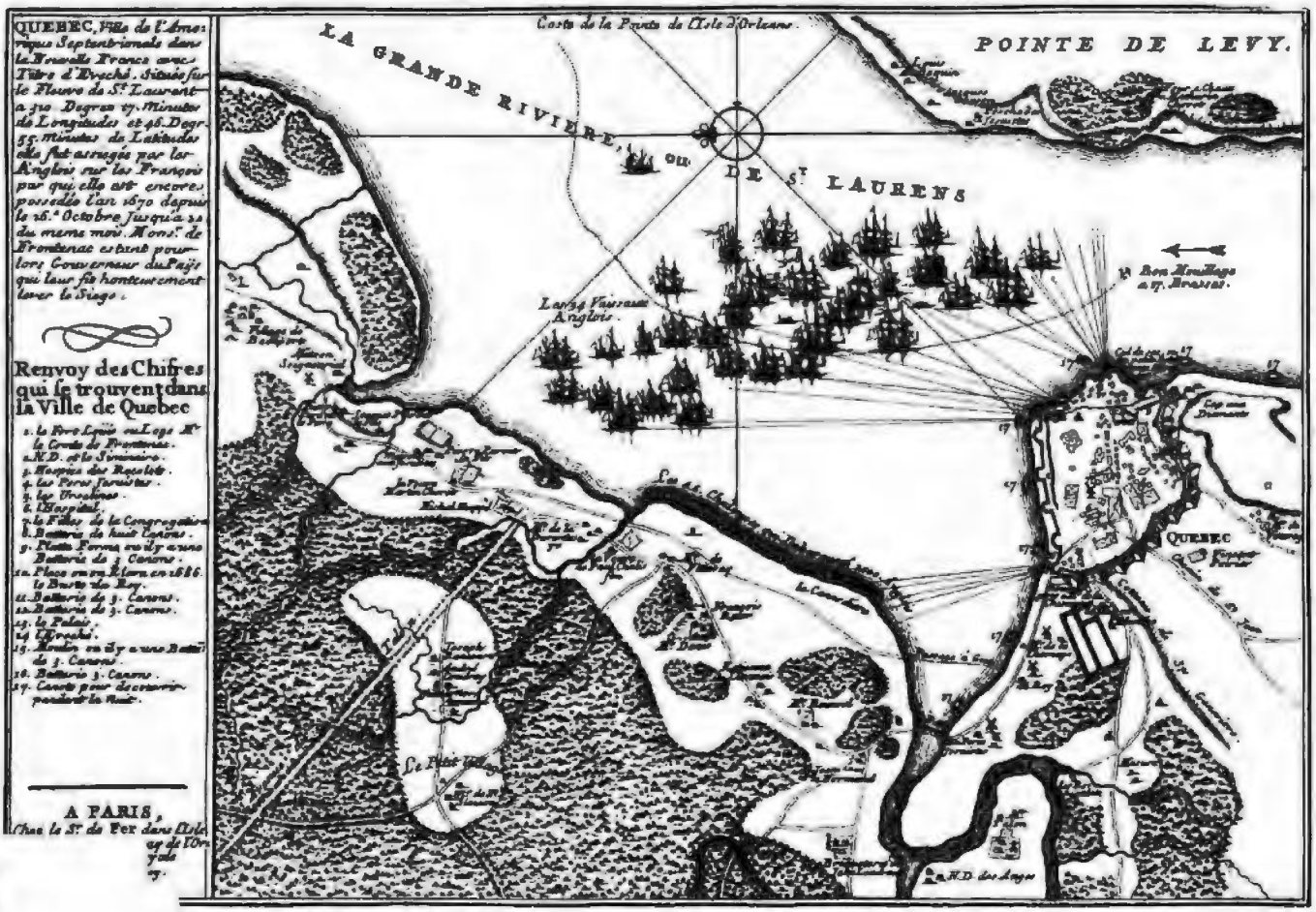
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



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

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Happy Fall everyone!

