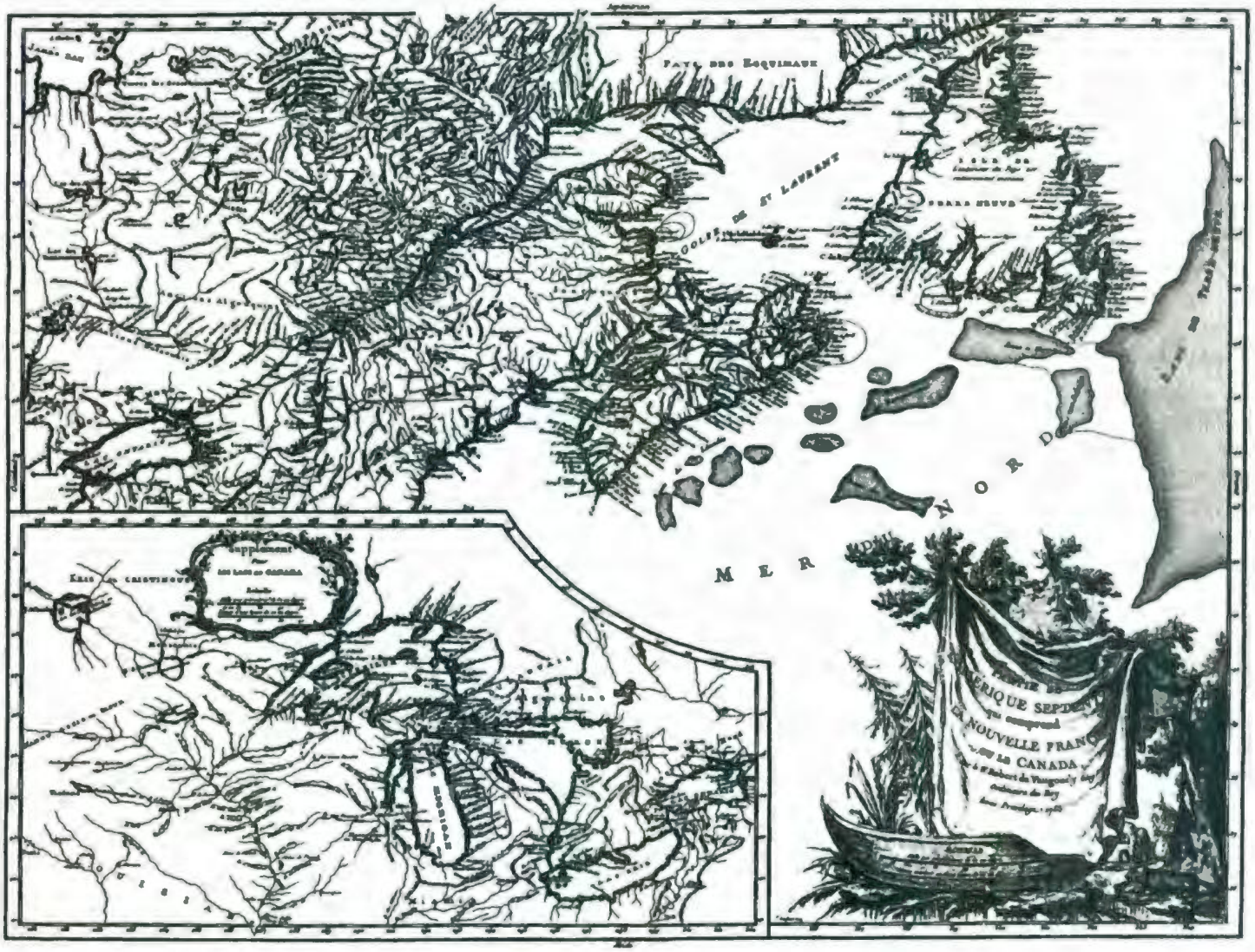
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



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

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Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, *Partie de L'Amerique Septent. qui comprend La Nouvelle France ou le Canada...*, 1755. Reproduit a partir d'un original de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 73 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings all

It's been a busy time since my last report. The issue of the future of topographic maps has been the major focus of activity and, as you can see from other content in this issue of the *Bulletin*, our Map Users Advisory Committee (MUAC) has been very busy in bringing attention to this issue.

The 'Maps for Canadians' campaign was very successful in bringing public attention and involvement to the Government of Canada's intention to close the Canada Map Office and discontinue the production of printed topographic maps. The Maps for Canadian's website received over 51,000 hits in 3 months and received many supporting emails. The many letters that were sent to the Minister of Natural Resources and Members of Parliament resulted in the announcement on October 12, 2006 by the Honourable G. Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources that Canadian topographic maps will continue to be available in paper format.

Since then MUAC has been working on the issue of updating Canadian topographic mapping. An extensive and impressive **Policy Brief: Putting Canada Back on the Map: The Need for Updated Maps of Canada** is included in this issue (see page 5).

This Policy Brief, representing many weeks of work by Heather McAdam and Susan Mowers, with assistance provided by others is most appreciated. Thank you to the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) for their involvement and expertise.

Also relating to NRCan, the Depository Services Program (DSP) has come up for renewal. Although slated to expire at 2006 year-end, it was extended for several months and negotiations have taken place. A new Memorandum of Understanding is in the works and may well have been announced by the time that you read this. I believe that it not only maintains the resources and services provided, but will also provide some enhancements.

But these have not been the only activities of your Association. A new members-only listserv has been established to allow contact with the membership. This does not diminish the value of the CARTA-L list, which remains the Canadian public list for maps and related issues.

Plans for our Annual Conference (May 9 - 13th, in Montreal) are progressing. Local arrangements are well underway thanks to Rosa Orlandini, her Montreal team. Also our Program Committee (Marcel Fortin, Larry Laliberté and Richard Pinnell) are developing an excellent program. I am looking forward to seeing many of you there.

With our Annual Conference also comes our Annual General Meeting and a new Executive Board. I will be stepping down as President. There will also be other vacancies. Now is an exciting time to participate at this level in your Association's activities. Please consider joining the Board, or nominating a suitable colleague. Contact Marcel Fortin marcel.fortin @utoronto.ca, Chair, Nominations Committee, to express you interest.

David Jones
ACMLA President

PUTTING CANADA BACK ON THE MAP: THE NEED FOR MAPS OF CANADA

Heather McAdam-Ferrarotto
Carleton University

Susan Mowers
University of Ottawa

Canadians Need Maps

At the GeoTec 2006 Conference, during the panel discussion on the Future of Topographic Mapping[1], the presentation by the Ministry of Natural Resources Canada spokesperson made it clear that the policy decision to close the Canada Map Office and to stop the production of print topographic maps was final and was not open to consultation with stakeholders. Over the past several years, Map and GIS Librarians had become aware that the status of topographic mapping in Canada was a direct result of years of budgetary cutbacks at NRCan.[2]

After the conference, the issue of the Canada Map office and print topographic mapping had to move to the political level if the decision was to be reversed. The first action taken was a letter from the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) to the Minister of Natural Resources advocating to keep the Canada Map Office open and for the continuing production of print topographic maps. A public campaign and website, ***Maps for Canadians***, was endorsed by both the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) and ACMLA to try to reverse the decision.

Within two weeks of the campaign website going live (http://www.mapsforcanadians.ca), the newly-revitalized and advocacy-oriented ACMLA Committee, the Map Users' Advisory Committee, held media interviews and received countless telephone calls and emails from the public and the media. An article by *Explore* magazine on the issue of topographic mapping was in the works. The Ministry of Natural Resources Canada was flooded with letters from the public asking for the reinstatement of printed maps and with telephone calls from the media. The media also applied pressure, asking for a statement on the government's policy.

On October 11, 2006, a spokesperson for the Minister of Natural Resources announced "as soon as this was brought to Minister Lunn's attention, he recognized the need to continue this service to stakeholders and Canadians". Thanks are owed to the public for their overwhelming support, to the media, and to Minister Lunn for listening and for responding to the needs of Canadians.

From Model Mapping Services to Neglect

Canada's federal government was a model of mapping services programs to the 1970s, and invented computerized mapping in 1963 with Roger Tomlinson and the Canadian Geographic Information Systems (CGIS).[3]

In the 1920s, topographic mapping was running very effectively under the Topographical Division of the Geological Survey of Canada, "The well-trained staff, built up to execute topographic surveys required in connection with geological investigations, tried to keep a season ahead of the geological work, so that the geologists could work from finished maps."[4] In 1947, "Canada's first long-range mapping program is approved by the Cabinet Defence Committee. Among other items, it calls for the completion of the 4-Mile series (on the scale of 1: 253,440) within 20 years."[5] "Between 1950 and 1970, some two thirds of the 3,852,000 square mile land and lake area of Canada was mapped to at least one inch equals eight mile scale, leaving only a few scattered, isolated areas to be completed to this level."[6]

In the last ten years, less than one percent of print 1:50,000 maps have been updated. Over half of the printed topographic maps are between 20 and 63 years old. The average age of a printed topographic 1:50,000 map is 27 years old. The oldest map sheet

is from 1944. 10.66% of topographic maps were never published in print. Nothing has been published since 2004. Still more surprisingly, the currency of the digital map information is no better than that of the printed maps.

The Real Issue

Canada's original mapping achievements were impressive. However, while the rest of the world has, in recent decades, pushed forward with mapping legislation, policies and programs, Canada has fallen seriously behind. In technical terms, Canada has developed an impressive program to develop a spatial data infrastructure, but lacks a long-term commitment and plan to sustain this. Accurate and up-to-date map data are essential for effective public policy. Under current legislation, mapping is at the discretion of the Minister of Natural Resources.[7] A change in legislation and adequate budgetary funding to require mapping of Canada will ensure production of up-to-date topographic maps in print and electronic format. The Government of Canada must ensure current base geographic information to support critical services to Canadians. The situation of Canada's topographic information and a concrete plan of action are outlined in the ACMLA policy brief "**Putting Canada Back on the Map: The Need for Updated Maps of Canada**" (see page 5).

The Next Step: Librarian Revolt and Public Involvement

"The status quo is not an option. If the federal government does not make a new substantial commitment to ... (map Canada) ... the existing information base will degrade to the point where it becomes irrelevant." [8] Because of our unique role as custodians of Canada's mapping heritage, underscored by our Depository Services Programme Agreement with NRCan, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives has a responsibility to lobby for maps of Canada to ensure access to and preservation of map data in all formats.

Canadians have shown that they value maps of their country as evidenced by a resounding 45,000 hits on the Maps for Canadians web site (www.mapsforcanadians.ca) in less than 2 months. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives must raise its concerns, and share these concerns with all Canadians. ACMLA must inform the public, our politicians, and the academic communities to which we belong, about the lack of current topographic maps of Canada, and we must advocate for a change in the legislation and budget support to restart mapping. Librarians, representing the people who come into our libraries, must let politicians know that up-to-date topographic maps in both digital and print format are essential.

Support www.mapsforcanadians.ca

Notes

1. In "Joint ACMLA and Geotec Conference 2006 Report" June 17-21, 2006, Ottawa Congress Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, (2006) *ACMLA Bulletin* 126, p.27.

2. In 2001, the Ministry of Natural Resources reported "a cut (in mapping resources) in the range of 50% ... over the last decade". In presentation by Patrice Furlong, "Carto 2001, Conference Report, ACMLA – CCA, Montreal, May 30–June 2, 2001", (2001) *ACMLA Bulletin* 111, p.24.

3. University of Ottawa. *Research Perspectives* Fall Issue, November 2004. http://www. research. uottawa.ca/perspectives/10005.

4. Maurice Zaslow. *Reading the rocks, the story of the Geological Survey of Canada.* Ottawa: Natural Resources Canada, 1975, p.352.

5. A.C. Hamilton and L.M. Sebert. *Significant dates in Canadian surveying, mapping and charting.* Ottawa: Canadian Institute of Geomatics, 1996, p.18.

6. Maurice Zaslow. *Reading the rocks, the story of the Geological Survey of Canada.* Ottawa: Natural Resources Canada, 1975, p.409.

7. Resources and Technical Surveys Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-7, s. 4.8. The Case to upgrade the national geospatial information base. Hickling Arthurs Low, 2001.

8. ibid.

ACMLA ACACC

POLICY BRIEF

SUPPORTING ACCESS TO AND PRESERVATION OF MAP DATA IN ALL FORMATS

February 2007

Putting Canada Back on the Map:

The Need for Updated Maps of Canada

Prepared by:
Heather McAdam-Ferrarotto and Susan Mowers
ACMLA, Map Users' Advisory Committee

In Association with
Canadian Association of Research Libraries /
Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada
(CARL / ABRC)

CARL ABRC

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ACMLA ACACC

POLICY BRIEF

SUPPORTING ACCESS TO AND PRESERVATION OF MAP DATA IN ALL FORMATS

February 2007

Putting Canada Back on the Map:
The Need for Updated Maps of Canada

The Government of Canada must ensure current base geographic information to support critical services to Canadians.

Canadians, through government as well as the private sector, need quality map data for responsible decision-making to defend our sovereignty, to support our search and rescue teams, to know our changing landscape resulting from global environmental change, to ensure our economic competitiveness, and to monitor and manage our resources. "... Note that the status quo is not an option. If the federal government does not make a new substantial commitment to . . .. (map) ... the existing information base will degrade to the point where it becomes irrelevant" *

GIS technology and the term itself are Canadian inventions. The first fully operational GIS was the Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) developed for Natural Resources Canada in the 1960s. The CGIS was invented by necessity to automate the mapping and analysis of land capabilities for agriculture, forestry, recreation, and wildlife for the purpose of regional planning.†

Cutting-edge mapping software was developed by a Canadian company to help military troops and relief organizations ... (in)... Afghanistan ... (producing) ... three-dimensional maps using one-dimensional satellite photos of terrain. ‡

To support current policy imperatives such as environment and national security, the government of Canada must revive and restore Canada's ability to provide high quality maps. Natural Resources Canada is the key government institution in providing the map base required to

* The Case to Upgrade the National Geospatial Information Base. Hickling Arthurs Low. 2001.
† Research Perspectives. http://www.research.uottawa.ca/perspectives/, Fall 2004
‡ CBC website http://www.cbc.ca, Oct. 2001

improve our economic competitiveness and government's ability to respond to crises within our borders.

Once a leader, Canada is now falling behind

The map of Canada is a concept as old as Canada. In 1906, Canada was the second country in the world to develop a national atlas. A world leadership was established in 1963 by Natural Resources Canada with the CGIS. GIS and the term itself are a made-in-Canada solution. Overall, Canadians' historical leadership has made them invaluable contributors to the mapping activities of developing nations, such as Indonesia and Tanzania. In technical terms, Canada has today developed an impressive program to develop a spatial data infrastructure, but lacks a long term commitment and plan to sustain this.

Canada started as a world leader in mapping and GIS, but has not maintained its efforts in this area. While the rest of the world has, in recent decades, pushed forward with mapping legislation, policies and programs, Canada since the 1980s, has fallen seriously behind.

Over half of the country's print topographic maps are now between 20 and 63 years old, lacking current and critical information. Fewer than 1% have been updated in the last 10 years. Owing to insufficient funding of mapping programs and activities at the national level in Canada, today less than 10% of the mapping information from printed topographic maps, continues to be updated. **For instance, cultural and environmental map information data changes most rapidly and is most critical, yet Canada no longer invests in this information.**

Google Maps, Google Earth and similar initiatives may be considered a possible substitute to topographical maps. Their role was not to replace detailed mapping inititiaves but rather they provide road maps, directions, and show basic satellite images. However, these Internet-based popular mapping sources would never be used by search and rescue teams, to show environmental changes, or to locate natural resources, and dependence on them by Canadian decision makers or the general public for such uses would be unwise. High quality topographic maps are essential for these services.

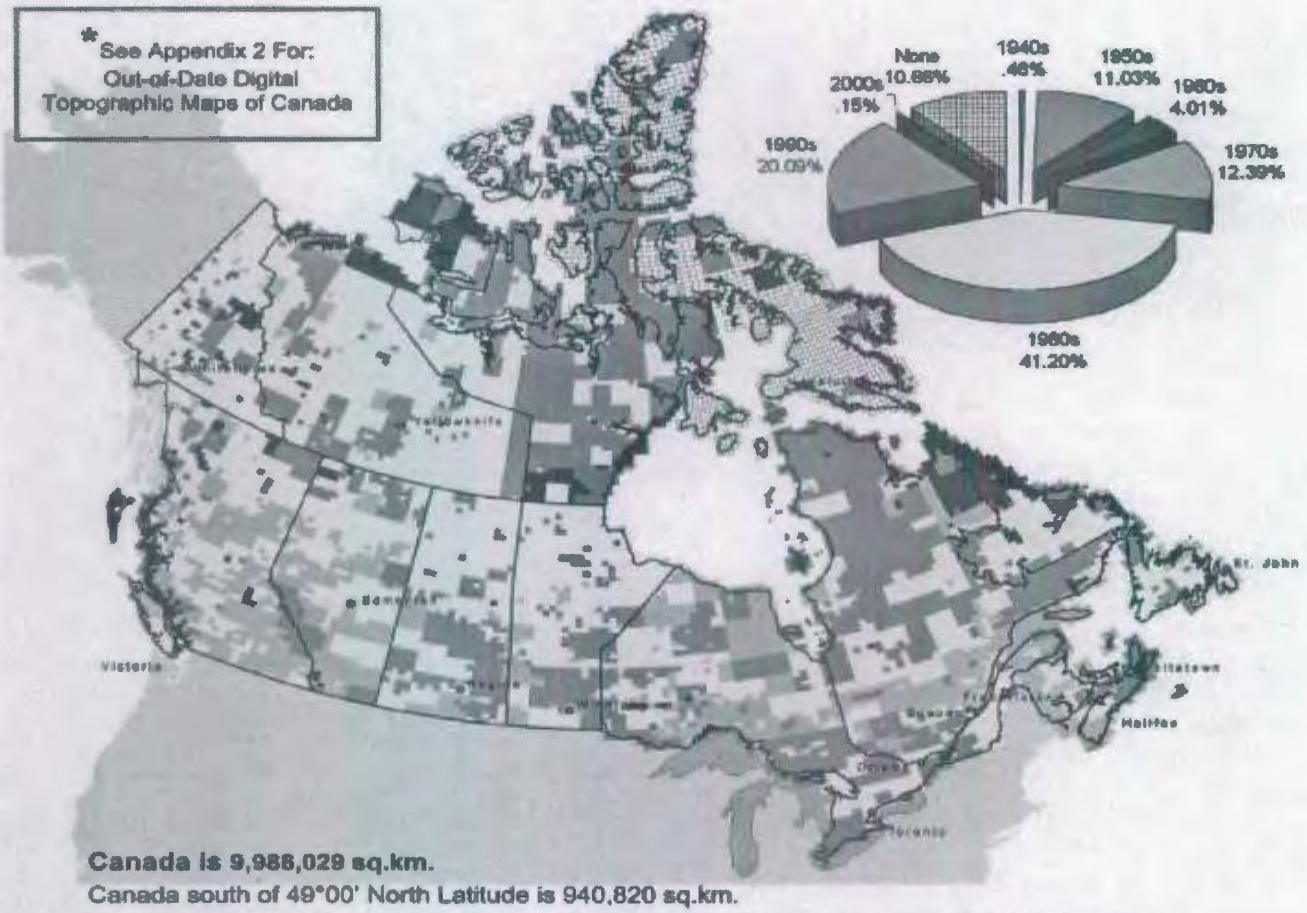
Unlike other western countries, Canada lacks national mapping legislation. Technological innovations in the form of hardware, software and data currently allow countries to be mapped more easily and more cost effectively than ever before. Nevertheless, in Canada remote-sensed data obtained from an increasing variety of sophisticated satellite systems, is rarely put to effective use. These satellite systems provide real time data which can be used to update maps. There is no plan to apply either this information or current technology to improve the situation.

