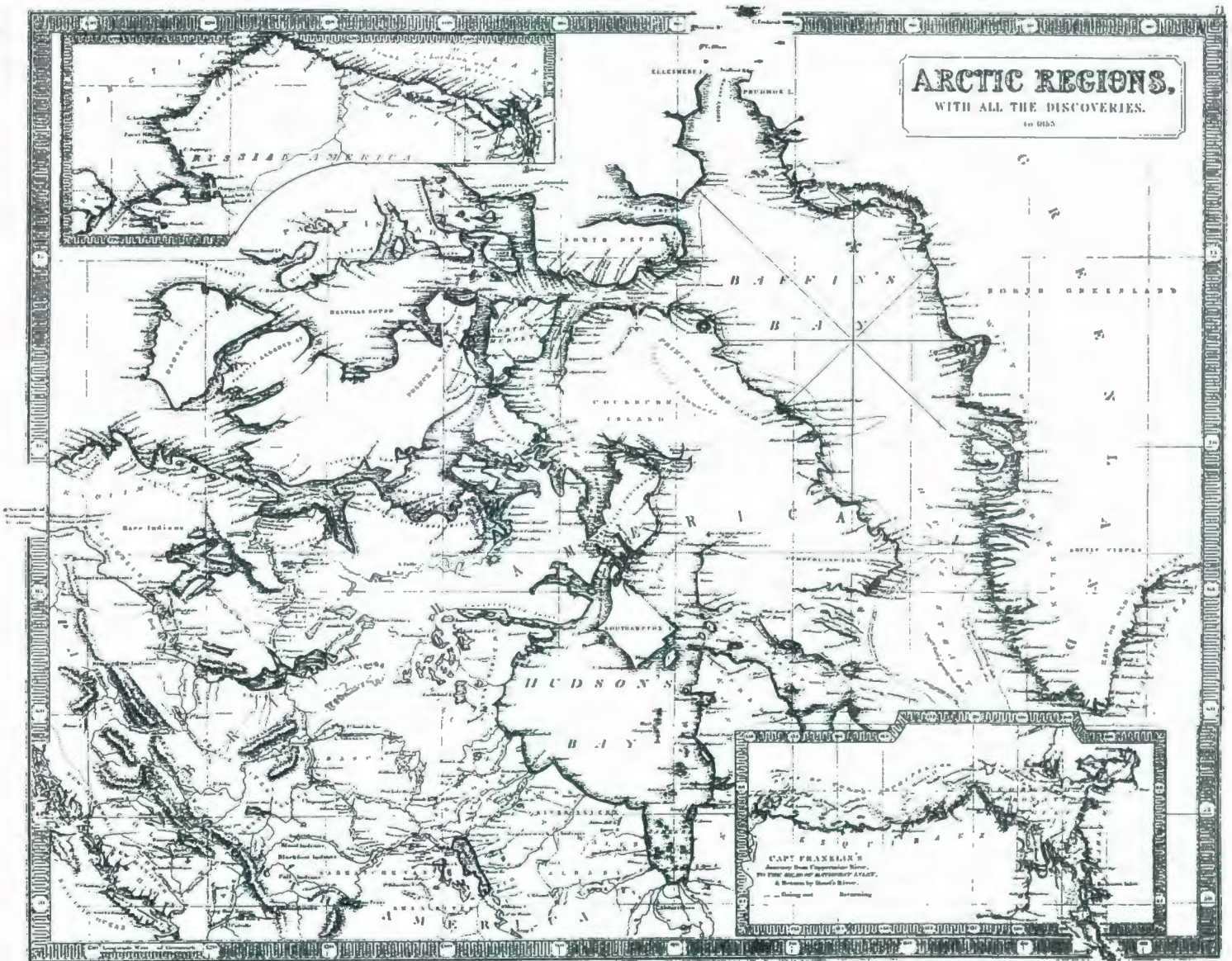


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



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

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

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ON THE COVER...

George Philip & Son, *Arctic Regions, with all the Discoveries, to 1853*, [1853?]. Reproduced from an original in the National Map Collection, National Archives of Canada, as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 111 (ISSN 0827-8024).

George Philip & Son, *Arctic Regions, with all the Discoveries, to 1853*, [1853?]. Reproduite à partir d'un original figurant dans la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 111 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MESSAGE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

I hope that you look forward to the arrival of the *Bulletin* as much as I do. I find it such a rich source of information! It is important that we remember that the *Bulletin* is the history and official record of our Association activities. I encourage all of our members to continue their support of the *Bulletin* through contributing articles (or better yet, find a colleague who might be willing to contribute an article of interest to the membership) or suggesting ideas for articles, columns, etc. And don't forget to contribute to the Regional News column – it is among the first things I read in the *Bulletin* as a means of finding out what is happening across Canada.

Depository Services Program for Maps:

I would like to thank the many members who provided me with feedback on the Depository Services Program for Maps to take to the DSP Library Advisory Committee meeting, which was held October 31, 2002. Most members indicated that they are very pleased with the access to the National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) digital data and find the process of downloading very easy to use. The Centre for Topographic Information Sherbrooke is quick to respond to reported problems. In terms of the Geological Survey of Canada maps, our members still require clarification of the process for requesting digital "A" series maps and open files for maps in both paper and digital format. GSC will prepare a procedure for communication to DSP members. As you may have likely heard, the DSP program has been merged with Communication Canada, and there is concern in the library community that the program have the same level of support and commitment it previously received. We will be monitoring the program with close interest.

J'espère que vous vous réjouissez de l'arrivée du *Bulletin* autant que moi. Je trouve tellement que c'est une source d'information étoffée. Il est bien important de se rappeler que le *Bulletin* est le registre officiel des activités de l'Association qui retrace notre histoire. J'encourage tous les membres à appuyer le *Bulletin* via la contribution d'articles; mieux encore, à trouver un collègue disposé à soumettre un article qui intéresserait nos membres. Aussi ne vous gênez pas de faire des suggestions d'idées d'articles, de chroniques, etc. N'oubliez pas de contribuer à la rubrique « Nouvelles régionales », c'est l'une des premières chroniques que je lis dans le *Bulletin* afin de me renseigner sur les activités à travers le pays.

Programme des services de dépôts :

J'aimerais remercier tous les membres qui ont envoyé leurs commentaires sur le programme des services de dépôt (PSD). Ces remarques ont été présentées à la réunion du comité consultatif des bibliothèques de la PSD, le 31 octobre 2002. La majorité des membres a indiqué qu'elle était très satisfaite de l'accès aux données numériques de la BNDT et que le processus de téléchargement était assez facile à utiliser. Il a été noté que le centre d'information topographique de Sherbrooke répond rapidement aux problèmes rapportés. Du côté des cartes de la Commission géologique du Canada, nos membres demandent encore des clarifications au sujet du processus d'acquisition des cartes numériques de la série « A » et des cartes papier et numériques de la série « dossier public ». La Commission géologique rédigera sous peu

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INTO UNCHARTED TERRITORY*

Danielle Adams

Intrepid cartographers have been mapping exotic and far flung places for millennia. Yet even in this age of satellites and high-tech gizmos, a Vancouver map-maker is still finding new territory to conquer.

Jack Joyce can spot them the minute they walk into his Vancouver map store. Once they find the maps they're looking for, they'll slink to the back of the shop, spread them out and spend the afternoon studying them, tracing routes with their index finger – almost like they are caressing the paper. “They just pore over them, pretending like they are on a bicycle going from A to B. And they really understand and appreciate the beauty of maps.” He calls them “map people”.

It is thanks to them that Joyce started making maps and that he has now built Canada's only truly international map publishing house. Last year the rumpled 56-year-old sold \$1.45-million in maps stamped with ITMB [International Travel Maps and Books], his company trademark. Retailers around the world have little choice but to stock Joyce's maps because there simply are no other North American companies selling maps for many of the places he charts – like Kosovo, Eritrea and Cambodia. His catalogue now includes an impressive 175 titles, with new ones coming out every month

When Joyce bought his map store 20 years ago, he was simply a retailer selling maps made by other people, but he grew frustrated when he tried to order obscure maps for his customers and

couldn't obtain good commercial maps for many places. “The world has been mapped by all kinds of government agencies.” says Joyce. “But there is a tendency to regard a map as a military secret. This is particularly true of Latin America”, so the maps aren't distributed. In some places, like the Bahamas, the maps were out of print and the government didn't bother reprinting them. Other countries didn't keep their maps up to date because they lacked the technical expertise.

The major commercial map manufacturers of the day had no interest in filling the gap. The big European publishers like Michelin and Freytag & Berndt only produced travel maps of Europe and countries that Europeans liked to visit. The big name in the United States, Rand McNally, published only North American titles. That left vast parts of the world – like much of



Jack Joyce, founder of ITMB, with San Francisco harbour in the background, 2002. (All photos in this article courtesy of Do Ngoc Lan Joyce)

* Originally published in Air Canada's *EnRoute* magazine, November 2000. Reproduced with the permission of the author and *EnRoute* Magazine. Arrangements for the reproduction by Louis Cardinal, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Illustrations kindly supplied by Jack Joyce. When Jack e-mailed Louis back regarding the photos, he was just back from a trip to Laos where he had been researching ITMB's forthcoming digitized map.

Latin America, Asia and Africa – uncharted by the major commercial map-makers.

So when Joyce's customers began asking for maps he didn't carry, he went to great lengths to find them. When he came across a map of South America that impressed him, he bought all the copies and tracked down the cartographer, an Australian named Kevin Healey, to order more. Healey told Joyce how he had spent two years gathering the information and perfecting the artwork for the map on a homemade light table in his basement, and that all the existing maps were sold. That's when Joyce decided to get into the publishing business.

In 1985, Joyce reprinted the South America map with the help of a publisher in Britain. But when he approached the big European map houses about publishing a new map of northwestern South America, he was rudely turned away. He remembers bitterly how one European publisher literally turned his back and ignored him until he left the room.

Joyce and Healey decided to publish the map themselves. They scraped by for two years and, in 1987, finally printed and began distributing it to other retailers who were equally frustrated over the lack of good maps. Over the next seven years, Healey went on to make many more maps for Joyce, including ones of the Amazon Basin, Guatemala, Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula and even B.C.'s Queen Charlotte Islands.

Healey established what is now ITMB's signature style – maps rich in hypsometric tints marking differences in elevation, and covered with notes on culture and history. The map legends are written in English and include local languages for easy reference. The ITMB style is apparent in everything from the colours of the roads to the fonts used. "Every cartographic firm has

features it considers to be its own style" says Joyce. "The creative force will always come up with a unique way of doing a map."

ITMB's maps, often featuring Joyce's own travel snapshots on the covers, may not be as eye-catching as some other companies' offerings, but the quality of the cartography has earned them a place on store shelves next to maps by much larger companies. "ITMB has developed a very nice cartographic style," says Paul Carrier, who owns Globe Corner Bookstore, New England's biggest map and travel bookstore. "I like the maps a great deal. Our staff is always excited when a new ITMB map is announced."



Angkor Wat temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia, Jack Joyce in doorway, 2002.

Joyce's main sales advantage is that he has very little competition. The difficulty involved in compiling the information boosts production costs, so other companies simply don't bother making rival maps. This was especially true when Healey was working on his earliest titles. He had the unenviable job of locating every town, river, railway and volcano in Latin America. He painstakingly sorted through data from local survey offices and error-filled government maps, and cross-checked everything against information he gathered from his vast correspondence network. With much of the world already explored and mapped, Healey's task was

more to compile and verify, and less to explore, although through his extensive travels, he did as much ground checking as he could.

Once he had collected the information, Healey traced out each shoreline and road with a scribe, a tiny tool at the heart of traditional cartography. This device, with a tungsten or platinum nib on little rollers, is used to etch lines onto a translucent sheet of film. In traditional map-making, one sheet has all the roads, another the waterways and yet another, all the cities

and villages. The final map is a composite of all layers. In the hands of a good cartographer, this old-fashioned method produces maps as precise and accurate as any computer can generate.

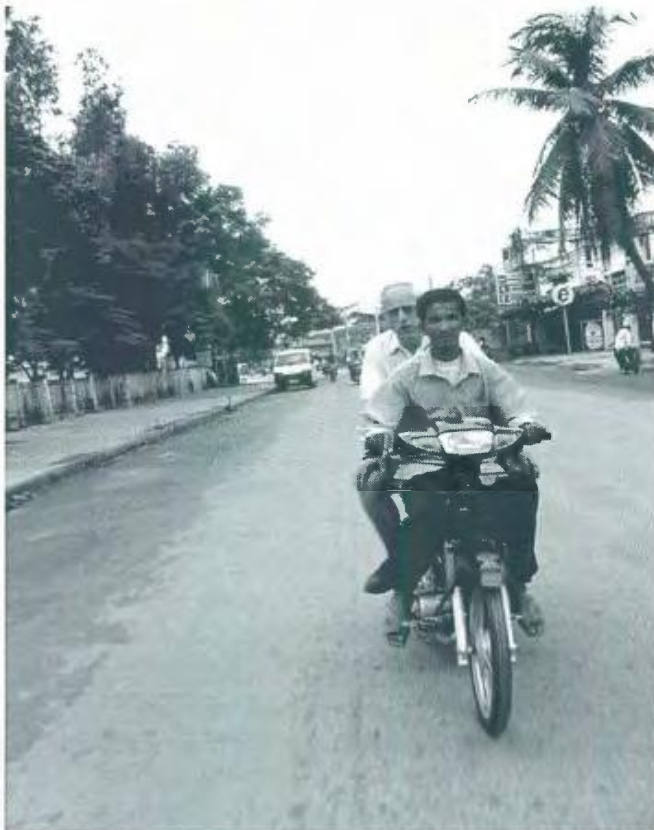
Joyce's footnote on ITMB's South America map calls Healey a master cartographer and his map "a masterpiece of traditional cartography". He says that, "with computers transforming the methods used to make maps, there will never be another Kevin." The footnote also tells of how in 1994, after working on a map of Venezuela, Healey returned to Canada with pneumonia. He died two months later, at 48.

Since Healey's death, technology has rapidly developed to generate and manipulate geographic information. Satellites now orbit the earth snapping pictures from space and documenting every variation in the Earth's topography. The accumulated geographical knowledge about the Earth's surface fills entire databases and CD-ROMs. "We have gone through a complete revolution in mapping in the last five years. It's sort of like the end of the horse-driven cart," says Joyce. "Young cartographers are given theoretical training on traditional cartography so they can see how Grandad did it, but it goes in one ear and out the other. All they know how to do is sit in front of a computer and zip-zip, zap-zap."

There are distinct advantages to that zapping. While the initial cost of between \$10,000 and \$20,000 is about the same whether a map is etched with a scribe or drawn on a Macintosh, the difference is that updating it on a computer takes only a fraction of the time. On a recent project at ITMB, cartographer Naz Bibi sat in front of her Macintosh

adjusting some misplaced waterways on a massive digital map of Russia. (Ever since the breakup of the Soviet Union, mapping Russia and the surrounding countries has been a cartographer's nightmare.) Instead of squinting over films on a light table, she just called up the map on the computer screen and was able to zoom in or pan out with a click. It would have been much worse trying to redraw the map without a computer.

As technology changes map-making, it is also significantly transforming how we use them. By typing the right key words into any search engine, you can access dozens of links to digital maps. Microsoft has trip-planning software that allows you to download geographical information into a hand-held device which displays address-to-address routing information. Today automobiles, airplanes and even hikers rely on global positioning systems (GPS) that use satellites for guidance. General Motors offers a feature called OnStar which combines GPS routing, traffic jam monitoring, emergency help and the capability to track down your car if it is stolen. By the end of this year [i.e. 2000], GM will have installed it in a million North American cars. With all that, who needs maps any more?



Jack Joyce and driver, touring Angkor Wat complex, Sian Riep, Cambodia, 2002.

According to Joyce, it's not just collectors and luddites – even techies still need basic maps for their 21st-century gadgets to work. In what may be a sign of the map's future, ITMB recently signed a deal with a security firm that uses GPS technology to track commercial trucks travelling through Mexico, in case of highjacking. As the nature of mapping changes, the role of the map-maker remains the same: making sure the crumpled road map in your glove compartment or the GPS on your dashboard gets you where you want to go.

FEUILLE DE ROUTES*

Danielle Adams

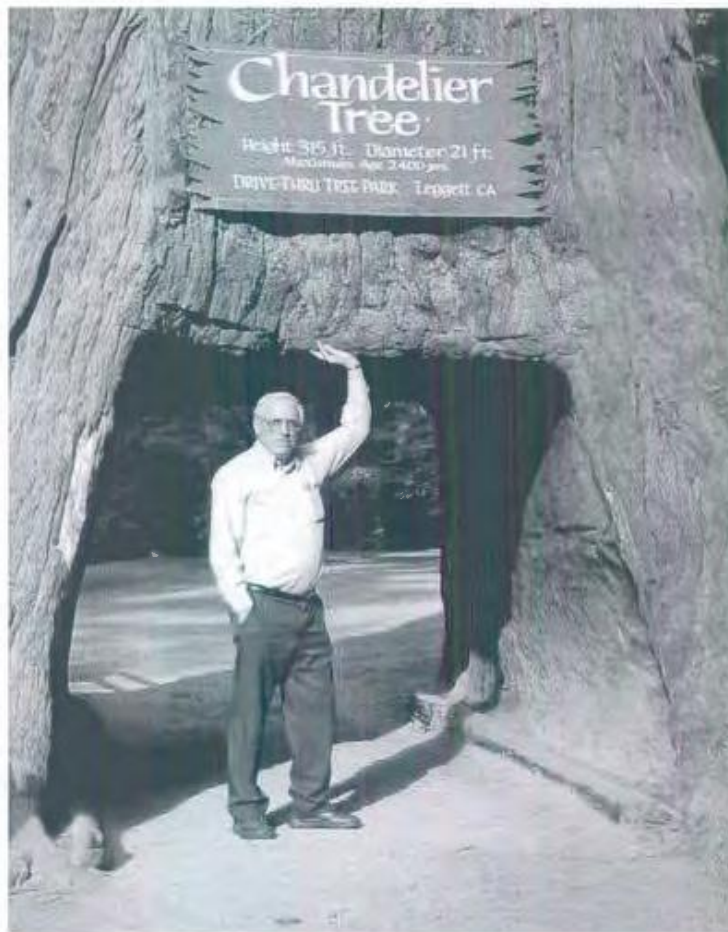
Depuis des lustres, d'intrépides cartographes dressent la carte d'endroits exotiques. A l'ère des satellites et des gadgets électroniques, l'un d'eux, à Vancouver, découvre encore de nouveaux territoires à conquérir.