2010 Conference: Thank you!

First off, I would like to thank all those who participated in the various committees that organized a terrific ACMLA/CAPDU Conference this past June in Guelph, Ontario. From the Local Arrangements Committee, I would like to thank Diane Boyd, Michelle Edwards, Teresa Lewitzky, Jenny Marvin and Pam Schaus. From the Program Committee, I would like to thank Eva Dodsworth, Sandra Keys, Natalie LeBlond and Ann Smith. On behalf of ACMLA, I would also like to express our appreciation to Mike Ridley, Chief Librarian at the University of Guelph, for the financial support which he provided to the conference.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank all those were able to attend and participate in the conference workshops and presentations. It was a terrific event with many excellent sessions. For those not able to make it, an excellent conference report has been compiled and published in this *Bulletin* (page 18).

2011 Conference: Location & Date Change

Following the Guelph conference, the Executive received word from the 2011 Local Arrangements Chair that he will not be going forward with hosting the conference with WAML at the University of British Columbia as originally planned. After conferring, the Executive approached Stefano Biondo at Université Laval, who has graciously agreed to host the conference in Quebec City instead. Thank you Stefano!! The dates for the conference have been set for June 7-9 or 10. More details will be following, (including a call for Program Committee volunteers!)

New Executive

At the 2010 Annual General Meeting, the 2010-11 Executive Board was nominated and confirmed by the membership. The Board includes 1st Vice President: Ann Smith, 2nd Vice President: Dan Duda, Secretary: Susan McKee, Treasurer: Susan Greaves, Past President: Colleen Beard and President: Andrew Nicholson.

Thank you to the membership for your vote of confidence. Please do not hesitate to contact any executive member if you have questions or have an interest in participating on a ACMLA committee. Contact information is on the ACMLA website and *Bulletin* cover.

Census Mandatory Long Form Cancellation

As I am sure you all know, the Conservative government has decided to scrap the mandatory long form census. Announced just before the Canada Day holiday, this issue has galvanized librarians, academics and many other groups into action to fight the decision. With so much Census data being used for research and mapping, this shockingly short-sighted move will without a doubt have a major impact on our map and GIS users, and perhaps even on the value of the services we provide. With assistance from many of you, I wrote a letter on behalf of the Association to protest this ridiculous decision. A copy of this letter and the response from Tony Clement, Minister of Industry, appears in this issue (page 46).

Disappointingly, such opposition has not had much effect and we can only hope that this move to remove the mandatory long form census will be a temporary one. Perhaps once

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ACMLA Student Paper Award 2010

GEOLIBRARIES, A REVIEW: THE CHALLENGE OF MAINTAINING AN ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARD ALONGSIDE THE PROMOTION OF INTEROPERABILITY AND ACCESS

Francine Berish
Candidate, School of Information Studies, McGill University

Abstract: In the early nineties, academic debates surrounding geolibraries argued that the increased availability of data digitally via geo-spatial infrastructures would eliminate the role of the map librarian. Today map libraries and geolibraries not only co-exist, they are inter-connected. While several spatial data infrastructures have been developed and maintained since the mid-nineties, the amount of spatial data continues to increase via a number of domain specific and collaborative sources afforded by a Web 2.0. Current literature should remove its focus from developing data infrastructures, and direct its focus to modeling ways in which existing structures can be given incentives to become interoperable.

Introduction and Historical Antecedents

For the purpose of this study it is important to note the distinction between geolibraries and map collections/libraries. The map library's development is rooted in the wide distribution of war theatre maps following World War II (Parry, 2005). For the most part this growth took place within departments of geography. However, military utilization of government data using maps imparted the idea that maps were a viable source of information outside the field of geography (Parry, 2005). While geography libraries and geolibraries have a close relationship, the geolibrary does not necessarily have a spatial location. A geolibrary is one filled with geo-referenced information and based upon the notion that information may have a geographic footprint (Goodchild, 1998). However, the idea of a spatial footprint is not limited to maps; any form of media that can be given a locational variable is considered a footprint. For example, photographs, videos and music may be georeferenced. A locational footprint is often the primary key for database searching (Goodchild, 1998). Queries might resemble, 'Can I learn more about the neighbourhood where Elvis Presley was born and raised?' and 'Where can I purchase his music?' While these questions may be outside the perceived role of a geolibrary, it is important to note that over eighty percent (80%) of digi-map use is outside the discipline of geography (Parry, 2005).