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Out-of-Date Printed Topographic Maps of Canada

1:50,000 Scale*

*See Appendix 2 For: Out-of-Date Digital Topographic Maps of Canada



Canada is 9,988,029 sq.km.
Canada south of 49°00' North Latitude is 940,820 sq.km.
Canada north of 49°00' North Latitude and south of 60°00' North Latitude is 5,049,772 sq.km.
Canada north of 60°00' North Latitude is 3,997,437 sq.km.
Canada north of the Arctic Circle is 1,824,921 sq.km.

–Dimensions and Areas of Maps of the National Topographic System of Canada by L.M. Sebert and M.R. Munro, 1972

4 ACMLA: Supporting Access to & Preservation of Map Data in all Formats

See centrefold for colour image.

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Putting Canada back on the map!

The October 2006 decision by the Honourable Gary Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources to keep the Canada Map Office open was an important first step in ensuring that Canada's mapping needs would be met. However, only a renewed commitment to Canadian mapping can provide critical information to support the current need as well as reinstate Canada's place as a leader in the mapping world. Topographic maps are central to every rural, remote and urban community in Canada. Maps contribute to effective emergency and disaster response, the development of the recreation and tourism industry, and efficient use of natural resources. Maps are central to current policy priorities, such as the defence of the country's sovereignty, ensuring continued economic prosperity, and the quality of Canadian air and water, and other pressing environmental challenges caused by global warming. Maps are critical to public infrastructure renewal and economic development. They provide the base knowledge for good public policy and good government.

Maps define Canada

Every country has an event that defines their identity. For the United States, it was the Revolution and their Civil War; for France, the French Revolution; for Canada, the intertwined surveying and mapping of the country with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mapping and the resulting immigration to the West are an integral part of our heritage and of Canada's future. Who Canadians are is a product of where we are.

Border disputes and control over the Northwest Passage in the Arctic require maps for proof of sovereignty. With the receding of the Arctic ice the islands of the Arctic Archipelago, which now are part of Nunavut, are under new dispute as is control of the Northwest Passage. On traditional maps, these islands are shown as belonging to Canada. The dispute over Hans Island, claimed by both Denmark and Canada, illustrates the importance of keeping maps current. Canada is at a distinct disadvantage in border discussions with our continental neighbour. The United States has excellent and current map coverage to support its positions; Canada does not.

Maps support search and rescue

Search and rescue (SAR) is about finding and helping people who are lost and/or injured, typically in isolated or remote areas, and oft-times about

saving lives. Given that topographical maps are the type of map most frequently used by SAR teams, out of date maps threatens the effectiveness of SAR.

Maps support Canada with environmental challenges

Now more than ever, Canadians are focused on ensuring a safe and sustainable environment for future generations and on living up to the country's global environment commitments. Geographical boundaries of Canada, continually affected by rapid global environmental changes, do not remain constant. A map is the most effective means of demonstrating the catastrophic effects of global warming and helping to formulate responses to both natural and man made disasters. To do so however, maps, both in digital and printed form must be of high quality and above all up–to-date.

Maps make Canada more competitive

Other countries including the United States, Australia, and Portugal have recognized the economic value provided by accurate, current and publicly accessible digital and paper maps. In Canada, however, the lack of a coherent, active mapping program imperils the nation's international competitiveness. The natural resource industries—oil and gas, mining, forestry—have an urgent need for topographic, geophysical, biophysical and socio-economic data for regions. Mapping is a key tool for finding a balance between continued economic competitiveness and the high quality of Canada's rich natural environment. In such rapidly paced industries, the delays required to compile this information are often more costly and harmful to competitiveness than the costs of the mapping itself.

The Government of Canada must ensure that the country can remain an environmental model to the world, economically competitive, so that it can be prepared for future emergencies and disasters.

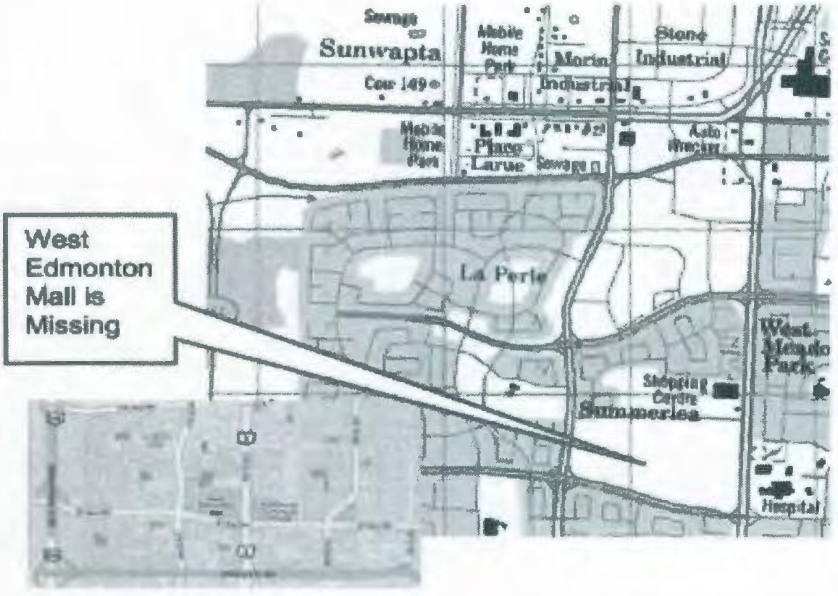
Geomatics ranks in the top three most important and rapidly growing professional fields in the global market. Its products and services are estimated to be between US$30- and US$40-billion.

Geomatics Industry:
Number of Establishments: 2,215
Number of Employees: 27,300
Revenue: $2.8 billion
Exports: $497 million
Value Added: $2.4 billion.
In 2004, Canada exported approx. $497 million in Geomatics products and services, mostly to the United States.

— Natural Resources Canada website
In The Hill Times 2006
Natural Resources Canada Policy Briefing, Dec. 4th 2006

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

The Need for Up-to-Date National Topographic Maps of Canada



Edmonton's Most Known Landmark
NTS sheet, 83H12: Boundaries and toponyms current as of 2000; road network current as of 1996; all other information current as of 1977. Map Published in 2001.

Section from Cole Harbour, Nova Scotia, sheet 11/D11 shown in the late 1960's

Cole Harbour, N.S. sheet 11/D11 shown in 1988 – shows significant changes in the landscape and a new park

Same are in Cole Harbour, in Google map images very generalized with no date information

Google Maps Satellite Image has cloud cover obscuring the area

See centrefold for colour image.

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Canadians value topographic maps

Canadians have clearly demonstrated that they value maps of their country and support the government's efforts to ensure all Canadians have access to maps. During the fall of 2006, the *Maps for Canadians* website www.mapsforcanadians.ca received a resounding 51,000 hits in less than three months. The public campaign against discontinuing the printing of Canadian topographical maps and closing the Canada Map Office received widespread support from Canadians from all regions and walks of life. The Ministry of Natural Resources Canada was inundated by letters asking the government to continue its involvement in mapping. Most significantly, those in remote and rural areas and those potentially hardest hit by climate change, such as the North, were among the most outspoken.

Limited access to reliable paper maps will compromise public safety.
– Boone Bay Search and Rescue, Labrador

NRCAN is the national agency responsible for coordinating mapping across the country... However, there is no clear policy on keeping maps current and accurate. If you look at our available topographic mapping resources for Canada you will find maps that were last updated in the 1950's or 1960's. With the technology available today, there is no excuse for not having accurate maps that are no more than 10 or at worse 20 years old and this does not include hydrological mapping some of which goes back almost 100 years.
– National Director for the Civil Air Search & Rescue Association

I am active in Orienteering and Army Cadets, so I use topo maps on a regular basis. Map reading and navigation are HUGE parts of Army Cadet training, as it teaches them to think for themselves and apply problem solving techniques.
– Aimee Procyk, a Canadian

YMCA of Greater Toronto, specifically YMCA Camp PineCrest has been using paper topographic maps for many years to support our vast out-tripping program for over 900 children a year.
– Andrea Balmer, Manager, Camp PineCrest

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION

Despite the international prominence of our mapping sector, Canada is one of only a few countries without a commitment to a long-term mapping approach. While other countries forge ahead enhancing their mapping activities, and attracting and retaining creative workers, Canada lacks a cohesive mapping approach to ensure critical government services to Canadians, national defence, adequate search and rescue, to meet environmental challenges, and to manage natural resources.

The Ministry of Natural Resources funds in whole the topographic mapping of Canada. Maps are used by many other government departments, yet as users, the latter do not provide funding for topographic mapping.

ACMLA recommends THAT the Government of Canada begin developing an action plan to improve critical services to Canadians, which includes:

1. **Production of up-to-date topographic maps in both print and electronic format and providing easy access to these maps;**
2. **A commitment to provide topographic maps in print format until the technology and support systems allow the transition to digital-only distribution;**
3. **Access to archived versions of topographic maps;**
4. **Working with all stakeholders to develop a concrete strategy that ensures the provision of quality geospatial base data both for the present and the future.**

Additional Information

Appendix 1
Definitions

Appendix 2
National Topographic Series, 1:50,000 Digital Editions, NTDB

Appendix 3
National Topographic Maps and Google Maps: a comparison

Appendix 4
International Context

Appendix 5
Current Canadian Legislation

Appendix 6
International Legislation: United States and United Kingdom

Appendix 7
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives / Association des Cartotheques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada (ACMLA / ACACC)

Canadian Association of Research Libraries /
Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada (CARL / ABRC)

Appendix 1 Definitions

ACMLA / ACACC

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) / Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC) actively serves as the representative professional group for Canadian map librarians, cartographic archivists and others interested in supporting and preserving map data in all formats.

Archiving

Archiving (or preserving information for) maps of Canada is required to understand Canada, past present and future. Canada's maps, if taken over time, whether print or digital, show changes such as new roads and built-up areas, change in size or type of vegetation and wetlands, as well as abandoned mines and toxic waste sites, and changes in glacial extents, coastlines and borders. Only through planned archiving, will the maps be kept. While archiving has been established with print maps, major steps remain to be taken for digital maps. To preserve the unique versions of print NTS topographic maps, various NTS editions have been archived and maintained by Libraries and Archives Canada and other ACMLA libraries. A similar system of archiving has not been established for digital topographic map information. (For further reading on archiving issues, see the web document, Brown, Welch and Cullingworth, Archiving, Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data Summary Report and Recommendations, GeoConnections Policy Advisory Node, February 2005.)

CARL / ABRC

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) / Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada (ABRC): CARL is the leadership organization for the Canadian research library community.

CGIS

CGIS is the acronym for the Canada Geographic Information System, "the grandfather of all geographic information systems . . . to develop a land capability classification system and compile an inventory of all the potentially productive land of Canada . . . (through automated means because of . . . the volume of data to be analyzed". GCIS came into being at Natural Resources Canada in 1963 and was fully implemented in 1971. (http://nfi.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/terms/appendix3_e.html)

GeoConnections
GeoConnections is a national partnership program under Natural Resources Canada to evolve and expand the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI). The CGDI provides Canadians with on-demand access to geographic information (including public maps and satellite images), standards, architecture, services and applications in support of sound decision-making. (Natural Resources Canada website)

Geomatics
Geomatics is a discipline, first coined as Geomatics in Canada to describe the science and technology of acquiring and managing data, particularly instrumental data, about the Earth. Geomatics, includes, in addition to GIS, such fields as positioning and navigation (example, GPS), geodesy and remote sensing.

GIS
GIS is the "acronym for geographic information systems. An integrated collection of computer software and data used to view and manage information about geographic places, analyze spatial relationships, model spatial processes." (ESRI Press, 2006)

NTDB
The NTDB is the acronym for the National Topographic Data Base, a set of digital data files which were developed from the NTS in the 1990's. It covers the entire Canadian landmass and contains the features normally found on topographic maps at the scales of 1:50 000 and 1:250 000. The NTDB provides a base of properly structured vector data (segmentation, mathematical closure, connection and sharing between entities) designed and suited for geographic information system (GIS) applications. It also can be used for preparing thematic maps. (GeoConnections; Discovery Portal; National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. http://geodiscover.cgdi.ca/)
The data from the NTDB Road Network, Roads and Toponymy themes are recognized as equivalent to those offered at no cost, since November 19, 2003, on the public GeoBase portal under the National Road Network and the Geographical Names of Canada themes. As GeoBase data are intended to replace equivalent Natural Resources Canada data, these NTDB themes could eventually cease to be distributed. The organizational unit for the NTDB is the National Topographic System (NTS), based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). Each file (data set) consists of one NTS unit at either the 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 scale. Furthermore, the data is now available by themes within a file. The ground data is depicted through points, lines, and areas.

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Profile of the Digital NTDB Map Data 1:50,000 Scale
Average year: 1986
Oldest: 1944
Median Year: 1989
Latest: 2002
16.42% Never Published
11180 Files Published
13377 Total

The ACMLA has an agreement with Natural Resources Canada under the Depository Services Programme allowing access to the NTDB data files for students' educational and research needs at Canadian universities and colleges.

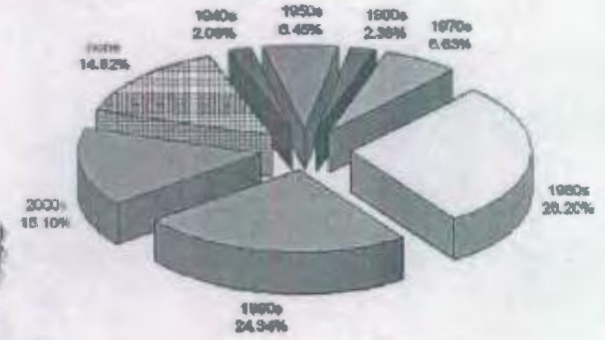
NTS
NTS is the acronym for the National Topographic System, which provides base topographic map coverage of Canada. The 1:50,000 map is considered to be the working scale for the development of Canada's natural resources, covering an area of approximately 1,000 square kilometers. A 1:250,000 NTS map series exists also.
Profile of the Printed NTS Map Sheets 1:50,000 Scale:
Average year: 1980
Median Year: 1986
Oldest: 1944
Latest: 2004
10.66% Never Published
1996–2006 <1% Updated
11,951 Sheets Published
13,377 Total

Topographic maps
A topographic map shows the natural and manmade features of the earth's surface. Features depicted include rivers, coastlines, wetlands, vegetation and landforms (represented through contour lines and spot heights), as well as roads, populated areas, power lines, oil and gas wells, political boundaries, and major buildings.

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Appendix 2
National Topographic Series, 1:50,000
Digital Editions, Validity By Year

Out-of-Date National Topographic Data Base



*These are minor updates. Since the 1990s, the updates represent 10% of the layers. See Edmonton example on page 7.

Average year: 1986
Median Year: 1989
Oldest: 1944
Latest: 2002
16.42% Never Published
21.36% Updated 1996—2006
11180 Files Published
13377 Total

Digital NTDB Files are for the sophisticated user requiring specialized technical knowledge and software and not for the average Canadian.

See centrefold for colour image.

Appendix 3
Why We Need Up To Date Topographic Maps: An Illustration

Cole Harbour in Nova Scotia 11/D11

National Topographic Map Edition 3

From detailed maps updated from aerial photographs taken in 1966-1967. Culture check 1969. Printed in 1972

Thumbnail shows area in the late 1960's

National Topographic Map Edition 5

Information current as of 1988. Published in 1991.

Thumbnail shows landscape changes and new park

No Topographic Map Available

Google does not provide any date information.

Google map image very generalized—not comparable

See centrefold for colour image.

Appendix 4: International Context

The importance of geospatial information is being recognized around the world . . . Most of the countries reviewed have better quality base data than Canada, but most also have smaller geographic areas to cover and a larger population base to support the effort . . . Not surprisingly, the quality of a country's geospatial information tends to be inversely related to its size, and somewhat related to its wealth. The United Kingdom, France and Germany have relatively superior information. New Zealand and Sweden have good information. The United States and Australia, like Canada, have more difficulty keeping information current and comprehensive.

The United States has recently announced an initiative very similar to the one described here called "The National Map". The vision of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which houses that country's national mapping agency, is that by the year 2010, working with partners, it will provide the Nation with current, accurate, and nationally consistent basic spatial data, including digital data and derived topographic maps, and deliver spatial information that is not more than seven days old. The National Map is proposed as a database of basic spatial data that will provide a starting point for users to extend and enhance, and to which users could tie additional data, to meet business needs. USGS will provide the leadership needed to develop and continually maintain this data through partnerships among federal, state, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, other organizations, and volunteers . . . (From The Case to Upgrade the National Geospatial Information Base; Hickling Arthurs Low. 2001)

Appendix 5: Current Canadian Legislation

Resources and Technical Surveys Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-7, s. 4.

An Act respecting resources and technical surveys.

POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTER

Duties of the Minister

Surveys

4. The Minister may, for the purpose of obtaining a basis for the representation of the mineral and mining resources and of the geographical and geological features of any part of Canada, cause the measurements, observations, investigations and physiographic, exploratory and reconnaissance surveys to be made that are necessary for or in connection with the preparation of maps, sketches, plans, sections or diagrams.

Appendix 6: International Legislation: United States and United Kingdom

United States legislation

U.S.C. 43 §31a (1992)

The purpose of sections 31a to 31h of this title is to expedite the production of a geologic map data base for the Nation, to be located within the United States Geological Survey . . .

The Congress finds and declares that — (1) during the past 2 decades, the production of geological maps has been drastically curtailed; . . . (4) the combined capabilities of State, Federal, and academic groups are not sufficient to meet the present and future needs of the United States for national security, environmental protection, and energy self-sufficiency of the Nation.

United Kingdom legislation

Survey Acts, 1825, 1841, and 1870, (U.K.), 4 - 5 Vict. c. 30.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, for the Purpose of enabling the Master General and Board of Ordnance to make and complete such Surveys and Maps of England, Scotland, Berwick upon Tweed, and the Isle of Man. (1841)

ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Appendix 7

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives

The information in this Policy Brief was developed by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) / Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC).

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) actively serves as the representative professional group for Canadian map librarians, cartographic archivists and others interested in geographic information in all formats. Since its inception in 1967, the achievements of the Association have been notable, including a vigorous publishing program, development of professional standards and international cataloguing rules, and efforts to increase national awareness of issues concerning spatial information and recognition of the contribution of map libraries and cartographic archives.

The membership of the ACMLA is primarily drawn from those individuals and institutions in Canada who manage the map collections, libraries and archives that house the cartographic heritage of Canada. We are the individuals and institutions who provide reference, instruction, and public awareness programs relating to cartographic information in all its forms. We feel especially concerned about impacts upon those whom we serve in our libraries, collections and archives. We represent all those who use libraries and cartographic collections.