Jack Joyce les reconnaît dès qu'ils franchissent le seuil de sa boutique spécialisée dans la vente de cartes géographiques, à Vancouver. Une fois qu'ils ont trouvé les cartes qu'ils cherchaient, ils gagnent discrètement l'arrière-boutique, les déplient et passent l'après-midi à les étudier, caressant le papier en traçant de l'index des parcours imaginaires. «Ils s'y plongent totalement, dit-il, s'imaginant se rendre, à vélo, du point A au point B. Ils comprennent et apprécient vraiment la beauté des cartes.» Jack les appelle les «carteux».

C'est grâce à eux que Jack Joyce a commencé à dessiner ses propres cartes et qu'il possède aujourd'hui la seule maison canadienne d'édition de cartes géographiques véritablement internationale. L'an dernier, ce quinquagénaire a vendu pour 1,45 million de dollars de cartes géographiques étiquetées ITMB

[International Travel Maps and Books], sa marque de commerce. Les détaillants du monde n'ont d'autre choix que de les acheter, car il est souvent le seul distributeur nord-américain de cartes reproduisant certains coins de la planète, comme le Kosovo, l'Erythrée, ou le Cambodge. Son catalogue comprend 175 titres et de nouveaux s'y ajoutent chaque mois.

Quand Jack Joyce a acheté sa boutique, il y a 20 ans, il n'était qu'un détaillant qui vendait des cartes fabriquées par d'autres. Mais il était frustré quand, en voulant commander des cartes plus rares, il s'apercevait qu'il ne pouvait obtenir de bonnes cartes commerciales de beaucoup d'endroits du monde. «Les cartes ont souvent été dressées par des organismes gouvernementaux, qui ont tendance à les considérer comme secret militaire, dit-il. Surtout en Amérique latine.» Ailleurs, comme aux Bahamas, la réserve de cartes était épuisée et le gouvernement ne se donnait pas la peine de les faire réimprimer. Ailleurs encore, on ne mettait pas les cartes à jour faute de compétences techniques.



Jack Joyce, le fondateur de ITMB, dans la forêt de Redwood, Californie septentrionale, 2002. (Toutes les photos dans cette d'article gracieusement fournies par Do Ngoc Lan Joyce)

* Originellement publié dans le magazine d'Air Canada *EnRoute*, novembre 2000. Reproduit avec la permission de l'auteur et du magazine *EnRoute*. Reproduction organisée par Louis Cardinal, Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa. Images gracieusement fournies par Jack Joyce. Lorsqu'il a envoyé une réponse au sujet des photos, Jack revenait tout juste du Laos où il avait fait des recherches en vue de la prochaine carte numérisée de ITMB.

Les grands fabricants de cartes commerciales d'alors n'étaient pas intéressés à combler cette lacune. Les éditeurs européens comme Michelin et Freytag & Berndt ne produisaient que des cartes de l'Europe, ou de pays fréquentés par les touristes européens. La grande maison américaine, Rand McNally, ne publiait que des titres nord-américains. D'immenses pans de la planète – notamment en Amérique latine, en Asie et en Afrique – étaient ignorés par les grands fabricants des cartes commerciales.

Quand un client lui demandait une carte qu'il n'avait pas en magasin, Jack faisait tout pour la trouver. Un jour, il tombe sur une carte de l'Amérique du Sud qui l'impressionne vraiment. Il en achète tous les exemplaires et retrace le cartographe, un Australien du nom de Kevin Healey, pour lui en commander d'autres. Healey lui explique qu'il a passé deux ans à rassembler l'information nécessaire et à mettre au point le graphisme dans son sous-sol, sur une table lumineuse improvisée. Il lui apprend aussi que toutes ses cartes sont vendues. C'est alors que Jack décide de se lancer dans l'édition.

En 1985, il réédite la carte de l'Amérique du Sud avec l'aide d'un éditeur britannique. Mais quand il propose d'offrir aux grandes maisons européennes une nouvelle carte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique du Sud, il essuie un refus cinglant. Il garde le souvenir amer d'un éditeur européen qui lui a littéralement tourné le dos et ne lui a plus adressé la parole jusqu'à ce qu'il quitte les lieux.

Joyce et Healey décident alors de produire la carte eux-mêmes. Ils triment dur pendant eux ans et, en 1987, l'impriment et entreprennent de la distribuer à d'autres détaillants également frustrés de ne pas trouver de bonnes cartes. Pendant les sept années suivantes, Healey continue de dessiner des cartes pour Joyce, notamment celles du bassin de l'Amazone, du Guatemala, de la péninsule du Yucatan et même de l'archipel de la Reine-Charlotte (C.-B.).

Healey crée alors le style caractéristique des cartes ITMB – des cartes riches en teintes hypsométriques indiquant le relief et en notes culturelles et historiques. Les légendes sont en anglais et en langue locale. Le style de ITMB est révélé par une foule de détails, telles la couleur du tracé des routes et les polices de caractères. «Toute entreprise cartographique a son style, dit Joyce. La créativité trouvera toujours le moyen de s'exprimer dans une carte originale.»

Les cartes ITMB, souvent ornées de photos de voyage prises par Jack lui-même, sont peut-être moins accrocheuses que celles de sociétés concurrentes, mais la qualité de la cartographie leur vaut une place de choix sur les présentoirs. «ITMB a mis au point un très beau style cartographique», dit Pat Carrier, propriétaire de Globe Corner Bookstore, la plus grande boutique de cartes et de guides de voyage de Nouvelle-Angleterre. «J'aime beaucoup leurs cartes et le personnel ici est toujours heureux d'apprendre que ITMB vient d'en sortir une nouvelle.»

La quasi-absence de concurrence représente un gros avantage pour la société de Vancouver. Plus l'information est difficile à compiler, plus les coûts de production sont élevés, de sorte que les concurrents se donnent rarement la peine de produire des cartes d'aussi bonne qualité. C'était particulièrement vrai lorsque Healey travaillait à ses premières cartes et qu'il devait localiser les petites agglomérations, cours d'eau, chemins de fer et volcans d'Amérique latine. Il a examiné les données des arpenteurs locaux et des cartes gouvernementales truffées d'erreurs, puis il a tout vérifié et contre vérifié à la lumière des informations recueillies par son vaste réseau de correspondants. Aujourd'hui que la planète est presque entièrement cartographiée, il ne s'agit plus tellement d'aller sur place que de recueillir des masses de données et d'en vérifier l'exactitude.

Une fois l'information rassemblée, Healey dessinait les rives et les routes à l'aide d'une pointe à tracer, ce petit outil indispensable du cartographe traditionnel. Il s'agit d'une fine pointe de tungstène ou de platine montée sur de petits rouleaux qu'on utilise pour tracer des lignes sur une pellicule translucide. En cartographie traditionnelle, on trace toutes les routes sur une pellicule, les voie navigables sur une autre, les villes et les villages sur une autre encore. La carte finale est la superposition de toutes ces pellicules. Bien exécutée, cette méthode artisanale permet de produire des cartes aussi précises et aussi justes que n'importe quel ordinateur. Dans une note inscrite sur la carte ITMB de l'Amérique du Sud, Jack Joyce qualifie Healey de maître cartographe et dit de sa carte qu'elle est «un chef-d'œuvre de cartographie traditionnelle». La note dit aussi qu'en 1994, alors qu'il travaillait à une carte du Venezuela, Healey est rentré au Canada souffrant d'une pneumonie. Il est mort deux mois plus tard, à 48 ans.

Depuis, la technologie a transformé nos façons de produire et de manipuler les données géographiques. Des satellites en orbite autour de la Terre prennent des photos et compilent des données sur les moindres variations topographiques, données qui emplissent d'innombrables bases de données et cédéroms. «La cartographie a vécu une révolution au cours des cinq dernières années, dit Joyce. C'est la fin d'une époque : les jeunes reçoivent encore une initiation théorique à la cartographie traditionnelle, mais ça entre par une oreille et ça sort par l'autre. Tout ce qu'ils savent faire en réalité, c'est s'asseoir devant un ordinateur et faire zip-zip, zap-zap.»

Il y a tout de même des avantages à tout ce «zappage». S'il en coûte toujours entre dix et vingt mille dollars pour dresser la première édition d'une carte géographique – à la main ou avec un Macintosh –, la différence saute aux yeux quand il faut la mettre à jour car, avec un ordinateur, l'opération se fait en un rien de temps. La cartographe Naz Bibi, de chez ITMB, peut en témoigner; elle s'est installée récemment devant son Macintosh pour retoucher certaines voies navigables mal placées sur une carte numérisée de la Russie. (Depuis le morcellement de l'Union soviétique, dresser la carte de la Russie et des pays environnants est devenu un casse-tête.) Au lieu de s'arracher les yeux sur une t a b l e lumineuse, elle a simplement affiché la carte sur l'écran et, d'un simple clic, a fait les zooms avant et zooms arrière nécessaires. S a n s ordinateur, il aurait fallu redessiner la carte.

Si la technologie modifie la manière de dresser les cartes, elle transforme aussi notre façon de les utiliser. En tapant les bons mots clés dans un moteur de recherche, on peut aujourd'hui avoir accès à des douzaines d'hyperliens menant à des cartes numérisées. Microsoft vend un logiciel de planification d'itinéraire qui permet de télécharger des données dans un bidule qui tient dans la main et qui indique le chemin pour se rendre de l'adresse A à l'adresse B. Aujourd'hui, automobiles, avions et même randonneurs s'orientent grâce au système satellite GPS (système de positionnement mondial). General Motors a créé le système OnStar qui comprend une fonction GPS, un indicateur de congestion routière, un service d'appel d'urgence et un système de retraçage de votre véhicule en cas de vol. D'ici la fin de l'année [c-à-d 2000], ce système aura été installé sur un million de véhicules nord-américains. Aura-t-on encore besoin de cartes?

«Toujours», répond Jack Joyce. Les cartes n'intéressent pas que les collectionneurs. Même les férus de technique auront besoin de cartes pour faire marcher leurs gadgets futuristes. Signe des temps, ITMB a récemment conclu une entente avec une entreprise de sécurité qui utilise un système GPS pour suivre les déplacements de camions au Mexique, en cas de piratage. Si la

cartographie évolue, le rôle du cartographe, lui, reste le même : faire en sorte que la c a r t e chiffonnée dans le coffre à gants ou le système GPS intégré au tableau de bord vous conduise bien où vous voulez aller.



Jack Joyce et le chauffeur visitant le complexe d'Angkor Wat, Sian Riep, Cambodge, 2002.

THE MAP LIBRARY'S FUTURE: A CONTINUING STORY

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The following is a brief discussion related to Peter Keller's article in *Cartographic Perspectives* entitled "The Map Library's Future", hereafter referred to with the short-form moniker 'CP38'. Email correspondence on-line that responded to Keller's views was more extensive than previous 'threads' had ever generated. This is not meant as a rebuttal of the ideas presented by Keller; rather it is a continuation of the discussion he began.

On reflection, there appear to be several 'main themes' within CP38. The first has to do with changes taking place with regard to the nature of geographic information and the cartographic form, transformations driven by fast-paced changes within Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). A second thrust relates to the nature of map libraries' and archives' missions and/or services. The third theme has to do with developing more extensive and deep cooperation, support and leadership by champions of map libraries. All of these themes have been, repeatedly, described elsewhere (Beard 1995; Boxall 1999; Cobb 1995; O'Connor 1996; Tessier 1999), but a revisiting of them always helps. The future of map libraries and archives has received previous attention as well. So, much of what is presented here is not new, at least to those within the map library and archives community (ARL 1997; Battenfield 1998; Deckelbaum 1999; Perkins and Parry 2001; Smits 1999).

The problem today is, in the context of the institution of the map library and archive, how we develop future-looking planning when there is a compression of time (Eriksen, 2001). I would suggest that a long-term view is the best approach; a view that takes into account the value of past practices and beliefs, as well as recognizing clear trends. Predicting the future is foolish prognostication. Planning for the future is deliberate and required if we are to be true to the visions and foundations developed over the history of map

libraries and archives, at least since the early part of the last century. In Peter Keller's CP38 article, there is a clear argument presented for such planning in light of the ICT developments, and in particular developments associated with changes in mapping technologies and definitions of what constitutes cartography, or even the map. Keller presents the concerns of a map library user and supporter. At the outset, I would say that Peter Keller is right. His views deserve our attention; his suggestions deserve our support. And yet, I find myself reflecting upon the three themes and finding myself wishing for a further dialogue.

Theme One: Maps and geographic information are changing, becoming more digital

"The map is in rapid transition, moving from analog map sheets to virtual digital databases. Map libraries must embrace the virtual medium or risk becoming obsolete in the post-technology world." (Keller p.70)

Map libraries and archives have been planning for a digital 'change' for some time (ARL 1997; Cline and Adler 1995; Herold 1997; McGlamery 1994; Perkins 1994). Map library and archive staff have also been careful to take into account the history of the enterprise and the institutional context of their collections (Fleet 1998; Jankowska and Jankowski 2000; Millea 1999 and 2001). Furthermore, in planning for the future, map librarians and archivists have taken on the challenges of planning in a time of rapid, and not always positive, change (Brand, 1999; Eriksen 2001). I think it is hyperbole to suggest that revolutionary changes are taking place, but equally folly to not accept that major changes are happening. I am also not so convinced that there is a "post-technology world", although I would agree (and have been a proponent) that digital technologies are vital. I would also suggest utilizing a rather novel approach developed by Stewart Brand and others, which is a philosophical and engineering

approach to long term planning (Brand 1999). Such a view takes a ten thousand year vantage point to look at change; a view I will return to later. This was also part of what Thomas Eriksen spoke of when defining the issues associated with changes taking place faster than we can keep up with, as well as negative effects on our lives because of an ever-increasing reliance upon technologies which rob us of time (Eriksen 2001).

There can be no doubt that the computer evolution has been exerting some pressure upon our work lives, as well as altering the landscape of our artistic endeavours. Keller is right in saying that maps are more often than not creations arising from the interaction of the cartographer (be they a geographer or not) with the computer. Maps are seldom, now, the expression of the cartographer with quill and ink. The nature of geographic information has substantially moved towards a digital-first and digital-only stream of creation and use, which also creates unique problems such as digital preservation, permanence, and redundancy.

Map libraries are now less the collections of the paper products of the cartographer and more 'collections of collections' of digital information and data – but that is not all they are or have been or will be. Map libraries are becoming digital "Geolibraries" that are storing and providing access to digital databases of cartographic products and georeferenced information (Boxall 2002; Goodchild 1998; Mapping Science Committee 1999). This is in keeping with larger efforts to create global infrastructures, with good qualities and bad (Borgman 2000; Brophy 2001; Griffiths 1998; OECD 1997). Map libraries are also vital for the continuation of the paper or analog form of geographic information. Let us not throw out the baby with the bath water – a point I am certain Keller would agree upon.

Theme Two: The function of map libraries and the role of map librarians

"It would appear, therefore, that a map library that exists today simply because it stores and makes accessible paper maps will risk becoming obsolete." (Keller p.67)

Map librarians still carry out the same functions as in the past, such as acquisition and de-selection,

two services often overlooked by the users of our collections. One thing we all could do is to help users of our collections to understand that "collection" mean just that, a selective but organized aggregation of materials designed to serve the needs of those working with the items of the collection in our locales. But there, once again, is a problematic situation which Keller alludes to – how do we define collections when they are increasingly only found in digital formats and access to such a collection may be possible in a distributed environment? Our "collections" are becoming amalgams of the materials we have on hand with materials gathered through connections to databases held somewhere else. What was the modus operandi of the map library in the past is not what we see today, at least in part.

Keller is again right in suggesting that

"...map libraries were constructed to facilitate the dominant paradigm of geographic information management. But the dominant paradigm of geographic information management has changed." (Keller p.66)

However, just because the information form is changing, which it is and there is little doubt of that, does not mean our roles have changed or the reasons for those roles. If anything, it only means that new services will need to be developed, new procedures and new tools added. It is a complementary and evolutionary approach, not a revolutionary one. Our visions and founding principles stay the same, our services change; our reason for being is not being altered, just the formats we are using. If founding principles change, then we do face even more serious issues than those to which Keller has alluded.

Same issues in digital? The largest looming issue is that of preservation; can we have permanence? Will materials and databases used today be there tomorrow? Redundancy of collections (i.e. being able to rely upon someone somewhere having at least one copy of a piece of information) may not occur in the future in a world of almost total digital geoinformation. But therein lies the interesting prospective. If we were to digitize all paper maps, would that make paper collections irrelevant or fewer? Perhaps, but highly unlikely. Yes, digital information can be acquired by users no matter

where they are, and no matter what time of day it is. Users are not limited by the hours a collection is open or by its location. However, users are still limited by the description, storage and preservation of the needed item. Digital access allows only access to that which is collected, described and preserved – if it is not catalogued and preserved, it is not available. Herein lies the true future of the map library and archive, and here is the element missing in Keller's perspective, but again it is one with which he might well agree.

Very few people are in the business of or have concern for bibliographic description. I cannot recall all the times I have met with metadata experts concerned over the description of geographic data, and each time their theory falls short when it comes to practice. This was true in the paper universe. How many cartographers, geographers or others took the time to describe the information they created? That role was left, quite rightly, to the many map librarians and archivists who developed standards for description and access. This too is our role in the future, one that is too often forgotten. I do not see many creators of geographic data being concerned with metadata – no matter how many conferences and articles suggest otherwise. No organisation wants to spend that much time and money on making sure that the information is properly described, or described in a manner that it can be added to over time, tracked, and preserved. However, most organisations do develop some method internally to provide access to their corporate data, but multitudes of standards and processes leads us back to a digital world that is more helter skelter than organized for a digital future.

