this product was used was in the preparation of labels for an exhibit of 18th and 19th century American and British atlases depicting western North America. The entries are clean and concise, as shown here.

The British Library Map Catalogue on CR-ROM

Place/Subject: AMERICA. Atlases

Title: Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; of Dictionary of America & West Indies ; Collated with all the most recent authroities, and composed chiefly from Scarce and original documents, from that work, by A. Arrowsmith. Hydrographer to ... the Prince Regent

Publication details: London : George Smeeton, 1816
Physical Details: 19 plates. 510 x 640 mm. Fol
Former Shelfmark: K.12 TAB.45
Shelfmark: Maps 12 TAB.45.

Subsequent editions:
[Another edition]
Publication Details: 1819
Physical Details: fol
Copies/Supplements: [Another copy]
Former Shelfmark: 69800.(1.)
Shelfmark: Maps 69800.(1.)
G.2980-82.

We would suggest that you have the printed guide and the User's Manual near the CD-ROM at all times but especially during the learning period.

Do try to make this a priority purchase for your library. This is an important item for any map collection to acquire. Fortunately it is one which will not go out of print. We look forward to perhaps decadal updates at hopefully much lower prices for those who own this first edition.

Ronald Whistance-Smith, Curator Emeritus
David Jones, Map Librarian
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

International Bibliography of Maps and Atlases=Internationale Bibliographie der Karten und Atlanten ..... Munich: K.G. Saur Electronic Publishing, 1998. 1 CD-ROM and Manual, unpaginated, Appendices, Index. ISBN 3-598-40399-2. Price:$2390.00 U.S.

System Requirements
- IBM compatible PC with 80486 processor or higher
- 8 MB memory (RAM)
- 10 MB free hard disk space
- MS-DOS 5.0 or higher
- MS-Windows 3.11 or higher
- MSCDEX 2.21 or higher
- Minimum: DIN/ISO 9660 CD-ROM drive
- Mouse

This publication is one in a series of *World Bibliographies on CD* which was initiated in 1995 with the publication of the *Spanish Bibliography 15th Century to 1995*. "The data for these bibliographies has been supplied by The Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) and is the property of RLG and its member institutions." Updates are planned for each of the series at two or three year intervals and the Spanish Bibliography was indeed reissued, updated to 1997.

The manual is generic, hence you will find no examples of searches which utilize maps. That said, the manual notes that "examples specific to each Bibliography can be found in the Help text on each CD-ROM." The table of contents is referenced to numbered paragraphs in each chapter, similar to a military instruction manual or many other government documents.

One has the option of choosing to use two interface languages. Though English is the default language, the choice of a second or even two different languages should pose no problem. The choice of alternatives includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. "Note that certain components of search queries, e.g. the field abbreviations used in Search Mode or the Boolean operators as well as the entries of the indexes, Country, Language, Form of Material, and Publication Type, are different in each of the interface languages. Therefore, searches carried out and saved, e.g. in the German version, may possibly not work in the English or Spanish version."

The program is not case sensitive. You may use either or both upper and lower case properly or improperly, and it will not complain. This is a good thing for people like these reviewers who occasionally hit the shift key or the Caps Lock while typing a word or sentence.

There are three search modes, Search, Form Search, and Browse Index. When it comes to deciding which mode to use, the manual suggests that if you have a large number of searches to do, it is best to use the Browse Index mode since it "allows you to select up to 100 index entries at a time and to view the Brief Citations for these immediately after." From the Brief Citation list, you can select up to 200 records at a time for full display. If more records have been retrieved you may return to the Brief Citations and select the next 200 using the jump function." This mode allows the user to save the records found in either the Brief Citation or Full Record format "but not the searches themselves."

In Form Search, one is presented with eight entry boxes, each with a drop down menu of search parameters, and the first seven also with operator boxes. Each of these boxes also have drop down menus which allow three choices of operator. This mode permits the saving of search queries. Search mode also permits saving queries, and both allow the use of wildcards "to retrieve an extended range of records." In Search mode "AND, OR, and ANDNOT can be used to combine search terms."

When using the Search Mode, 28 Fields are offered as possible points of entry, and two or more may be combined. By highlighting one or more of these fields in the Search Fields Box, one may then click on the Index button below it, and view a numeric followed by alphabetic list of items in that index or

those indexes. The list in the Search Fields box follows:

Keyword	Publication Type
Author	Subject Heading
Keyword in Author	Keyword in Subject
Title	LC Classification Number
Keyword in Title	Dewey Classification Number
Series	Author/Title [4.4]
Series Number	Title Key [3.2.2.1]
Place of Publication	Record Number
Publisher	Scale
Publication Year	Co-ordinates
ISBN/ISSN	Relief
Country	Projection
Form of Material	Prime Meridian
Language	Geographic Classification

These are listed in one column rather than in two as we've done here, and each is preceded by a two-letter abbreviation used when entering a query. For instance if you were searching for a particular atlas, you could select Publication Type and in the Query Box enter pt=atlas.

Much, much more could be said about search strategies and the way in which one uses the software, but everyone who reads this review can read what is a pretty straight forward manual. What you really want to know is, do we think it's worth purchasing.

One of the ways we've used the BL Catalogue and the On-line LC Catalogue is to identify particular items in our own collection, in other collections and to see what we can learn from these catalogues about the number of editions, whether these great National Libraries hold copies of items in our collection. Sometimes, as for the recently held CARTO-2000 conference in Edmonton, it could be used to create display copies of catalogue records for items held but not yet catalogued in our own database.