In Association with the Canadian Association of Research Libraries / Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada (CARL/ABRC)

Full copies of the document can be downloaded from:
www.acmla.org

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ACMLA ACACC POLICY BRIEF

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) / Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada (ABRC)

CARL is the leadership organization for the Canadian research library community. The Association's members are the 27 major academic research libraries across Canada plus Library and Archives Canada, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) and the Library of Parliament. CARL members are the backbone of Canada's intellectual holdings in all disciplines, with an annual expenditure of over half a billion dollars ($537,339,000), monograph holdings of over 75 million items and nearly half a million journals.

CARL is an affiliate member of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), and is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the Canada Corporations Act.

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CARL ABRC

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Carleton University
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
Concordia University
Dalhousie University
University of Guelph
Library and Archives Canada
Université Laval
Library of Parliament
McGill University
McMaster University
University of Manitoba
Memorial University of Newfoundland
Université de Montréal
University of New Brunswick
University of Ottawa
Université du Québec à Montréal
Queen's University
University of Regina
University of Saskatchewan
Université de Sherbrooke
Simon Fraser University
University of Toronto
University of Victoria
University of Waterloo
University of Western Ontario
University of Windsor
York University

MAP MASHUPS AND THE RISE OF AMATEUR CARTOGRAPHERS AND MAPMAKERS

Elise Pietroniro and Darlene Fichter
University of Saskatchewan

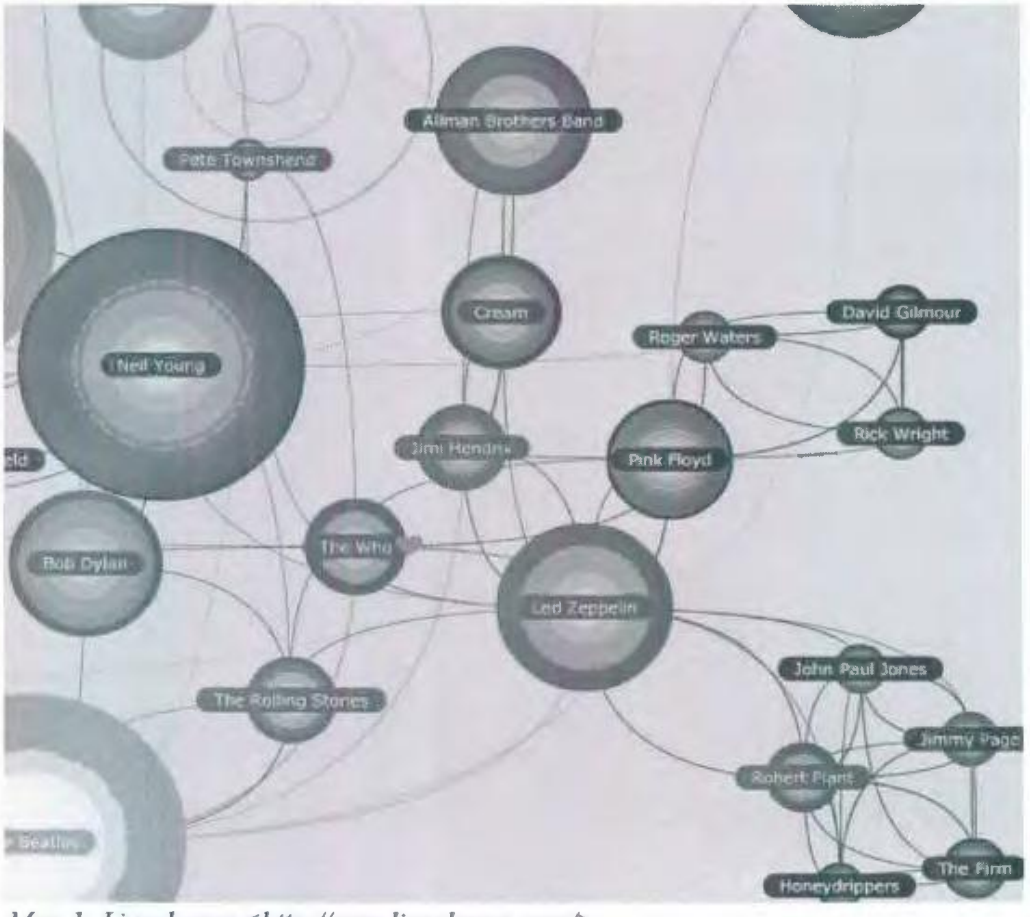
According to Wikipedia, a web 'mashup' is "a website, or web application that combines content from one or more sources".[1] The word 'Mashup' comes from a term that is used in the music industry. In music, the term refers to a genre of popular music whereby the remixing of vocal and instrumental tracks from different songs to create a new song, is practiced. The inspiration for taking sounds that exist and integrating them to communicate a new sound has not been lost in visual communication. The transformation has extended to maps and geospatial content in the form of 'Map Mashups'. Sites that offered online maps have always been popular online services, however rather than just viewing maps, Internet users can do so much more. This article will discuss map mashups, how they're being used and their effect on maps and mapmakers today.

On-line Mapping and Acceptable Use Policy

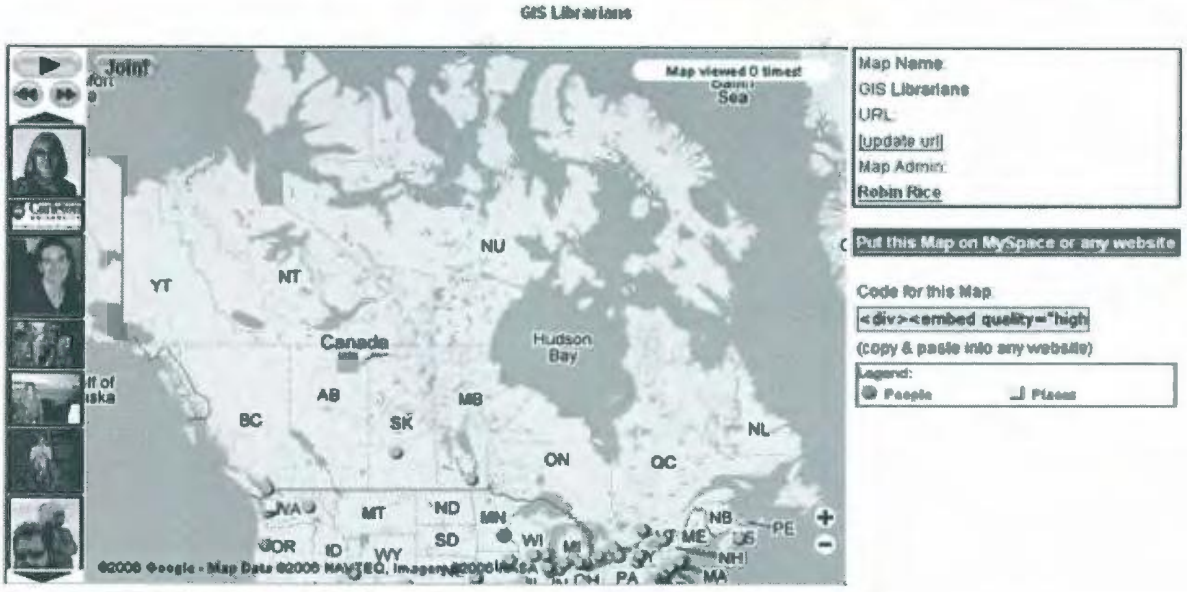
Production and use of maps is changing rapidly. Maps are being produced in far greater detail and are morphing from static objects to dashboard information systems that combine live event information. Real-time data is combined with digital maps on the fly to show everything from the locations of beer stores to online dating to earthquakes to real estate property values. The traditional 'look' of a map has evolved as well, from known geographical locations to abstract relationships among like objects (Map 1: liveplasma.com).

The Internet and cheap computers provide fertile soil for the rise of citizen journalism and multi-media production by anyone for anyone. Publishing and the media are being transformed along with many other content creation industries. This major trend has been dubbed "Generation C", where the **C** stands for the avalanche of new **content** by Internet users. Anyone with a bit of creativity can create and publish content online, and millions do so everyday.[2]

In the same way that people can blog and share news stories, they are also creating online maps that



Map 1: Liveplasma <http://www.liveplasma.com/>.



Map 2: GIS Librarians <http://www.frappr.com/gislibrarians/map>.

can be a travelog, tour of their town or list of historical buildings. But average citizens can do more than manipulate and create new maps with geospatial data provided by companies like Yahoo! Maps, Google Maps, Google Earth and MSN Virtual Earth. With cheap GPS units, computers and the Internet, they can form teams of civilian surveyors that construct maps such as OpenStreetMap projects www.openstreetmap.org. OpenStreetMap offers geographic data that is free of any legal restrictions with their use. While this may provide opportunity to mislead, misinform and offend, licenses and user agreements with terms of use are implemented to quash these potential problems. Acceptable Use Policies in mashups need to be examined more closely in the future, however for the most part, map mashups have revolutionized on-line mapping. Though a few citizens have become amateur surveyors, many more are actually creating map "mashups" or uploading information such as photographs from GPS phones that can be added to collaborative online mapping sites, hence the rise of the amateur cartographer. Geocoding, although it is not clear that users know this is what they are actually doing, has been discovered by the masses and maps are fun!

Map Mashups – What's a Map Mashup and Why Would I Want One?

To get an idea of what a map mashup is take a look at site like Frappr! Anyone can create a map on any topic for free on Frappr! The map creator usually invites visitors to add information to the map by creating pushpins or points on the map and adding some information. For example, Robin Rice created a GIS Librarians map shown above (Map 2). Map mashups combine at least one data source with a digital map to create a new map. Map mashups have exploded on the Internet because of the relative ease of overlaying all types of data on an online map with tools provided by Google Maps and Yahoo Maps, to name a few.

A mashup can be as simple as the location of three library branches in a small city or as extensive as a map of Canada and USA that shows all the Tim Horton's and Starbuck locations (Map 3).

Where it All Started!

Paul Rademacher, a software engineer, is credited with sparking the mashup explosion, when he combined real estate listings from craigslist with Google maps to make HousingMaps.com. Paul was frustrated with looking up real estate listing in the newspaper, then logging onto Google Maps to look up the property addresses.

Today, on the HousingMaps.com site, you can browse for rental suites or properties for sale by city, price range and other features. Properties that match your criteria are displayed as push pins on a Google map. Map 4 shows a search for a 2 bedroom rental property in San Francisco in the $1250 - $1750 price range. Clicking on a push pin will

Map 3: Find by Click coffee <http://www.findbyclick.com/>.

overlay a small callout window providing details about the rental unit. The bright yellow colored push pins indicate there are photos of the property.

How to Build a Map Mashup

Mashups start with an idea, almost anything a person can think of that will have some spatial relevance; the possibilities are endless. Most will first need to access at least two data sources that will be combined and applied through something like an API (Application Programming Interface), a source code that is provided to support the service being implemented. In many instances, the user must sign up for permission to use an API; most are free. There are dozens of APIs that are tagged as mapping according to programmableweb (www.programmableweb .com). The majority of APIs for mashups are mapping related, in fact, over 50% are Google Map APIs. Virtual Earth and Yahoo! Maps make up another 7% of all API's.[3] Map mashups on the whole make up over 25% of all mashups.[4]

It is important to identify a person's skill level with regards to programming content for mashups. Mashups can be generated at many different levels, from on screen graphical user interfaces (GUIs) to straight-on programming. The easiest way to start

Map 4: Rentals in San Francisco.

building a mashup is to simply plot markers or 'push pins' on a map using known online map resources such as Google Maps, Google Earth or Yahoo! Maps. Some map mashups are GUI (Graphical User Interface) driven and very easy to use including 'Map Builder' using Google maps to interface with the data (http://www.mapbuilder.net/). Adding markers to these maps is as easy as typing in the province/state and country or a specific address, and clicking on the map at the chosen location. Simply 'Add' the information to upload the coordinates and a new mashup is created! Others are more involved. Many APIs require some programming. Cloning is a method whereby source codes can be downloaded and edited or updated for new content. For those who are ambitious, mashups can simply be programmed from scratch. Developer toolkits and API documentation is readily available online.

Open Source APIs

Open source data sharing is ground-breaking, making free distribution of derived information possible through licensing. APIs for digital map services are developed as an open source, allowing many users to send geospatial information across cyberspace at no cost. Most on-line mapping sites offer open source APIs including MapQuest (http://www.mapquest.com/features/main.adp?page=developer_tools_oapi), Google Maps (http://www.google.com/apis/maps/) and Yahoo! Maps (http://developer.yahoo.com/maps). The availability of open source philosophy has created a momentum that has allowed the sudden increase of Internet content; the evolution of "Generation C". Without open data and open code via APIs, the mapping mashup explosion would never have happened.

The Wonder of Real-time Mapping

Real-time mapping allows you to view events as they are happening. Using this strategy in map mashups is becoming increasingly popular. One can imagine the possible uses of bringing real-time events to life on our computer screens. Information on hazardous weather tracking, transportation, and health alerts can quickly be obtained on line. Some examples of real-time map mashups include; traffic conditions such as My California Traffic (www.mycaliforniatraffic.com), flight trackers like GMaps Flight Tracker (http://gmapsflighttracker.com) and for real-time locations of commuter trains in Dublin, Dartmaps (http://www.mackers.com/projects/dartmaps/).

The Buzz about Maps, GIS, GPS and Mashups

On-line mapping and map mashups are quickly becoming an Internet trend. 'Google Trends' uses

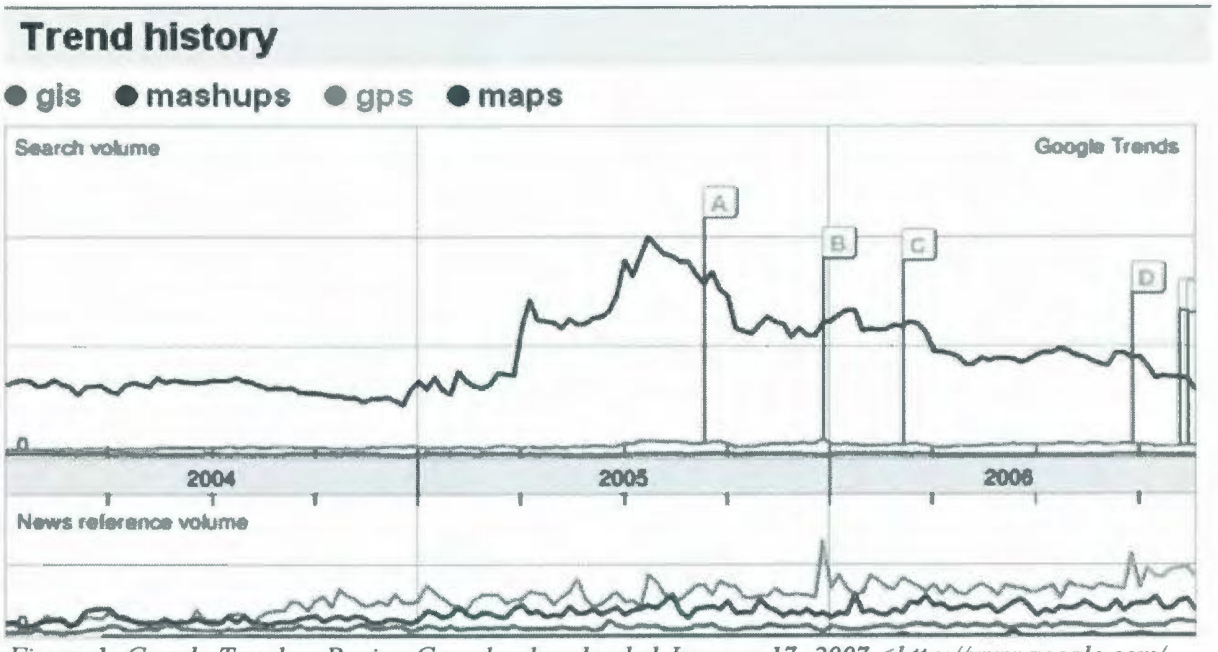


Figure 1: Google Trends – Region Canada, downloaded January 17, 2007 <http://www.google.com/trends?q=GIS%2C++mashups%2C+GPS%2C+maps&ctab=0&geo=CA&date=all>.

Internet searches to calculate how many searches are done on specific terms. The chart above clearly shows that maps have the highest search volume among these related terms. While mashups are still low on this list, they are a still a fairly recent phenomenon. There is opportunity for advertising and commercial uses with mashups as well, which is only now starting to be explored. "While mashups typically are labours of love created by passionate people who want to share information with others, businesses see the potential for highly targeted advertising and other lucrative applications." [5] Coupled with on-line mapping resources, open source APIs and possible lucrative business applications, this phenomenon has no where to go but up (Figure 1).

Find Out More!

There are a number of resources both on and off line. To learn more about Map mashups and access to open source APIs, some on-line resources include: Programmableweb (http: // www.programmableweb.com/) and Google Maps Mania blog (http: // googlemapsmania .blogspot.com/). Another useful resource is the book from O'Reilly press: *Mapping Hacks: Tips & Tools for Electronic Cartography* by S. Erle, R. Gibons and J. Walsh.

Notes

1. Define:Mashup – Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mashups>

2. "Generation C". Trend Briefing from Trendwatching.com <http://www.trendwatching.com/trends/GENERATION_C.htm>

3. Programmableweb – API Dashboard <http://www.programmableweb.com/apis>

4. Programmableweb – Mashup Dashboard <http://www.programmableweb.com/mashups>

5. Mills, Elinor. Mapping a revolution with 'mashups'. CNet News, November 17, 2005. <http://news.com.com/2009-1025-5944608-2.html>

MARK YOUR CALENDARS
for

CARTO 2007

ACMLA Annual Conference
And joint day with CAPDU
Wednesday, May 9 to Sunday, May 13

hosted by
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

The tentative schedule is as follows:

Wednesday, May 9
Pre-conference Workshops
ACMLA Board of Directors Meeting
Evening 5-7 pm—Icebreaker

Thursday, May 10
Morning 1st Part—Opening Session
(Guest Speaker)
Morning 2nd Part—Paper sessions
Afternoon—Sessions

Friday, May 11
Morning—Paper sessions
Afternoon—AGM
Evening—Banquet

Saturday, May 12
Field Trips

Sunday, May 13 Joint day with CAPDU
at Université du Montreal
Morning —Sessions
Afternoon—Sessions

The ACMLA conference will be followed by a DLI training day on Monday May 14; IASSIST pre-conference workshops on Tuesday May 15; IASSIST program runs Wednesday May 16 to Friday May 18

Local arrangements committee: Rosa Orlandini; Jean-François Palomino; Josée Lambert; Stefano Biondo

Members are encouraged to apply to ACMLA for conference travel assistance. The travel policy can be viewed on the ACMLA web site:http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/travel.html

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE CENTRE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
JUNE 20TH, 2006

1.0 Establishment of Quorum; Call to Order
The meeting was called to order at 12:34pm.

2.0 Opening Remarks
ACMLA President David Jones opened the meeting and welcomed members. The President thanked the local arrangements committee and presenters for setting up a great conference. He also encouraged new members to get involved in ACMLA committees.