Herein also is something very critical; very few organisations are taking the time to consider the archival issues associated with geographic information created in and remaining in digital formats. This is why GeoConnections helped sponsor a working group on digital preservation of geographic information. The issues of description and preservation were always the concerns of map libraries and archives, and they will continue to be so. If you can't find it, and/or it isn't preserved, then it does not exist, because not everyone will know where it is or have access to it. So then moving forward into the service areas that Keller suggests will be impossible – if the information isn't there to find, then usage and assistance will be unnecessary.

We must also remember that there are user community and institutional contexts vital to understanding any future iterations of map libraries and archives. We cannot and should not all be the same, in terms of what we provide access to and the style of services we offer. That would be both bland and foolhardy, in that it ignores the primary rule of a collection – to acquire that which supports the research of the user within the scope of a collection policy. There is not a global collection policy. Even "Digital Earth" relies upon the assumption that there are regional or local collections catalogued, preserved and made accessible in standardized infrastructure protocols.

"...today's users of geographic information no longer think of the traditional map library as the primary resource." (Keller p.66)

Today's users of libraries are tending to view the primary role of the library as simply to provide access to 'google-like' search engines. While these are useful, they also have created serious problems in the broader educational enterprise such as plagiarism and a lack of depth to research.

"...it is only where a map library can establish a reputation as a serious player in the virtual information world that it will remain competitive and viable." (Keller p.67)

"The primary role of the physical map library will switch from storing paper maps to facilitating digital geographic and associated information search and access, with a focus on 'just-in-time service'." (Keller p.70)

I dare say with confidence that libraries and archives have, in reality, been serious players in the digital world. Libraries were the first proponents of inter-database searching (z39.50), and the first to develop inter-library loan networks where users had access to external collections of materials not available within their institution. To suggest that we have not and/or are not serious virtual players is to express a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the history of libraries and archives. To suggest that we do not have farther to go is also false. As for the notion of 'just-in-time' service, I think most librarians and archivists would agree with this and see some connection to this notion in their work. However, we are also concerned with 'just-in-case',

a notion not always seen in the literature from the 'digital world'.

Theme Three: More cooperation, support, leadership

The last theme, that being the nature of support, is very valid from the perspective of all libraries and archives, and is represented in the following quotes from Keller's article:

"...two primary questions stand out, namely who is likely to champion the transition, and what are the key issues these champions must deal with." (Keller p.68)

We all need champions to help push forward our 'cause'. "Who is likely to champion the transition, and what are the key issues these champions must deal with?" From the vantage point of our associations and networks, we have been asking these types of questions for some time (Boxall 1999; Millea 2001; Wood 1989). We should take a long hard look at more seriously networking our associations with like-minded supporters. Additionally, we have to be aware that the solutions to our problems will require an ever-increasing level of 'internal-to-libraries' lobbying, as well as 'external-to-libraries' political action (Cobb 1995; Coleman and Skogstad 1990; Birdsall 2000).

"...how can map librarians become literate in today's GIS solutions; and how can today's GIS solutions be integrated into map libraries?" (Keller p.69)

For at least the last decade, GIS literacy efforts have been receiving substantial attention and support within the broader library and archive communities (ARL 1997; Cline and Adler 1995; Fleet 1998). One should be aware that map library associations are also now co-sponsors of GIS Day. We could not reach this level of acceptance within the broader community of GIS users and developers if we had not been proactive and learned in the areas of GIS. Let us also recall that one of the most major research efforts related to digital libraries (the Alexandria Digital Geospatial Library – "ADL") is itself housed within an existing map library. Not all libraries are in a position to develop or support such enormous efforts as the ADL, but all map librarians recognize the value of establishing such efforts within the context of libraries. Furthermore, almost every map

library job posting I have seen over the last five years has included as a key function the provision of GIS services, and often combined with numeric data services. In fact, at times, there is a greater emphasis on skills and formal education in GIS-related fields than in library science. As with the other points in this discussion, such efforts are always dependant upon local circumstances.

"...today's map libraries need far more energy from the digital geographic information user community." (Keller p.69)

Variety of levels of services and scope depend upon relative size, and the level of support internal to the organisation (funding body) will dictate most often what can be done. Map libraries and archives have, in a paper sense, been supportive of one another through associations and formal networks (think of what we do for cooperative cataloguing and inter-library loans and inter-searchable catalogues via z39 protocols developed by and for libraries). We have a host of standards that we already work with, from classification schemes to rules of description (metadata standards in the parlance of the digital folks). We have, for better or worse, been attempting to be more collaborative. This effort needs to be re-visited, and best with all 'geographically minded' associations (Boxall forthcoming; Tessier 1999). We are visionaries in need of understanding – we understand libraries and users, but they don't totally understand us. The energy from the digital community is welcomed, but we have to cooperate in areas where that community can gain as much from us as we from them. This is happening, but it is not as recognized as it should be (a topic, perhaps, for further discussion).

"...to do nothing implies the risk of a gradual demise of many of our traditional map libraries into oblivion." (Keller p.70)

This is also true, but it seems rather odd that there is a concern over traditional map libraries when Keller is so careful to describe them as non-relevant unless they focus on digital collections. Certainly more archival materials need to be on-line, which aids in use and exposure to the richness of all formats of maps. But it also helps with preservation, as the original need not be handled as often if digital resources are available. Another point that needs

to be made is that map librarians are doing what they can, but within their institutions they face another issue in that "...most librarians regarded maps as the unwanted step-children..." (Ristow 1980, p.32). The past seems to haunt us from two directions: the view of users and the view from within the profession. Losing the value of traditional resources is not what map librarians seek – even those, like myself, who push for more digital information access and use. The same digital places that people are turning to may very well collapse because of a lack of attention to the sustainability and replicative nature which have become hallmarks of libraries. An approach that focuses on the technology and the techniques, and not enough on the past, present and future practices, runs the risk of viewing the entire value of libraries and archives like a horse with blinkers on. If anything, we need to view the future as Marshall McLuhan suggested, through a rear view mirror.

"...map librarians and their map libraries must be proactive and visionary in the provision of geographic and associated information access and services. They must be advocates of change and direction." (Keller p.70)

We also are searching for a common perspective to ally both the champions and the individuals within our networks. I would suggest such a commonality exists within the concept of the Geolibrary. Within that idea there is room for both the analog and digital, a recognition of the value of both and the need to maintain legacy concepts (Goodchild 1998; Robinson et al 2000). Geolibraries also have connections to larger or more global scale efforts (Boxall 2002). The various collection levels of size, scope and length of time in existence have also given rise to differing levels of input into those larger digital efforts. We must be very aware of differences in staffing, hours of services, scope of collection, level of description and cataloguing, and (most important) status within the broader institutions of the library and the parent body (funding agencies, universities, public libraries, associations). These factors will play heavily on our ability to partner in the digital efforts. Not every map library will be able to do this, and we have been shown that that is the case in the "paper world". Not every map collection and archive has the scope or volume of a Library of Congress or a National Archives of Canada, nor should other map collections and

archives try to mirror those collections or to duplicate every holding. That is what makes each collection unique.

And finally, returning to Stewart Brand's (1999) ideas of the "long now", it might serve us well if we consider that there are many temporal scales of change. There is the fast paced, almost break-neck speed of fad and fashion, and there is the extremely slow yet equally required change over 10,000 year of more planetary cycles. Somewhere in between these scales of change over time exists a scale associated with culture. Culture is meant to change slowly; it provides a necessary balance to fad and fashion. We need both the speed of fad and the slower pace of culture to allow us to be both innovative and reflective. We have a need for institutions as symbols of the now, the past and the future. We require legacy, we require some sense of permanence, we require something to pass on as tradition - otherwise there would be no culture. Culture rests upon a presupposition that there are things to pass on to the future. We cannot leave the map library in the dust. Libraries are not fads, nor should they be completely ruled by the fashions of the day.

Keller is right, and now we need to open and continue a larger dialogue from more perspectives. Perhaps Parry and Perkins' (2001) very valuable and germane text is a place to start this extended conversation. It is a conversation needed, although one which should not be pressured by the technological time frame we supposedly face. It is nice to know that the next joint meeting of geographers, cartographers, and map librarians and archivists is taking place in Peter Keller's backyard (well, maybe even in the literal sense too). Hopefully this year's annual meeting at the University of Victoria will help us continue our dialogues. I'm sure it will and look forward to the opportunities.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF
LOUIS MASON SEBERT**

Compiled by
Cathy Moulder
McMaster University

This bibliography was conceived as a small tribute to ACMLA's late friend and Honorary Member, Lou Sebert. It is based on a bibliography done by Betty Kidd at the time of Lou's retirement, which covered the years 1955-1981 (Kidd, Betty. "A Selective Bibliography of Works of L.M. Sebert", Association of Canadian Map Libraries *Bulletin* 42 (March 1982):16-19). It seemed a modest task to try to bring Betty's listing up to date. Little did I realize the magnitude of the resulting list! I hope it is all the more a tribute to Lou to be able to share my new-found awareness and appreciation of his intellectual vigour, his life-long dedication to the field of cartography, and the amazing number of publications which he produced in his retirement years.

This bibliography unfortunately cannot claim to be complete. It is based on indexes and journals available through McMaster University Library and several other local university libraries. Many small periodicals in the field of surveying and cartography are not well indexed in major sources. Older newspapers are also not well indexed, and it is very possible that Lou published many more articles in these publications than are represented here. I am grateful to colleagues and student assistants at several other universities for their assistance in tracking down citations: thanks to Jennifer Sharp (McMaster University), Trudy Bodak (York University), Shirley Harmer (Queen's University) and Cheryl Woods and Andrietta Soares (University of Western Ontario). I am also grateful to Ed Dahl and Dr. Gerald McGrath, for their support and willingness to look over the manuscript. Ed generously spent time sorting through Lou's personal papers and contributed several citations. All assistance was much appreciated.

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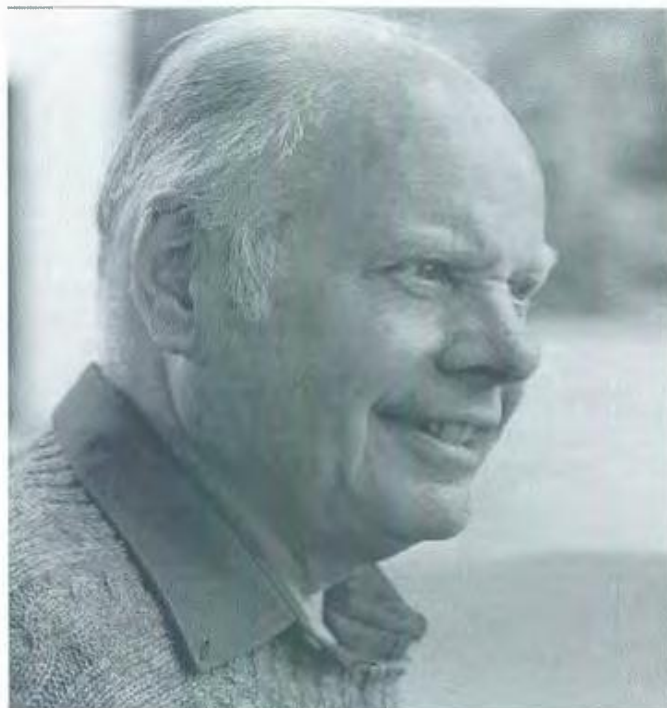
"Naming places, placing names: Use of personal names on geographical features is closely regulated and the person so honoured must be truly worthy: but some names slip through." *The Globe & Mail* March 20, 2002.

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Lou Sebert, photographed in 1986. (Photograph courtesy of Ed Dahl)

HOW TO GEOREFERENCE AN IMAGE IN ARCMAP

This procedure outlines the steps required to georeference any digital image, including air photos or raster copies of scanned paper maps.

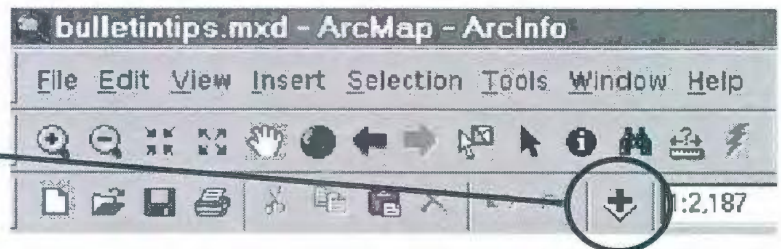
This example uses a scanned 1913 Fire Insurance Plan as the “target”, or raster image which we wish to georeference. And it uses a Triathlon 1999 colour orthophoto as the “source”, the layer which is already georeferenced.

Note: It is imperative that you use high-quality resolution images for this process if the rectified images are going to be used in future projects. However, if the images are only georeferenced in order to vectorize the information, the resolution issue is not as important.

The Procedure:

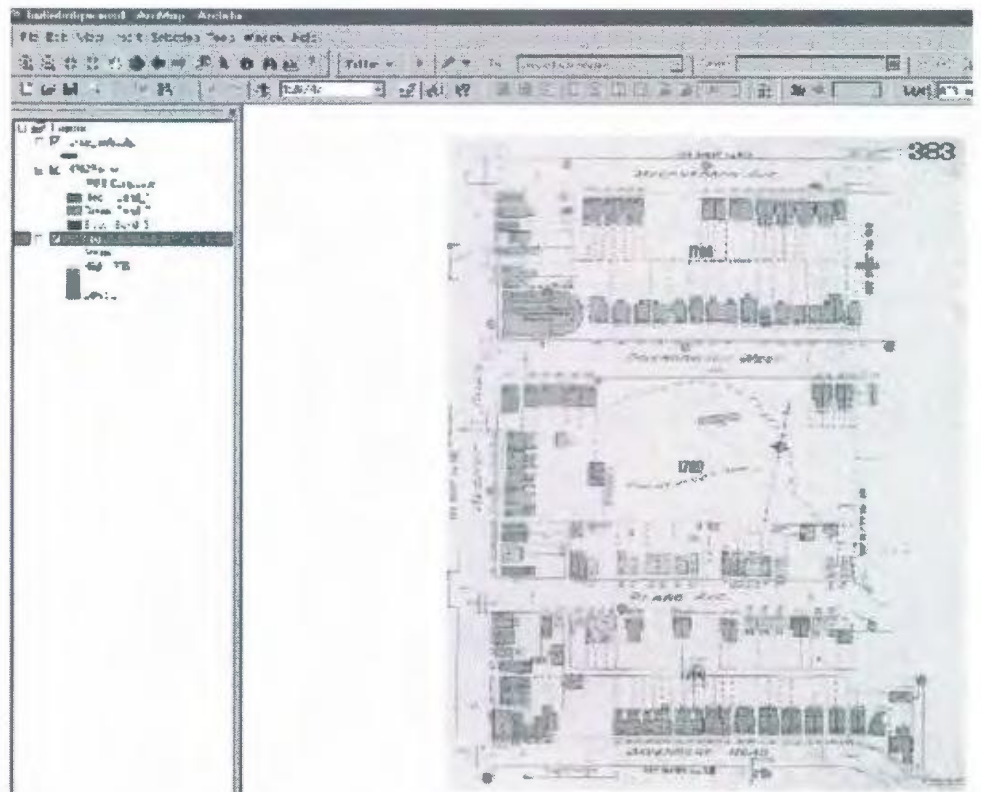
1) Open ArcMap. Add the source layer (roads, air photos, etc.) which you will be using to georeference your images with the “Add Data” option.

Load the target image to be georeferenced as you would any other layer using the “Add Data” option.

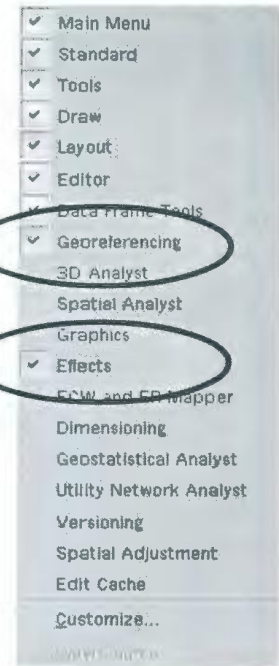


You will notice that your image does not automatically overlay on top of your GIS layers.

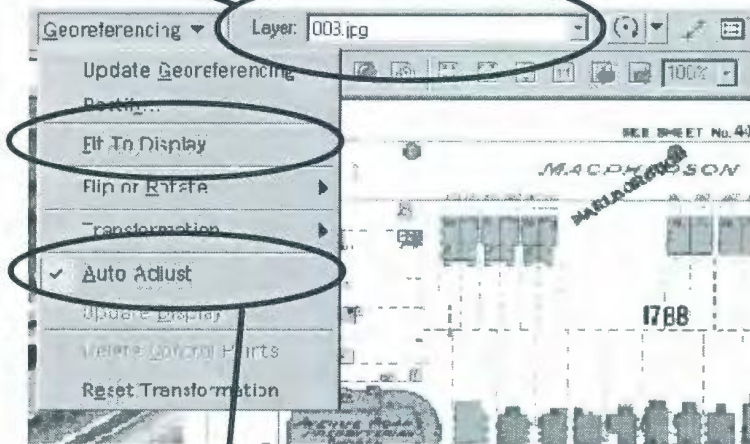
In order to georeference the image, you need to overlay it on top of your GIS data.



2) To overlay the image, right click on the main task bar and select both the "Georeferencing" and "Effects" options.



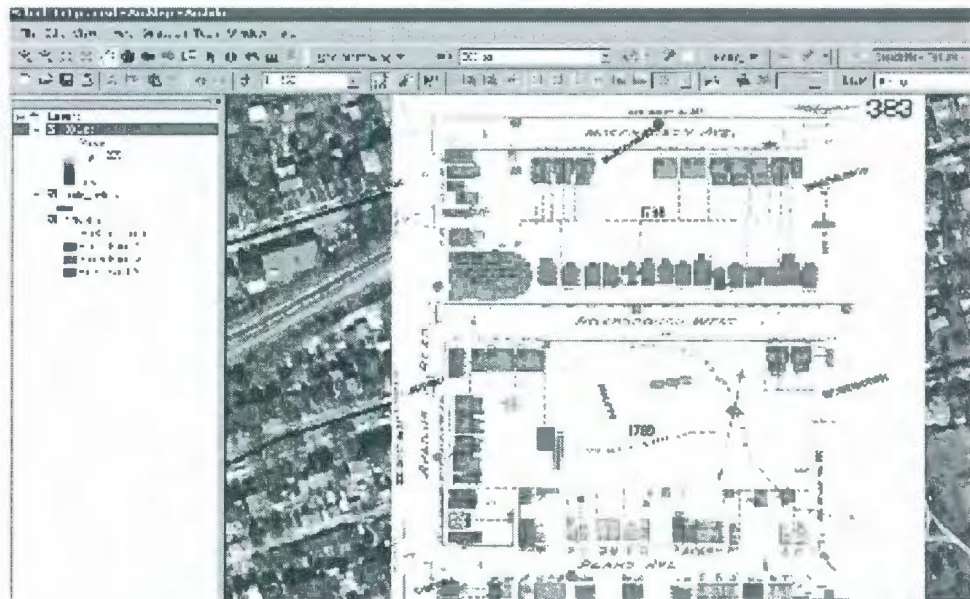
3) Using the "Georeferencing" task bar, select the target image you want to georeference with the "Layer" option.