This review gave us the opportunity to search a sample of items in the RLG data base. Searching for Edmonton in Keyword yielded 315 hits, by Place of Publication - 351 results, and by Keyword in Title - 86 hits. We don't think we need to explain the reason for this difference.

A search under Prime Meridian for Washington brought a very unexpected zero as a result. Since both the University of Alberta Collection and one of the reviewer's private collection contain a number of examples where Washington is used as the Prime Meridian, sometimes in conjunction with Greenwich, I expected the RLG collections to contain a substantial number. It was to assess the size of that number that the search was performed.

There followed attempts to find copies of some of the rarer or more uncommon atlases in the William C. Wonders Collection at the University of Alberta. Though there were fourteen maps by Lucas Fielding Jr., no copy of his *General Atlas* could be located. The result was also negative for numerous searches for Aaron Arrowsmith's *Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo*, and the 1867 facsimile of the Mont Athos Ptolemy. We could go on here but it was not our idea to expound upon the treasures of the wonderful map collection at the U. of A., but rather to show how you, the reader, might be able to assess the uniqueness of some of the "treasures" you have collected or which have been placed in your care.

Looking at other aspects, we searched under Country and were presented with a list of 626 "Terms". Many of these were not recognizable as countries, being a short group of letters in lower case. It took a while before it dawned on me that we were seeing repetitions of lists under these lower case "Terms" and under countries. The aa listing for instance turned out to be the same as the list displayed when Albania was selected and the list under abc and under Alberta were also identical to one another. We're not sure why the lower case letter groupings are there. Do they use space on the CD which could be filled with useful information?

In all search modes, all of the punctuation marks have been removed for purposes of searching. Hence to search the *Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo*, a space is left where the possessive apostrophe would normally appear. Accents and diacritics in various languages don't appear in the index lists but may be used in searches. Umlauts, for instance, if entered in a search, will be displayed in the index list as their two letter equivalents.

No specific statement regarding the number of records on this CD was found but opening the Browse index, under Title, we find 290,890 as the number of Terms. Many of these records seem to be of single sheets in series. We make this statement based on sampling records under Series. The entries are arranged first numerically, and then alphabetically. Series identified by scale as title are, of course, as indicated above, listed without

punctuation. The first two records in the list are listed as "1 1 500 000 Tectonic map of Britain, Ireland & adjace .. 1996" in the brief record. The second occurrence of the record indicates it is sheet 1, but they are the same map. This led us to believe that there may be other instances where records were not checked before uploading to the CD. Indeed, the third item in the list is "1 100 000 scale series topographic". Two records are shown as existing for this title. Viewing the full record shows that they are both for "US Bureau of Land Management 1:100,000 scale metric topographic map of ..." The first goes on to say "[Public access ed. Zone 13, Universal Transverse Mercator grid]" while the second record does not carry that information. They do note that "Each sheet is separately titled." One might ask of the institution inputting the first record "What happened to the sheets for Zone 12?"

When we reached the 15 minute series we note there is 1 record listed for "15 minute series", 3 records for "15 minute series topographic", 3 records for "15 minute topographic quadrangles Geological Survey US". The first of the three is for a map or series of maps for the State of Wisconsin "compiled by 1940" and published by USGS at a scale of 1:48,000. The three records of the next group are for three individual quadrangles in California; Half Moon Bay 1961, Hayward 1959, and Palo Alto 1961. The three records in the final 15 minute offering are the same as in the previous listing.

Under 7 1 2 [7 1/2] and 7 5 [7.5 min] series we sampled the 12 entries. This produced similar oddities to the 15 minute series except that the color orthophoto quad series were indeed for entire states without mention of the number of sheets. One entry showed 600 records. These proved to be individual quads in Pennsylvania except for the last 6 or 7 which were National Forests or Ranger Districts.

Under "ACML facsimile map series" there are 27 records while under "ACML facsimile map series = Series de carte fac similes (sic) de l'ACC" there is one record. The entry for "Alaska topographic series" contains only one quadrangle - Mt. Katmai. All this points to the need for some very intense editing before the next edition of the CD is published. Is this truly the state of the RLG data base?

Under Publication Type, we chose "Atlas" as a group to scan. We were told there were 2019 records which seems very small for the RLG group of libraries. A look down the list seemed to indicate that possibly half the records were for road atlases. That's not a disparaging remark. These are very heavily used in many map collections but another surprising part of this was that no Classon Road Atlases from the 1920s and 30s appeared in the list.

The multiple access points are a very desirable feature, but in some cases the indexing is incorrect. A search for Publication Type = Globe produced 215 records. However several were not globes, e.g. "Map of the City of Concord, New Hampshire."

Finally, when you have retrieved one or more records, saved these to a file or to Windows clipboard to print or to export, you may want to consider how you wish the records to appear. The software offers you the following formats:

- Catalogue Card format
- MARC Format
- Detailed Format
- Bibliographic Format
- MARC Communications Format

Exporting records in the last named format is however "limited to one record at a time".

To buy or not to buy: While any resource that give cartobibliographic information for over 300,000 maps, atlases and globes is a boon to researchers, the revision schedule, which indicates that a second edition should be out with the next year or two, dictates that you wait until the second edition is published. We think both Saur and RLG need to take a hard look at the edition to remove redundancies and to include more of RLG member holdings. We cannot see that the records on this CD represent even the majority of such holdings. In several cases, records were identified as originating with a particular institution. Inclusion of specific library holding information would be of great value to researchers desperate to consult an original item. Such information would also assist libraries seeking to obtain reproductions of certain items.