3.0 Approval of Agenda
The agenda was approved, with addition of one item.
(Alberta Auringer Wood, Rosa Orlandini) CARRIED

4.0 Minutes of Previous Annual General Meeting
The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, which was held on July 28th, 2005 were previously circulated and published in the ACMLA *Bulletin* No.124. They are also available on the ACMLA website. These were approved.
(Cheryl Woods, Wenonah Fraser) CARRIED

5.0 Business Arising
There were no items under Business Arising.

6.0 President's Report [David Jones]
President David Jones directed members to the President's Report now available on the ACMLA website. The key points from this successful year include a smooth running of operational activities.

7.0 First Vice-President's Report [Marc Cockburn]

7.1 Membership
Some of the highlights include a growth in membership from 68 full members to 74. Approximately 9 members joined via the Conference website. In total, ACMLA has about 220 members.

Many thanks to Heather MacAdam for creating a new membership form, in French and English. The new forms will be made available on the ACMLA website in pdf.

The Board also thanked Beth Ray for her diligent work in maintaining the membership database and managing membership renewals for the past five years. The Board regrettably accepted Beth's resignation and will find a replacement as soon as possible.

7.2 Bibliographic Control Committee
Thanks to Trudy Bodak and Frank Williams for arranging such a terrific workshop.

7.3 Copyright
Richard Pinnell is monitoring the progress of new copyright legislation, which will be put forward by the Federal Government.

7.4 Conferences
2005
The 2005 Conference Committee returned $500 in seed money to the ACMLA. Thanks to Dan Duda for a successful conference.

2006
The Conference has been going well. The large number of ACMLA members in attendence has allowed us to regroup and reenergize. Thanks to Susan Mowers, Nancy Lemay, Heather MacAdam, Beth Ray, Elizabeth Doyle, Bruce Weedmark, Dave Brown, Jeff Murray, Christine Earl, Cameron Wilson, Betty Kidd, the ACMLA Executive Board, and Matt Ball.

2007

The 2007 ACMLA conference will be held in Montreal during the second week of May in conjunction with CAPDU. The organizing committee will begin work in September. Rosa Orlandini has kindly agreed to help with local arrangements. If you are interested in helping with organizing the program, please contact Marc.

7.5 Awards Committee

The Awards Committee report is available on the website. Criteria for the awarding of a "Certificate of Appreciation" award has also been drawn up by the committee, which were accepted by the Board. The Board accepted all of the nominations for awards and will put in place a mail-in vote this fall for a nominee for an honorary membership. If you have nominations for ACMLA awards, please present them to the Awards Committee by August-September.

On behalf of the Awards Committee, Cheryl Woods presented the Honours Award to Trudy Bodak in recognition of her tremendous service and leadership in map librarianship. (applause)

8.0 Second Vice-President's Report [Colleen Beard]

8.1 Publications Committee

Betty Kidd has resigned as chair of the Committee. Colleen thanked Betty for all the work she has done.

8.2 Publications Officer Report

Louis Cardinal is resigning as Publications Officer. Thanks to Louis for his many years of work.

8.3 Historical Maps Committee

The historical maps inventory has now moved from the University of Western Ontario to the Library & Archives Canada.

8.4 Web Committee

The committee is looking for a francophone member to help with the French translation of web documents.

8.5 ACMLA Bulletin Report

Colleen Beard acknowledged that Cathy Moulder is now entering her 8th year as *Bulletin* Editor. Many thanks to Cathy for her continued dedication in producing the *Bulletin*.

9.0 Secretary's Report [Andrew Nicholson]

9.1 ACMLA Archives

Louis Cardinal is resigning as ACMLA Archivist once a replacement is found. Thank you to Louis for all his efforts in maintaining the Archives collection. If anyone is interested in becoming the new ACMLA Archivist, please contact the Secretary.

A motion was called to accept all the Executive reports as presented on the ACMLA Website.
(James Boxall, Rosa Orlandini) CARRIED

10.0 New Business

ICA Report

Alberta Auringer Wood reported that the Canadian National Committee for the ICA (International Cartographic Association) met on Tuesday, June 20th, during the annual conference of ACMLA as part of GeoTec. It was announced that the next ICA conference is in Moscow, Russia, August 4-10, 2007.

It was also announced that Claire Gosson is stepping down from her role as Exhibits Chair with the ICA. With Clare's departure, there are no Canadians on the Executive of the ICA nor serving as Chairs of ICA Commissions. A replacement is desperately needed.

The first call for maps should go out this September at the latest. The chair would have to send the forms describing the maps in March and the maps themselves in April or May. Discussion ensued. Although the position would require some work, it was considered that it would be of great benefit to the country.

11.0 Treasurer's Report [Pat McIntyre]

Pat McIntyre was not available to attend the meeting. President David Jones presented the Treasurers report, including the Auditor's report.

It was moved to accept the Treasurer's Report, including the Auditor's report.
(Susan Mowers, Susan Jackson) CARRIED

It was announced that our current auditor is retiring. ACMLA needs to locate a new auditor.

It is moved that ACMLA will seek a new auditor.
(Cathy Moulder, Barbara Znamirowski) CARRIED

If anyone has suggestions for a certified auditor who might be interested in working for ACMLA for a nominal sum, please contact the Executive.

12.0 Proposed Budget

President David Jones circulated the proposed budget for the year. One question focused on the projected cost of an auditor and whether our budgeted amount was realistic. The President replied that we had some room to move if we needed to.

It was moved that the proposed budget be adopted.
(Grace Welch, Ann Smith) CARRIED

13.0 Other Business

There was no other business.

14.0 Nominations Report [Marcel Fortin]

Past President Marcel Fortin was unable to attend the meeting. Secretary Andrew Nicholson delivered the Nominations Report. Pat McIntyre resigns as Treasurer. Susan Mowers has been nominated to join the Board as the new Treasurer. The other positions and incumbents remain the same.

The 2006-2007 ACMLA Executive Board:
President: David Jones
First Vice President: Marc Cockburn
Second Vice President: Colleen Beard
Treasurer: Susan Mowers
Secretary: Andrew Nicholson
Past President: Marcel Fortin

It was moved that the New Executive Board be adopted.
(Rosa Orlandini, David Brown) CARRIED

***

David Jones thanked Pat McIntyre for his valuable service to the ACMLA as Treasurer.

A motion was put forward to thank Pat for doing a terrific job with maintaining ACMLA finances.
(Lori Sugden, Beth Ray) CARRIED

15.0 Closing Remarks

David Jones thanked the Executive and expressed a need to spend the next year examining and restructuring committees to encourage participation and improve communication to the membership.

The President extended special thanks to Marc Cockburn for his hard work and dedication as a Board member and participant in the GeoTec conference planning.

16.0 Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 1:20pm.

ACMLA COMMITTEE AND OFFICER REPORTS 2006

ACMLA President's Report

A reading of the following Executive and Committee reports will show how busy the past year has been for the Association and the many accomplishments that have been attained. I'd like to comment on just a few of these.

Last year's conference at Memorial University in St. John's was truly a memorable event for all who attended. Exhibitions, presentations and social events – even 'kiss the cod' mark its place in the legacy of our annual conferences.

Our Awards Committee has met to consider nominations for our awards: the ACMLA Honours Award; the Papers Award; and the Student Paper Award. The Committee also developed Terms of Reference for the Certificate of Appreciation and reviewed a recommendation for that award.
The Bibliographic Control Committee (BCC) has also been very busy. Last year's conference featured a panel entitled *Metadata Standards: Why We Need Them, and How Do We Get Them.* A very well attended and successful one-day workshop *Demystifying Map Cataloguing* was held during the winter in Toronto; and this year's conference features a per-conference

workshop *Demystifying Geospatial Data Cataloguing.*

Also on the outreach education theme I want to recognize the OCUL Map Group's *Library Assistants Workshop* hosted by Tom Power at Nipissing University. Like its predecessor at McMaster its focus on map library assistants and support staff provides valuable strength for an important sector of our community.

Our publication activities continue to support our community and our Association. The sale of our historical map series has been bolstered by a 'stock-reduction' event stimulated by the need to relocate our stock from University of Western Ontario where Cheryl Woods has been caring for it. The stock will be moved to space at LAC. Our special thanks go to Cheryl for her ongoing support of the Historical Maps project and to Gordon Beck and Louis Cardinal for the day-to-day operations.

Our webpage has seen major enhancements with its new presentation and particularly with the enhanced images of our historic maps. Anyone who hasn't looked recently, really should check it our. Thanks to Colleen and Gerald for their work.

Also, our flagship publication, the *Bulletin*, deserves note. The three issues produced this year have provided us excellent articles and interesting news that keep our geographically dispersed members in community with each other. I know that we thank Cathy Moulder, the column editors and contributors for this valuable work.

Our Conference for 2006 is now here and it will be an exciting week for us in Ottawa. Marc Cockburn and his committee have worked hard but I am sure that we will all enjoy and benefit from the fruits of their labours. I write this on the eve of my departure for Ottawa and in anticipation of seeing many of you there.

I would like especially to thank the other executive members, Marcel Fortin, Andrew Nicholson, Colleen Beard, Marc Cockburn and Pat McIntyre for all their assistance and inspiration. It has been a pleasure and an honour to work on such a team. One member deserves special recognition this year and that is Pat McIntyre, our (almost) perpetual Treasurer who is stepping down this year. The fiscal health of your Association owes much to Pat and his quiet but superb management our funds over the past years. Many thanks Pat!!

Finally, thanks to our members, many of whom are such active contributors to our profession, our passion and our Association. You are the strength – please continue to participate.

David Jones
ACMLA President

ACMLA Awards Committee

The Awards Committee consisted of Elizabeth Hamilton (chair), Trudy Bodak and Cheryl Woods. The task of the committee is to ensure that the guidelines and protocols of the ACMLA Awards are carried out according to the wishes of the Association. The Committee conducted its business via email, with an occasional telephone call as needed.

There are three awards currently offered by ACMLA. The first and most prestigious is the ACMLA Honours Award. A call for nominations is sent to the membership through the ACMLA *Bulletin* every year and nominees are reviewed for eligibility. This year, Trudy Bodak was nominated for the Award and her name has been forwarded to the Executive for recognition at the Association's Annual Conference in Ottawa.

The second award administered by the Awards Committee is the Paper Award. No nominations were received by the Awards Committee, but the Committee members reviewed all the papers meeting the Paper Award criteria in *Bulletins* 122, 123 and 124. The Committee recommended that one paper be sent to an external reader and, in consideration of the response of the outside reader and the unanimity of the Committee, the 2006 Paper Award will go to Susan McKee, at the University of Calgary. The Executive have been informed and will contact Ms. McKee about the cheque for the award, and encouraging her to attend the annual conference.

The third award is the Student Paper Award, and the Committee received two submissions for the award. Neither paper was judged to have met the

criteria for the award, and the Committee is not putting a name for this award forward to the Executive.

The Committee was also charged with writing terms of reference for the Certificate of Appreciation. That document is appended and has been submitted to the Executive for ratification at the Annual General Meeting.

In addition, the Committee was given the task of reviewing the request submitted in 2004/05 that Derek Hayes receive a Certificate of Appreciation from the Association. The Awards Committee had begun their deliberations on this issue when they received a new nomination in 2006 for Derek Hayes. The Awards Committee is unanimously recommending that the work of Derek Hayes be acknowledged with the presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation from the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives at the June 2006 annual conference.

E. Hamilton
Chair, Awards Committee

Draft 2.0 - May 2006

ACMLA Awards Committee "Certification of Appreciation" Considerations

Task

From the minutes of the 2005 AGM:
Item 12.1 Certificates of Appreciation
Marcel Fortin explained that a request for an awarding of a "Certificate of Appreciation" to a distinguished Canadian cartographer was submitted to the Executive. As the preparing of "certificates" cost a lot of money ($100+shipping), this request was forwarded to the Awards committee along with another request for the drawing up of criteria and procedures for the awarding of "Certificates of Appreciation". The request will be reviewed by the Awards Committee with the possible awarding at next years meeting.

Background

The inspiration for the ad hoc awarding of certificates of appreciation seems to have originated with the high price of spatial data in Canada, a long-time barrier to the use of that data, particularly in the not-for-profit and educational sectors. Within the past five years, ACMLA has honoured two map producers for their initiative in reducing or eliminating the cost barrier to spatial data.

The first producer to be honoured at an ACMLA annual conference was in 2002 when DMTI was awarded a certificate "in recognition of the substantial and innovative contribution to the teaching and study of GIS in post-secondary institutions through the provision of affordable access to high quality national geospatial data" through their SMART program.[1]

The second producer to be honoured was the Government of Manitoba as the first provincial government to make their data available freely on the internet through the Manitoba Land Initiative.[2]

There is little documentation on the process for the determination of the recipients of the award, the criteria, or the process. The first award was a result of a "unanimous consent of the ACMLA Executive. The genesis of the second award is a little less clear. The ACMLA Executive has requested the ACMLA Awards Committee to make recommendations on the criteria and process for this type of recognition. The delay in action on this item is due to the transmittal time of the background information to the Awards Committee chairperson.

At this point, the first requirement is that the rationale for the establishment of the award be clarified. Note that the Committee does not have specific guidelines as to what the intent of the award is.

The Association already has an award for the contributions of individuals to "map librarianship, curatorship and archiveship" with the ACMLA Honours Award, so it is clear that this new award would not normally be presented to someone in the association for their contributions to the profession and/or to normal map library/archival institutions.

From the description of past recipients, it appears that the award was made in recognition of those producers whose work has been exemplary in reducing barriers to access. Note that the emphasis has been on corporations or entities that are leading the way in providing more equitable or free access to spatial data.

Based on past practice, the award is proposed as follows:

Intent

That the Certificate of Appreciation be awarded to corporate entity (or individual) responsible for the generation or production of traditional or digital map and spatial products

a) for leadership and exemplary conduct in reducing barriers to those products;

b) for excellence in the production of such products

c) for innovation in documentation, metadata, user guides and other means of making those products better and more easily used.

Process

This award will be given from time-to-time, not necessarily on an annual basis, and there may be more than one recipient in any one year.

Nominations may be made by any ACMLA member in good standing, or by the ACMLA Awards Committee.

Nominations should be accompanied by a brief explanation of the nomination, signed by two ACMLA members in good standing.
Normally, such a certificate of appreciation should be approved by the Executive upon the recommendation of the ACMLA Awards Committee. However, Association members may, by resolution at the Annual General Meeting, award a certificate of appreciation at the Annual Meeting, provided there is consensus among the members to so honour a potential recipient.

These measures are to ensure that there is no conflict of interest or undue lobbying or influence in the decision on the award.

Notes

[1] http://www.dmtispatial.com/pr_06_19_02.htm
[2] It is not the first government to make spatial data freely available within the context of the academic/ educational sector, but was the first to receive an award.

Bibliographic Control Committee

I am pleased to submit the annual report of the Bibliographic Control Committee.

Membership
The Committee members this past year were Trudy Bodak (Chair), Anne Draper, Velma Parker, Donna Porter, Grace Welch, Frank Williams and Alberta Auringer Wood.

Recruiting new members was one of the Committee's goals this year. Three new members will be joining BCC when we meet in June: Christine Alexander (Library and Archives Canada), Nancy Lemay (University of Ottawa) and Martine Rocheleau (Natural Resources Canada). We welcome them as part of our team.

Workshops
This was a busy year for BCC as we planned and organized a series of training sessions in St. John's, Toronto and Ottawa.

The BCC panel entitled **"Metadata Standards: Why We Need Them, and How Do We Get There?"** at last year's ACMLA/CAA conference in St. John's was well attended and was a success. Three panelists (Sally Hermansen from the University of British Columbia, Grace Welch from the University of Ottawa and Cameron Wilson from Natural Resources Canada and GeoConnections) addressed metadata from different perspectives and expertise.

In response to several requests for map cataloguing training, the Bibliographic Control Committee of ACMLA and the Technical Services Interest Group of CLA organized a one day map cataloguing workshop **"Demystifying Map Cataloguing"** at Ryerson University in Toronto in February. The purpose of this introductory workshop was to focus on print sheet maps. The instructors (Christine Alexander from Library and Archives Canada, Paige Andrew from Pennsylvania State University Libraries and Frank Williams from the University of Ottawa Library) presented an intensive and informative training session, covering AMICUS, descriptive cataloguing, subject headings and classification. Their teaching was supplemented

with a binder that included handouts, map cataloguing sources and map cataloguing examples.

In response to the positive feedback we received from this workshop, BCC has planned a pre-conference workshop in Ottawa on June 17, 2006 entitled **"Demystifying Geospatial Data Cataloguing"**. Two excellent and well renowned instructors will be leading this training session: Mary Larsgaard, Assistant Head, Map and Imagery Laboratory, Alexandria Digital Library/Davidson Library University of California, Santa Barbara and Frank Williams, Cataloguing Services' Authorities Librarian at the University of Ottawa.

Cataloguing

Although officially retired, Velma continued to serve as the ACMLA representative on the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing this past year. Velma reported that AACR2 is in the process of being revised and will be called **Resource Description and Access**. She read the draft of Part 1, prepared written comments on it and other related documents, and attended the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing in which the Canadian response was discussed. The draft for Part 2 on access points is due out this summer with comments to the Joint Steering Committee due in October. The draft for Part 3 on the formulation of name and title access points and other aspects of authority control is expected sometime in late 2006 or early 2007. The last sections, the General Introduction, Appendices and the Glossary are due in 2007. Publication of the completed revision is expected in 2008.

In December, several Committee members attended a meeting in Ottawa with representatives from LAC (Library and Archives Canada) to follow up on the status of maps in AMICUS and discuss map cataloguing issues, and also to plan for cataloguing training in Toronto and Ottawa. Marc Coburn joined us to provide an update on the ACMLA/GeoTec 2006 Conference in Ottawa and to hear our plans for a pre-conference workshop. We were very pleased to have Emilie Lowenberg drop by on her last day at LAC. Everyone wished her best wishes for a happy retirement. Emilie has been working at LAC for many years, and her work on the Union Catalogue of Maps has been exemplary. We will miss her expertise and wisdom at our BCC/LAC meetings.

Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to the Committee members for their work and accomplishments this past year. It has been a very busy year.

Trudy Bodak
Chair, BC

ACMLA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Financial Statement January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005

Balance Dec. 31, 2004		$64.07
Member fees - 2005	$10,208.74	
- 2006	135.00	
Foreign exchange	248.45	
Credit adjustment	27.22	
Deposits	555.36	
Interest	.01	
	$11,174.78	
	$11,238.85	
Less:		
Withdrawals and transfers	$10,917.09	
Bank Service Charges	13.00	
	$10,930.09	
Balance Dec. 31, 2005		$308.76

As of December 31, 2005, the ACMLA membership is as follows:

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Student	2	1	2	3	2
Full	68	63	67	62	68
Associate	24	23	23	25	27
Institutional	101	104	104	107	107
Honorary	2	2	0	0	1
Exchange	19	18	18	18	18
Legal Deposit	1	1	1	1	1
Total	217	212	215	216	224

Beth Ray
Chair, Membership Committee

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The 2nd VP is responsible for the publication activities of the Association.