4) Select "Auto-Adjust".

5) Click "Fit to Display".

Automatically, your image will appear on top of your GIS source layer.



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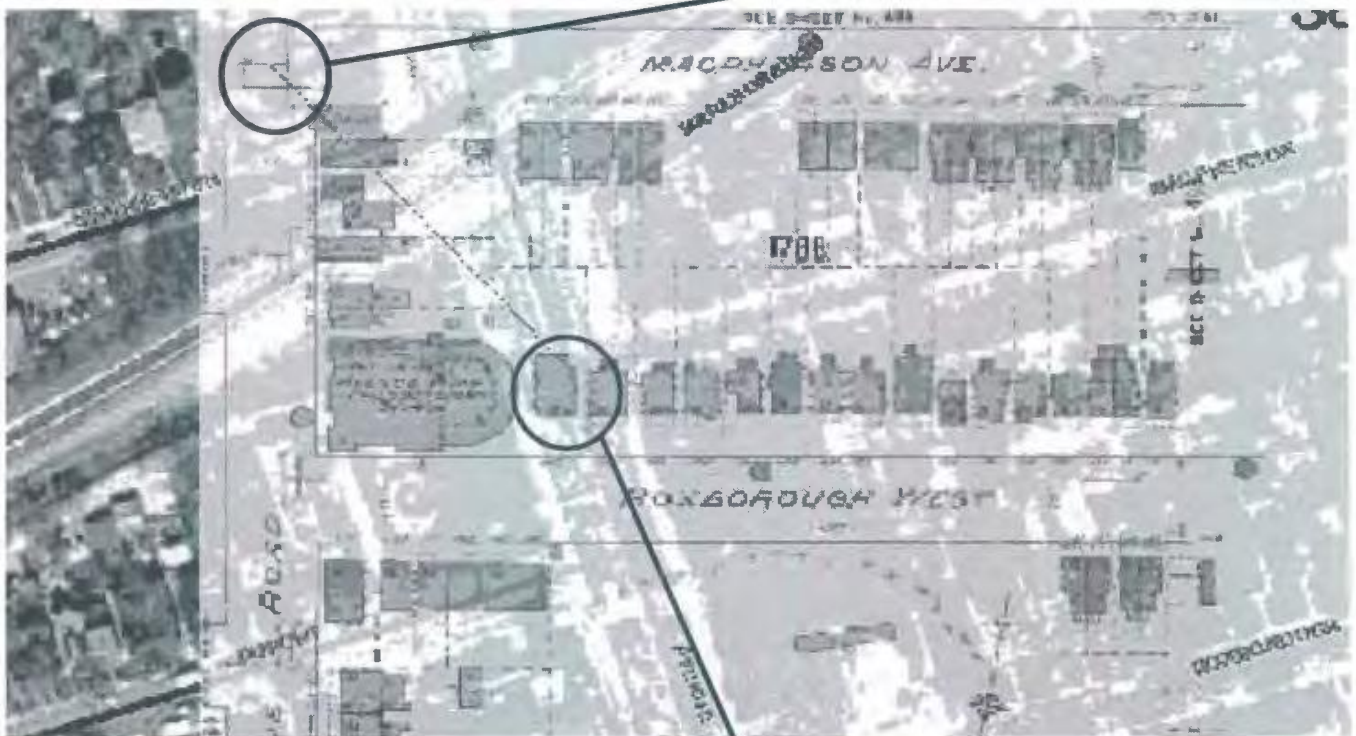
6) Using the “Adjust Transparency” option on your “Effects” task bar, select a level that will enable you to view bottom (source) layers underneath your image.



7) Using the Georeferencing task bar, select the “Add Control Points” option.



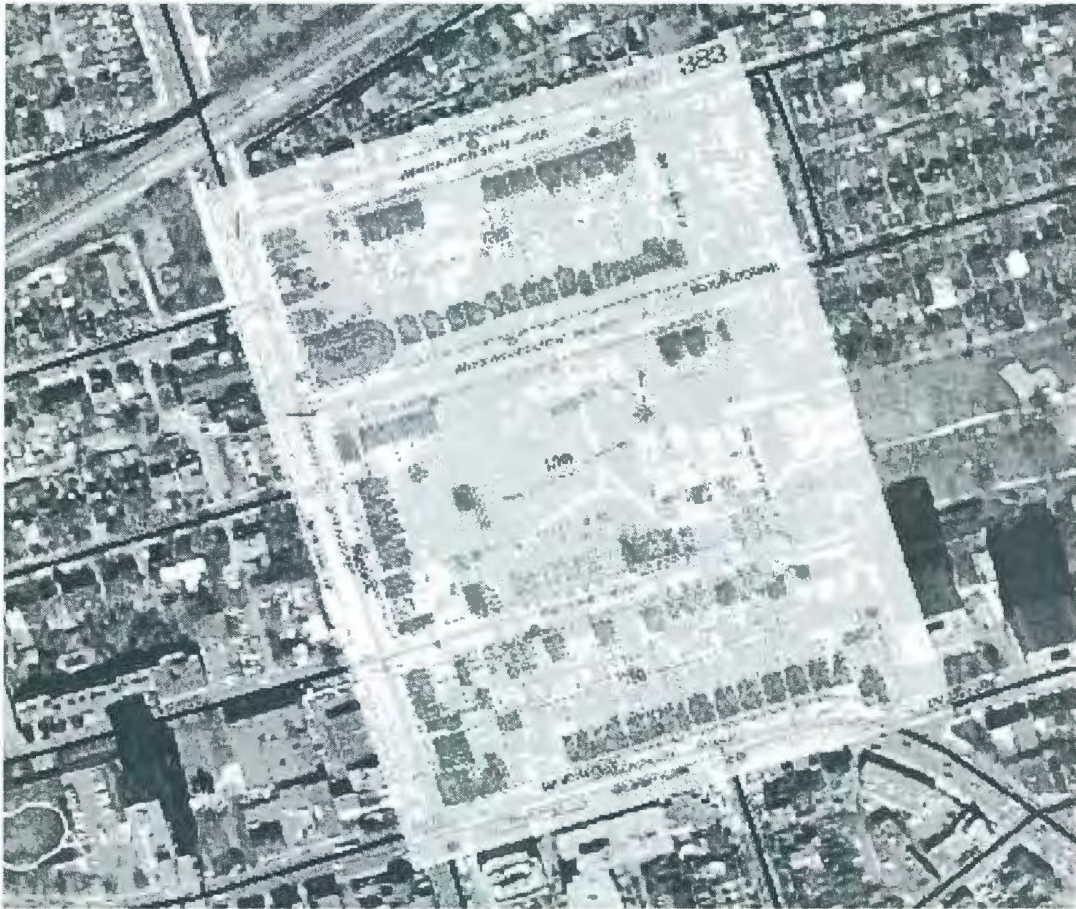
8) Select a point on your target image by clicking once on it. A green cross will appear.



Drag the line from the green cross and find the equivalent spot on your GIS source layer. Click on the selected point. A red cross will appear.

9) Continue adding control points until your image moves into place geographically.

The image below has automatically warped into its location after two selections. In most cases, several more control points should be added for better accuracy.



10) If you need to edit, save or delete your control points, use the “View Link Table” icon, on the Georeferencing task bar.



Link Table

Ln#	X Source	Y Source	X Map	Y Map	Residual
1	230.570703	295.130438	E2E E5 296052	4837312.905 03	
2	243.222523	-1767.542215	E2E E7 233334	4837213.74995	

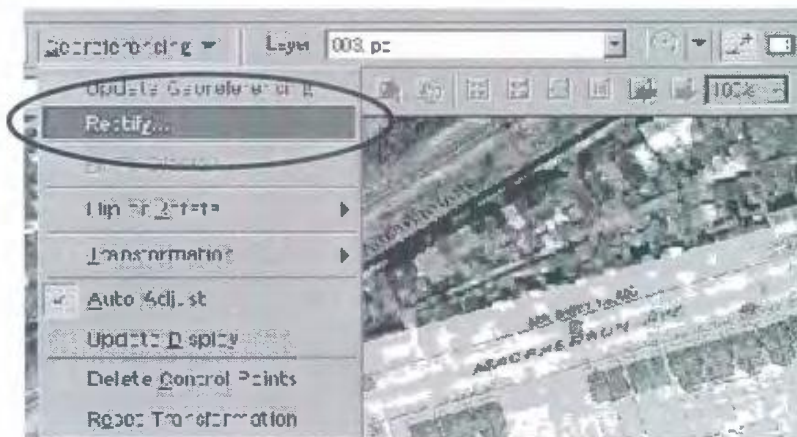
Auto Adjust Transformation: **First Order Polynomial (Affine)** Total RMS Error

Load Save OK

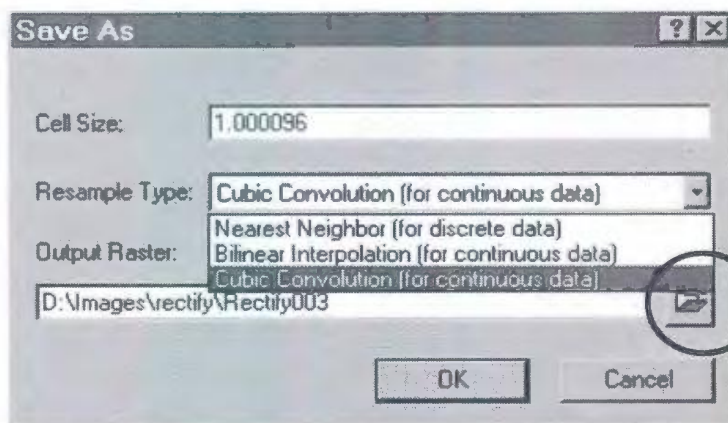
Each row represents a pair of control point locations. Each entry can be edited by highlighting the coordinate line. Click on “Save” to save the points in a text file, and on “Load” to bring in a table of control points from another source. You can also delete a control point by simply hitting the delete key.

11) Once your target image has moved to the location where you want it to be, you must rectify your image to “warp” it permanently into this location. By adding the control points to the original image, we are only temporarily creating this view of it. Warping it creates a duplicate of what you see on the screen and allows you to use that duplicate in any GIS application.

To warp the image, select “Rectify...” from the Georeferencing task bar.



12) Select a “Resample Type” for your image. All three options result in some resolution loss, but the cubic convolution option seems to lose the least.



13) Click on the folder option to give your new image a name, location, and format.

The default format is ESRI GRID, but TIF and ERDAS are also options.

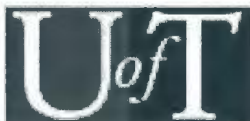


14) When saving in ESRI GRID format, you will notice a folder with the name you just gave your new image. If saving in TIF, you will notice two files which you will need in order to use the image in a GIS. These will be the TIF file itself, and the world file with the same name, but with a *.tfw extension. In ERDAS format, two files will also be created, an *.img raster file and an *.iwg world file. A world file contains the information that tells your software where to place the pixels for the corresponding image. All these files must be kept in the same directory, with the same name as the image, in order for your GIS software to establish the georeferencing.

15) Once your new georeferenced image has been created, you can then use it the same way you use any other GIS layers.



ACMLA Help!! Column



The instructions for this ACMLA Help!! Column were prepared by Marcel Fortin, GIS and Map Librarian, Robarts Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.



The ACMLA Help!! Column is a way of sharing user guides, help sheets, and other instructional materials. The aim is to prevent duplication of effort, and to share information of common interest. If you have instructional materials which you would be willing to share, please contact the Editor.

PROPOSAL FOR A MENTORING PROGRAM FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Prepared by
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March 2002

For presentation and discussion at the ACMLA Annual General Meeting, May 2002

Preamble

I am pleased to prepare this document, at the request of Grace Welch, President, ACMLA, for the purpose of providing some background, initiating discussion within the Association, and proposing possible initiatives for the Association to consider for introducing a mentoring program.

Background

There is much literature on mentoring in general, but there is very little written about mentoring programs in libraries, and even less on mentoring programs affiliated with associations. However, several discussions with colleagues reveal that associations (such as ALA, ACR, CLA) are beginning to establish mentoring programs. ACMLA is not alone nor are we trailing the pack. In fact, this quest is rather timely.

For the purpose of including a definition of *mentoring*, I like Marilyn Lary's:

"...a professionally supportive relationship between an experienced, successful mid-career employee and a beginner. It is a time-honored method of encouraging new talent, of sharing expertise and connections, and of providing rapid, upward mobility..." (in Kuyper-Rushing, 1998)

And a mentor; *"An experienced and trusted counselor."* (*Oxford English Dictionary*)

Associations are starting to realize the importance of mentoring due to the changes in job tasks that

are imposed on map librarians, especially those responsible for GIS activity, and the realization that mentoring is a means of developing professional growth, and ultimately sustaining an association.

However, it is suggested here that the Association first establish the goals and objectives it would like to achieve from such a program since this is important when establishing guidelines and expectations for mentors and mentees. Also, it seems the term "mentor" is used rather loosely. I have learned from experts in the field that "mentoring" is unlike coaching, training, orientation, or providing advice. I quote Margaret Law, President, Canadian Library Association: "mentoring is providing *perspective* on the profession, issue, or career direction, and encouraging professional growth". For example, library orientation programs or creating a contact list of association members who are designated specialists in an area of map librarianship (i.e. moving map collections, archival, GIS etc.) which new or existing members can refer to for direction or "how to", is better described as "coaching" or providing professional support. This too, however, can be a beneficial element of the program.

In keeping with the ACMLA objectives:

"To create and maintain an active communication network for the exchange of information among members and the cartographic community", and

"To support the research and professional development activities of members through publications, conferences and seminars",

(<http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/objectives.htm>)

any mentoring program that promotes professional growth and fosters relationships between members should only strengthen the Association as well as the mentor. Mentors too can gain a fresh perspective on issues in return.

ACRL's *New Member Mentoring Program Workbook* provides some good background and FAQ's on mentoring — worth taking a look @ <http://www.ala.org/acrl/mentorwb.html>.

Proposal

An established mentoring/professional support program can be introduced in a number of phases that include several elements. This is one example ACMLA might consider:

Phase 1: ACMLA New Member Mentor Program

Conferences tend to be the occasion for associations to introduce mentoring programs. They are usually aimed at new members and "first time" conference attendees, but could possibly be open to anyone. A conference attendee simply signs up for a mentor pairing at conference registration. Ultimately this would be part of the registration mail-out form. The form should include some background information to ensure appropriate pairings. For example, years of experience, general interests, professional interests, type of library, etc. The following are examples from ACRL mentoring program:

<http://www.ala.org/acrl/menteeap.html>
<http://www.ala.org/acrl/mentorap.html>

Once the member has been paired with a mentor, prior to the conference, e-mail can be used for initial contact. During the conference, a meeting of a few hours is usually recommended. It is up to the mentee and mentor whether future communication is pursued. However, a one-year commitment from the mentor is usually the norm where a few minutes per month are all that is required. There is always the possibility that pairings just won't gel. However, conference mentors can also be someone that provides general advice and guidance just during the conference, such as which sessions to attend,

introducing, networking, and encouraging participation, with no further commitment.

According to one CLA mentee, one of the advantages of conference mentoring is that she was paired with a senior librarian not associated with the same institution. Therefore, specific issues can be discussed freely.

Other conference suggestions for new members:

- icebreaker introductions
- workshop for new members
- session for new members FAQ; information sharing; orientation

The Association also may want to consider a conference workshop for the mentors.

Phase 2: One Year Cycle Mentoring Program

Eventually a more structured program could be introduced where partners maintain contact throughout the year on a regular basis, complete progress reports, and provide testimonials to the Association.

Phase 3: Web Site Enhancements

Not really considered a mentoring program, but web site enhancements can be used to provide professional support. For example, a list can be created which provides various topics of map librarianship with contact numbers or emails of librarians who have specialized in that area who are willing to advise, suggest and provide leadership. Following is an example from the MAGERT web site, "Ask a Map or GIS Librarian": <http://magert.who.edu:8000/askmap.html>.

The Western Association of Map Libraries' *Map Librarian's Toolbox* developed by Linda Zellmer is one other example of providing professional support through an association's web site: <http://www.waml.org/maptools.html>.

Implementation Issues

- encourage new members to participate
- recruit mentors

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- educate participants about mentoring
- develop a well structured program
- establish expectations of both mentor and mentee
- initial program should be involved with the annual conference
- program requires a feedback mechanism for reporting experiences and evaluation
- web site design and maintenance

Bibliography/Further Reading

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Personal Contacts/Email

Margaret Law, University of Alberta. [Telephone conversation, February 2002]

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Karen Muller, Librarian and Knowledge Management Specialist, American Library Association

Ryan, Pam, "SLA Mentoring System". E-mail to Margaret Law. 26 Feb. 2002.

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Welcome

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SABBATICAL YEAR EXPERIENCES 2002

Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University

From September 2001 through August 2002, I was on sabbatical from my position as Maps, Data and Media Librarian in the Queen Elizabeth II Library at Memorial University. As part of this, I participated in an exchange program with the University of Bergen, and my husband Cliff and I lived in Bergen, Norway, from January 8 until July 26 of this year. It was a stimulating and interesting experience! It included arriving when days only had about five hours of daylight, and leaving shortly after it was light for nearly 24 hours.