Although the geolibrary and the map library are defined as separate institutions, today they are far from mutually exclusive. In 1993, development of the internet and the analogous introduction and development of spatial data infrastructures brought into question the role of the map librarian as well as the future state of paper collections. Little academic literature until the late nineties reflected the idea that the geolibrary could coexist with traditional map libraries. The map librarian of today is the bridge between library and geolibrary.

While data may be increasingly available over the internet via data infrastructures, this does not mean it is organized or accessible. Promoting access – even digitally – is not outside the traditional realm of libraries. The management of digital data which is accessible remotely is

not outside the realm of the librarian, "Libraries have always been about metadata (cataloguing), information management (collection), access, sharing and preservation" (Boxall, 2003:20). While new technologies have enabled new methods of data management and storage for spatial information, the increasing quantity of spatial infrastructures does not discount the map library. There is a perception that maps, like books, are in decline as a result of the 'paper paradigm' (Keller, 2001), alongside decreasing investment in libraries, a result of the increasing cost of storage (Hawkins, 1998). Instead, digital geolibraries should be thought of as "...a new form of expressing very old institutions. 'Old' should not be equated with 'bad'; tradition has its place in modernity," (Boxall, 2003:19). The geolibrary can also be understood as a 'place'; an outlet for Geoscientists to meet with GIS librarians and geographers as well as other disciplines. "Libraries respond to many compiled societal needs. They are used for research, teaching, self-learning and entertainment" (Boxall, 2003:21).

In 1994 the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) was developed by the Federal Geospatial Data Committee (FGDS) with the intention to create a "framework to implicate standards and policies to data sharing (public and private), across disciplines and between institutions" (FGDC, 2005). NSDI's seven geographic framework data themes are those which are typically generated by government agencies such as orthoimagery, elevation, transportation, geodetic control, hydrography, governmental units, and cadastral information (FGDC, 2005). Framework data is often the baseline for research, so, if made accessible, this data could be widely used by the public and private sector alike. The availability of said data could potentially contribute to more functional democratic processes, enhancing public participation and improving the effects and effectiveness of investments in spatial data (Onsrud, 2004). The mission of the NSDI is"... to reduce duplication of effort among agencies, improve quality and reduce costs related to geographic information, to make geographic data more accessible to the public, to increase the benefits of using available data, and to establish key partnerships...to increase data availability" (FGDC, 2005).

The Alexandria Digital Library (ADL) was established in the late 1990s as a response to various real and perceived problems of traditional map libraries, particularly access and organization (Goodchild, 2004). The ADL was established with the goal of creating the first geolibrary that could be searched by geographic coordinates. For example, placename queries are converted into coordinates using a gazetteer service. To develop this system, researchers at the University of California Santa Barbara created an automated catalogue system and a collection that could be accessed remotely. This acted as leverage in the investment in collections, since their static collection was largely unavailable to those outside the university (Goodchild, 2004). Unlike the traditional map library, "Digital storage would resolve issues of preservation and the management of physical media" (Goodchild, 2004). ADL works "throughout the world to establish remote, independent, yet federated ADL nodes in which local collections can be added and maintained easily and effectively" (Masi, 2004), (Figure 1).