The following committees report to the 2nd VP whose reports can be viewed on the ACMLA website:
Publications Committee - Betty Kidd, Chair
Historical Maps Committee – Dan Duda, Gord Beck, Co-chairs
Web Committee – Colleen Beard, Chair
Webmaster – Gerald Romme
ACMLA Bulletin Editor – Cathy Moulder
Publications Officer – Louis Cardinal

The members saw 3 fine issues of the *Bulletin* this year. It occurred to me that our *Bulletin* Editor, Cathy Moulder, has produced 23 issues to date and has assumed this role for 8 years. Cathy is applauded for her efforts and her dedication to the task is much appreciated, with hope she will continue for another 23 ... issues!!

It was decided at the 2005 AGM that a standing Web Committee be struck to attend to the maintenance and development of the ACMLA website. The projects in progress are outlined in the Web Committee Report posted on the website.

Last year the Historical Maps Committee recommended that the images that reside on the historical maps web catalogue be reproduced to provide a higher quality image. This project has been completed at no cost to the Association, compliments of Brock University Map Library staff and the work of the Web Committee.

The ACMLA Historical facsimile maps of Canada have found a new home! Recently the entire inventory was relocated from University of Western Ontario to Library and Archives Canada where they now reside \at the Gatineau, Quebec site. Cheryl has been the custodian of these maps since 1991. However, due to space demands on her Department, the maps had to be moved. Many thanks go out to Cheryl for her long standing support to this project. As well, thanks to Library and Archives Canada for their cooperation.

As a result of the recent ACMLA historical map sale, to reduce inventory before the "big" move, Gord Beck has reported that $1200 was generated in sales over a three week period. Thanks to members (and especially World of Maps) for your support. But just imagine what we could sell if we all promoted a sale!

Betty Kidd, Chair, Publications Committee, has submitted her resignation. Betty has done a tremendous amount of work for the Association through this committee with her review of the publications program survey, report, and recommendations (*Bulletin 114*). The Association thanks you sincerely for your efforts and respects your advice. Although some of these recommendations have been put in place, we are now searching for a leader to sustain the good work of the Publications Committee, and bring new ideas to the publication activity of the Association.

As well, Louis Cardinal, who has served as Publications Officer for 15 years, will be leaving his post. Many thanks to Louis for handling the publications and keeping the records in good shape. Very much appreciated!

Thanks again this year to the chairs and their committee members, and persons responsible for sustaining the publications activity of the Association.

Colleen Beard
2nd VP (Publications)

Publications Committee Report

In last year's report, it was noted that "the members of the Publications Committee have reviewed a proposal and have recommended that a revised proposal be submitted to the Board..." The Board approved the proposal, the author of which was Marcel Fortin. A status report follows:

> Marcel Fortin is currently on research leave from his position at the University of Toronto. He is working on a GIS services guide for libraries which is anticipated to be published by the ACMLA. Most of the research for the publication has been done and he is currently writing. It is anticipated that the publication might be over 100 pages in length. The proposed working title

of the book is "A Guide for GIS Services in Libraries".

The Committee and the ACMLA membership eagerly await Marcel's publication.

In last year's report, it was suggested that the possibility of joint publications (with other associations and/or institutions) be considered. Although no progress has been made on this suggestion, the Committee wishes to leave it on the table for further discussion.

I have recently submitted my resignation as committee chair; I believe that it is time to have the Committee chaired by a member who is employed in a map library/cartographic archives and who is more familiar with the electronic publication area.

I would like to thank Colleen Beard for her leadership in the period in which I chaired this committee.

Betty Kidd
Chair, Publications Committee

Report of the Publications Officer / Agent des publications

BOOKS AND FACSIMILES = LIVRES ET FAC-SIMILES

Financial statement = Etat financier 2005. I. 01 - 2005. XII. 31

Livres/Books	$736.00
Fac-similés de cartes/Map facsimiles	$2643.00
Change/Foreign exchange	$57.41
Total	$3436.41

2005 sales = Ventes 2005
A. Map facsimiles = Fac-similés de cartes

Section prepared by Gordon Beck, ACMLA Map Facsimile Series Officer / Section préparée par Gordon Beck, Agent de la série des cartes fac-similés de l'ACACC.

Total Sales = $2,643.00
Total transactions = 34
Total maps sold = 352
93 of these were Bird's-Eye Views
Postage charged = $232.50
Actual Postage cost = $246.78

Over one third of our total sales were to World of Maps making them our biggest customer by far.

3 copies of Ottawa [1893] and Calgary [1910] sent to ICA Exhibit

1 shipment of 3 regular series maps sent to the U.S. was lost in the mail and had to be replaced at our cost.

Still experiencing delays with shipments to the U.S. Maps are taking weeks to arrive.

Permission was granted for the use of images from both Ottawa Bird's-Eye Views to be used in posters and advertising for the upcoming Geotec event.

Last year we had 67 transactions compared to 34 this year.

We only sold 82 Bird's-Eye Views this year. The other 270 maps were from the regular series. This debunks the theory that most of our sales come from the Bird's-Eyes.

There were 7 libraries last year who, because of the advertising of the new views, decided to buy the whole set which for some reason they had neglected to purchase previously. This accounted for approximately 91 of the total 228 Bird's-Eyes sold in 2004.

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies which used to regularly purchase maps from us has stopped since the St.John's view went out of print.

Other regular customers have been purchasing more maps to achieve the 10 or 25 map break points in order to acquire the discounts but this means their orders are now fewer and further between. This saves us on multiple shipping charges and man hours for frequent, smaller purchases but means they may order in one fiscal year but not the next. Companies like Global Genealogy Inc. in Milton, ON are an example of this.

In 2002 we sold over 600 maps but we had a huge order from Global Genealogy. In the same year one person bought a copy of all 4 portfolios accounting

for almost $500 in one transaction. These kinds of random, unpredictable sales can really skew the figures.

B. Books = Livres Quantity/Nombre

Guide for a Small Map Collection (Desbarats/ Farrell, 1984) 2
Lorraine Dubreuil, Cheryl Woods. *Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans, 1875-1975*. ACMLA Occasional Paper No.6. 2002 5
Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes (Leitch, 1999) 2
Canada's Militia and Defence Maps (Dubreuil, 1992) 1
Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping (Desbarats/Farrell, 1988) 1

Inventory of Books = Inventaire des livres
2005.XII.31

Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping (Desbarats/Farrell, 1988) 234
Directory of Canadian Map Collections = Répertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes (Ross, 1992) 123
Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes (Leitch, 1999) 37
Guide for a Small Map Collection (Desbarats/ Farrell, 1984) 97
Standard Topographical Maps of Canada, 1904-1948 (Dubreuil, 1991) 261
Early Canadian Topographic Map Series - Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1949 (Dubreuil, 1988) 270
Sectional Maps of Canada, 1871-1955 (Dubreuil, 1989) 266
Canada's Militia and Defence Maps (Dubreuil, 1992) 230
Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973 (Fortin/Dubreuil/Woods, 1995) 34
Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans, 1875-1975 (Dubreuil/Woods, 2002) 27

ACMLA Historical Maps Committee

Committee Members:
Dan Duda, Chair
Gord Beck, Facsimile Sales Officer
Louis Cardinal, Publications Officer, ACMLA
Cheryl Woods, Advisor

Sales of map facsimiles were lower this year, down to 34 versus 67 last year. Total maps sold were 352, of which 93 of these were birds-eye views. Total sales for this year are $2,643.00 with only $22.50 of that total still outstanding. Our postage cost for the year is $246.78. Our largest customer is Brad Green from World of Maps; over one third of our total sales were to him.

Three copies of the Ottawa (1893) and Calgary (1910) birds-eye views were sent to the ICA exhibit.

One shipment of three regular series maps sent to the United States was lost in the mail and was replaced at our expense.

Permission was granted for images of both Ottawa birds-eye views to be used in promotional materials for the Geotec event in Ottawa.

No new birds-eye views were done this year.

Reasons for fewer sales this year can be partly explained by the following:
• For the year 2004/2005, seven libraries purchased the whole set of birds-eye views after the advertising for the new views went out. This was 40% of birds-eye view sales for that year.
• The Centre for Newfoundland Studies has stopped purchasing maps from us with the St. John's view now out of print.
• Regular customers would buy ten or twenty-five maps to get the discounts offered, but now have the quantity they want, so their purchasing is now sporadic. An example is Global Genealogy Inc. in Milton, Ontario, which made a large purchase in 2002.
• You also get the random purchase of all four portfolios by one individual. This happened in 2002 and it can really skew the numbers for one year.

In closing, I want to thank the rest of the people on this committee: Gordon Beck and Louis Cardinal who do the daily operations, or at least when they do transpire, and Cheryl Woods and her library for being the home of the historical maps for the past fifteen years. Due to space changes at the University of Western Ontario, a new home was found to house the maps. The Library and Archives of Canada is our new repository and thanks to the staff there for taking on this task.

Danial Duda
Chair, Historical Maps Committee

Standing Web Committee Report

This is the first report of the Web Committee since it's inception in July 2005.

Members: Colleen Beard (Chair)
Gerald Romme (Webmaster)
Susan McKee
Siobhan Hanratty
Trudy Bodak

The Web Committee established its Terms of Reference and responsibilities. The ACMLA Board approved these terms in November 2005 and read as:

TERMS OF REFERENCE:
To oversee the maintenance of the website, its currency, and development in design and content as it benefits the membership.

REPORTING STRUCTURE:
A Standing Committee reporting to the Board of Directors through the Second Vice-President. Established according to the Minutes of the Board of Directors, November 5, 2005, item 8.

MEMBERSHIP:
Webmaster; and Full members in good standing.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:
1. To maintain currency by adding announcements or features to the main page and to update current pages.
2. To improve content to the website by creating new web pages.
3. To develop a process for members to provide input for improvement or content.
4. To improve the ongoing design of the website.
5. To maintain and develop the French content according to the ACMLA Official Languages Policy.

A major achievement of the Web Committee was the reproduction of all the ACMLA historical map images (still in print) on the web catalogue. The images were produced using a digital camera, and each image cropped and adjusted for resolution, sharpness and contrast using Adobe PhotoShop Elements software. A resolution of 100 dpi was used to restrict a good quality reprint from the web. Although not perfect, the images are a great improvement to the previous. Thanks especially to the Brock University Map Library staff for their work.

Some of the projects in progress to develop the web site include the descriptions of provincial government digital data agreements. Currently, agreements on the web include the national data consortium agreements. We would like to expand this to provide members with a site that lists provincewide agreements in a "one stop" shop. Trudy continues to keep the Cataloguing Tools web page current.

A priority of the Web Committee for the next year is to post selected *Bulletin* content on the website. Featured articles of interest and digital data procedures are items that come to mind.

I would like to propose that a francophone member come on board the Web Committee to assist and recommend translation of web content. This will assist in keeping with the terms of reference of the Committee. Please contact me if you would like to help out.

A big thank you to Gerald Romme for maintaining the web site and performing his technical magic that makes our work visible.

PLEASE send us your ideas. It's YOUR web site!

Colleen Beard
Chair, Web Committee

Webmaster Report

This past year as webmaster I have been busy updating the ACMLA home page with GeoTec Event links. This is the joint conference between the ACMLA/ CCA and the GeoTec Event which is to take place in Ottawa in June of this year. The web pages have been provided by Elizabeth Doyle of Library and Archives Canada. New Historical map images have been added to the website which are much easier to read thanks to Colleen Beard and Brock University Map Library staff. Earlier in the year there

were pictures from last years ACMLA in Newfoundland on the main webpage. One of the challenges has been to find ways to fill up the home page of the ACMLA website. Members are encouraged to send their comments and ideas.

Gerald Romme
GIS Analyst, Univeristy of Toronto, Map Library

ACMLA Bulletin Editor's Report

Summary of *Bulletin* Costs

	Bull 123 Spr/Sum 2005	*Bull* 124 Fall 2005	*Bull* 125 Winter 2006
Date delivered	October	February	April
# of pages	56	72	52
# printed	260	260	260
Printing incl tax	$1,405.52	$1,692.56	$1,333.76
Cost/*Bulletin*	$5.41	$6.51	$5.13
Inserts revenue		$50.00	

One insert was included with *Bulletin* 124 for SoftMap Publishing, for a fee of $50.00.

Postage Cost Breakdown and Estimated Total Cost per Member:

	Canada	US	Overseas	IUTS/ PEBUQUILL
# sent (Bulletin 124)	80	55	24	60
Postage (Bulletin 124)	$2.49	$4.65	$7.20	0
Estimated total cost (Bulletins and postage) for 3 issues at these rates	$27.00	$33.48	$41.13	$19.53

The example used in this calculation was *Bulletin* 124, a particularly heavy issue at 72 pages. The normal postal rates are considerably less for the *Bulletins* containing fewer pages (eg. Canada $1.78, US $2.99, overseas $4.65). However I used this weighty example to indicate that, even at this higher rate, the combined cost of *Bulletin* and postage for three issues is still well below our membership cost, meaning that our membership fee continues to be in-line with our publishing costs. Envelopes were again supplied for all three issues through the generosity of Carleton University.

Once again, I would like to sincerely thank the faithful *Bulletin* staff for their efforts: Dan Duda (New Maps), Eva Dodsworth (New Books and Atlases), Andrew Nicholson (Regional News), Richard Pinnell (Geospatial Data Reviews) and Michele Shular (Reviews). Thanks as always are due to Susan Jackson who has labelled the envelopes for every issue, and to Beth Ray who has supplied the new member information and the labels for every issue.

Finally thanks to all who have prepared articles, news and reviews. These contributions are essential to a quality *Bulletin*, and all members are encouraged to continue to send ideas and suggestions for future issues.

Cathy Moulder
ACMLA *Bulletin* Editor

Welcome!

New ACMLA Members

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REGIONAL NEWS / NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Compiled by Andrew Nicholson

Newfoundland and Labrador

Memorial University of Newfoundland
Danial Duda
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Since the last issue, much has changed for the Map Library at Memorial. Our new home is now on the second, or main, level of the Queen Elizabeth II Library. We have much more space and our staff work area has also increased. Also, all Stats Can material and other statistical information from all over the world are now housed in the Map Library. The Map Library staff are slowly training people from the Information Services unit in the basics of map reference. One of the instant perks for users at Memorial is that the Map Library is now open the same hours as the building, thus they have access to most of the information we house. The only thing they don't have access to after 5:00 p.m. is the air photo collection. Thus far everything is working out well.

To celebrate the new home of the Map Library, our University Librarian, Mr. Richard Ellis, sponsored a "new opening" event which took place on Thursday October 19. We planned it for that day because Alberta Wood was back in St. John's for a few days, so it was great seeing her again. Retired life suits her well, but she and Cliff are keeping busy with many things and she keeps the wonderful cartobibliography of Newfoundland Maps growing. At our opening event Dr. Keith Storey, Chair of the Geography Department at Memorial, said a few words, along with Mr. Richard Ellis and Alberta. All three began working at Memorial in the 1970s and all were involved with the beginnings of the Map Library in QE II. I followed up on their talks with thanks for the many people involved with the move, especially my staff in the library, Joanne and Suanne, for putting up with the grumpy/frustrated moments I had during the move. Overall the move was a smooth operation and we are now back into the regular groove of helping our users with their map/GIS needs.

We at the Map Library in QE II want to wish everyone a Happy New Year and all the best in 2007.

New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick
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The National Geographic Society has sponsored Geography Awareness Week since 1987 to promote geographic literacy in schools, communities and organizations, with a focus on the education of children. As part of Geography Awareness Week, volunteers from UNB (Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering and UNB Libraries), Service New Brunswick (SNB), NB Department of the Environment, and the Association of New Brunswick Land Surveyors worked with over 30 classes in schools in the Fredericton area. The schools included:

- Barker's Point School
- Connaught Street Elementary School (Fredericton)
- Nashwaaksis Middle School
- Albert Street Middle School (Fredericton)
- Leo Hayes High School
- Stanley High School
- Montgomery Street School
- Douglas School
- Devon Middle School
- Ecole Ste. Anne

In addition, four classes from George Street School visited the Department for presentations and exercises. The various classes were:

- introduced to the concept of working with maps;
- given the opportunity to view a selection of maps (e.g., satellite images of New Brunswick and Fredericton, topographic maps and street maps, etc.) and
- asked to perform a mapping exercise.

Snapshots of Geography Awareness Week celebrations at the University of New Brunswick. (Photos courtesy of Elizabeth Hamilton)

The Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering hosted an open house on Thursday, November 30, 2006 at Head Hall, featuring presentations by Peter Dare, Jonathan Beaudoin, Maciej Bazanowsk, David Fraser (UNB GGE) Rob Lunn (City of Fredericton), and Elizabeth Hamilton (UNB Libraries). The lobby was filled with displays from various research units within the Department, as well as exhibits from CARIS, the Association of New Brunswick Land Surveyors, and other geomatics companies.

During the celebrations, two presentations were made. The 2006 UNB Geomatics Day Award, a biennial award of $200.00, was presented to the team of Nick Bardsley, Alix d'Entrement and Rory O'Connell. This prize is awarded for the most outstanding map submitted by a current University of New Brunswick student. It is open to all students in UNB programs and applies to individual, as well as team, products. The map is judged on the basis of originality, practical value or industry impact, clarity of expression, and general interest. <http://gge.unb.ca/News/2006/GeomaticsDay/GeomaticsDay2.html>

A second award was presented to Rob Lunn, who represented the City of Fredericton's Development Services Department and the Engineering and Public Services Department. There are many partners who have made exemplary contributions through the provision of geographic data to the University of New Brunswick. This year, the City of Fredericton was recognized for their support of Geography Awareness Week, the provision of city geographic data to the UNB Libraries, and their support of the GGE students through their POP program.

Ontario

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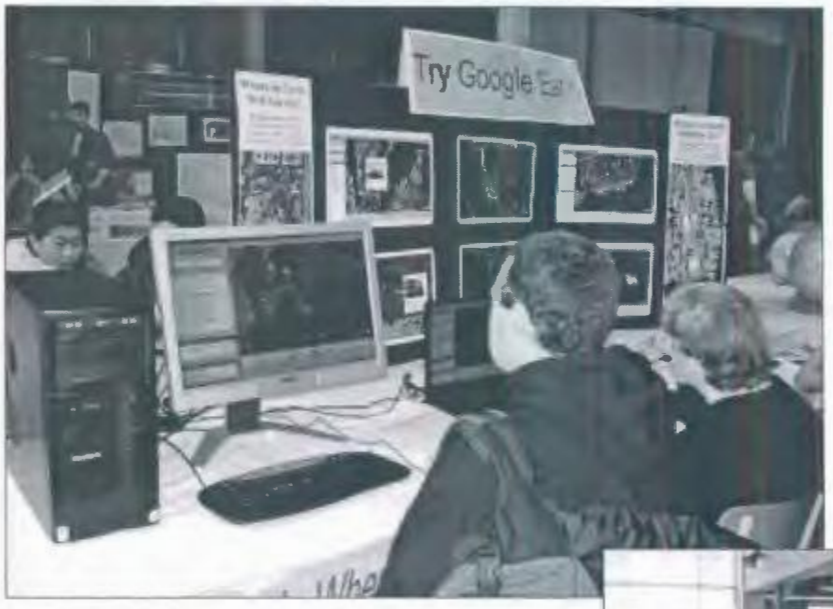
This year Carleton University Library and the Department of Geography & Environmental Studies hosted our 7th annual GIS Day and attracted participants from the Carleton University community, including students, staff and faculty as well as local media and the general public. In addition, the event also gave an introduction to geomatics to over 200 high school students from various local high schools.