We had a second floor apartment in a row of houses on a centrally located street among university buildings and other private residences, only about a 10 or 15 minute walk from the downtown area. It was a similar distance to the Science Library where I had an office and worked most of the time (cataloguing over 300 maps!). Twice a week, we would usually walk down to the open air fish market to buy salmon or cod for dinner. There were many other types of fish and seafood, such as Monkfish, shrimp and mussels, but I never did see scallops or clams. We would walk around to various other shops, such as the Meat Bazaar to get other fresh meat and cheeses, as well as spices and rice. We had a fairly large grocery store within a 3 minute walk of the apartment. Costs for food were much higher than in Newfoundland; we probably spent about twice as much on food as here. For example, when we arrived a 1 litre container of milk (2 litre containers were not available, as far as we saw!) cost about \$1.40 (7.70 NOK), but as the Canadian dollar fell in value against the Norwegian kroner during our time there and the cost per litre increased, by the time we left it was about \$1.78 (8.30 NOK). We found that fruit and vegetables were fresher than what we get in St.

John's in general terms. Figure 1 shows a cost comparison of a few items.

We did some eating out at restaurants and found that even going out for pizza was an expensive event as we spent between about \$90 and \$105 in Canadian dollars on two occasions. The most expensive meal that we had for the two of us was \$310.62 in Canadian dollars, but included starters, main courses, desserts, and a whole bottle of wine. We enjoyed being able to walk nearly everywhere that we wanted to go, while we took the bus to go longer distances in the city (also expensive). The vistas were always varied and interesting.

While in Bergen, we did get to explore the surrounding areas to some extent. Especially interesting were trips to fjord areas and by boat along the coast. One trip was called "Norway-in-a-Nutshell" and gave us experiences on the regular trains, a cog railway, a boat and a bus. It was a full-day event and well worth the cost of just under \$120 Canadian each, even though we did not have the best weather. We also took one of the rapid, jet engine coastal ferries from Bergen to Leirvik, taking the ocean route on the way down and the route among the islands on the way back. Another excursion was to the Hardanger fjord in July. It is a fruit growing area, and we were able to sample peaches, cherries, and blueberries either from roadside markets or stands or ones we'd picked ourselves. We hiked some of the hills, saw wonderful views of waterfalls, even standing under one, crossed the fjord on ferries at three spots, and experienced both rain and sun during a day where daylight lasted from well before we got started at 9 am till well after we arrived back at the apartment after 11 pm. We took the train to Oslo and

Figure 1. Cost Comparisons

Item	Cost in Kroners	Cost in C\$ When Arrived	Cost in C\$ When Departed
1 Litre Low Fat Milk	7.70 - 8.30	1.40	1.78
Bananas (5 or 6)	17.70	3.21	3.80
All-Bran Cereal	29.50	5.35	6.33
Laundry Detergent	49.90	9.05	10.70
Oatmeal (2 Kg)	10.90	1.98	2.34
Broccoli (2 small bunches)	15.90	2.88	3.41
Green Peppers	8.40	1.52	1.80
Tortillas	22.50	4.08	5.15
Chicken Noodle Soup	17.90	3.25	3.84
Bread	24.00	4.35	5.15
Eggs (12)	27.20	4.93	5.83
Aluminum Foil	16.90	3.06	3.62
Hansa Pilsner (6 pack)	137.40	24.92	29.47
Cabernet Sauvignon 750 ml	107.50	19.50	23.05

experienced a bigger city atmosphere. There were more things to choose from including restaurants, and at the time that we went the weather was much better in Oslo than in Bergen. However, we noticed more people begging and instances of purse snatching than we saw in Bergen.

We also made trips to England and Scotland. I had a Smallwood Foundation grant to do research on maps of Newfoundland and Labrador in archives and libraries in England. This made it possible to spend over three weeks there, exploring the British Library, Public Record Office, National Maritime Museum, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Hydrographic Office Library. I added over 75 maps to my bibliography. It now includes nearly 220 entries from those libraries. Cliff was able to spend the Easter weekend in London, too.

We spent some time with a friend exploring the countryside around Windsor, as well as going to a musical and touring some of the British Museum. It was during the time that the Queen Mother died, and I took time from my research to watch the procession of her coffin from St. James Palace to Westminster along with

thousands of others. In the lengthy wait before the cortege came along, I had an interesting conversation with a couple nearby who turned out to be attached to the American Embassy.

In mid-May, Cliff's cousin and her husband came to Bergen for several days around the time of the Norwegian National Day, May 17th. We were invited to a 17th of May breakfast at the University that featured open-faced sandwiches of ham, beef, smoked salmon, and shrimp, champagne, fresh fruit, and elegant cakes (*Hvit dame* or cream layer cake and *kransekake* or macaroon wreath cake). Afterwards, we watched the parade of thousands of people representing churches, schools, sports teams, etc., wearing their national costumes with the many regional variations. When the parade finished, we were treated to a lunch of traditional Norwegian food by my cousin, including *Rømmegrøt* (Sour Cream Porridge) and *Lefse* (flat unleavened bread with butter, sugar and cinnamon), along with meats and cheese.

The next day we took the overnight ferry to Newcastle in glorious sunshine. This was followed by a train to Edinburgh where we spent several days exploring the city, castle, botanical

garden, Royal Ship Britannia, etc., and enjoying the food such as at the elegant and small Reform Restaurant on the Royal Mile. We then rented a car and drove around for a week going to or seeing St. Andrews, Arbroath, Dunottar Castle, Aberdeen, Balmoral Castle, Kildrummy Castle ruins, Pitfichie Castle, Monymusk, Fraserburgh (Scottish Lighthouse Museum), Duff House in Banff, Elgin and its ruined cathedral, Duffus and its ruined Castle along with a gorgeous B & B called Burnside Inn with rooms decorated in tartans (we had the Black Watch), Strathisla Distillery, Macallan Distillery, Aberlour (home of Walker Shortbreads), Culloden Battlefield, Inverness, Loch Ness (including a piper with the Nova Scotia tartan whose brother-in-law was from King's Cove, Nfld.), Urquhart Castle ruins, Lewiston (notable as both Cliff and his cousin grew up in Lewiston, Idaho, while she was also born there!), Eilean Donan Castle, Isle of Skye, Talisker Distillery, Loch Cluanie, the Caledonian Canal, Oich Bridge, Ben Nevis (mountain and distillery), Dunstaffnage Castle ruins, Highland cattle, lots of sheep, Loch Lomond, Glasgow (university, Hunterian Art Gallery, Charles Rennie Mackintosh House, Piping Centre), the Lochcarron factory in Galashiels, and Hadrian's Wall (in England!). It was not really enough time to see places in detail, but we enjoyed the highlights.

The travel was not finished with our return to Newfoundland! At the end of July, I went to Durban, South Africa, for a meeting. Leaving on the just-before-midnight flight on July 30, I arrived in London at the Heathrow airport about 8:30 in the morning. My flight to Durban was at 7:30 pm, and I spent the day wandering around the airport, making phone calls, or reading. After another overnight flight, I arrived in Johannesburg where another flight was necessary to get to Durban about 10:30 am on August 1st. Meetings took up the next several days, but there was an opportunity for a tour around the town and to the Indian Ocean beach area. We were warned against going out by ourselves and heard later that about 30 attendees out of 750 at another meeting were mugged or assaulted during the same time period.

The last few days were spent in a tour of the area north of Durban. We stayed overnight at a cultural village called Dumazulu and went to Hluhluwe/Umfolozi Game Reserve to look for the "Big Five". That day included a two-hour open vehicle game drive and an unforgettable lunch at the Hilltop Camp overlooking the 96 000 hectare Game Reserve. The Hluhluwe/Umfolozi Game Reserve is the oldest of South Africa's many game parks and is especially known for its rhinoceroses. We saw three groups of them, as well as elephants, giraffes, zebras, Weaver birds, various egrets, crested guinea fowls, a monkey, buffalo, Nyala deer, Impalas, Kudu antelopes, a white-backed vulture, and warthogs. We overnighted again at Dumazulu, having toured the village and seen the residents display craft work and traditional dances. The following morning, we drove to the St. Lucia Estuary, a 65 km long body of water with a sand bar at the sea end. There we had a boat ride where we saw lots of jumping fish, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, Egyptian Geese, South African Fish Eagles, white Egrets, and radiantly coloured Bougainvillea. We drove back to Durban going from very rural areas with small huts or houses on dirt roads, to bigger roads and multi-lane highways, before reaching the large urban area. We were taken directly to the airport as most of us had flights out that afternoon.

My return journey was uneventful and took less time, overnight to London, but having to go to Halifax and then home to St. John's. After a few days at home, I left again to fly to Montreal where I met Cliff again on his return from visiting relatives in Idaho. We rented a car and drove to New Hampshire to visit my niece and her family for a few days. We also spent several days with friends from Maryland touring in Rhode Island and Maine. After a few more days with my niece, it was back home again for the last week of my sabbatical and more map research, this time at the Newfoundland Collection of the public library. It had been a very busy year!



NOUVELLES REGIONALES

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Alberta Auringer Wood est de retour au travail après une année sabbatique. Son remplaçant, Dan Duda a été affecté à un autre poste pour une période d'un an. Nous avons connu un semestre automnal occupé autant au comptoir d'information que lors des formations individuelles et collectives de la bibliothèque. Les modèles d'élévation de terrain proposés par RNCAN et, bientôt, par DMTI ont suscité un intérêt certain parmi nos utilisateurs. Une demande s'est aussi manifestée pour les fichiers numériques géographiques.

La compagnie « Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited » a donné une vaste collection de photos aériennes de Terre-Neuve à la bibliothèque « Ferriss Hodgett » du Collège Sir Wilfred Grenfell, un annexe de l'université Memorial à Corner Brook. Les photos, datant de 1965, contiennent de multiples informations sur l'utilisation des terres, les routes, les coupes de bois... dans la région de la province où opérait la compagnie forestière. De plus, le professeur Ian Brookes, un géographe à la retraite de l'université York, a fait don au collège d'une collection de 2 142 photos aériennes de la section Ouest de Terre-Neuve. Nous avons déjà cette collection sur le campus St-John grâce à un don datant des années 1980 du gouvernement provincial.

La compagnie « Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited » a aussi concédé au Centre d'études de Terre-Neuve, un projet en cours de développement incluant des photos numérisées de cartes anciennes, pour présentation sur Internet. Dans un proche avenir, le site Web des bibliothèques sera rapatrié sur un serveur de notre service. Un avis parviendra à CARTA et au *Bulletin* lorsque le tout sera fonctionnel.

Nouvelle Ecosse

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La « Dalhousie Map Collection » a officiellement changé de nom et s'appelle maintenant la « Dalhousie Map and Geospatial Information Collection (MAGIC@DAL) ». En conséquence de ce changement, une nouvelle adresse Internet a été désignée, soit le <http://magic.library.dal.ca>.

Le Service des bibliothèques de l'université Dalhousie vient d'ouvrir le « Learning Commun », un Centre de service contenant 150 ordinateurs. Il a été conçu afin de promouvoir un support quantitatif et qualitatif aux recherches étudiantes, incluant une assistance sur les bases de données de la bibliothèque, la recherche sur Internet, l'aide à l'utilisation des produits de bureau Microsoft et à la création de sites Web. Plusieurs services spécialisés ont été insérés dans le Centre dont un soutien aux SIGs. Celui-ci sera supporté par les employés de MAGIC pour assister l'utilisateur de SIG et apporter un support spécialisé aux étudiants et membres des facultés ayant besoin d'assistance individuelle.

MAGIC@DAL salue l'arrivée dans ses rangs de Jennifer Smith, assistante à la direction et spécialiste de SIG, un nouveau poste créé pour à la fois apporter aide à la section des cartes et aux postes de SIG. Jennifer, diplômée de l'université McGill en Géographie et Sciences de l'environnement, a acquis une vaste expertise dans l'utilisation des cartes papiers et des SIGs. Elle a travaillé comme consultante dans des bureaux d'aménagement environnemental. Elle est aussi la co-éditrice de la monographie « GIS for Coastal Zone Management » qui devrait être sur le marché au cours de l'an 2003. J'espère que tous les membres de l'ACACC feront bon accueil à Jennifer. On peut communiquer avec elle à l'adresse de courriel jlsmith3@dal.ca.

Ontario

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Le Service des bibliothèques de l'université McMaster présente occasionnellement des événements afin de remercier les mécènes et amis de la Bibliothèque. Le dernier en ligne « A Celebration of Maps and Cartography », tenu le 22 septembre 2002, mettait en vedette trois dotations de cartes rares. Cent-dix personnes se sont réunies dans le hall du nouveau Centre étudiant pour entendre des conférenciers mettre en relief l'importance des cartes rares dans une bibliothèque de recherche et dans une université moderne. La présentation contenait 46 cartes avec citations et commentaires. Les thèmes développés consistaient en : « Arctic Exploration », « Little Treasures », « Development of Upper Canada », « Early World Maps », and « Exploration of South America », chacun mettant en valeur un ou quelques aspects des collections présentées. L'événement a été considéré comme un grand succès par le comité de développement du Service.

Cathy Moulder et Jennifer Cardwell (bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque des Sciences de la santé) ont toutes deux réussi le certificat spécialisé en Système d'information géographique donné conjointement par McMaster-Mohawk. Comme projet terminal, Cathy et Jennifer ont travaillé à structurer un module d'instructions et de procédures en ArcView pour des étudiants de niveau secondaire qui analysent les changements d'utilisation du sol de la ville de Hamilton à travers le temps. Ce module est testé dans diverses écoles de la région et sera éventuellement incorporé à un atlas de la région de Hamilton, en préparation à l'université McMaster. Jennifer et Cathy sont parmi les dernières diplômées du certificat qui sera remplacé par un Centre d'analyse spatiale offrant différents cours liés aux SIGs ainsi que des diplômes et programmes de certificat.

Notre collection de cartes a été enrichie d'une donation originale : il s'agit de douze cartes de survie utilisées par les pilotes américains de la Deuxième guerre mondiale, imprimées des deux côtés en tissu semblable à de la soie de parachute et représentant des lieux sûrs à rejoindre en cas où

leur avion serait abattu.

Les projets d'été de la Cartothèque n'ont pas donné les résultats attendus. On a mis plus de temps que prévu à réviser le site Web des bibliothèques et à développer une base de données de nos ressources électroniques. Notre projet le plus valable fut d'investiguer le potentiel du logiciel WebCT dans le cadre d'une approche pédagogique au catalogue et aux index de journaux pour les étudiants de première année en géographie et sciences de l'environnement. Cathy et Olga Perkovic (bibliothécaire de référence) ont préparé plusieurs modules et exercices d'habileté. Nous sommes en attente des réactions des usagers pour savoir si nous devons continuer cette expérience. Une autre innovation a été l'achat « d'unités mobiles d'enseignement » consistant en un chariot, un projecteur de données et un ordinateur portable. Équipées de ces ressources, nous avons pu présenter plusieurs sessions bibliographiques directement en classe. À titre d'exemple, le groupe de première année en sciences de l'environnement a reçu sa formation de base aux ressources de la bibliothèque durant une cours en classe plutôt que par l'intermédiaire de 12 sessions en bibliothèque, libérant ainsi onze heures de temps/travail pour les bibliothécaires. Un nouveau panneau de formation a été ajouté cet automne : la géographie de Statistique Canada et E-Stat pour la faculté de sciences infirmières et de ses étudiants.

Ressources naturelles Canada
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Nous avons reçu des fonds spéciaux afin d'automatiser le kardex manuel de la cartothèque. Deux employées contractuelles ont été engagés pour une durée de six mois et ont pour tâche de vérifier la concordance entre l'inventaire physique et les données du kardex. Elles devront établir pour chaque série active une carte d'enregistrement nous permettant de bulletiner les nouveaux arrivages directement et permettre la mise à jour en ligne. Plus de 600 séries doivent être vérifiées pour compléter le projet. Une fois celui-ci terminé, nous pourrons maintenir la mise à jour du kardex informatisé de la cartothèque, permettre l'inscription de notre fonds documentaire aux catalogues.

Université d'Ottawa
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Si le passé est garant de l'avenir, la cartothèque continuera à voir son personnel défilier et son taux d'utilisation augmenter.

Cet automne, nous avons organisé et mené à bien un atelier d'acquisition d'habiletés liées à l'emploi des cartes, des visites guidées, une journée dédiée aux SIGs ainsi que le support normal accordé à nos utilisateurs. Toutefois, nous avons connu plusieurs changements de personnel, incluant une réduction de celui-ci. Face à ces contraintes, nous avons dû modifier les responsabilités de chacun.

Tel que mentionné l'automne dernier, Frank Williams, notre catalogueur à temps plein depuis 1987, nous a quitté et un autre membre du personnel a accepté une partie de ses responsabilités. Nous sommes néanmoins ravis de revoir Frank chaque vendredi venir faire du catalogage sélectif. C'est lui, avec Pierre Legrand, qui a présenté l'atelier d'acquisition d'habiletés liées à l'emploi des cartes. De plus, Frank reste impliqué dans le comité de contrôle bibliographique de l'ACACC. Frank travaille maintenant quatre jours par semaine au Service de catalogage. Martine Rocheleau a pris une grande partie de ses responsabilités dont le catalogage de la collection courante. Le catalogage rétrospectif a été remis aux calendes grecques.

Comme beaucoup d'entre vous le savent déjà, les responsabilités de Grace Welch ont été modifiées en avril 2002. Grace a accepté le défi du poste de directrice adjointe de la bibliothèque et des ressources électroniques. Malgré un calendrier d'activités très serré, elle conserve une partie de ses charges à l'ACACC et a fourni une aide appréciée au personnel de la cartothèque, y compris moi-même. Je suis donc en charge de la cartothèque et conserve mes responsabilités de coordinatrice des Services de données numériques. Nos affectations temporaires respectives prennent fin en décembre 2002, mais nous croyons qu'elles seront prolongées brièvement en 2003.

La formation du personnel a été au cœur de nos activités de l'été et de l'automne. Martine et Pierre ont approfondi leur connaissance de ArcGIS 8 et de nouvelles données géospaciales. Martine, Pierre

et Susan ont fourni l'aide à l'utilisateur pour les données acquises de DMTI, BNDT et CNN. Susan a commencé une formation intensive en cartographie et en manipulation de SIG. Pierre s'est initié à la référence de données spatiales, un nouvel aspect de son travail.