Ronald Whistance-Smith, Curator Emeritus
David Jones, Map Librarian
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

HIGHLIGHTS FROM GEOCONNECTIONS MEETINGS, OTTAWA, JUNE 14-16, 2000

Reported by Carol Marley
ACMLA Representative on the Access Node Advisory Committee

The first day of meetings was devoted to an open forum for three competing submissions outlining a Target Vision and Implementation Plan (TVIP) for the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI).

The needs of the TVIP, as outlined by the Geoconnections Technology Advisory Panel (TAP) are:

- To reconcile different points of view, including stakeholder requirements, to develop a common coherent vision and conceptual architecture for CGDI
- To provide a strategic guide for future CGDI development and implementation, with maximum leverage of current and future CGDI-related capabilities, and suggestions for long-term sustainability
- To articulate and document the CGDI vision, having referenced and reconciled previous CGDI related documents and stakeholder activities

The three firms presenting were: 1) Consortium Intelec Geomatique and Linnet, 2) the Interoperability Institute and 3) MacDonald Dettwiler & Assoc. and Galdos Systems Inc. All of the visions encompassed the delivery of geospatial data through the web, the development of partnerships to collect and share information and the interoperability of software. Differences surfaced in terms of system architecture; these were also the weakest parts of the presentations. However, it should be kept in mind that these were interim presentations, allowing for feedback, subsequently to be incorporated into the final products, due later in the summer. Given the many areas of agreement, the presenters were offered an opportunity to see if some, or all, can work together on a report in common.

It is no easy task to frame a vision. The quote accompanying the III session nicely sums it up, 'Vision is the art of seeing things invisible" (Jonathan Swift). All of us could appreciate the problem, and a number of constructive suggestions for fleshing out both vision and architecture sections were forthcoming.

There was ample time for discussion of each of the interim presentations. One of the discussions that caught my attention was the assertion that data sharing will only come about if we change how we do business. The Data Liberation Initiative nicely illustrates this point. It has come into being in part because Statistics Canada and the universities have changed their way of doing business.

A study of how we do business, that is how we manage our geospatial data in Canada, has recently been commissioned by the Policy Node Advisory Committee. The study, which will compare and contrast the development of a spatial data infrastructure in Australia and the United States to that in Canada, is one that many of us are looking forward to reading and discussing. One of the presenting groups suggested that the CGDI could function as an agent of change. Whether this was with reference to issues of intellectual property in a digital environment is not clear, but it was pointed out during discussion that there will need to be movement in this area if we are to move forward with CGDI.

Participants were invited to provide written feedback to presenters, so they will have this information as well as our discussions during the day to guide them in finishing up their vision documents.

The second day of meetings was reserved for TAP, which extended an invitation to the Access Advisory Node to participate. The liaison reports referring to framework data, standards, an overview of ISO developments and the information about the Marine GeoData Infrastucture were useful for painting the broad picture.

The Access Advisory Node Committee met on the last day. Its primary responsibility is to contribute to plans for activities undertaken through the Access Node and to advise on priorities related to the development and delivery of discovery, evaluation and access services. The Committee is composed of members from industry, academia, government agencies (federal, provincial and territorial) and user groups representing a range of user community interests. The role of the Access Node itself is to develop those parts of the CGDI that will provide Canadians with access to geospatial data and services.

CEONET (http://ceonet.cgdi.gc.ca) was discussed from several vantage points. If you don't know what CEONET stands for, you are not alone. For some of us the acronym is synonymous with Macdonald Detwiller, for others, it's a website for accessing imagery, and others consider it the web site for CGDI. However you conceive of CEONET, there is a lot happening on the page and you owe to your readers to keep visiting the page. Check out Geogratis as well.

Cameron Wilson of NRCan presented usage statistics and highlights of CEONET developments, especially with respect to Geogratis (http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/index1.html; see *Bulletin* pages 48 and 49). It was somewhat surprising to hear that the Canadian university sector is responsible for only 7% of data downloads. One might think that this is because it's difficult to identify Canadian universities by web site (we don't have edu on the end as they do in the U.S.) Wilson promises to post a graphic to Carta showing who is using Geogratis data, and explaining how he has identified Canadian universities.

I hope that map and data librarians will respond. Are you aware of what data is available on Geogratis? They keep adding - this is not a static site! Are you using it and encouraging students and researchers to explore the site? If the data is not meeting your needs (perhaps for reasons of lack of currency, inappropriate scales, lack of local information), would you please respond to Wilson (Cameron.Wilson@CCRS.NRCan.gc.ca). If you need more large scale topographic data, imagery or air photos, let us know.