GIS Day at Carleton University is a one-day showcase that has grown from the first event held in the Library in 1999. After 5 years GIS Day outgrew the space available in the Library and was moved out of the Library. This year's GIS Day was held in a 10,000 square foot exhibition area in the University Centre and featured displays, interactive demonstrations of the GIS technology that affects where we live, work and play, and 25 exhibitors from the government, education and the private sectors. GIS Day was featured on Carleton University's main web page for over 3 weeks to raise the awareness of GIS on campus.

GIS Day at Carleton is a great way to showcase and increase the awareness of geomatics, the Department of Geography & Environmental Studies and the Library. The enthusiastic participation of the faculty of the Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, of the Library, and the 20 student volunteers from the Geomatics program (most of them arrived at 7:30 and stayed until 4:00) makes this an outstanding and successful event. It was a dynamic and energizing group in that atrium!

GIS Day 2006 included:

- Display on the "History of Carleton University in Maps, Drawings and Photographs" created by the Maps, Data & Government Information Centre of the Library and the University Archives.
- Display of GIS Day map contest entries.
- Special fun event on exotic map folding featuring Steve Prashker of the Department of Geography & Environmental Studies. "Have you ever opened up a map and can't fold it back again? The map folding wizard demonstrated how to fold a map.
- Exhibitors included displays from Natural Resources Canada including the Atlas of Canada which is celebrating 100 years of mapping, the Mapping and Charting Establishment of the Department of National Defence, ESRI, InterMap, the City of Ottawa, PCI Geomatics and DM Solutions to name a few. The Deployable Geomatics Support System from Department of National Defence that was featured at Carleton's GIS Day 2005 is now in Afghanistan.
- Speakers: Dr. Barry Wellar, Media Program Director, Geography Awareness Week, Canadian



Snapshots of GIS Day activities at Carleton University. (Photos courtesy of Heather McAdam)

Association of Geographers. James Ferguson, Secretary/Treasurer of the Geomatics Industry Association of Canada gave a brief overview of the profession of Geomatics.

- GPS demos - Geomatics student volunteers took groups outside to try GPS units. Waypoints were set up outside and pre-made maps of the area were handed out after the demonstration.
- Google Earth workstations & displays. Six workstations were set up for interactive activities of Google Earth.
- Free print outs of an air photo of your house from the Find your House, custom ArcGIS project courtesy of the Library.

More information is available at the GIS Day at Carleton University's website:
http://www.library.carleton.ca/madgic/maps/gisweb/GIS_day/GISDay.htm

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The Geospatial, Map and Data Centre will have been fully operational for two years as of the end of January 2007. It was in January 2005 that a fulltime GIS and Data technician joined the Library. The first GIS techncian, Dan Jakubek, has taken a partial leave of absence to attend the University of Western Ontario program in Master of Library and Information Science. Fortunately we were able to replace him with graduate of the Ryerson Geographical Analysis program who had worked for me as a student.The Centre has been very heavily used this Fall, especially by Architecture Science and Regional and Urban Planning students. Introductions to the resources were given to nearly all years of students in these programs. In the last year, we have concentrated on making as much geospatial data available for web download as possible and combining this with producing a number of detailed procedures so that students can be as self sufficient as possible. One summer project was to obtain the various themes for the Aurora District from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, via the Ontario Geospatial Data Exchange LIO site, join the tables and save as one "shape" file that would be easier for students to access than the native organization.

Our most "popular" procedures include "Getting started with ArcMap 9.x", "Displaying a property data map with a City of Toronto orthophoto in ArcMap 9.x" and "Setting the scale and adjusting paper size in ArcMap 9.0". The Centre has four computers with ArcGIS, MapInfo and Autocad installed plus Photoshop (and the usual Microsoft Office Suite etc.)and on many occasions all four have had students using GIS packages. As Dan was still working part time, there was an increase in staff hours as of May 2006. This was very fortunate as we have had to migrate the two Microsoft Access databases to an Oracle database and this took longer than anticipated. However we were able to use the opportunity to "tidy up" the structure of the databases and add some useful features. We are hoping to do the actual switch during exams in December. The cataloguing of our print map collection continues and we estimate that over 50% of the collection has been completed. Having the records in the main library catalogue has made the map collection much more accessible to the user and also means the maps are easier to find as they are now filed by call number. We have noticed a wider range of maps left out for refiling, rather than just the ones specific to an assignment. Social Science microdata is a relatively minor part of the Centre's workload. For the last couple of years we have subscribed to both Queen's QWIFs interface and the University of Toronto's SDA based microdata analysis and subsetting interface. With the demise of QWIFS, which was a very useful product, we are concentrating on sending users to the SDA site. SDA continues to upgrade the interface and the recent display of the codebook in the same window as the variable boxes makes it very user friendly.

University of Guelph
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The Data Resource Centre (a joint service of the McLaughlin Library and Computing and Communications Services) along with the Geography department hosted our fourth GIS Day. This year's theme, ***Discovering the World Through GIS***, was chosen to help build awareness about the many ways GPS and GIS systems can be used in research. All events were held in the library.

Murray Hall of Haltech talked about the evolution

of satellite constellations and history of GPS technology. Many of the attendees from the University community were excited with his demonstration of IKE – a mobile GPS unit that can take extremely accurate location readings without having to walk the terrain. This technology was used to map the damage after Hurricane Katrina and is currently being used for wetlands and landmine fields. Brian Berry from RJ Burnside described how GPS and ESRI ArcPad are used in municipalities to monitor road conditions.

Following the presentation, Adam Bonnycastle, a GIS technician in the Geography Department, demonstrated how to use various GPS units. Everyone had an opportunity to try out these out by participating in a geocaching exercise. Items were hidden at various campus locations with coordinates installed on the GPS units. We spent a beautiful sunny day searching for our geocached treasures. Thank You to the Geography Department for the loan of GPS units.

A favourite event every year has been the Map Gallery. This year we showcased the Landscape Architecture 3rd year design projects, 4th year Geography online student projects and graduate student posters from many disciplines. It was exciting to see how much time visitors to the library spent looking at the displays.

For the first time we invited senior geography students from two area high schools to attend our GIS Day Activities. An outreach to local high school students as well as our university community proved very successful and we hope to build on this next year.

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In September, Library Executive approved a new professional librarian position in the Map Library, one described as Geospatial Data Services Librarian. This position, which will be posted in December, will have responsibility for "providing leadership and expertise in developing, delivering, and assessing geospatial data services and programs offered by the Library to members of the academic community at the University of Waterloo." The job description has been completed so the next step is to post this position internally. The Map Library has been short staffed for more than a year now although we have had excellent support from Library administration; funding has always been available to enable us to hire contract students with GIS work experience at the graduate level in the Department of Geography.

Because of staff shortages we have not been able to keep pace with map cataloguing workload. Until recently we have been cataloguing on two fronts: the backlog of uncatalogued foreign maps and the newly acquired, recently published maps, with emphasis upon the latter. Creating further cataloguing difficulties, we pulled all of our maps, many of them uncatalogued, from the TUG Annex facility in Guelph (our off-site storage facility) and relocated them in the Map Library. With uncatalogued maps piled up in various places around the Map Library something had to be done. We have now identified those maps which represent the highest cataloguing priority and we have identified those which are no longer required for the collection. However, this is just a stop-gap solution and we quickly need to find cataloguing support within the Library, not just for maps but also for electronic resources.

The amount of orthoimagery we have acquired over the past few months has been enormous and will soon exhaust our resources to store the images locally. All Map Group libraries are facing a similar problem: should we download all the GTA 2005 images or visit the OGDE server only when there is an immediate client need? And what about the 2006 SWOOP images and the new City of London images? We have adopted a middle of the road approach with the GTA 2005 imagery by identifying anticipated "hot spots" and downloading these images either for an entire municipality or for a major portion thereof. For SWOOP, since these images are of more interest to students at Waterloo, we plan to store all of them locally. As of writing, we now have SWOOP 30cm for Waterloo, Brant, and Perth. In April 2006, the Region of Waterloo flew 12cm colour digital imagery for the cities of Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge and we now have this as well. Temporarily we may have to store some images offline.

One of the difficulties facing our students when working with our GIS and remote sensing data is

finding their "area of interest." So we created a set of "base layers" in a map document (mxd) and uploaded this to our data storage device. Students can open an image index (e.g., one without context layers) and then open the map document, which contains streets, MNR district boundaries, census subdivision boundaries, etc in UTM zone 17 projection. This makes it so much easier for the architecture student to find the image she wants in downtown Hespeler and for the geography student to find his site in central Wilmot Township within the Grand River watershed. The map document provides the relative path to the data so it doesn't matter which workstation a student is using; i.e., the document is independent of how the network data drives are mapped.

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After a summer of renovations, our new GIS workstations area is up and going. There are 5 machines loaded with a wide variety of software, 3 scanners and a 42" wall mounted plasma screen. The dedicated server is not in service yet.

We hosted our first GIS day, November 15, and by all accounts and reactions it was a complete success. Well over 100 people were in attendance for the open house displays session in the morning. The hands-on workshop and GPS modules were popular. There was standing room only at the speaker session in the afternoon. This website gives further details: http://www.geography.uwo.ca/gisday/. ESRI Canada is opening a regional office in London in January, 2007, so we are hoping that they will be involved in future GIS days.

Funds from the Social Science student levy donation will allow for the purchase of topographic map sets and national atlases that we wouldn't have acquired through our normal acquisition budget. In addition to those items, we will upgrade our public GIS workstation, update our Canadian aeronautical chart sets and buy some satellite imagery.

Four workstudy students have been hired to assist clients in the map library during peak times of the day. A couple of them are working on special projects until April.

The librarians and archivists at UWO agreed in late September to their first contract which links them to the Faculty Association. Cheryl is one of 8 members on the Transition Committee whose mandate is to draw up criteria for each of the 4 ranks which 57 members will be appointed to by the end of April.

The City of London has provided the map library and OCUL map group with the 2006 Digital Mapping CD. The orthoimages and topographic files are very useful to our users and for classroom teaching with a local emphasis.

Saskatchewan

University of Saskatchewan
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On Wednesday, November 15th, 2006, the University of Saskatchewan Library, Data & GIS Library Services, along with GIServices and Information Technology Services, hosted GIS Day, which dozens of University faculty, staff and students attended. The event was held in the University's main library and included presentations, demonstrations along with posters, maps, videos and computer and interactive displays. The event also provided information on GIS data and resources, software and technology available to the Campus and research community. Snacks and coffee were offered along with some GIS Day paraphernalia and maps for attendees to take home.

The presentations and live demonstrations comprised the majority of the day's events. Sessions included:

1) Mashups: What are they and why would I want to use one? The presentation developed by Darlene Fichter, was presented by Elise Pietroniro. It outlined the concept of Mashups, what they are, and how they are used in the context of mapping.

2) SPOT Data and Satellite Imagery. This was developed and presented by Dr. Xulin Guo. Dr. Guo presented a detailed description of SPOT satellite imagery, its uses as medium resolution imagery particularly given the problems with the now damaged Landsat TM7, and outlined the role of the library in obtaining this dataset, including a

description of the pricing and methods for acquiring these images through Data and GIS Library Services.

3) **Moving Maps: Taking GIS into the field.** This demonstration was developed and presented by Mark Bidwell, a U of S PhD candidate in Biology. Mark used images obtained from Data and GIS library Services and ESRI GIS software (ArcGIS). The presentation demonstrated how one can use a GPS unit in conjunction with GIS software to make live, real time moving maps.

4) **Finding your house: Geo-coding with ArcGIS and DMTI Satellite StreetView.** This was presented by Elise Pietroniro. It was developed by Heather McAdam (Carlton University) and Susan Mowers (University of Ottawa) as part of the ACMLA annual conference workshop in Ottawa in June 2006 and showed attendees how to use datasets such as DMTI CanMap Streetfiles and DMTI Satellite Street View (Quick Bird) with GIS software to pinpoint locations by street address. This method, known as Geo-coding was illustrated through a live on-screen demonstration.

Presentations and demonstrations were well-received and, overall, the event was a success. We hope to expand our marketing efforts and have a greater number of attendees for future events.

Alberta

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The fall semester has come, and almost gone; we have 20 cm of snow on the ground and have seen our cool nights of -30 C; so winter is approaching and it is time to reflect on some of the events and activities at the William C. Wonders Map Collection.

As I mentioned in a previous report (No. 124), the map collection will be moving from the 1st to the 4th floor within the Cameron Library. Although the hammers have not started swinging yet, the preparations are continuing and we expect to see some real action early in the new year. Alberta's over-heated economy, with its competition for construction activity, is putting 'small' jobs such as this at a lower priority.

We have finally started to process the 130+ boxes of maps which we received from Ron & Rena Whistance-Smith in 2004-5. The collection is truly remarkable, world-wide in scope and spanning the centuries from the late 1700s through to the present. We are assembling a team but expect that this will be a long term project. The distribution of the maps that we do not require is also a challenge since we do not have the resources to individually list and ship these items.

The WCW Map Collection participated in a successful GIS Day event on November 17th <http://www.ualberta.ca/~gis/>. The event was a ½-day symposium with a keynote address by **Dr. Ron Li**, of the NASA Mars Exploration Rover (MER) Project titled: ***Over Two Years of "Spirit" and "Opportunity" Mars Rover Operations - GIS and Mapping***.

Other speakers were from the Dept. of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences; the School of Native Studies; and the Dept. of Biosciences. A buffet lunch and poster session wrapped up this great networking event with 70 registrants from 15 different campus departments or units plus a few off-campus invitees.

Information on British Ordnance Survey Maps and Crown Copyright

The Ordnance Survey has posted some useful information for libraries on a webpage entitled
Copying of maps held in public libraries and 'fair dealing'

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/business/copyright/libraries.html

This website includes a downloadable poster and also
"Guidelines for Library and Archive Staff"

(posted Dec. 19/06 on lis-maps listserv by Francis Herbert, forwarded by David Jones)

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Arnold, David. 2006. *The tropics and the traveling gaze : India, landscape, and science, 1800-1856.* Seattle, WA : University of Washington Press. 312 p. $50.00 US. ISBN 029598581.

Beisel, Richard. 2006. *International waterfall classification system.* Denver, CO : Outskirts Press, Inc. 300 p. $19.95 US. ISBN 1598003402.

Bruckner, Martin. 2006. *The geographic revolution in early America : maps, literacy, and national identity.* Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press. 296 p. Paper : $22.50 US. ISBN 080785672. Cloth : $49.95 US. ISBN 0807830003.

Buta, Ronald, et al. 2006. *De vaucouleurs altas of galaxies.* Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press. 360 p. £70.00. ISBN 0521820480.

Clark, John. 2005. *Remarkable maps : 100 examples of how cartography defined, changed and stole the world.* London : Conway Maritime. 256 p. £16.50. ISBN 1844860272.

Coates, John. 2006. *Atlas of Australia's wars.* 2nd edition. London : Oxford University Press. 432 p., 150 maps. £91.00. 0195559142.

Fothergill, Alastair, et al. 2006. *Planet Earth : a fresh look at a spectacular world.* London, UK : BBC Books. 312 p. £12.50. ISBN 0563522127.

Geographical Society Royal. 2005. *To the ends of the Earth : visions of a changing world : 175 years of exploration and photography.* London : Bloomsbury. $59.95 US. ISBN 9780747581383.

Gilbert, Martin. 2006. *The Routledge atlas of Jewish history.* 7th edition. New York : Routledge. 168 p. $80.00 US. ISBN 0415399653.

Glasmeier, Amy. 2006. *An atlas of poverty in America : one nation, pulling apart, 1960-2003.* New York : Routledge. 120 p. $34.95 US. ISBN 0415953367.

Hayes, Derek. 2006. *Historical atlas of the United States.* Vancouver : Douglas & McIntyre. 280 p. $55.00 CAN. ISBN 1553652052.

Hill, Linda. 2006. *Georeferencing : the geographic associations of information.* Cambridge, MA : MIT Press. 260 p. $35.00 US. ISBN 026208354.

Jacob, Christian. 2005. *The sovereign map: theoretical approaches in cartography throughout history.* Chicago, IL : University of Chicago Press. 464 p. $60.00. ISBN 0226389537.

Kennedy, Michael. 2006. *Introducing geographic information systems with ArcGIS.* Toronto : John Wiley. 624 p. $71.99 CAN. ISBN 0471792292.

Kivelson, Valerie. 2006. *Cartographies of Tsardom : the land and its meanings in seventeenth-century Russia.* New York : Cornell University Press. 312 p. $29.95. US. ISBN 9780801472534.

Klinghoffer, Jay. 2006. *The power of projections : how maps reflect global politics and history.* Westport, CT : Praeger Publishers. 208 p. $49.95 US. ISBN 0275991350.

Konstam, Angus. 2006. *Historical atlas of exploration 1492-1600.* London : Mercury Books. 192 p. £10.55. ISBN 1904668089.

Lambin, Eric and Helmut Geist. 2006. *Land-use and land-cover change : local processes and global impacts.* New York : Springer. 222 p. $99.00 US. ISBN 3540322019.

For more information about each item listed in this column, please visit:
http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/acmla.html

Lorinc, John. 2006. *New city : how the crisis in Canada's urban centres is reshaping the nation.* Toronto : Penguin Canada. 256 p. $26.00 CAN. ISBN 9780143056041.

Love, Ronald. 2006. *Maritime exploration in the age of discovery, 1415-1800.* Westport, CT : Greenwood Press. 248 p. $45.00 US. ISBN 0313320438.

MacDonald. J., et al. 2006. *Collins dictionary of geology.* Australia : Harper Collins. 480 p. £9.99. ISBN 007232268.

McGillivray, Brett. 2006. *Canada : a nation of regions.* Don Mills, ON : Oxford University Press. 386 p. $64.95 CAN. ISBN 0195423267.

Montello, Daniel and Paul Sutton. 2006. *An introduction to scientific research methods in geography.* Thousand Oaks, CA : Sage Publications. 320 p. $44.95 US. ISBN 1412902878.

Murray, Jeffrey. 2006. *Terra nostra : the stories behind Canada's maps, 1550-1950 : from the collection of Library and Archives Canada.* Georgetown, ON : McGill-Queen's University Press. 192 p. $70.00 CAN. ISBN 2894484534.

National Geographic collegiate atlas of the world. 2006. Washington, DC : National Geographic. 384 p. $39.95 US. ISBN 0792236629.

Planet in peril : an atlas of current threats to people and the environment. 2006. Arendal, Norway : GRID-Arendal. 44 p. $10.00 US. ISBN 8277010389.

Savoy, Lauret, et al. 2006. *Bedrock : writers on the wonders of geology.* San Antonio, TX : Trinity University Press. 352 p. $45.00 US. ISBN 1595340238.

Stewart, Edgell. 2006. *Arabian deserts : nature, origin and evolution.* Dordrecht : Springer. 592 p. $129.00 US. ISBN 1402039697.