La bibliothèque Morisset a pris en charge une partie des responsabilités relevant de la cartothèque, incluant le développement des collections de géographie et des sciences environnementales. Les monographies et atlas ont aussi été relocalisées à la bibliothèque.

L'un dans l'autre, le bilan est positif pour les périodes de l'été et de l'automne. La période des Fêtes en sera une de ressourcement. Joyeuses fêtes à toutes et à tous.

Université de Western Ontario
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En tant que représentante de l'OCUL (section Cartes), j'ai envoyé une lettre aux ministères ontariens de l'éducation, des ressources naturelles et de la formation ainsi qu'aux collèges et universités pour les sensibiliser au manque d'atlas à cartographie thématique pour l'Ontario. L'« Economic Atlas of Ontario », publié en 1969 est trop vieux pour être utile et rien n'a été publié récemment comportant des données socio-économiques sur l'Ontario. J'ai déjà reçu des commentaires positifs en réponse à cette lettre.

Dale, qui travaille avec moi, assistera à la « journée SIG », le 20 novembre, à l'université McMaster et participera à un atelier sur les systèmes de positionnement global. Sur place, elle visitera la « Lloyd Reeds Map Collection ». D'autre part, elle suit un cours en ligne sur l'introduction aux SIGs.

Notre cartothèque emploie quatre étudiants jusqu'à la fin avril 2003. Ils sont payés grâce à un programme de bourse étude/travail et, sans leur aide, il nous serait impossible d'atteindre le niveau de référence exigé par nos utilisateurs. Ils travaillent aussi sur des projets à long terme dans lesquels nous ne pouvons pas investir toutes nos énergies.

Nous avons prêté notre document original de London (Ontario) vue à vol d'oiseau datant de 1893 à la « Ball State University » de l'Indiana. Cette carte sera

présentée durant une exposition accompagnant la « Conference about Small Cities ».

La cartothèque a participé aux journées « Portes ouvertes », précédant la session d'automne et permettant aux étudiants de se familiariser avec les possibilités offertes sur le campus. Un samedi de la mi-mars 2003 offrira la même opportunité. Cette initiative a été couronnée de succès au niveau du département de géographie, de la faculté des Sciences.

Alberta

Université de l'Alberta
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Tel que mentionné lors de notre dernier compte-rendu, nous nous sommes arrimés à la navette des données numériques fin juillet 2002 en recevant notre code d'accès au CIT-S. Depuis, nous avons distribué plus de 4 000 fichiers à nos utilisateurs académiques distribués dans au moins cinq départements. La semaine dernière, nous recevions notre nouvelle station de travail et faisons nos adieux, sans regret, à notre vieux Pentium-II/165 MHz.. La nouvelle station servira aussi à la distribution des données provinciales de l'Alberta et pour d'autres données couvertes par une licence, à travers le service GEODE. Une fois le service bien rodé, nous le publiciserons au niveau du campus.

Voilà quelques années, nous avons eu la chance d'acquérir un fac-similé du globe Behaim de 1492. Cet été, nous obtenions un grand cabinet de présentation en vieux chêne. Maintenant en réparation, il sera probablement disponible pour exposer le globe vers Noël, dans le foyer de la Bibliothèque.

Tel que mentionné dans le dernier *Bulletin*, la « William C. Wonders Map Collection » a reçu une grosse collection de photos aériennes du Département des sciences de la terre et de l'atmosphère. Il s'agit essentiellement de photos au 1 : 15 000 du nord de l'Alberta. Deux des caissons contiennent malheureusement des photos en vrac mais les cinq autres sont classés par numéro SNRC et comportent des index qui en permettent le repérage. Du travail en perspective mais rien d'impossible.

La Bibliothèque et les Archives du Canada. Décembre 2002

Création de la Bibliothèque et des Archives du Canada

L'archiviste national du Canada monsieur Ian Wilson, et l'administrateur général de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, monsieur Roch Carrier, ont émis le communiqué suivant pour annoncer la création de la Bibliothèque et des Archives du Canada:

Le 2 octobre 2002 - La ministre du Patrimoine canadien, Sheila Copps, a annoncé aujourd'hui la création de la Bibliothèque et des Archives du Canada, confirmant ainsi l'intention du gouvernement exprimée dans le discours du Trône de lundi. Ce nouvel organisme regroupera les riches collections et l'expertise reconnue de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et des Archives nationales du Canada.

« Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à accroître l'accès des Canadiens et des Canadiennes à leur histoire, à leur culture ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de leurs récits. En outre, le gouvernement est déterminé à favoriser la recherche, la découverte et le partage d'information. La création de cet organisme, moderne, dynamique et d'envergure internationale, répondra au désir du grand public d'en connaître davantage sur le Canada, a déclaré la ministre Copps. Ce nouvel organisme rehaussera la visibilité, la pertinence et l'accessibilité des collections et des services offerts par la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et les Archives nationales du Canada », a ajouté la Ministre.

Nous mettons ainsi en commun non seulement les collections des deux institutions, mais aussi l'expertise d'un personnel de plus de 1 000 personnes, ce qui nous permettra de tirer profit des technologies de pointe pour développer une force et un savoir sans égal. Notre rôle en tant qu'institution culturelle nationale n'en sera que plus valorisé.

Nous continuerons d'appuyer les réseaux canadiens d'archives et de bibliothèques tout en les représentant sur la scène internationale. Nous chercherons à créer de nouveaux partenariats avec d'autres communautés et d'autres professionnels de la gestion de l'information afin de développer des réseaux d'entraide et une meilleure synergie. La Bibliothèque et les Archives du Canada

constitueront ainsi une organisation clé du savoir et de la gestion de l'information unique au monde.

Fondé sur les solides traditions de la Bibliothèque nationale et des Archives nationales, ce nouvel organisme d'envergure internationale continuera d'assurer un haut niveau de service à ses clients et de travailler avec ses partenaires gouvernementaux pour trouver des solutions à ses besoins urgents de logement, besoins qui concernent en particulier les collections à risque de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada.

Nous comptons sur votre appui et sur celui des Canadiens pour réaliser la Bibliothèque et les Archives du Canada. Nous vous ferons part des développements sur notre site Web.

Sous-ministre adjointe à la Bibliothèque et aux Archives du Canada

Le communiqué suivant a été émis pour annoncer la nomination de madame Andrée Delagrave

Nous avons le plaisir de vous annoncer la nomination de Mme Andrée Delagrave au poste de sous-ministre adjointe. Il lui incombera de gérer la transition et les changements vers la nouvelle institution. Elle se rapportera à l'Archiviste national et à l'Administrateur général de la Bibliothèque. Mme Delagrave est une experte en matière de politiques et de gouvernance. Avant sa nomination, elle présidait, depuis 2000, le groupe de travail sur la révision de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information* au Conseil du Trésor du Canada. Elle était auparavant directrice générale, Intégration et coordination des politiques, au ministère de la Justice, où elle était responsable de la planification stratégique et du programme d'élaboration des politiques en matière de recherche, d'évaluation, de relations fédérales-provinciales et de consultations publiques. Elle a une vaste expérience des changements organisationnels. Membre du Barreau du Québec et du Barreau du Haut-Canada, Mme Delagrave connaît donc bien les deux systèmes de droit en vigueur au Canada. Elle a terminé des études supérieures en rédaction législative, et elle détient des diplômes en éducation (B.A.) ainsi qu'en administration publique (MPA). Tout au cours de sa carrière, elle a fait preuve d'un grand leadership et a toujours été en quête d'excellence.

La direction des documents gouvernementaux

La direction des documents gouvernementaux (DDG) de la Bibliothèque et des Archives du Canada a récemment annoncé le résultat des concours tenus suite à la réorganisation décidée en 2001. Richard Brown est le directeur de la division des archives gouvernementales, il était précédemment chef de la section des évaluations et des projets spéciaux, et il possède une longue expérience aux Archives. Entre autres fonctions cette division négocie les ententes pour le versement aux Archives nationales (ou autre forme de préservation) de tous les documents du gouvernement du Canada y compris les documents textuels, cartographiques, architecturaux, et électroniques, dont ceux de géomatique. Elle a aussi la responsabilité du programme d'acquisition et de description des documents cartographiques, publiés et manuscrits, et architecturaux de sources privées. Les documents cartographiques et architecturaux gouvernementaux et privés relèvent de la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture de la division des archives gouvernementales, dirigée par Louis Cardinal. Les secteurs de la DDG qui s'occupent des documents électroniques ont aussi été regroupés en une division du développement des documents électroniques dont le directeur est James Tam. Cette section comprend entre autres la section des documents géomatiques dirigée par David Brown. La direction comprend aussi la division de la gestion de l'information du gouvernement (Catherine Zongora, directrice déléguée), la division des opérations régionales (Ralph Westington, directeur), la division du contrôle intellectuel (Diane Beattie, chef), la division du contrôle physique (Elizabeth Moxley, chef), le projet de gestion de l'infrastructure de l'information du gouvernement (Julia Ginley, directrice).

Le dépôt légal des cartes et documents géomatiques

Cet automne les secteurs de la cartographie, de la géomatique et du dépôt légal ont poursuivi leurs discussions pour planifier l'utilisation du dépôt légal pour l'acquisition des publications cartographiques et géomatiques. Ces mêmes secteurs font également partie des groupes mis sur pied pour étudier la mise en commun des ressources de la Bibliothèque et des Archives du Canada.

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland
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Alberta Auringer Wood has returned from sabbatical while Dan Duda, her replacement, has been appointed to another sabbatical replacement in the Collections Division for the year, to focus on History, Economics and Political Science. It has been the usual busy fall semester with both putting in hours on the main Information Desk, as well as the more specific duties, including library instruction classes and individual sessions upon demand. There has been some interest in the Digital Elevation Models that will be soon forthcoming from DMTI, as well as from NRCan. Some use has been made of other digital files.

In news of our branches, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited has donated a very large collection of Newfoundland aerial photographs to the Ferriss Hodgett Library, at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University's branch campus in Corner Brook. The photos, taken in 1965, provide information about land use, roads, cut areas (including contractor and years cut), watersheds, logging camp locations, types of land (Crown, Reid, leased) and information about forest fires in the areas of the Province in which the Mill operated and has or had cutting rights. In addition, Dr. Ian Brookes, a Geographer recently retired from York University, has donated to the college a collection of 2,142 aerial photos of Western Newfoundland. We have the same vintage of such aerial photographs at the St. John's campus thanks primarily to a donation in the mid-1980s from the Provincial government.

Projects in process include digitizing of photographs of early maps in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies for display on the web. In addition, the library web pages will be moving to a server maintained by the library in the near future.

Announcements will be made on CARTA and in this *Bulletin* when it takes place.

Nova Scotia

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The Dalhousie Map Collection has now been, officially, renamed the Dalhousie Map and Geospatial Information Collection (MAGIC@DAL). In keeping with this change, there is a new URL for the Collection: <http://magic.library.dal.ca>.

Dalhousie University Libraries has now opened the new "Learning Commons", a service area with over 150 workstations. The "Commons" has been developed to provide extensive support for students conducting research, including reference assistance for library databases, Internet searching, Microsoft office products and web authoring. Several "specialized" research consultation offices are also being established within the commons area. Included in those specialized work areas is a GIS Office. The GIS Office will be run by MAGIC staff in order to (a) provide assistance using the dedicated GIS Workstations in the "Commons" and (b) to support in-depth research by faculty and students who require one-on-one assistance.

MAGIC@DAL has welcomed Jennifer Smith as the Assistant Curator and GIS Specialist - a new position developed to support both the map room and the GIS Office. Jennifer, a McGill Geography and Environmental Science graduate, has a wealth of experience in maps and GIS. She has also worked on private contracts with researchers in environmental management. Jennifer is currently the Co-Editor of the Coast-GIS monograph "GIS for Coastal Zone Management" due out mid-2003. I hope all members of ACMLA will welcome Jennifer to our profession. She can be reached at jlsmith3@dal.ca.

Ontario

McMaster University
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McMaster University Library holds occasional events to thank donors and friends of the Library. This year's event, "A Celebration of Maps and Cartography", focussed on acknowledging three recent donations of rare maps. The gala, held Sunday September 22, 2002, attracted approximately 110 visitors. The event consisted of a champagne reception in the lobby area of the new Student Centre, with speakers who talked about the value of rare maps in a research library and modern university. The Map Collection contributed a display of 46 rare maps selected from the donated collections, with captions and citations. The maps were displayed on 18 wall-sized external windows behind the central fireplace as the Student Centre does not have any walls, and so every map had to be backed temporarily to protect it from sunlight. Window themes included "Arctic Exploration", "Little Treasures", "Development of Upper Canada", "Early World Maps", and "Exploration of South America", all emphasizing some aspect of one or more of the donated collections. The whole event was judged a great success by the Library's Development Committee.

Cathy Moulder and Jennifer Cardwell (Education Liaison Librarian, McMaster Health Sciences Library) both completed the GIS specialist certificate in the McMaster-Mohawk Geographical Information Systems program this June. The final course requirement was a major project application, and Jennifer and Cathy worked together to develop an ArcView instruction module for Grade Nine students which looks at Hamilton land use change over time. This module is currently being tested in several local high schools, and will hopefully be incorporated into a Hamilton Area atlas which is presently also being created at McMaster. Jennifer and Cathy were members of the last graduating class for the McMaster-Mohawk joint GIS certificate program, which has now been discontinued. We choose not to believe the rumour that the simultaneous presence of two librarians contributed to the

program's demise. In its place, McMaster has developed a Centre for Spatial Analysis and will be concentrating on undergraduate and graduate courses, as well as several new diploma and certificate programs in GIS.

The Map Collection recently received an interesting donation of aviator's survival maps from World War Two. These are maps printed on cloth similar to parachute silk. They were issued to American Air Force pilots, for use in case the plane crashed and the crew had to try to reach friendly territory. Because the maps are printed on cloth, they would not be affected by immersion in sea water and could also be used as a scarf, handkerchief or signal flag if necessary. This donation consists of twelve double-sided cloth maps, most of China, Japan and the Philippines. They were donated by a gentleman who had attended and enjoyed the Library's recent donor appreciation event.

Map Collection summer projects were less than satisfying this year, as much work was necessary to revise the Library's webpages and to develop a database of electronic resources. Our most interesting new project was investigation of WebCT software for library instruction. Cathy and Olga Perkovic (Reference Librarian) developed several modules and quizzes for the introduction of basic catalogue and journal index skills to first-year geography and environmental science students. We are still waiting to hear feedback, which will determine whether we extend this experiment. Another innovation this fall has been the purchase of "Mobile Teaching Units", each consisting of a cart with laptop and data projector. With this MTU, we have been taking many bibliographic sessions to the classroom. As an example, the first-year environmental science class received their basic library instruction in one classroom session, rather than in 12 individual tutorial groups this year, freeing up 11 hours of librarian time. As the Reference Department is down to four librarians doing instruction sessions this year, this saving has been significant and timely. One new area of instruction this fall has been Statistics Canada geography and E-Stat use for nursing students and faculty.

Natural Resources Canada
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We received special funding to automate our manual map kardexing system. Two contract employees have been hired for 6 months to check the physical holdings against the kardex card and then, update the holdings online. When a series is active, a check-in card is established, allowing the map library staff to perform the kardexing online. More than 600 series require verification and updating to complete the project. Once the project is completed, it will enable us to maintain an in-depth record of our holdings, facilitate a better dissemination of holdings to Union Catalogues and provide clients of the collection with easy access and retrieval of information.

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If past experience is any indicator, then the map library is right on course with many more staff changes and continued high service statistics.

We organized and carried out our Map Skills workshop, tours, map and GIS support and GIS day celebrations again this Fall. Leading up to the Fall however, we have had numerous staffing changes, including a reduction in staff. In the face of these challenges, a number of adjustments to responsibilities within the map library have been necessary.

As we reported last Fall, we did say farewell unfortunately to Frank Williams, our "full-time" Map Cataloguer since 1987 and another staff member has gamely taken on some of Frank's former cataloguing responsibilities. Nonetheless, we are happy to report that Frank still shows up in the map library every Friday to do selective map cataloguing and he is also continuing his involvement with the ACMLA Bibliographic Control Committee. Frank gave the successful Map Skills workshop this Labour Day weekend again with Pierre Leblanc. Frank is now working four days a week in the Cataloguing Department, and Martine Rocheleau now does considerably more cataloguing, including more original

cataloguing. Retrospective cataloguing projects are largely on hold.

As many know, Grace Welch's responsibilities underwent a major change this April. Grace took up the challenge of a senior position as Acting Assistant Chief Librarian, Systems and Electronic Resources. In spite of a hectic schedule, Grace has retained certain of her association responsibilities and has also given valuable guidance and support to the map library, including myself. I have been serving as Acting Head of the map library (and continuing as Data Services Coordinator) and although these are large shoes to fill everyday, I have had a great time in the map library. Grace's and my acting positions officially come to an end in December 2002, but we understand they may be briefly extended into the new year.

Staff training was a large focus for the staff this Summer and Fall with Martine and Pierre brushing up on their GIS expertise and on ArcGIS 8 and new geospatial data in particular. Martine and Pierre, and Susan, to some extent, have been involved in GIS data support, including support for the new DMTI, NTDB and NCC data. As well, Susan began intensive cartographic and GIS training and Pierre also began data services training, as a new aspect of his job.

Finally, Morisset Library has taken on some responsibilities previously under the purview of the map library. These responsibilities include collection development for Geography and Environmental Sciences, and shelving of map library monographs and atlases.

All in all, it has been a most interesting Summer and Fall and we are now looking forward to refuelling our energies over the holidays. Happy holidays to all.

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Representing the OCUL (Map Group), I sent letters to the Ontario Minister of Education, Minister of Natural Resources, Minister of Training, Colleges and Universities to tell them about our concern with the lack of thematic mapping in Ontario being available in atlas format. The *Economic Atlas of*

Ontario published in 1969 is too dated to be useful and there has not been anything published recently to provide users with socio-economic information about their province. I have already had positive responses to those letters.

Dale will be attending GIS day at McMaster University, November 20, and participating in a GPS workshop. Combined with that visit, she has been invited to tour the Lloyd Reeds Map Collection. She is presently enrolled in an introductory GIS course being offered online through Fanshawe College.