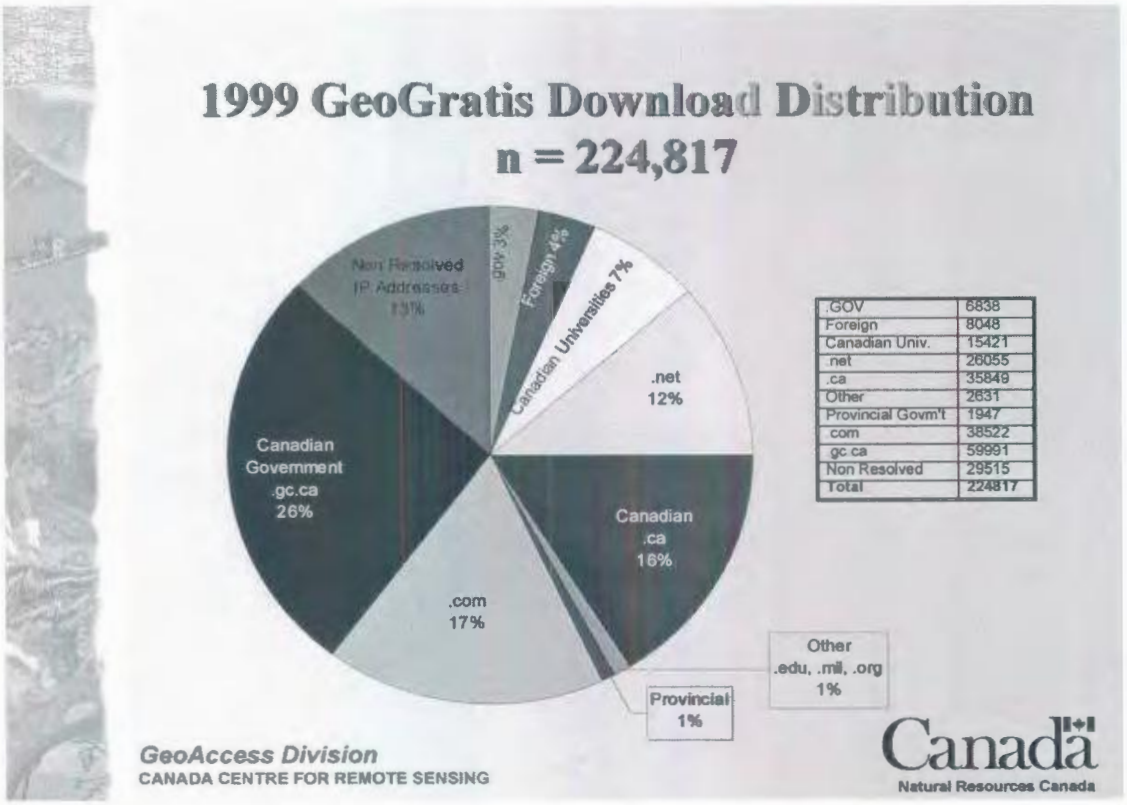
Over the summer an interesting set of Landsat 5 TM images for 14 urban areas in Canada is being put up, and over the next three years Landsat 7 multi-resolution imagery will be put up as it is processed. Other interesting datasets are the North American Conservation Areas database and Ontario land cover. Geogratis is offering some good data, so use the site and keep tuning in for new developments. FME is being used for data conversion, which should make life easier for your users.

We were given a brochure and short presentation by Brian McLeod on CEONET's reusable components. When the brochure is republished I have requested that map libraries receive copies. The RUC allows you to embed geographic tools, including an interactive map, coordinate entry tool or a gazetteer, into your own Web applications. Toporama, the NTDB site, has used the place name interface. One of the examples included in the brochure is the Canadian Communities Atlas which has used the map feature. The Environment Canada Information Access Network (IAN) has incorporated both the map based display and place name search features. Find out more for yourself at Free Tools (http://ceonet.cgdi.gc.ca/cs/en/index.html).

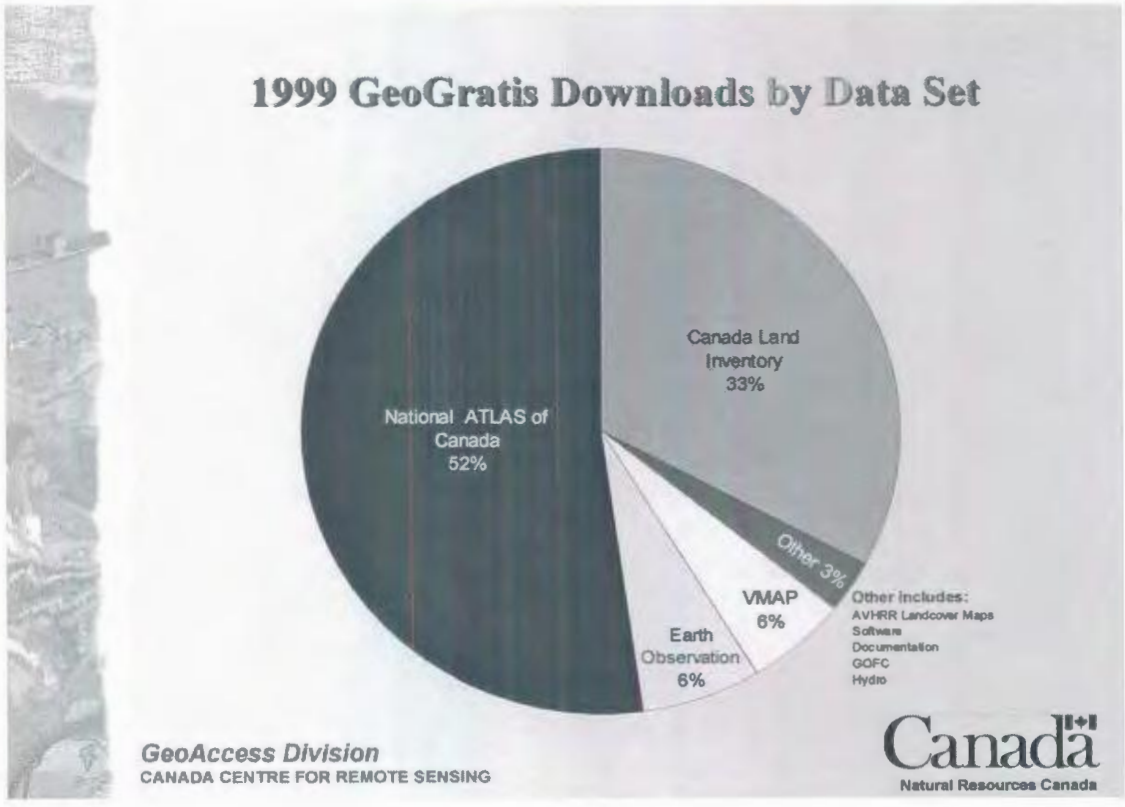
This report touches very selectively on three days in the life of two of the Geoconnections advisory nodes. Keeping up with developments in information technology and geospatial data in Canada is a daunting task. ACMLA is represented on many of the GeoConnections committees. James Boxall serves on the management group. Grace Welch serves on the Policy Advisory Node, Richard Pinnell on the Roads Network Advisory Panel, Cheryl Woods on the National Atlas Advisory Committee. I serve on the Address Node Advisory Committee and plan to submit reports to Carta and the ACMLA *Bulletin* after meetings (usually held twice yearly).