Warf, Barney. 2006. *Encyclopedia of human geography.* Thousand Oaks, CA : Sage Publications. 584 p. $150.00 US. ISBN 0761988580.

CARTO 2007

ACMLA Annual Conference
And joint day with CAPDU

Wednesday, May 9 to Sunday, May 13

hosted by McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

Call for Papers

CARTO 2007 Program Committee
Marcel Fortin, University of Toronto
marcel.fortin@utoronto.ca
Larry Laliberté, University of Manitoba
laliber@cc.umanitoba.ca
Richard Pinnell, University of Waterloo
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Participation is needed for presenters, moderators or ideas for:

ArcGIS workshops

Digitization/Preservation projects

Metadata records sharing—
possible panel discussion

Digital data services; collection policies

Open source software

Geographic Information Literacy—
promotion activities

Provincial government digital data access

Use of digital data/GIS—
how geospatial data is being used
in teaching and research

Other interests of members

PLEASE CONTACT the members of the PROGRAM COMMITTEE to express your interest

REVIEWS

Compiled by Michele Shular

Brewer, Cynthia A. ***Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users.*** Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2005. 206 p. $24.95 US ISBN: 1-58948-089-9.

Over the past decade, GIS mapping software has become increasingly attractive to people working throughout the public (academia, government) and private (business, industry) sectors. Focussing their efforts on getting over the steep learning curve of the technology, new GIS users have sometimes neglected to consider how their digitally produced maps appear. Without any geography, cartography or graphical design experience, many new users of GIS have produced maps which are visually unappealing, offensive, and in some cases, completely inaccurate and misleading.

To help the GIS novice, *ESRI Press* has released *Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users,* by award winning cartographer and author Cynthia Brewer. Intended as a basic and practical guide for people wanting to improve their GIS visuals, *Designing Better Maps* is full of useful information and tips for the non-cartographer. Surprisingly, the author is relatively new to GIS herself. Beginning her career in the early 1980s at the University of Guelph, Brewer moved to Environment Canada to draft maps using traditional methods, including ink and templates. By the 1990s, Brewer was teaching Map Design courses at various U.S. Colleges, using *AutoCAD*, *Adobe Illustrator*, and Macromedia software, such as *Freehand*. Asked by *ESRI* to produce a US Census atlas, Brewer switched to *ArcGIS 8* to produce what would become the award winning *Mapping Census 2000: The geography of U.S. Diversity*. Seeing the value of GIS as a cartography tool, Brewer has now brought *ArcGIS* into her Map Design courses at Penn State, bringing the fields of GIS and Cartography even closer.

Considering the complexities of GIS and map-making in general, *Designing Better Maps* is remarkably short at just 206 pages. Perhaps knowing that her audience members are busy professionals, Brewer lays out the basic elements in creating maps in seven succinct chapters, each with three to four themes which are drawn out in both the main Table of Contents at the beginning of the book and in "mini Tables of Contents", which are located at the start of each chapter.

The first chapter, for example, has Brewer spelling out "the Big Picture on Design," including the primacy of the audience and the need to clearly communicate the purpose of the map. Aspects such as colour quality, resolution, and viewing distance are also discussed. Interestingly, the author adds a section on digital export options stressing the best file formats for raster formats, vector formats, and web distribution.

Other chapters include discussions on font types, effective use of map text and label placement. An overview of colour basics is also given as is information on customizing symbols; and the value of hierarchy in placement and size of elements, such as map legends, scale bars, and direction indicators.

Throughout the book, Brewer uses excellent and colourful examples to highlight her points. Almost hidden in the text are several cartographic tips for ArcGIS users, which could have been highlighted or perhaps drawn out more in separate columns or tip windows on the pages. Although ostensibly written for any GIS user, the book would be most useful for an ArcGIS user, especially a novice with no cartographic experience.

With many university campuses now offering GIS courses, *Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users* should be included in all large academic library collections. It is ideal for students who need or have been asked to use a GIS program, but who have not had any Geography and Cartography course experience.

Designing Better Maps in fact makes a good companion piece to any ArcGIS user manual. *Getting to Know ArcGIS Desktop,* for example, includes great introductory information for using the software, but neglects to include cartography

or map design advice. *Designing Better Maps* fills this gap. With its thoughtful layout, *Designing Better Maps* actually makes a terrific reference guide for all levels of ArcGIS user.

Andrew Nicholson
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Gorr, Wilpen L. and Kristen S. Kurland. ***GIS Tutorial: Workbook for ArcView 9***. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2005. 353 p. $69.95 US. ISBN: 1-58948-127-5.

GIS Tutorial is a hands-on workbook that introduces the user to ESRI's ArcView 9 GIS software. It was written by two professors at Carnegie Mellon University who originally used the material in their own GIS courses.

The book includes nine step-by-step tutorials that cover the main functions of ArcView, with topics ranging from viewing and identifying data to geodatabase design and model building. Each tutorial includes 'Your Turn' sections, which encourage the user to repeat a task without the step-by-step instructions, as well as exercises, which are more open-ended and could be used as homework or lab assignments. The tutorials and exercises mainly use American socio-economic data, from education to crime to housing. The book also includes a data CD and a CD with a 180-day trial of ArcView 9.1.

The workbook is well laid-out, with colour screenshots on almost every page. The step-by-step instructions are quite clear and specific, and while this makes them easy to follow, it doesn't always provide enough context. For example, the steps for joining tables are presented in Tutorial 4 without any significant explanation of what this function does, how to determine the field to base a join on, or the difference between joining and relating tables.

There are no stated objectives and only a brief summary for each tutorial, and almost no introductory or explanatory material for any new concepts or functions. For example, Tutorial 1 has the user convert labels to annotations but provides no explanation of the difference between the two. Two exceptions are the difference between absolute and relative path names, which is explained in detail, and Tutorial 5 on 'Importing Data,' which provides a good overview and explanation of the different types of files that can be viewed in ArcGIS.

The absence of an index and a glossary are two further shortcomings in this book, as it is difficult to scan the 10-page table of contents to find the section that describes a particular function. As early as page 4, the terms shapefiles, geodatabase, feature classes, and raster are introduced with no explanation or context.

The authors state in the preface that the book can be used in the classroom or for self-study. However, I would not recommend this book as a self-study tool except to those who already understand the concepts of GIS and have used other GIS software or earlier versions of ArcGIS software, and simply want to learn the functionality of ArcGIS 9. Beginner instructors might also find this workbook useful in planning their courses, especially with the material provided by the free Teacher Resource CD (which must be ordered online - see http://www.esri.com/esripress/gistutorial/). This CD includes PowerPoint lectures tailored to each chapter, answer keys, ideas for student projects, and resources to build a course syllabus.

For the user looking for a self-study guide that includes some GIS concepts, or for instructors looking for a more comprehensive manual, I would suggest one of the following methods of learning ArcGIS software:

- *Getting to Know ArcGIS: Basics of ArcView, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo* (also published by ESRI Press, 2004, 572 p, $59.95 USD) - a comprehensive book with step-by-step instructions through 20 chapters of exercises (no 'assignment'-type questions); includes index.
- Online tutorials from ESRI Virtual Campus, especially *Learning ArcGIS 9* ($175 USED - may be included as part of your ArcGIS campus license) - eight modules with clear statements of objectives, step-by-step exercises, exams, and a dictionary of terms; no index.
- • ESRI Software Documentation Library CD (included with ArcGIS software): manuals in

PDF format - *Getting Started with ArcGIS* uses a specific project to take you through concepts and functions in ArcGIS (no index); reference books *Using ArcCatalog*, *Using ArcMap*, and *Editing in ArcMap* show you how to use just about every tool in ArcGIS (include indexes); many more advanced manuals are also available.

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Data, Government, and Geographic Information Librarian
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Thiry, Christopher J.J. ***Guide to U.S. Map Resources: Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association***. 3rd Ed. Maryland: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 2006. 511 p. $80.00 US. ISBN: 0-8108-5268-3.

At first I was reluctant to review *Guide to U.S. Map Resources*, based on the thinking what could a printed directory detailing Map Resources in the United States offer that the Internet, in the age of Google could not? Well it offers just that, *details* presented in a format that is well organized and easy to browse. The third edition is a much needed update of the 1986 and 1990 editions and reflects the major trends, including GIS and digitalization, which have had an impact on map collections over the past sixteen years. Highlighting map collections at academic, federal, state, public and private levels, the first section of the guide is organized alphabetically by state, city and institution. Each entry includes information on personnel (phone, fax, email), holdings (geographical strengths), collection access (hours, circulation policies), GIS (software, assistance) collection services (percentage catalogued) and physical facilities (square footage, number of map cases).

The guide also contains a series of appendices including a Library/Institution Index, useful if you have a particular collection in mind and do not want to track it down by state and city. Appendix D lists map holdings, printed, manuscript, wall and relief model formats, but no mention of GIS datasets, by institution. This index is useful for historical comparison (growth and decline) between map collections as holdings information can be found in the 1986 and 1990 editions. There is also a Names Index and while it seems redundant, personnel information is found in the main body of the guide, the index serves as an interesting snapshot of the people who constitute the bulk of the map librarian profession in the United States. The most useful appendix, offering something the Internet cannot, especially in terms of research referral, is the Geographic/Subject/Special Collection index. Using this list, librarians and researchers can track down where specific subject based information is held. Geographic locations and subjects, for example, Brazil, Hakluyt Society Publications and the Lumber Industry, to name a few, are listed alphabetically with the corresponding State listed along with a number that correlates to the institution holding the material, located in the main section of the guide.

If there is a criticism of the *Guide to U.S. Map Resources*, it is the price, $80.00 US. Considering the restrictive budgets libraries face, many could shy away from the guide, relying instead on the Internet to track down map collection information, and in doing so, miss out on the value-added information in this well organized volume. The *Guide to U.S. Map Resources* is recommended for research at the graduate level and above and is best suited for academic libraries.

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Smart, Lez. ***Maps That Made History: The influential, the eccentric and the sublime***. Toronto, Dundurn, 2004. 191 p. $60.00 CDN. ISBN 1-55002-562-7.

In the introduction to *Maps That Made History*, Lez Smart notes that "...each map can provide us with an insight into a particular period in history, the people who lived there and what was significant to them." He further states that "Each map has its own story to tell." This book contains the stories that lie behind twenty-five maps spanning nearly

700 years of cartographic history. The oldest, known as the Peutinger Table was drawn *circa* 1265 while the most recent map discussed in the book was prepared for the D-Day invasion in 1944.

The maps are arranged more or less chronologically, with the exception of the final section which is entitled 'Fantasy and Fantastical'. The approach adopted by Smart is to "...explore individual maps as a means of looking into the history of the period in which they were created." For each of the entries, the full map is shown along with enlargements of portions of the map. In addition, illustrations depicting people, places, and events contemporaneous with the map are used to accentuate its context.

Among the 'influential eccentric and sublime' maps included in this book, many are well-known while others are more obscure. In any case, Smart's commentary is insightful and informative. One of the most familiar is the London Tube map, drawn by Harry Beck in 1933. Beck was an electrical draughtsman who used electrical wiring circuit diagrams as his inspiration for the Tube map's design. Interestingly, Smart notes that this 'iconic' map was a success despite its lack of geographic information (only the River Thames is shown) and the manner in which the rules of scale are ignored (the outer areas are compressed while the central area is expanded).

A more obscure map is that drawn by an unknown solder depicting the Battle of Mons, Belgium, in 1914. Smart notes that "This map provides a remarkable picture of the sequence of events in one small sector of the battlefield." Other maps reveal that some of today's familiar and apparently permanent political boundaries are the product of chance and fortune. John Mitchell's map of the British colonies in North America, drawn in 1775, is a case in point. The 'fall back' or worst case scenario for the British in their negotiations with the Americans (after the Revolutionary War) was depicted on the map by various red lines. As Smart notes: "If the American negotiators had known this and been able to exploit divisions within the British Government at the time, the political division of North America would have been dramatically different. For example, Toronto and Ottawa would today be cities in the USA. Chicago would have been right on the border and Wisconsin a state within Canada!"

The book is intended for a general audience. References and citations are limited to a brief annotated bibliography under the heading 'Exploring Further'. The illustrations (especially the enlargements of map details) are excellent. The commentary for each map is interesting and informative. Serious cartophiles will crave more information about the maps. In this regard, the book is a success in that it not only informs, but also tantalizes readers to satisfy their curiosity and delve further into the 'story behind the map'.

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New CanVec Product Announced

Natural Resources Canada has posted a webpage describing the proposed new CanVec geospatial data product.

In their words, "The NTDB remains in existence as a product, and CanVec, because of the new features it offers, is now Natural Resources Canada's reference product for digital geospatial data."

The webpage offers links to several metadata documents and downloadable sample data (shape format compatible with ArcMap).

http://www.cits.rncan.gc.ca/cit/servlet/CIT/site_id=01&page_id=1-008-001-001.html

Expected official release date for CanVec is Spring 2007.

(posted Jan. 15/07 to CARTA listserv by David Jones)

GEOSPATIAL DATA REVIEWS

Compiled by Richard Pinnell

TopoWeb Canada. SoftMap, 2006.
(1 CD-ROM, includes SoftMap 5 viewer and Web Subscription to one region of Canada)

$19.95 CDN for subscription access to one region of Canada. Regions include Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Maritimes (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island), Newfoundland & Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut. Canada wide data is available for $149.95 CDN.

System Requirements: Pentium 233 or higher; 128 MB of RAM; minimum of 300MB of free space on your hard drive; Windows 98, ME, NT 4(sp3), 2000 or XP. (You will also need an internet connection.)

TopoWeb Canada is a mapping resource available from *SoftMap Technologies*, based in Quebec City. Featuring topographic map coverage of Canada down to the 1:50,000 scale, *TopoWeb Canada* can only be accessed online and viewed using the *SoftMap 5* software which is included on the CD-ROM. Designed as an easy to use map viewer, *SoftMap 5* provides a portal to view topographic maps available online and also download external GPS collected data. *Softmap 5* also allows users to import DEMs and tiff images to create 3D maps. While *Softmap* works well as map viewer, the purchase does not include a great deal of extra data apart from the *TopoWeb Canada* subscription. A basic map of the world (1:100,000,000) and of Canada (1:30,000,000) are provided with the CD-ROM. The other map data must be accessed from the *SoftMap* online databases via the *SoftMap 5* software. The cost of the 12-month subscription for one region of Canada, such as Ontario, is only $19.95. For full Canada coverage, the 12-month subscription cost is $149.95.

Installation

SoftMap 5 software comes on a CD-Rom, which can be installed easily on your Desktop PC. Like many Windows programs, an installation wizard guides you through the process. As very little data is being installed on your PC (only 264MB!), the installation process is quite short.

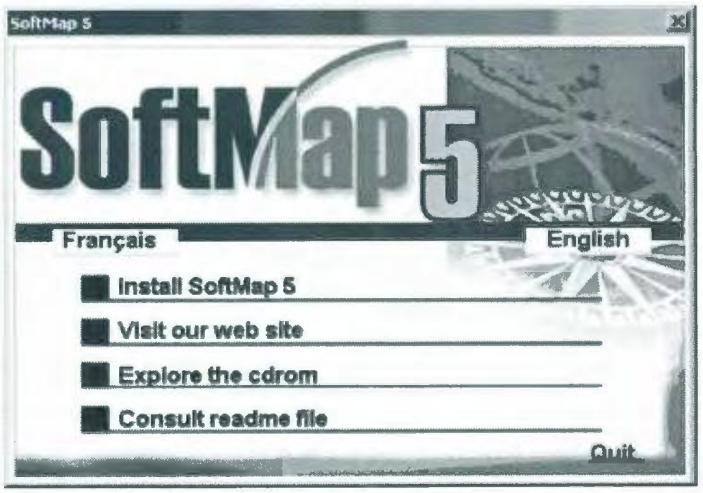

Figure 1. Introduction screen.

Interface & Navigability

The *SoftMap 5* interface will be instantly recognizable to any Windows user. Menu options are arranged at the top of the screen and include several standard options such as "File", "Edit", "Save", "Print", "Move", and "Zoom". In fact, whenever you start *SoftMap* you are presented with a "Tip of the Day". When it comes to presenting data, it seems clear that *SoftMap 5* creators had spent some time looking at the *ArcMap* interface, particularly in organization of data in a Session window on the left side of the screen. As in *ArcMap*, the data files are indicated in collapsible and hierarchal like structure. Also the menu buttons are arranged on movable toolbars based on function.

An especially appealing aspect of the *SoftMap* interface is its use of tabs for presenting different scales of data. This really allows for a smooth ease of use and prevents confusion when working with different datasets and maps. Hopefully other GIS software makers will take note of this attractive feature. As in web browsers, like *Firefox* and *IE 7*, using tabs to navigate between different windows in one portal enhances the user experience.

Figures 2 & 3. SoftMap 5 Interface.

Figure 4. SoftMap 5 Menu Options.

Functionality

The *TopoWeb Canada* maps can be used for a variety of uses through the *SoftMap 5* software. In exploring the functionality of the different menu options of *SoftMap 5*, a new user can quickly grasp just what can be accomplished (Figure 4).

The adjustable menus include:

Session Control

Allows your work to be preserved using a variety of options including a backup session option. The Help menu is also available from Session control.

Navigation

Zoom and Move tools are available from the Navigation menu. The most interesting tool from this menu is the "Search By" function, which allows for searching by place name, geographic coordinates, street address from the SoftMap online database. You can also search your own personal geographic databases (point data) or bookmarks.

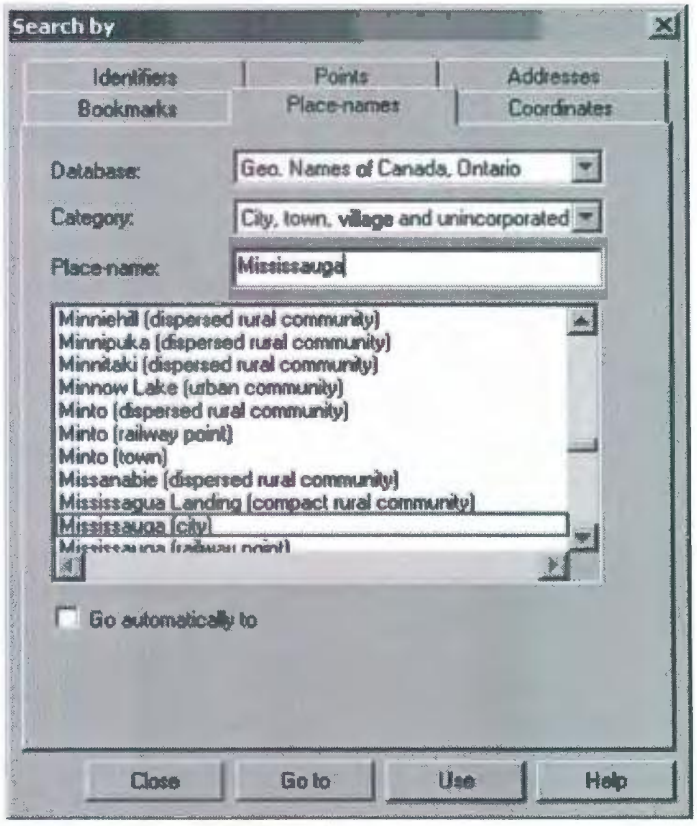

Figure 5. "Search By" window.