Our map library has 4 student assistants, funded through the OSAP work study bursary program, employed until late April. Without their assistance it would be impossible to meet the level of reference service that our users require. They also work on time-consuming projects that Dale or I cannot find the opportunity to complete.

We loaned our original bird's eye view of London, Ontario dated 1893 to the Map Collection at Ball State University in Indiana. It will be on exhibit with a 1872 reproduction of London during a "Conference about Small Cities".

The map library was open for the fall Preview Day that offers perspective students a chance to see a variety of facilities on campus. Another Saturday in mid-March will provide the same opportunity. Response to these Preview Days has been exceptional for the Geography department, faculty of Social Science and the university.

Alberta

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As mentioned in our last report, we joined the digital world in the latter part of July when we received access to CITS - and we have been besieged by eager academics ever since! We have distributed over 4,000 files to graduate students, faculty and researchers in at least 5 departments. Last week we finally received our upgraded hardware - no more the Pentium II-165!! The new workstation will also allow distribution of Alberta provincial data through the GEODE program as well as other licenced products. Once we have it all working, we'll

be publicizing the resources across the campus.

A couple of years ago, we were fortunate to acquire a facsimile (by Greaves & Thomas) of the Behaim Globe of 1492. This summer, we acquired from our Department of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences a large, old, oak display cabinet. It's currently being modified but with luck by Christmas the globe will have a suitable cabinet and will be on display in the Library's foyer.

As reported in our last Regional News, The William C. Wonders Map Collection was also blessed/cursed to receive a large donation of air photos. In all 7 pallets of photos, in storage along with the display case (mentioned above), were donated by the Dept of Earth & Atmospheric Science. These are primarily relatively large scale (1:15,000) photos of Northern Alberta and will greatly augment our existing collection. While 2 of the pallets contain boxes of miscellaneous photos (oh horrors!!), the others are all bundled by NTS grid and scale and include indexes to each bundle - a major task to organize but possible. We're now in the midst of getting the bundles sorted - the first of many steps.



The Library and Archives of Canada. December 2002

Creation of the Library and Archives of Canada

National Archivist Ian Wilson and National Librarian Roch Carrier issued the following release to announce the creation of a new institution bringing together the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada

October 2, 2002 - Minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps announced today the creation of the Library and Archives of Canada, confirming the intention of the Government as expressed in the Speech from the Throne on Monday. This new agency will see the convergence of the rich collections and recognized expertise of the National Library of Canada and the National Archives of Canada.

"The Government of Canada is committed to

making history, culture and Canadian voices accessible to all Canadians and to encouraging research, discovery and the sharing of knowledge. The creation of this modern, dynamic world-class organization addresses an increased public appetite for knowledge about Canada," said Minister Copps. "The new agency announced today will strengthen the visibility, relevance and accessibility of the collections and services of both the National Library and the National Archives," added the Minister.

In addition to combining our collections, we will draw upon the expertise of our staff of more than 1,000 people and will take advantage of the latest in technologies to develop greater strength and depth. We will enhance our role as a major, national cultural agency.

We will provide leadership and support to Canada's archival and library networks while continuing to represent them on the international level. We will seek to develop more partnerships with other communities and knowledge management professionals to create networks and synergies. As a result, the Library and Archives of Canada will become better positioned as a leading knowledge and information management organization unique in the world.

As we build on the proud traditions of the National Library and National Archives to create this new agency, our priorities will be to continue the high level of service to our clients and to work with our partners in government to find solutions to our accommodation requirements, in particular, the pressing housing needs of the National Library of Canada collections at risk.

We will be counting on the advice and support from our communities and from Canadians as we create the Library and Archives of Canada. Please consult our Web sites for ongoing updates on our progress.

Library and Archives of Canada Assistant Deputy Minister

The following release was distributed to announce the appointment of Ms. Andrée Delagrave

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. Andrée Delagrave as Assistant Deputy Minister. Reporting to the National Archivist and the National Librarian, she will be responsible for the management of the transition and transformation to the new institution. Ms. Delagrave is an expert on policy and governance issues. Most recently, she chaired the *Access to Information* Review Task Force at the Treasury Board of Canada (2000 to present). Prior to this, she was Director General, Policy Integration and Co-ordination, Department of Justice, where she was responsible for strategic planning and planning of the policy agenda pertaining to research, evaluation, Federal/Provincial relations and public consultations. She has a lot of experience in the area of organizational change. Ms. Delagrave's educational background includes training as a lawyer in the two legal traditions of Canada - member of the Quebec Bar and the Law Society of Upper Canada. She has completed postgraduate training in legislative drafting and has degrees in both education (BA) and public administration (MPA). Ms. Delagrave's strong leadership skills and commitment to excellence are very welcome additions to our institution.

Government Records Branch

Government Records Branch (GRB), of the Library and Archives of Canada, recently announced the results of the competitions held after a reorganisation decision was made in 2001. Richard Brown is the Director of the Government Archives Division. Richard, previously Chief, Disposition and Special Projects, has a long experience as an archivist with the National Archives. Among other functions, the division negotiates agreements for the transfer to the National Archives (or the protection by other means) of all Government of Canada records identified as having archival and historical value; these include textual, cartographic, architectural, electronic, including geomatic, records. It also has the responsibility for the acquisition and description program for private published and manuscript cartographic material, and architectural collections. All cartographic and architectural records, public and private, are the responsibility of the Cartography and Architecture Section of the Government Archives Division, headed by Louis

Cardinal. The areas within the GRB with responsibility for electronic records have also been brought together as the Electronic Records Development Division; James Tam is the Director. This division includes among other areas the Geomatics Section, headed by David Brown. Other divisions in the GRB include the Government Information Management Division (Catherine Zongora, Acting Director); Regional Records Operations (Ralph Westington, Director); Physical Control (Elizabeth Moxley, Chief); Intellectual Control (Diane Beattie, Chief); Government Information Management Infrastructure Project (Julia Ginley, Director).

Legal deposit of maps and geomatic records

This autumn discussions continued among cartography, geomatics and legal deposit areas toward planning the use of legal deposit for the acquisition of published cartographic and geomatic material. The same areas are also represented on groups created to participate in the transition to the new Library and Archives of Canada.



NEW MAPS

Hello everyone,

I would like to invite everyone to submit entries for any new maps they think will be useful for their ACMLA colleagues. I was not ready to prepare a list for this issue due to other commitments this fall, but will be ready for the next issue in March.

Entries can be sent in Word or your e-mail text. The criteria is (for examples, see p. 63 of *Bulletin* Number 114):

Thematic maps published in the last two years. This does NOT include:

- tourist pamphlets
- unpublished maps
- commercial road maps
- provincial road maps
- large scale geological survey maps (e.g., 1:50,000 or larger)

Data to be included (as much as possible):

- creator/author
- title
- imprint (place, publisher, edition, date)
- description
- notes (brief description and comments)
- ISBN
- LC number
- OCLC/AMICUS number
- price/source

If you have any questions, comments or ideas, please do not hesitate to contact me at dduda@mun.ca or 709-737-8196.

Danial Duda
Memorial University of Newfoundland

ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACMLA is a prerequisite, however, that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

Nominations close on March 31, 2003.

Please send your nominations to:

**Lori Sugden, Chairperson, Awards Committee
University of Victoria Library
McPherson Library - Map Library
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
or via email at:
lsugden@uvic.ca**

COMITÉ DES PRIX ET MÉRITES

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

Date d'échéance du concours: 31 mars 2003.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à:

**Lori Sugden, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites
University of Victoria Libraries,
McPherson Library - Map Library,
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
ou via le courrier électronique à :
lsugden@uvic.ca**

ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Paper Award. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in issues 113-115 of the ACMLA Bulletin. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

Nominations close on March 31, 2003.

Please send your nominations to:

**Lori Sugden, Chairperson, Awards Committee
University of Victoria Library
McPherson Library - Map Library
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
or via email at:
lsugden@uvic.ca**

PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e), qui recevra une bourse de 200 \$, devra avoir publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de l'ACACC (no. 113 à 115). Le comité recherche principalement les articles ou les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisi et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 31 mars 2003.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à:

**Lori Sugden, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites
University of Victoria Libraries,
McPherson Library - Map Library,
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
ou via le courrier électronique à :
lsugden@uvic.ca**

**NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES
NOUVEAUTÉS LIVRES ET ATLAS**

Martine Rocheleau

- Atlas 2000 : la France et le monde.* 1998. Dir. Yves Lacoste. Paris : Nathan. 160 p. \$129.00 CDN. ISBN 209181038X.
- Atlas de la Guinée Équatoriale.* 2001. Paris : Les Éditions J.A. 64 p. \$75.00 CDN. ISBN 2869503342.
- Atlas du Burkina Faso.* 2001. 4^{ème} éd. Paris : Les Éditions J.A. 62 p. \$11.00 CDN. ISBN 2869503474.
- Atlas du Congo.* 2001. 2^{ème} éd. Paris : Les Éditions J.A. 76 p. \$75.00 CDN. ISBN 2869503393.
- Atlas du Mali.* 2001. 2^{ème} éd. Paris : Les Éditions J.A. 80 p. \$75.00 CDN. ISBN 2869503385.
- Atlas of the world's languages in danger of disappearing.* 2001. 2nd ed. Paris : Unesco Pub. 90 p. \$31.50 CDN. ISBN 9231037986.
- Atlas universel : Édition du Millénaire.* 2001. Paris ; Montréal : Sélection du Reader's Digest ; [Paris] : Le Monde. 221 p. \$200.000 CDN. ISBN 2709812835.
- Avakian, Monique. 2002. *Atlas of Asian-American history.* New York : Facts on File. 214 p. \$134.00 CDN. ISBN 0816036993.
- Balnaves, Mark et al. 2001. *The global media atlas.* London : British Film Institute. 128 p. \$36.00 CDN. ISBN 0851708609.
- Brewer, Cynthia A. and Trudy A. Suchan. 2001. *Mapping Census 2000: the geography of U.S. diversity.* Redlands, Calif. : ESRI Press. 101 p. \$31.75 CDN. ISBN 1589480147.
- Chrisman, Nicholas. 2002. *Exploring geographic information systems.* 2nd ed. New York: Wiley. 305 p. \$96.10 CDN. ISBN 0471314250 (pbk. : alk. paper).
- Cromley, Ellen K and Sara L. McLafferty. 2002. *GIS and public health.* New York : Guilford Press. 340 p. \$71.55 CDN. ISBN 1572307072.
- Decker, Drew. 2001. *GIS Data sources.* New York : J. Wiley. 193 p. \$105.00 CDN. ISBN 0471355054.
- Distributed geolibraries: spatial information resources - summary of a workshop.* 1999. Washington, D.C. : National Academy Press. 119 p. \$30.50 US. ISBN 0309065402.
- El-Baz, Farouk and Mohammad Al-Sarawi. 2000. *Atlas of the State of Kuwait from satellite images.* Safat, State of Kuwait : Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences. 145 p. \$222.00 CDN. ISBN 9990630003.
- Kraak, Menno-Jan and Allan Brown. 2001. *Web cartography: developments and prospects.* London ; New York : Taylor & Francis. 213 p. \$100.000 US. ISBN 0748408681.
- MacKay, Judith. 2000. *Atlas de la sexualité dans le monde : similitudes et différences dans les comportements et les valeurs.* Paris : Autrement. 128 p. \$40.00 CDN. ISBN 2746700085.
- Maune, David F. 2001. *Digital elevation model technologies and applications: the DEM users manual.* Bethesda, Md.: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. 539 p. \$190.00 CDN. ISBN 1570830649.
- Mowrer, Todd H. and Russell G. Congalton. 2000. *Quantifying spatial uncertainty in natural resources: theory and applications for GIS and remote sensing.* Chelsea, Mich. : Ann Arbor Press. 244 p. \$103.85 CDN. ISBN 1575041316.
- Salem, Gérard et al. 1999. *Atlas de la santé en France : Vol.1 Les causes de décès.* Montrouge, France : John Libbey Eurotext. 189 p. \$124.85 CDN. ISBN 2742002421.
- Salmon, Frédéric. 2001. *Atlas électoral de la France, 1848-2001.* Paris : Éditions du Seuil. 94 p. \$54.00 CDN. ISBN 2020255685.

Sellier, Jean. 2001. *Atlas des peuples d'Asie méridionale et orientale*. Paris : Éditions La Découverte & Syros. 208 p. \$68.95 CDN. ISBN 2707135569.

Short, John R. 2001. *Representing the Republic: mapping the United States, 1600-1900*. London : Reaktion Books. 256 p. \$59.00 CDN. ISBN 1861890869.

Suárez, Thomas. 1999. *Early mapping of Southeast Asia*. [Singapore]: Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd. 280 p. \$103.00 CDN. ISBN 9625934707.

Willmott, H. P. 2001. *La guerre du Pacifique 1941-1945*. Paris : Éd. Autrement. 224 p. \$56.95 CDN. ISBN 2746700425.

UN CATALOGUE DES PLANS D'ASSURANCE- INCENDIE DU CANADA, 1875-1975

En anglais. Publie par l'Association des cartothèques et
archives cartographiques du Canada.

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE PLANS 1875-1975

Lorraine Dubreuil
McGill University

Cheryl A. Woods
University of Western Ontario

Occasional Papers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Number 6
Ottawa, 2002

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INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (ICA) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood (Vice President - Canada)
October 16, 2002

The meeting of the ICA Executive Committee (EC) was held from August 1-7 in Durban, South Africa. The primary purpose was to review the site for the 2003 conference and discuss plans and progress with the Local Organizing Committee (LOC). See their web page at <http://www.icc2003.gov.za/>.

After a nearly two day journey from Newfoundland, I arrived in Durban the morning of August 1st to stay in the Durban Club. The meetings began by an afternoon orientation tour of the city. This enabled us to get a sense of this seaport and beach city. Where we were staying was on the inner harbour overlooking a small craft marina, but we also visited a market carrying a diverse variety of crafts and products, the Indian Ocean beaches, the narrow harbour entrance, and a hill-top park in the city. Those present in addition to myself were Bengt Rystedt (President - Sweden), Milan Konecny (VP - Czech Republic), Li Li (VP - China), Elri Liebenberg (VP - South Africa), Takashi Morita (VP - Japan), Ferjan Ormeling (Secretary General and Treasurer - Netherlands), Kirsi Virrantaus (VP - Finland), and Michael Wood (Past President - United Kingdom). Robert McMaster (VP - United States) was absent from the meetings due to commitments at his academic institution. The meeting continued at the Durban Club in late afternoon. The Secretary General brought an ICA poster that will be displayed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in late August and early September. Mr. Konecny was to attend that meeting. All EC members were urged by the President to be proactive and stimulate nominations for

EC positions by the end of February deadline. There will be another EC meeting that will be held in Budapest at the end of April or in early May. Plans for representation at other meetings were discussed and arranged. Some reports were handed in regarding VP or Commission activities. Ms. Liebenberg reported on progress made by the LOC up to August 1st. Suggestions were considered regarding plenary session speakers should the LOC wish to have EC input.

The membership of LOC is:

- Derek Clarke: Chair
- Prof Lindisiqwe Magi: Vice Chair
- Ken Lester: Treasurer
- Prof. Larry Zietsman: Technical Programme
- Antony Cooper: Workshops
- Chris Carter: Commercial Exhibition
- Magda Roos: Cartographic Exhibition
- Lois O'Brien: Marketing and PR
- Heinrich du Plessis: Registration
- Mark van den Berg: Conference facilities



Alberta on the Indian Ocean beach with Durban skyline in the background. Just as windy as Newfoundland! (Photo courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

- Mariana French: Social events, tours
- Elize Hayman: Secretary

Representatives from all African countries will be invited and will probably have a reduced registration rate. For the other attendees, registration costs will be set at US \$ 390 (lunches and gala dinner included). Proceedings will only be available in digital form, and commission chairs will be asked to help select the abstracts. There were additional discussions in preparation for the meeting with the LOC.

The minutes from the previous EC meetings were discussed and approved with some minor amendments. It was agreed that the number of Children's Map Competition awards that would be supported would be from 8 to 10 giving the selection committee some flexibility. ESRI has been invited to become an affiliate member. There was some discussion on the possibility of having an individual membership category, and the President will present a proposal about it at the next meeting. Other action items from the previous meeting were reported as completed or in process. It was agreed to ask Carolyn Weiss to send the address for the Census Commission web page so that it could be reconnected to the ICA web page. The future of the Commission was discussed, but not completely resolved. Archiving is to be incorporated into the duties of the Commission Chairs, as I am supposed to notify them and prepare a notice for the *ICA News*. Discussion of duties of officers and commission chairs continued in light of a report by Michael Wood on the topic. The information is to be sent to Commission Chairs and added to the ICA web site by November 1st. Possible submissions of bids for the 2007 conference and general assembly were mentioned.

Reports from Commissions were summarized and discussed. Those received or given orally were: History of Cartography, Spatial Data Standards, Map Production, Theoretical Cartography, Maps and the Internet, National and Regional Atlases, Marine Cartography, Mountain Cartography, Gender and Cartography, Visualization and Virtual Environments, and Cartography and Children. It was noted that Commission Chairs should take steps very soon to have their Commissions proposed again by their country, if they wish to have them continued,

and that Chairs need to be nominated, as well. The President remarked that he wanted guidelines for cartography for web maps, to be included on the ICA web site. It was expressed as a hope that the Canadians and American would propose Tim Trainor as future chair of the Census Commission and Carolyn Weiss as co-chair. The President feels that in future commissions will be grouped, and that the atlas and census commissions will have to be in one group. It was requested that Commission reports in the future follow the style shown in the ICA handbook. It was felt that all the Commissions should include gender issues in their activities. As Jackie Anderson would like to have a meeting with teachers and children, Elri Liebenberg was asked to contact Derek Clarke, Lorraine Innes' boss regarding its feasibility, and report back to Jackie. There was some doubt expressed about the feasibility of arranging workshops for teachers.