Emergent Debates

The progress of sharing over the internet has brought on debates about data availability and the role of librarian. The primary debate is founded on the issue of cost – should the cost burden be on the user or the publisher of data? "Spatial data can be characterized as downloadable good and one suited to trading in an electronic market" (Keenan, 2006; 4). However, simultaneously there is a perception that, "On the web the new frontier, everything must be shared, and everything free." (Campbell, 2000: 491). It is important to note when comparing case studies that national as well as international law plays an important role in determining data accessibility. The United

States law states,

> ...protection under this title is not available for any work of the United States Government, but the United States Government is not precluded from receiving and holding copyrights transferred to it by assignment, bequest, or otherwise. (Boxall, 2005, p 646)

Conversely, outside of the U.S., government or Crown Copyright regulates the distribution of data almost universally. For example, in Canada, Crown Copyright prevents the wide distribution of government data. To some extent, it is put into place to enforce an overarching standard of data quality. However, Crown Copyright also protects the government from being liable if their data is used for purposes for which it was not intended. Boxall (2005) claims that alongside the restrictions of Crown Copyright, Canada is a large area with a relatively small population, therefore organizations have fewer resources and longer travel times. This inhibits their ability to participate in the geo-spatial data infrastructure (GSDI) community.

While certain European nations have quickly realized the potential of making their data available via the internet, for large collections the cost and time alone to digitize only the existing collections is a burden. In 1996, the National Land Survey in Finland was the first to launch a site giving browsing and downloading access to its digitized topographic map series in its entirety (Parry, 2005: 198). However, in the case of large data holdings such as the British Ordinance Survey, scanning the twentieth century maps alone would take twenty-five years, not to mention the preceding years in which maps were individually catalogued, making them difficult to identify (Campbell, 2000). Although time is a large factor in large-scale digitization projects, the cost variable cannot be ignored. According to Campbell (2000), it would cost approximately four times the amount of the cost of the new building to digitize the British library's collection. The obvious question is who is going to foot the bill? While to some degree government information has been paid for with tax dollars, the funds are often allocated to collection, processing and distribution. Undertaking digitization projects and/or directing government distributors to GSDI's would demand additional spending.

Debate along the cost-time continuum highlights three emergent streams of thought on the debate of data accessibility. While the development of GDSI's have been influenced by disciplines outside of geography, it is clear that map librarians and geographers (and NeoGeographers) have the largest presence in the academic debate regarding data access. According to a study by Collingworth (2005) to gauge the skill set of librarians in the United Kingdom, ten out of eleven respondents had GIS capabilities in their libraries and over half provided user training. The debate of data access is not a debate divided by discipline, instead only by a varying degree of optimism on existing paper collections, who will facilitate access, who will develop and organize it, and the feasibility of developing a GSDI for the large amount of spatial data to come.

Those who argue in favour of maintaining paper collections over digitization projects for the most part stay away from GIScience by exclusively talking about static scanned maps; however, what about digital access to vectorized data? (Parry, 2005). This leads the reader to further questions about whether the map curator wants to deal in information or in artifacts, "...provide the user with someone else's selection and presentation of data, but with the data itself and with the means by which the users can make their own selection and presentation of this data" (Tathman, 1994).

Ramifications

To a large degree the cost debate and the 'paper paradigm' have had a large impact on existing paper collections. The cost of digitization and/or maintenance of the existing collections, in addition to processing new acquisitions, is immense. This would be alongside the

responsibilities afforded by maintaining and facilitating access to digital collections. While the debate about data access has manifested in a way that has preserved the importance of the map librarian, fervency has surrounded the anticipated cost of providing services physically as well as digitally. As a result, in approximately thirty years, "...collections have been reduced in size, squeezed into tighter spaces, allowed to atrophy, or have been eliminated. And inevitably most have been starved for funds" (Parry, 2005). Academic literature published in the late-nineties was optimistic about the continued utility of paper collections; however, it is potentially rooted in fear of its *impending* redundancy in the digital future.

Today the multi-disciplinary roots of GSDI are recognized and the multi-dimensional skill set required by individuals working in map libraries and geolibraries is acknowledged in the academic debate. Despite the disappearance and disintegration of map libraries over the past thirty years, to some extent it is not realized that in practice the integration of paper map holdings with digital spatial data actually strengthens a library's collection (Parry, 2005). While spatial data accessible online could *potentially* be the same information represented on paper maps, developments of internet technology have increased the usability and ease of application development, marking the transition to a Web 2.0 (Haklay & al, 2008). This transition allowed users to contribute and modify spatial data remotely, a representation of spatial data distinct from the paper map and its digitized version, both in its organization and storage. Web 2.0 technologies have afforded recognition that geography, or location, is an important means to index and access information on the internet (Haklay & al, 2008).Web 2.0 is characterized by a bi-directional exchange of data allowing the user to manipulate and interact with maps.