Please note the ACMLA President James Boxall has encouraged the membership to review the GeoConnections web site (www.geoconnections.org) to see if this is an area in which some of you would like to volunteer your expertise. No need to feel uninvolved. Get involved. This is a way of making certain that the CGDI is all of us.

The following PowerPoint slides, illustrating aspects of the GeoGratis website use, were supplied by Steven Smith, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Canada. GeoGratis website = http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca



.GOV	6838
Foreign	8048
Canadian Univ.	15421
.net	26055
.ca	35849
Other	2631
Provincial Govm't	1947
.com	38522
.gc.ca	59991
Non Resolved	29515
Total	224817



1999 GeoGratis Download Distribution

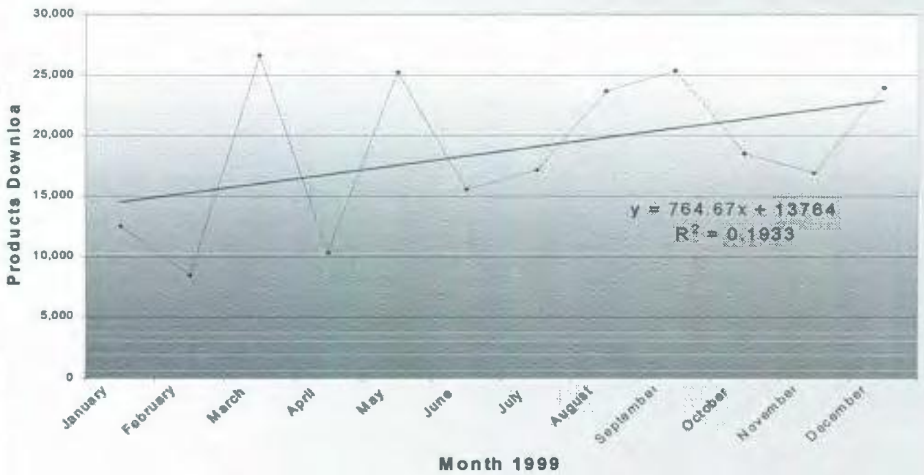
China	1	South Africa	2	Lithuania	6	Portugal	24	Italy	89
Kyrgyzstan	1	Uruguay	2	Turkey	6	Mexico	33	Spain	96
Moldova, Rep.	1	Cyprus	3	Greenland	7	Yugoslavia	35	Austria	104
Peru	1	Israel	3	Czech	8	Ukraine	40	Australia	110
Poland	1	Luxembourg	4	Iceland	8	Romania	42	Russia	132
Qatar	1	Malta	4	Brazil	10	Argentina	45	Switzerland	189
Trinidad	1	Saudi Arabia	4	Japan	10	Denmark	53	United K.	197
Bulgaria	2	Taiwan	4	N Zealand	12	Belgium	66	France	936
Hungary	2	Singapore	5	Greece	14	Netherlands	68	S. Korea	2406
Indonesia	2	Armenia	6	Finland	15	Norway	80	Germany	3046
Ireland	2	Chile	6	Colombia	22	Sweden	81		
.com		38522	USA		36571		Canada		113208

- **Country of download was established by DOMAIN suffix.**
- **The United States includes all .mil, .gov, .net, .org, .edu and .us addresses.**
- **.com was responsible for 38,522 downloads.**
- **IP addresses that were unresolved 29, 515 (13.1%).**
- **Total Number of Files Downloaded for 1999 is 224,817 .**

GeoAccess Division
CANADA CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING

Canada
Natural Resources Canada

1999 GeoGratis Downloads



1999 Total Volume of Downloads : 128.04 Gigabytes
1999 Total Number of Downloads : 224,817
1999 Average Volume per download: 597.2 kb

GeoAccess Division
CANADA CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING

Canada
Natural Resources Canada

INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (ICA) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood (Vice President - Canada)
September 13, 2000

The meeting of the ICA Executive Committee was held from August 5-9 in Beijing, China. The primary purpose for the meeting location was to review the site for the 2001 conference and discuss plans and progress with the Local Organizing Committee (LOC). See their web page at http://www.sbsm.gov.cn/icc2001/.