The tentative schedule for the meeting next year was considered. On Friday, August 8, 2003, there will be an all-day Executive Committee meeting, as well as educational workshops possibly with themes of GSDI: Metadata, TC211 (standards for geographic information), Web Mapping, Map production organization/management, Census cartography (preparation tasks and presentation of results), or others. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) might have money to sponsor these educational workshops. Commission chairs should contact Antony Cooper of the LOC regarding these workshops. On Saturday afternoon, August 9, it is planned to have a meeting for Commission and Working Group Chairs which I, Milan Konecny, and Takashi Morita will organize and moderate. The first General Assembly will be held all-day on Sunday, August 10, with Commission Chairs to present their posters after lunch. There will be a reception in the evening sponsored by bidders for the 2007 conference. The official opening of the conference will be on Monday morning, August 11, with a keynote address, awards, and recognition of distinguished guests included. The afternoon will include a plenary session and one for students and the travel award recipients. In the evening there will be a reception in the exhibit area. Tuesday, August 12, will have paper sessions, a Joint Board of Spatial Information Societies meeting, and an afternoon meeting of the Executive Committee. Wednesday, August 13, will have sessions and an afternoon meeting of the Executive Committee with National

Representatives to discuss the ICA Strategic Plan. August 14, Thursday, will include sessions, an afternoon meeting of the Executive Committee followed by a special session with the proposed Commissions Chairs to be organized by A. Wood, Konecny and Morita, and a gala dinner at the Congress Centre. Friday, August 15, will contain sessions and another afternoon Executive Committee. The last official day of the conference, Saturday, August 16, will have the second General Assembly, followed by a Closing Ceremony and a meeting of the new Executive Committee. Some suggestions regarding the plenary session speakers were considered. For the technical sessions, it was noted that there should be four papers in 90 minutes with 30 minutes break between sessions in the mornings and afternoons. If there were going to be Commission meetings, it was hoped that they would be in the mornings so that the EC members could attend, since the EC meetings would be in the afternoons. The EC considered a proposal by Keenes Inc. to be our conference organizer in the future, but decided against it. The President indicated that professional people could help in handling the registration (international payments) and the hotels.

On Saturday, August 3, we met with the LOC at the International Conference Centre. After introductions of their members and ours, we discussed the plans for the meeting next year. Larry Zietsman, Technical Programme Chair, described the format of the technical sessions and tours. He indicated that all speakers will have to bring in their presentations a day in advance, so that everything can be pre-loaded onto computers to use at the session. Each commission will have a session in the main programme, to be chaired by the Commission Chair. As an introduction to the session it is expected that a Commission Chair will give a paper on the state of the art for their commission. All exhibitions are to be in one area, together with the teas, lunches, and posters. The LOC will consider giving the affiliate members special facilities/discounts. Non-commercial organisations may have a discount in the exhibit area. The price for the commercial exhibition is R 9000 (about \$1,345 C at the moment) for a 3x3 stand with a table, chairs, and a book case. The fee for students has not been set as yet, while the one for accompanying persons has been set at US \$100, as compared to US \$ 390 for the regular registration. As noted earlier, the

registration costs will also cover the lunches and the gala dinner. The workshops prior to the ICC will take place outside the Durban ICC. The EC was asked for assistance for finding the appropriate plenary speakers. As themes the following were chosen: Role of international mapping programmes for developing countries and the ICA strategic plan. The EC will provide some guidance. For the final plenary on the strategic plan Kirsi Virrantaus and Alan MacEachren/Bengt Rystedt will be proposed. The Secretary General will send other suggestions based upon the EC discussions earlier. Documentation will be in either English or French; there will be translation into and from French during the opening and closing sessions.

After a buffet lunch in the ICC at the courtesy of the LOC, we attended a meeting with the executive of the International Geographical Union at the Durban Hilton adjacent to the ICC. IGU president Ann Buttimer and ICA president Bengt Rystedt jointly chaired this meeting. Several subjects were discussed. One was concerning a *Water Atlas: 2003* will be World Water Year, and in this context the joint IGU-ICA atlas project would be important. Prof Liu (IGU) and Li Li (ICA) described the proposal. The project will be proposed as well to International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) for financing, which has a March 31, 2003 deadline. The second topic was "Spatial Data Handling" (SDH) and ICA President stressed the wish of ICA to complement the work of SDH, and would therefore like to have some links between ICA and SDH. A third discussion point was concerning a possible course concerning electronic atlases to be held at the IGU headquarters, Villa Celimontana, in Rome. Fourth was the application for membership of ICA to ICSU, and Ron Abler stated that IGU was prepared to support this. The Secretary General proposed an electronic atlas session for the 2004 IGU conference in Glasgow that would be similar to the one held in The Hague in 1996.

We returned to the ICC again to continue our meeting with the LOC for additional discussions and a group photo. We are all to send suggestions for session moderators. Already submitted were: Keller, Cartwright, Kriz, Gartner, Kraak, Peterson, Hansen, Cliff Wood, Tikunov, Drecki, Brande, Kelmelis, other commission chairs, national delegates. The President thanked LOC for their work and wished them success with the final preparations.

On Sunday morning, after congratulating Kirsi on her birthday, the EC meetings resumed. There was additional discussion regarding arrangements for the meeting next year. It was noted that the deadline for applications for the travel awards is December 15 contrary to what is stated in the first circular. Workshops will be organized by Antony Cooper (ISO TC211), and GSDI. Attending workshops was to require a fee. The Secretary General will ask Commission Chairs Peterson, MacEachren, Steen, Trainor, Anderson, Tatham (or vice-chair) whether they can have educational workshops in Durban, in addition to those already planned in conjunction with the meeting in some cases. Accommodations will be organised probably in Durban University, rather than in the ICC. Lunch was offered by Dr. Henry Van Grünewaldt of the National Research Council of South Africa. Discussion centred on support for keynote speakers and special stamps to commemorate the meeting. The EC met for the rest of the afternoon concentrating on publications, ICA statutes and the strategic plan. Though not present to give it personally, the report by Robert McMaster provided a good overview of the current situation. The EC would not favour having a number of journals endorsed by ICA. It was not clear how many journals had been contacted. While responses were expected by mid-August, no information has been circulated about them to this point. There is to be a meeting in October of McMaster with the Secretary General and the President to discuss the results of the request for proposals. The President will prepare a report for General Assembly about individual membership at US\$ 50 or 60 for a 4-year period (or US\$ 25 or 30 when they are already members of a national cartographic society). The Secretary General will propose that from Durban onwards all ICA officers, including Commission Chairs will serve a maximum of 2 consecutive terms in their position. It was felt that the wording GI Science has to be included in the statutes wherever feasible. The Secretary General reported on the financial situation which is sound, though some countries are behind on payment of dues, while some Commissions have not requested available funds, perhaps partly due to inactivity. The Vice Presidents are supposed to assist in getting countries to submit their dues. It was proposed to have ICA ties and scarves. Milan Konecny and

Alberta Auringer Wood offered to contact their more artistic friends and propose designs at the next meeting in Budapest. Payment via the web will also be investigated.

There were considerable differences of opinion regarding the strategic plan. The Secretary General stated that the time frame would be the following: mid-September; plan goes out to scientific committee; mid-October plan goes out to commission chairs, mid-November it goes out to National delegates and the abbreviated version is published in the ICA News; and mid-January a final version for discussion at Durban is sent out to national delegates. It is planned that Bengt and Michael will travel to Helsinki and finalize the plan for further distribution in cooperation with Kirsi. There was some discussion of possible new commissions. The gender issue will be incorporated into terms of reference for all commissions. The Secretary General will send out a letter to national delegates to solicit proposals for new commissions and commission chairs along with terms of reference. In this letter including a short version of the strategic plan, our new vision (to be the world authority on Cartography and GIS in education and science) and its consequences for the composition of the commissions as well as our ideas (with a list including mobile mapping) will be referenced.

Additional reports were submitted regarding GSDI (Global Sustainable Development Initiative), ISCGM (International Scientific Council on Global Mapping), WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development) by Milan. The President reported on the United Nations Geographical Information Working Group (UNGIWG) meetings in New York, Rome, and Washington, DC. He also attended the UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa last September. Also discussed were the Joint Board SIS (Spatial Information Societies), the FIG conference in Washington, Euro Geographics, IMTA Australasia (International Map Trade Association), an ISO (International Standards Organization) report on Certification and Qualification of Personnel in Geomatics, and the International Hydrographic Organization.

The EC welcomed the suggestion that Graciela Metternicht serve a second term as editor of the newsletter, *ICA News*. Group photos were taken on the steps of the Durban Club before we loaded up

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our luggage to set out after lunch on a field trip north of Durban. This was at personal expense of R 2800 or C \$418.05. We stayed at a cultural village called Dumazulu. The next day we went to Hluhluwe/Umfolozi Game Reserve to look for the "Big Five". The day also included a two-hour open vehicle game drive and an unforgettable lunch at the Hilltop Camp overlooking the 96 000 hectare Game Reserve. The Hluhluwe/Umfolozi Game Reserve is the oldest of South Africa's many game parks and is especially known for its rhinoceroses. We saw three groups of them, as well as elephants, giraffes, zebras, Weaver birds, various egrets, crested guinea fowls, a monkey, buffalo, Nyala deer, Impalas, Kudu antelopes, a white-backed vulture, and warthogs. We overnighted again at Dumazulu, having toured the village and seen the residents display craft work and traditional dances. The following

morning, we drove to the St. Lucia Estuary, a 65 km long body of water with a sand bar at the sea end. There we had a boat ride where we saw lots of jumping fish, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, Egyptian Geese, South African Fish Eagles, white Egrets, and radiantly coloured Bougainvillaea. We drove back to Durban going from very rural areas with small huts or houses on dirt roads, to bigger roads and multi-lane highways, before reaching the large urban area. We were taken directly to the airport as most of us had flights out that afternoon. There was a short encounter with a fellow who had been at the IGU meetings. He told us that about 30 out of the 750 attendees at the meeting had been mugged or assaulted. Keeping this in mind as a precaution, but not a deterrent, for next year, we said our farewells and headed to our various departure areas.



On safari in the Hluhluwe/Umfolozi Game Reserve. Driver at left. First row: Li Li (China), Kirsi Virrantaus (Finland), Takashi Morita (Japan). Second row: Ferjan Ormeling (Netherlands), Elri Liebenberg (South Africa), Milan Konecny (Czech Republic). Third row: Michael Wood (United Kingdom), Bengt Rystedt (Sweden), Alberta Auringer Wood (Canada). (Photo courtesy of Takashi Morita)



President's Message

(continued from page 2)

DMTI:

It was encouraging to see this consortium purchase enriched this fall with additional offerings from DMTI, again at a very reasonable cost to individual institutions. This partnership with the commercial sector is a real success story for Canadian map library and data centres. Thanks to Marcel Fortin for all his work managing and making the data accessible.

GeoConnections:

I have continued to represent the Association at both the Policy Node and Management Board of GeoConnections. It is interesting to note the number of departments who participate in GeoConnections activities. Considerable progress has been made on developing a simplified, standardized license for government departments for distributing digital data. Issues related to distributing geospatial data at no cost continue to be debated at the Policy Node. GeoBase, a national seamless set of standard framework data, is expected to be available to the public in April 2003. The initial database will contain six layers of data: roads, elevations, geographic names, Landsat imagery, political boundaries and the geodetic reference system. Hydrography will be made available later in 2003. I would also like to bring to the attention of members the Geomatics Skills Network which among other things, sponsors students for geomatic conferences.

National Archives:

It is still very early to assess what the impact will be from the merger of the National Library and National Archives into the new Library and Archives Canada. Employees at the two organizations have been told that it will be business as usual. In the summer, Louis Cardinal, Marc Cockburn and I met with the manager of Reference Services at the National Archives to

clarify the procedures for our members to request information or assistance. I am awaiting a document from the National Archives which will clarify the procedures and contacts for different types of reference enquiries.

Other Business:

Marc Cockburn, David Jones and Nan Fern have begun to look at a redesign of the ACMLA web site, and David Jones will be contacting a few other members who expressed an interest in the project to formally participate in an ad-hoc committee to review and improve our site. Rosa Orlandini has volunteered to gather information about existing provincial policies for making geospatial data available to Canadian educational institutions. Once compiled, this information will be shared with the membership.



Message de la présidente

(continué de la page 2)

les directives spécifiques et les enverra aux membres du PSD. Comme vous le savez sûrement déjà, le PSD a maintenant fusionné avec Communication Canada. Suite à cette fusion, le milieu bibliothéconomique s'inquiète du maintien du niveau de soutien et de la qualité du service que nous avons connu par le passé. Nous allons donc surveiller le programme de près.

DMTI :

Il est encourageant de constater que le consortium d'achat soit enrichi cet automne de plusieurs produits de DMTI à des prix avantageux pour chaque institution. Ce partenariat avec le secteur commercial s'avère une expérience des plus réussie pour les cartothèques et les centres de données canadiennes. Nous voulons remercier Marcel Fortin pour son excellent travail en ce qui a trait à l'accessibilité et à la gestion de ces données.

GéoConnexions :

J'ai continué à représenter l'Association au conseil de gestion et au noyau du réseau sur les

politiques de GéoConnexions. Il est intéressant de constater le nombre de ministères qui participent aux activités de GéoConnexions. Il y a eu un progrès considérable dans les différents ministères pour développer une licence simplifiée et uniformisée pour la distribution des données numériques. Les questions portant sur la distribution gratuite de données géospatiales seront maintenant étudiées par le noyau de politiques. L'initiative GéoBase, un ensemble national uniforme de données-cadres, devrait être disponible au public en avril 2003. La base de données initiale comprendra six thèmes : routes, élévations, noms géographiques, images du satellite Landsat, limites administratives et système de référence géodésique. Le réseau hydrographique sera intégré à la base donnée plus tard dans l'année. J'aimerais également faire mention du Réseau des spécialistes en géomatique qui fait partie de l'initiative GéoConnexions. Ce réseau permet entre autre chose de parrainer des étudiants pour participer à des conférences ou des symposiums en géomatique.

Archives nationales :

Il est encore trop tôt pour bien évaluer l'impact de la fusion de la Bibliothèque nationale et des Archives nationales. Les employés des deux organisations se sont fait dire qu'il y a maintien du statu quo. Été dernier, Louis Cardinal, Marc Cockburn et moi-même avons rencontré le gestionnaire des services de référence des Archives nationales afin de clarifier la procédure d'obtention de renseignements et d'aide pour nos membres. J'attends un document des Archives nationales qui expliquera la façon de procéder ainsi que le nom des personnes contacts selon le type de demande.

Divers :

Marc Cockburn, David Jones et Nan Fern ont commencé un projet de refonte du site Web de l'ACACC. David Jones contactera quelques autres membres qui ont exprimé un intérêt dans ce projet et qui pourront participer à un comité spécial sur la révision et l'amélioration de notre site. Rosa Orlandini s'est portée volontaire pour recueillir les informations au sujet des lois provinciales actuelles permettant la distribution de données géospatiales dans les institutions d'enseignement à travers le Canada. Une fois complétée, cette information sera partagée à tous nos membres.



Historical Maps Committee Up-date

(David Jones, 2nd VP, Publications)

Further to last year's review of the Historical Maps Program, the Committee is moving ahead with some of the recommendations presented at CARTO 2002. A new price structure for the Historical Maps and Bird's Eye Views has been approved by the Board and comes into effect on January 1, 2003.

Also we are looking to produce two new Bird's Eye Views in 2003 and to expand the marketing of the existing facsimiles. The Committee is looking for volunteers to assist in these activities

please contact David Jones:
david.jones@ualberta.ca

New Prices for ACMLA Historical Maps and Bird's Eye Views

All prices in Canadian dollars

<u>Item</u>	<u>Direct order</u>
Historic facsimile	\$ 10.00
Bird's eye view	\$ 15.00
Portfolio (50 maps)	\$ 250.00

Discount for large order:

10 - 24 items	35%
25 or more items	50%

Shipping:

Minimum order**	Canada	\$ 7.50
	Foreign	\$ 10.00

** large orders will be charged more according to weight

on the edge 2003

à la fine pointe

conference details détails de la conférence

Tuesday, May 27 to
Saturday, May 31, 2003
Victoria, British Columbia

Du mardi le 27 mai 2003
au samedi le 31 mai 2003
Victoria, Colombie-Britannique

A joint conference with:

Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)
Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA)
Association of Canadian Map Libraries
and Archives (ACMLA)

hosted by the Department of Geography, University of Victoria

Une conférence commune avec:

Association canadienne des géographes (ACG)
Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC)
Association des carto-thèques et archives
cartographiques du Canada (ACACC)

organisé par le Département de géographie de l'Université de Victoria

All information is available at: / Toute l'information est disponible sous :

www.geog.uvic.ca/acmla2003acacc

- Program Overview *Vue d'ensemble du programme* •
- Abstract Submission Details *Détails de soumission d'un résumé* •
- Registration Details *Détails d'inscription* • Workshop Details *Détails des ateliers* •
- Fieldtrip Information *Information sur les sorties* • Daycare Service *de garde* • Accommodation *Hébergement* •

For questions not answered on the website or for written details please contact:

Pour toutes questions non répondues par le site web ou pour plus de détails, veuillez contacter :

on the edge - à la fine pointe

Department of Geography, University of Victoria
PO BOX 3050, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P5
Fax: 250 721 6216 phone: 250 721 7326
e-mail: 2003@mail.geog.uvic.ca

Deadlines

*Organization of a special session, special
illustrated paper session, or panel discussion –
February 1st, 2003*

*Submission of a paper, illustrated paper or poster
abstract March 1st, 2003*

Registration - Starts February 1st, 2003,
early Registration until April 21st, 2003

Accommodation – book as early as possible.
Accommodation at the University residences is
limited. Victoria is a tourism destination and hotels
and B&Bs book up quickly.

Travel Grants? – contact the organizations of which
you are a member.

Dates limites

*Organisation d'une séance spéciale, séance spéciale
de communications illustrées ou panel de discussion
– 1^{er} février 2003*

*Soumission d'une communication, d'une communica-
tion illustrée ou d'un résumé d'affiche 1^{er} mars 2003*

Inscription – Début le 1^{er} février 2003.
pré-inscription jusqu'au 21 avril 2003

Hébergement – réservez le plus tôt possible. L'hé-
bergement aux résidences de l'université est limité.
Victoria est une destination touristique et les hôtels et
les couettes et café se remplissent rapidement.

Bourse de voyage? – contactez l'organisation dont
vous êtes membre.

*We look forward to your submission and to welcoming you to Victoria in May, 2003
Nous attendons avec intérêt votre soumission et à vous accueillir à Victoria en mai 2003*



**University
of Victoria**