Early scholars were quick to fear the top-down impact of commercial industry control regarding data access. Campbell (2000) took particular care to note the potential of grass-roots efforts. Even individuals could have an impact on the collection, input and distribution of data in the digital world. Campbell (2005) gives the example of Roelof Oddens who, in his spare time, updates his website containing a directory of links to websites containing 10,500 thematic maps, with approximately twenty websites added per day. This is a significant accomplishment for an individual. Campbell (2000) also claims that early retirement and longevity will have a significant increase in the number of researchers, thus of bottom-up contributions to GSDI's. While Campbell's argument is inspiring, it is equally difficult to fathom to the mobilization of the retired community for the promotion of data access. To some extent Campbell's prophecy was self-fulfilling though through a different mode – the public at large out represent retirees. An example of collaboration afforded by Web 2.0 is Open Street Map (OSM) in the U.K., which has been generated on a voluntary basis, and is "a free editable map of the whole world. It is made by people like you" (OSM). OSM allows users to view, edit and use geographical data in a collaborative way from anywhere on Earth. Despite strict Crown Copyright regulations in the U.K., in order to have copyright on their data OSM is produced by volunteers who reproduce the street grid using global positioning systems (GPS) or GPS enabled devices such as cell phones. Since it is not simply a digitized crown map, it is understood as produced by OSM. However, OSM is a triumph of public participation, regulated through numerous samples and careful monitoring by devotees. After a 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Port-au-Prince, Haiti on January 12, 2010, detailed maps containing emergency points of interest (destroyed buildings, cemeteries, health facilities and media posts) were created in response using data collected by OSM users. These maps are available in many formats from vectorized data to static printable versions, enforcing the idea that maps—even ones made remotely via various volunteered data contributions—should be deliverable in static formats to promote access. The project was made possible by the technological development in personal GPS

units which ultimately increased the number of samples and the extent of public participation within the project—in both the developed and the developing world.

Conclusion

While the early academic debate speculated a reversal of roles in the preparation, organization, ordering and handling of data via the internet, librarians have safeguarded their role in data processing. To some extent, static map collections have decreased in size and resources. However, map librarians play a role in digital collections that are remotely accessible. Remote accessibility and an increase in users necessitate the role of a human intermediary. Today, to a librarian with a multi-disciplinary skill set in GIS, computer science, library cataloguing and database management, "There is no doubt that users of digital data, especially where the data are expressed as a map, often require the services of people who can help them acquire, download, view, print, or even interpret the data or the map" (Parry, 2005). Despite the future forecast portrayed at the onset of GSDIs, the map library and the geolibrary exist simultaneously. Even though a geolibrary does not have a spatial location, according to Hawkins and Battin (1998) geolibraries are more than just storage facilities; "they are active learning places and long-standing contributors to the economic and social vibrancy of our communities". Since 2006 there has been little academic literature on the future dynamic of map libraries and geolibraries. Instead, much of the current literature has focused on the development of geolibraries by public and private institutions alike. While existing GSDIs like the NSDI and ADL (Figure 1) have continued to grow, an increase in data has also resulted in an increased number of databases, making the prospect of data standardization and quality control seem unlikely. Instead of concentrating on the development of GSDIs, current literature should now address the problem of interoperability between infrastructures on a large scale. The large quantity of data created by users and afforded by a Web 2.0—map mash-ups, crowd sourcing, mapping application programming interfaces (API), NeoGeography, geostack and tags—must also be addressed. Allen (2008) has demonstrated the possibility of developing standard procedures such that the collection of metadata from paper maps in a library collection may be integrated into the NSDI. While the subject of interoperability has been addressed at a small scale in case-specific examples, there must also be literature on incentives for data infrastructures to adopt said models. The impact of quickly changing technologies and increased data storage is difficult to forecast, therefore at this time, "The only certainty about the future is its uncertainty" (Boxall, 2003).