Computational

The Computational toolbar incorporates the measuring of various geographic perspectives, including distance, distance and azimuth, perimeter and area, radius, and magnetic declination.

Graphic Edition

Add points, text, and lines to your map.

Selection

The Selection tools include Metadata tools, a "Get Address" function, and an "Elevation Profile" function.

Printing

The Printing options include a print preview, a copy function, and a print zone function, which allows the user to create a detailed layout of maps and information for printing.

GPS Tools

The GPS tools allow for the in-session connection with a GPS unit and the editing of waypoints and routes. The data can then be uploaded to a PDA device if needed.

Another Feature: Geowriting

Part of the *SoftMap 5* installation, *GeoWrite* is a separate module which allows users to georeference a scanned map, air photos or other documents. This can be done by selecting an appropriate coordinate system and adding Control points. A newly created Geotiff is then created.

Recommendations

While the *TopoWeb Canada* product from *SoftMap* has some useful features, including the Elevation Profiles and GeoWriting capability, its lack of Canadian data at higher resolutions prevents this reviewer from recommending it for purchase in an academic library. Many academic libraries in Canada will already have access to the digital topographic maps at 1:50,000 scale as well as other GIS software for georeferencing.

Rather then looking at the *TopoWeb Canada* product, Canadian map libraries may be more interested in some of the other *SoftMap TopoWeb* data products including coverage of Quebec (1:20,000), France (1:25,000), and the United States (1:24,000). Annual subscription fees vary by product, but range from $19.95 for Canada to $39.95 for two French Departments. For an academic library looking to expand its access to digital mapping resources, these products would be well worth exploring.

Andrew Nicholson
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Canadian National Competition
for the

2007 BARBARA PETCHENIK
Children's World Map Competition

Search is now underway for Canadian entries for this award

Full information at
http://www.icaci.org/en/competition.html

The deadline for the Canadian entries is to be postmarked no later than 30th April 2007

Past Canadian entries can be viewed at
http://children.library.carleton.ca/can_search.htm

(posted Feb. 2/07 on ACMLA-ACACC listserv by Jeet Atwal)

ACMLA Awards (cont. from back cover)

Prix du meilleur article

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l 'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, leur avis, est admissible au Prix du meilleur essai. Selon les régles 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. 124-126). 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 2007

Student Paper Award

The Student Paper Award will consist of a prize of $250 and free membership in the Association for one year. The award includes an invitation to present the winning paper at the Annual Conference. The Association will waive registration fees and provide a travel stipend of $250.00.The award will normally be given on an annual basis to a student from Canada or studying in Canada currently enrolled in a post- secondary institution (college or university). The essay shall be original and published and of no more than 3000 words. Primary consideration for the award will be given to the essay's originality and its contribution to new knowledge and insight. Other considerations include the author's demonstration of the relevance of the subject, the quality of the presentation and documentation, and the literary merits of the essay.

♦ Deadline: 23 March 2007

Prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant

Le prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant à se composera d'un montant de 250.00 $ et les droits d'adhésion l'Association pour une année. Le prix inclus également une invitation à présenter la communication lors de la conférence annuelle de l'ACACC tenue à la fin mai ou au début juin. Si le récipiendaire répond à cette invitation, il sera dispensé des frais d'inscription au congrès et l'Association lui allouera un montant de 250.00 $ pour couvrir les frais de voyage.

L'article doit être original et ne jamais avoir été publié. Il doit comporter moins de 3 000 mots. Les juges porteront l'attention en premier lieu sur l'originalité du sujet et sur son apport en nouvelles connaissances et idées novatrices. L'article sera également jugé sur la façon dont l'auteur démontre la pertinence du sujet, sur la qualité générale de la présentation et de la documentation ainsi que sur la qualité littéraire du texte.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 23 mars 2007

Certificate of Appreciation

The Certificate of Appreciation is awarded to a corporate entity (or individual) responsible for the generation or production of traditional or digital map and spatial products and specifically, for leadership and exemplary conduct in reducing barriers to those products; for excellence in the production of such products, or for innovation in documentation, metadata, user guides and other means of making those products better and more easily used. Nominations may be made by any ACMLA member in good standing, or by the ACMLA Awards Committee and should be accompanied by a brief explanation of the nomination, signed by two ACMLA members.

♦ Deadline: 31 March 2007

For more information on ACMLA Awards, contact:

Elizabeth Hamilton
Chair, ACMLA Awards Committee
Hamilton@unb.ca

ACMLA Awards

The ACMLA Awards Committee is responsible for five awards given by the Association. We invite nominations for these awards and honours, and encourage members to participate in the selection of honours and awards for outstanding accomplishments in our field. For more information, please contact the chair of the Awards Committee <Hamilton@unb.ca>

Le comité des prix et mérites de l'ACACC est responsable pour cinq prix et honneurs de l'association. Nous invitons les membres de l'ACACC à participer dans la sélection d'honneurs et d'accomplissements dans notre profession. Pour plus d'information, contactez le chef du Comité <Hamilton@unb.ca>

Honourary Members

Honourary membership is presented to an individual who has been elected by the Association for that honour. Such individuals shall be nominated by two full members of the Association and the nomination confirmed by the Board of Directors and ratified by mail by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of at least 40% of the full members of the Association.

♦ Nomination deadline: 28 February 2007-02-01

Membres honoraire

L'adhésion à titre de membre honoraire est décernée par l'Association des Cartothèques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada par élection à un tel statut d'adhésion. De tels individus seront nommés par deux membres à part entière de l'association et de la nomination confirmée par le conseil d'administration et ratifiée par la poste par une voix de trois-quarts (au moins de 40% des membres à part entière de l'association.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 28 février 2007

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.

♦ Deadline: 31 March 2007

Prix d'excellence de l'ACACC

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 cartothécaire. 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 2007

ACMLA Paper Award

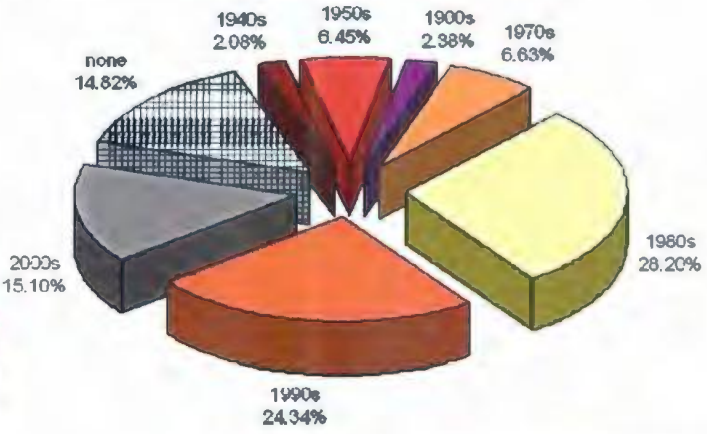
To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a $200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in issues 124-126 of the ACMLA Bulletin. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

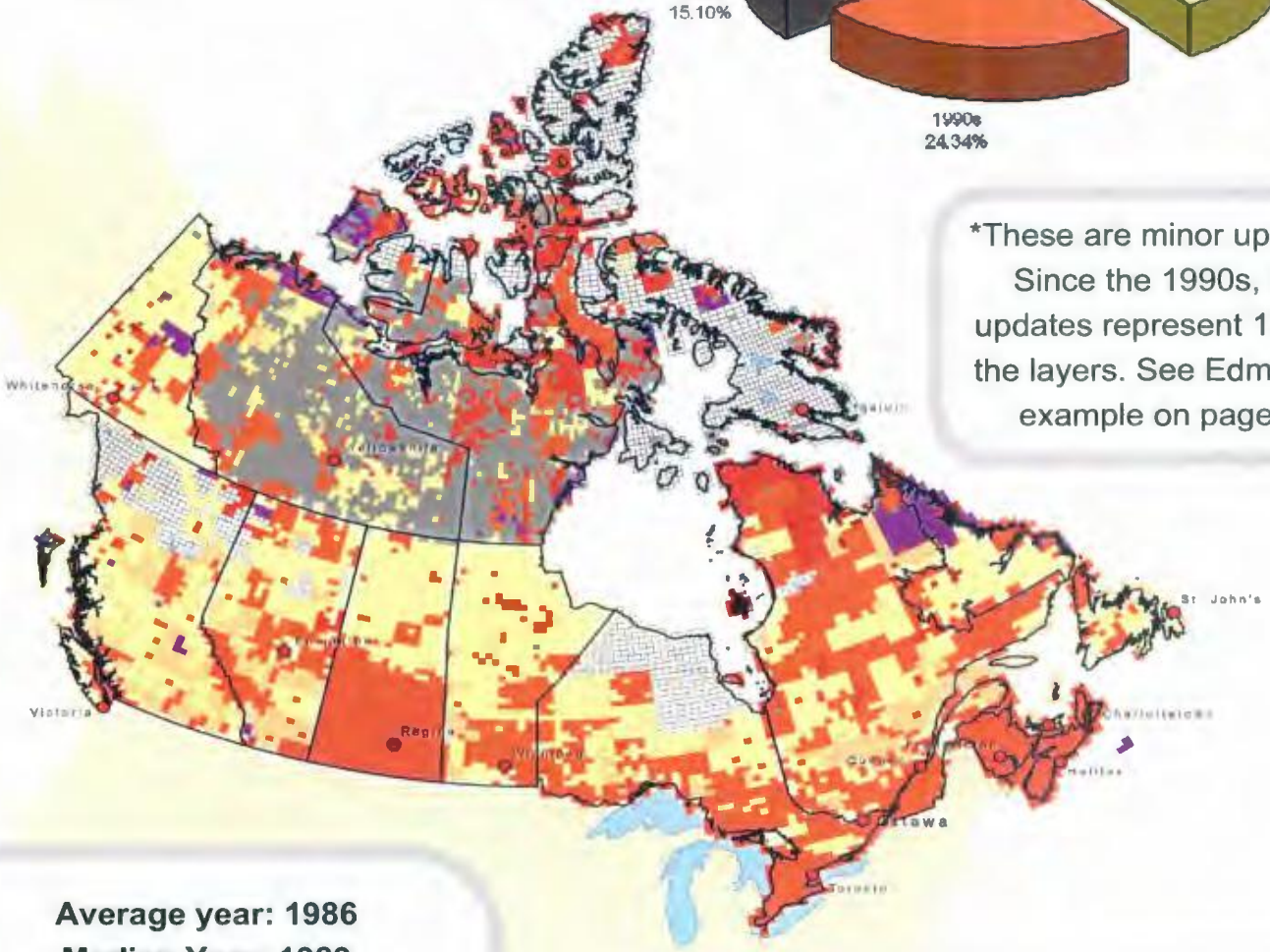
♦ Deadline: 31 March 2007

Continued on page 60

Appendix 2
National Topographic Series, 1:50,000
Digital Editions, Validity By Year

Out-of-Date National Topographic Data Base





*These are minor updates. Since the 1990s, the updates represent 10% of the layers. See Edmonton example on page 7.

Average year: 1986
Median Year: 1989
Oldest: 1944
Latest: 2002
16.42% Never Published
21.36% Updated 1996—2006
11180 Files Published
13377 Total

Digital NTDB Files are for the sophisticated user requiring specialized technical knowledge and software and not for the average Canadian.

Appendix 3
Why We Need Up To Date Topographic Maps: An Illustration

Cole Harbour in Nova Scotia 11/D11

National Topographic Map Edition 3

From detailed maps updated from aerial photographs taken in 1966-1967. Culture check 1969. Printed in 1972.

Thumbnail shows area in the late 1960's

National Topographic Map Edition 5

Information current as of 1988. Published in 1991.

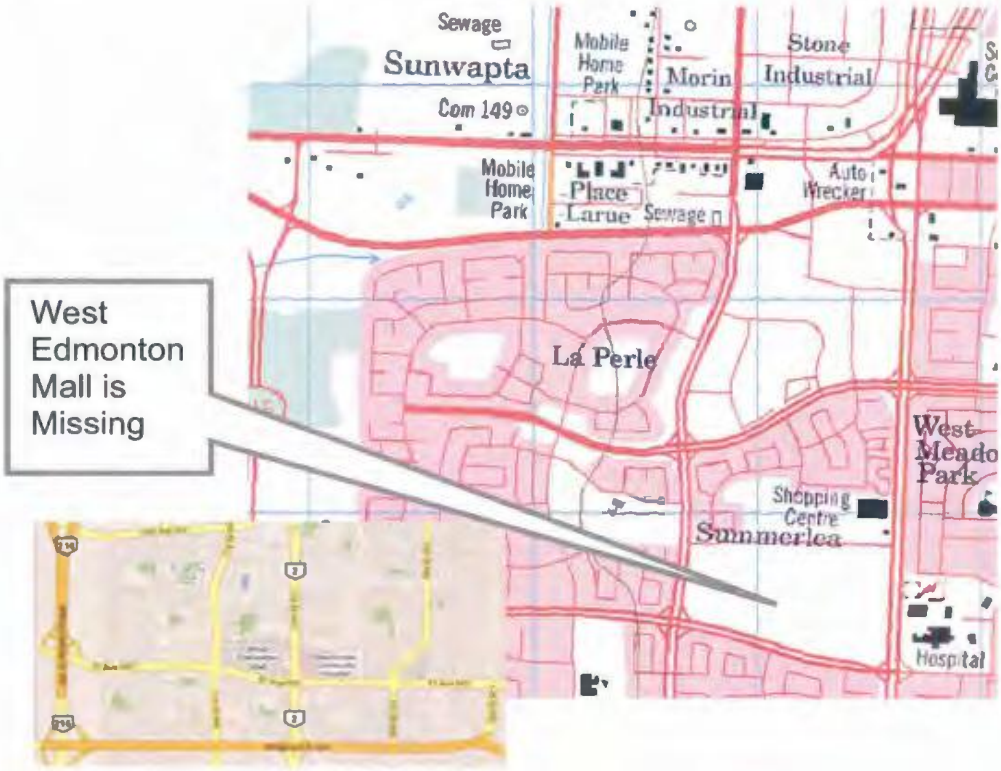
Thumbnail shows landscape changes and new park

No Topographic Map Available

Google does not provide any date information.

Google map image very generalized—not comparable

The Need for Up-to-Date National Topographic Maps of Canada



Edmonton's Most Known Landmark

NTS sheet, 83H12: Boundaries and toponyms current as of 2000; road network current as of 1996; all other information current as of 1977. Map Published in 2001.

Section from Cole Harbour, Nova Scotia, sheet 11/D11 shown in the late 1960's

Cole Harbour, N.S. sheet 11/D11 shown in 1988 – shows significant changes in the landscape and a new park

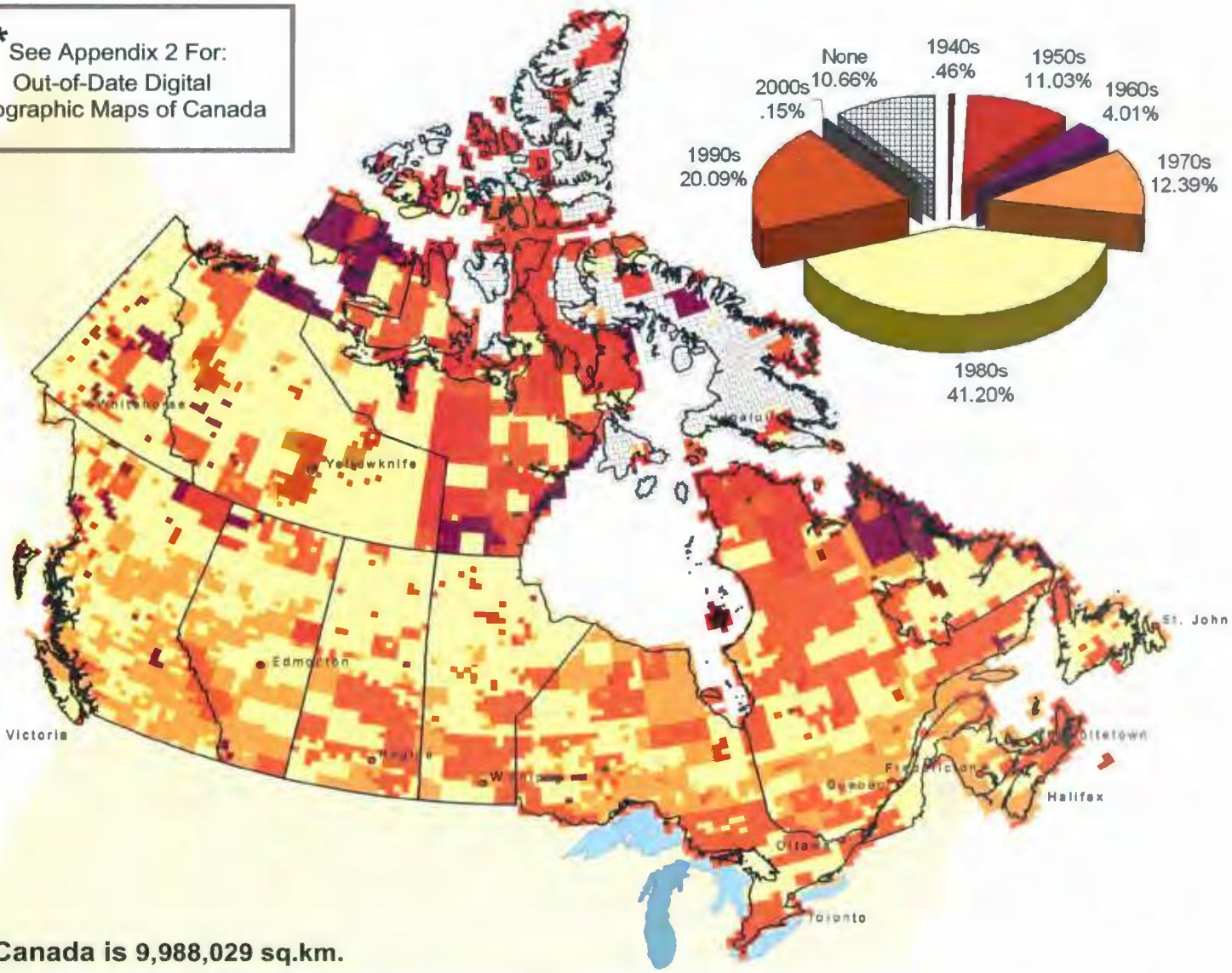
Same are in Cole Harbour, in Google map images very generalized with no date information

Google Maps Satellite Image has cloud cover obscuring the area

Out-of-Date Printed Topographic Maps of Canada

1:50,000 Scale*

*See Appendix 2 For: Out-of-Date Digital Topographic Maps of Canada



Canada is 9,988,029 sq.km.

Canada south of 49°00' North Latitude is 940,820 sq.km.

Canada north of 49°00' North Latitude and south of 60°00' North Latitude is 5,049,772 sq.km.

Canada north of 60°00' North Latitude is 3,997,437 sq.km.

Canada north of the Arctic Circle is 1,824,921 sq.km.

--Dimensions and Areas of Maps of the National Topographic System of Canada by L.M. Sebert and M.R. Munro, 1972