Upon arrival on the 5th, having left on the morning of the 4th and after three flights including the last one of more than 13 hours, there was a dinner meeting with LOC members to get acquainted. The following day, there was an evaluation tour of proposed venues for conference tours. Some of us went to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs, while others went to the Summer Palace. They were all very interesting, though very crowded, perhaps due to it being a Sunday.

Monday morning, the 7th, was the beginning of the formal Executive Committee (EC) meeting. Highlights were review of minutes from the last meeting, reports on meetings attended by EC members, and discussions regarding publications. Bengt Rystedt, ICA President, and Ferjan Ormeling, ICA Secretary-General and Treasurer, met with United Nations officials in New York City, Kirsi Virrantaus (VP - Finland), attended the International Federation for Geodesy (FIG) in Prague, while Milan Konecny (VP - Czech Republic) went to a meeting in India (already reported in the *ICA News*), and Michael Wood (Past President - United Kingdom) attended the International Map Trade Association (IMTA) in Heidelberg. Graciela Metternicht (Editor) reported on the *ICA News*. Issues 33 and 34 are out in paper and on the web, also translated into Spanish. She would like to do a colour edition and is seeking funding support for this. Robert McMaster (VP - United States) reported on publications. The contract with Elsevier is being re-negotiated. Discussion focused on the pros and cons of doing our own journal. We are to send our comments to Bob who is to draft a plan by the end of the year.

On Monday afternoon, the LOC reported. The planned dates are August 6-10, 2001. The program has at least 28 topics. The deadline for abstracts was September 1, but has been extended to the end of October. The completed papers are to be received by April 2001. LiLi (VP - China) chairs the program committee. The plans are for 210 papers and several poster sessions, with authors to be notified of acceptance by the end of December. The proceedings are planned to be published by July 2001. Michael Wood will do the keynote address for the conference on Monday. A second plenary session will be held Wednesday with no competing sessions, where fellowships will be awarded, as well as the travel awards. The sessions will be held in the Beijing International Conference Center (BICC) where our EC meetings were held. Hotel prices per room in the vicinity of the BICC were noted as being: 2 star: US$30, Four star (Beijing Continental Grand Hotel): US$80; Five star: US$100; suite US$120, including breakfast. Pre-conference tours are being scheduled for August 3-5 and post-conference tours from August 11-18, of varying lengths. Technical visits are planned during the conference, along with the papers sessions on August 7-9. Tours are planned to historic sites, including the Great Wall, Ming Tombs, Imperial Palace, and Summer Palace. Social events will include an opening reception, the Peking Opera, Acrobatics, and a gala dinner. Registration is expected to be US$450 before April 1, 2001, and US$550 thereafter. Student registration is to be US$150 before April 1, 2001, and US$250 thereafter. One day registration is planned to be US$200, while accompanying persons are scheduled to be US$100. Full registration includes the proceedings in paper format with a CD-ROM version to be available for an extra US$50. The map and technical exhibits will be open from Monday through Thursday. There will be shuttle transportation from the airport to the Beijing Continental Grand Hotel (BCGH) on Thursday, August 2 (for those going on the pre-conference tours) and Saturday and Sunday, August 4 and 5, as well as fixed-time shuttle departures on the 11th from the BCGH to the airport. As Visas are required for visiting China, a letter of invitation will be sent after receipt of registration, which can be used to obtain it. The second circular is expected to be sent in early 2001 which will include all the registration material. Check the

web site to request this circular. In the evening, there was a banquet sponsored by the State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (SBSM) featuring Peking duck. Many delectable dishes featuring duck were served. We were given mementoes of stone stamps with our names given in Chinese.

On Tuesday morning, we met at the BICC to review the facilities of the conference center. We were first shown a brief video noting that it is in the north part of the city about 20 km from the airport and 9 km from downtown. It has several very large halls, one seating nearly 600 people. Simultaneous translation is possible. The business center offers Internet access, as does the BCGH. There are large exhibit halls with separate rooms planned for the historical and children's maps. There will be computer access for delegates in the technical exhibits area, also, similar to that in Ottawa in 1999. The first floor will be for exhibits and the second and third floors will be for technical sessions and poster sessions. There will be provision for CD-ROM projections in the exhibits. It looks like a great facility for a conference! About 10:30 am, we departed by bus in pouring rain to visit the China Cartographic Publishing House. It has a staff of about 1,000 and publishes about 600 titles per year. They produce small scale maps, atlases, journals, school atlases, and wall maps. Record copies are kept of all their publications. They are moving to computer assisted production, and each of their two buildings has a computer network room with 38 network lines and 2000 GB of storage that can be expanded. The printing is contracted out over 50 sites and amounts to about 250,000 copies per year.

In the afternoon, we resumed our EC meeting to discuss publications further. There will be a meeting shortly with Elsevier representatives for contract re-negotiation. The colour edition of the newsletter will go ahead, with Graciela and Ferjan to handle the details. In terms of other publications, the second edition of volume two of *Basic Cartography* is expected to be done about November, while the metadata standards book will probably be ready by Beijing. Commissions and their activities were discussed next. Most were quite active and their meetings are noted on the ICA web page (http://www.icaci.org).