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GIS Viewing Tools You Shouldn't Be Without

http://spatialnews.geocomm.com/features/viewers2002/

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http://www.cbc.ca/canada/prince-edward-island/story/2010/09/01/pei-trans-canada-map-584.html

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A STUDENT'S REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF GIS IN LIS EDUCATION

Courtney Lundrigan
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The use of geographical information systems (GIS) is becoming increasingly prominent in our daily lives. From the use of MapQuest to get directions to playing with Google Earth to see the familiar sites of one's hometown, a majority of technology users have experience with GIS, whether they are aware of it or not.

This explosion in the use of GIS has impacted academic research. Indeed, mapping and the use of GIS technology has a place in nearly every academic discipline today. The shift in research needs has influenced the nature of information and reference services in libraries, especially academic libraries. To provide the best possible service to our users, most librarians agree that some basic knowledge of GIS and geospatial collections is beneficial.

Many librarians who are interested in learning about geospatial data and GIS technologies get this knowledge through training by their GIS librarians and other specialists in the form of short workshops and presentations. With the increasing use of geospatial data and GIS technology in post-secondary education, this may not be enough to meet the needs of student and faculty researchers.

The key to developing geospatial skills and knowledge in non-GIS librarians is to promote and implement a strong GIS education program at the graduate level. A few Library and Information Science (LIS) programs have increased their offerings of GIS-related courses to develop these skills in students, but steps must be taken to ensure that these courses generate interest among students. These courses must be promoted in LIS departments and faculties. Additionally, building a solid mentoring program in library schools would reinforce the benefits of undertaking GIS-related coursework and considering a possible career in GIS librarianship.

It is during their time as graduate students that many students develop an interest in specific areas of librarianship and begin to explore the possibility of specialization through coursework. This is especially true of institutions that do not offer a co-operative work experience or for students who choose not to do work placements. Students of this stream especially rely on their coursework to provide a knowledge base that is applicable to their future job duties. Without exposure to GIS courses at the graduate level, these students may enter the job market lacking skills that some argue are necessary in today's academic library.

GIS in LIS Education—Is There Really a Need?

In her 2009 article "Developing Geographical and Geospatial Skills in Librarians," Eva Dodsworth reported on research into the number of American Library Association (ALA) accredited library schools that offered courses in GIS and GIS in libraries[1]. At the time Dodsworth's article was published, only seven ALA accredited schools offered GIS-related courses, four of which offered GIS courses specific to libraries.[1] This number is alarmingly low, especially considering the evolution of GIS technology and geospatial data, and its increasing significance in academic research.

If the growth of GIS in academic research (and consequently, libraries) is so apparent, why are there not more courses offered about GIS in libraries? According to Jaime Martindale's research in 2004, there is a lack of qualified and interested faculty members to teach GIS-related courses.[2] Despite the best efforts of instructors

and students who have taken GIS courses, it is difficult to promote GIS in library studies without a support system on campus. I currently study in the Master of Library and Information Science program at the University of Western Ontario, where there is an elective course offered about GIS in academic libraries. The course is offered online and there is no faculty member on campus with a GIS specialty or interest, making it difficult to promote the course to potential students or even generate interest among faculty members to develop geospatial skills.

In addition, I suspect many students are intimidated by learning the GIS technology. GIS has not yet reached the golden status as a fundamental skill set in librarianship. I took the GIS in Academic Libraries course during the Summer 2010 semester. Some of my peers, who were not enrolled in the course, informally commented that they admired my bravery for attempting to learn GIS technology. I too initially worried that I had taken on too much, since I do not consider myself technologically inclined and have no prior GIS-related education. It was not until I had made my way through most of the course material, and reflected on my experience after the course had finished, that I realized the course's true intention. Although I certainly learned a thing or two about georeferencing and spent more hours with ArcMap than I care to admit, it was not about the technology: it was about learning the basics, recognizing the value of geospatial data and research, and recommending it to users where appropriate. I have since developed an interest in Historical GIS.