On Wednesday morning, the reports on commission activities concluded. It was decided to hold the next EC meeting from March 29 to April 2, 2001 followed by several meetings next August in Beijing. Bob and I are to organize a session for Commission Chairs on Sunday before the conference, while Bengt and Ferjan will organize one on Wednesday for National Committee Representatives. Commissions are asked to inform Ferjan of any external sponsor support so that an overall picture can be acquired of financial support for ICA. Some discussion centered on the possibility of having individual or regional memberships in addition to membership by country. It was felt that investigation would be needed and that changing the statutes would be required. Each member of the EC reported on how they felt they were functioning in their role. Ferjan reported that letters have been sent out inviting proposals for the 2005 meeting with a response deadline of April 2001. There has been some interest from Australia (Sydney), Chile, Columbia, India, Iran, and Sri Lanka. A formal letter from the director of the Institute Geographique National of France regarding archiving of ICA materials will be requested by Ferjan. When received, the guidelines for archiving will be publicized. Elri Liebenberg (VP - South Africa) reported on planning for the 2003 conference in Durban. She is not officially on the organizing committee at this point. It was noted that a detailed report would be expected in Beijing next year. The EC has been invited to meet in Durban from August 4-6, 2002. An earlier meeting will be requested, but this offer will be accepted. On the topics of the United Nations, global mapping, and ISO, there was spirited discussion, especially on the idea of charging for the use of geographic information terminology in an ISO web database. Bengt will contact the chair and report back. All those representing ICA in cartography related international bodies will be expected to prepare a written report for the next EC meeting. Preparation of a strategic plan for ICA was considered with the idea being to bring one to the 2003 General Assembly. A Working Group of the EC was established consisting of Bengt, Ferjan, Mike, Milan and Kirsi. We are to send our comments on the plan and that for the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) to Bengt and Ferjan. The ISPRS plan had been distributed for the EC meeting. Mike proposed a new, condensed version of an ICA promotional brochure that he will do for our next meeting. Ferjan noted that the ICA web page would be updated every three months. Bengt and Ferjan were delegated to invest ICA funds. Alberta and Elri agreed to coordinate the Barbara Bartz Petchnik award.

The meeting wrapped up with an endorsement for a conference that Milan is organizing in Brno and a heartfelt expression of thanks to LiLi for the hospitality.

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT COMMITTEE
20th International Cartographic Conference
August 6 –10, 2000
Beijing, China

November 1, 2000.
Dear Colleague,

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee is organizing the map and atlas exhibit for the Canadian contribution to the 20th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA). The ICA conference will be held in Beijing in August 2001. In addition, we will like to take this opportunity to prepare an exhibit of Canadian maps for the forthcoming conferences of the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, June 2001 in Montreal. There, we will have the opportunity to view and judge the Canadian submissions to China and award our own prizes for the best maps at the conference.

Your assistance is now being sought to identify and provide copies of significant maps and atlases, produced in Canada since 1998 that would be appropriate for both of the Canadian displays.

The Canadian Committee would be pleased to receive reference to and examples of cartographic materials, displaying new information and/or communication techniques. All types of cartographic products – including experimental and student work – will be considered. We would also be pleased to show your latest electronic and multi-media products – if these are included, we will request special instructions and in some cases, there may be a requirement to send personnel to operate specialized systems.

At this time, we are requesting maps in the following themes:

- topographic maps
- nautical and bathymetric charts
- geological maps
- urban maps
- satellite images and satellite image maps
- recreational and orienteering maps
- globes and atlases
- other cartographic examples

Cartographic materials to be exhibited in China and Montreal must have been published after January 1, 1998, and must not have been exhibited in either the International Exhibition in Stockholm in 1997 or Ottawa in 1999.

We hope you will send material for consideration. You are requested to:

- Please send three (3) copies of the printed material (one copy for the China exhibit, one copy for Montreal, a third for the National Archives). For digital products, please send details on the set-up to display them.
- Maps should be sent flat or loosely rolled, NOT folded. Please ensure that materials are wrapped safely in sturdy map tubes or boxes

Send the materials to:

Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee
C/o Claire Gosson,
GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
615 Booth St., Room 650,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A OE9.

Prepare a brief summary of approximately 200 words indicating:

- Map/Atlas title.
- Date of publication.
- Name and address of map/atlas author.
- Name and address of publisher.
- Official retail price.
- Scale and dimensions (in centimetres) of the map/atlas.
- The purpose and intended user for which it was developed.
- The type of information portrayed. Include any outstanding or unique feature unique features related to map/atlas content, technique or design.
- Language(s) in which it is available.

Submissions must be received no later than February 1, 2001. Please note that all materials will not be returned and will become the property of the Canadian Cartographic Committee and that the decisions of the Committee will be final. Materials will remain in China after the conference and a copy will be deposited at the National Archives in Ottawa.

We look forward to receiving your submissions and to preparing an interesting and impressive exhibit for both China and Montreal. The Canadian Cartographic Committee sincerely requests your assistance and cooperation at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,
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Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1

University of Haifa
The Library
Periodicals Department
Mount Carmel
Haifa 31999
Israel

Serials Section - Foreign Titles
University of Illinois
801 South Morgan
P.O. Box 8198
Chicago, Illinois 60680
U.S.A.

Serials - Fax
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1408 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois 61801
U.S.A.

Serials/Retrieval Services
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University of Kansas Libraries
210 Watson
Lawrence, KS 66045-2800
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Serials Section
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University of Melbourne
Parkville, Victoria 3052
Australia

Serials Division
Hatcher Graduate Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI. 48109-1205
U.S.A.

Serials Records
University of Minnesota Libraries
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
U.S.A.

Harriet Irving Library
Serials
University of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H5

Library Serials Department
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
U.S.A.

Serials Department
CB# 3938 Davis Library
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514-8890
U.S.A.

Acquisitions Dept.- Serials
Knight Library
1299 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
U.S.A.

University of Ottawa Library System
Acquisitions Department
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65 University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 9A5

Serials Section
Central Library
St. Lucia Campus
University of Queensland
St. Lucia QLD 4072
Australia

Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

Order Department (Serials)
University of Saskatchewan Library
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

Serials Department
Thomas Cooper Library
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
U.S.A.

Library, Room 404
Faculty of Information Studies
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 3G6

Serials Department
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A5

McPherson Library
Technical Services - Serials
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3H5

Acquisition Department
Law Library
University of Virginia
580 Massie Road
Charlottesville, VA 22903-1789
U.S.A.

Serials Division
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, Washington 98195
U.S.A.

Serials Department
The Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3G1

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

Serials Section
The Library
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario
N9B 3P4

Department of Geography
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9

Geography Library
University of Wisconsin
550 N. Park Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

Serials Section
Vancouver Public Library
350 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 6B1

Huxley Map Library
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA. 98225-9079
U.S.A.

Map Collection
Department of Geography &
Environmental Studies
Wilfrid Laurier University
75 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3C5

Library - Periodicals
PO LP42250
Wilfrid Laurier University
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3C5

Acquisitions Department/
Monography Support
Yale University Library 1FFK7444
P.O. Box 208240
130 Wall St.
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8240
U.S.A.

Serials Section FC
York University Libraries
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ontario
M3J 1P3

Address Updates?

Contact Bruce Weedmark
Government Records Branch
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3
E-Mail: bweedmark@archives.ca

Invitation aux conférenciers et aux exposants
Calls for Papers and Exhibitors
CARTO 2001

Canadian Cartographic Association /
Association canadienne de cartographie

Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada
Association of Canadian Map Librairies and Archives

Un siècle vient tout juste de s'écouler, siècle au cours duquel nous avons été les témoins privilégiés de nombreux bouleversements. Dans une multitude de domaines, nos habitudes de vie, de travail ont changé et ce particulièrement dans les dernières décennies. De même, les différentes facettes de la cartographie ont fait l'objet de mutations majeures, dues à l'essor des technologies dont la saisie, la gestion, le traitement et la diffusion des données numériques ainsi qu'analogiques.

L'accessibilité accrue aux données et aux logiciels combinée à l'intégration de multiples champs tels la télédétection, les SPG, la photogrammétrie, les SIG, l'Internet, favorise un plus grand usage de la cartographie, notamment dans des sphères d'activités non conventionnelles.

Sous le thème ***"Professions et perspectives de la cartographie"*** l'Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC), conjointement avec l'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC), sollicite vos propositions de conférence abordant l'un des sous-thèmes suivants :

- Histoire et évolution de la cartographie
- Acquisition et diffusion des données
- Aspects légaux
- Recherche et applications
- Technologie et le futur
- Enjeux de la cartographie

Vous avez des produits ou des services à offrir! Nous vous invitons à nous contacter pour obtenir plus d'informations sur les conditions de réservation d'espace à l'exposition commerciale.

Ce congrès se tiendra à l'Université du Québec à Montréal avec la collaboration de l'Université de Montréal. Il s'agit là d'une excellente occasion, tant pour les conférenciers que pour les entreprises, de faire connaître leurs travaux ou produits.

Veuillez faire parvenir vos résumés de conférence (maximum 1 page) d'ici le 27 janvier 2001 ou vos demandes d'information pour l'exposition commerciale à :

The last century witnessed profound changes. In many fields these changes have influenced the way we live and work, particularly over the past few decades. Cartography has in turn been affected due to the development of new technologies in different domains, such as the capture, processing, management and dissemination of both digital and analogue data.

The increase in data and software accessibility, in conjunction with the integration of many specialities like remote sensing, photogrammetry, GPS, GIS and the Internet has favoured an increase in the use of cartography especially in non conventional areas.

Under the theme ***" Cartography, Professions and Perspectives "*** the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) in collaboration with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) are calling for conference proposals within the following subjects:

- History and evolution of cartography
- Data acquisition and dissemination
- Legal aspects
- Research and applications
- Technology and the future
- Risks and futures in cartography

Do you have products or services to offer ? Please contact us for more information on how to reserve a space in our commercial exhibition.

This conference will be held at the " Université du Québec à Montréal " in collaboration with the " Université de Montréal ". This is an excellent opportunity for researchers and developers alike to promote their work.

Please send your abstract (not more than one page) before January 27, 2001 or information requests for commercial exhibition to the following address :

Comité CARTO 2001
1853, boulevard Pie-IX
Montréal (Québec)
H1V 2C7

ou au courriel : acsg_mtl@mlink.net

UQÀM
Université du Québec à Montréal

Université de Montréal

Professions et perspectives de la cartographie
Cartography, Professions and Perspectives
Montréal, 30 mai au 2 juin 2001 / May 30 to June 2, 2001

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