In this respect, the real purpose of the course is lost on potential students. The aim of such courses is not to turn students into GIS experts or to make them cartographers. On the contrary, students should grasp the basics of GIS technology and merely be aware of how it can be useful for library users. In an effort to prevent users from being referred from one librarian to another, this streamlines the reference process and provides the most efficient service possible. Yet, the fear of navigating the technology is potentially keeping students away.

The same point can be made about students who undertake web design classes with no previous knowledge and skills. However, students seem to feel that web design is a necessary skill to have to succeed in the current job market. Web design was once seen as a *desirable* skill for information professionals, but not one that was integral to their daily tasks. In today's work environment, most graduate students recognize that technological skills have made the transition from desirable to necessary. I have to wonder at what point, if any, GIS will go from being a desirable skill set to a necessary skill set.

Promotion of GIS in LIS Education—Whose Responsibility?

Are we obligated to make GIS in LIS education a high priority in library schools? Should practicing GIS librarians be responsible for promoting GIS librarianship in graduate schools? Should library schools find qualified and interested faculty members to promote GIS? Are interested students responsible for sharing their experiences and interests with their peers? The answer to all of these questions is yes. Each of these three groups has an important role to play, all equally important to promote awareness of GIS librarianship in graduate schools.

Many would argue that it is the responsibility of the library school to promote areas of librarianship, develop its curriculum, and attract qualified faculty members to help reach these goals. However, this proves to be problematic if there are no qualified or interested faculty members available to reach these goals. It is equally difficult to get graduate students interested in GIS librarianship without an established set of courses and promotion within the department or faculty. The cycle continues.

Martindale's research points out that there is a danger in collaborating with non-library departments or having students seek out their own opportunities to learn about GIS librarianship through coursework.[5] Indeed, some departments would have their students take courses in other unrelated departments for credit,

but where is the exposure to GIS and geospatial data specific to libraries? Where is the exposure to metadata? Reference services? Information literacy instruction? Again, GIS librarianship has been depicted as a highly specialized area, completely dependent on a student's (or a professional's) ability to work with and master various technologies. The student is left to bridge the gap between what is learned in the classroom and how it applies to libraries. Such a connection should be made through the LIS curriculum.

Students with an interest and experience in GIS have a responsibility to promote it to their peers. The peer-to-peer relationship is an invaluable tool in this respect. Reflecting on my time as both an undergraduate and a graduate student, there was rarely a time when I ventured into an unknown subject area without consulting with my peers to find out who had taken courses in various subjects and whether they had had positive experiences. Most importantly, I generally respected their opinions and took their recommendations seriously. With many holding the advice of their peers in such high regard, students are in a position to contribute substantially to the promotion of GIS librarianship by sharing their positive learning experiences.

Finally, currently practicing GIS librarians also have an obligation to promote GIS librarianship and education in library schools. This can be done in a number of ways, including speaking to graduate students through their respective library schools, acting as guest speakers to promote GIS librarianship. In addition, GIS librarians can participate in a number of mentoring opportunities to maximize their impact on current LIS graduate students.

Peer-to-Peer and Professional Mentoring

Many library organizations already have well-established mentoring programs in place. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) is no exception. The current mentoring program with ACMLA allows new professionals to be mentored by currently practicing professionals. This service is invaluable to new graduates and is essential to help them make the transition to the professional world. A similar service to current graduate students might increase awareness of GIS librarianship and promote GIS education in library schools.

Student chapters of library organizations may also present opportunities for mentoring graduate students. As an example, the University of Western Ontario's student chapter of the Canadian Library Association (CLA) regularly runs both a Peer-to-Peer and Professional Mentorship program. All participants take part on a voluntary basis, and feedback on the mentorship programs has generally been positive. In the past, GIS librarians have participated in the program. Not only does this represent an informal opportunity for practicing professionals to promote GIS librarianship, it also allows students to share their practical and academic experiences with each other.

Concluding Reflections

Promoting GIS librarianship and education in library schools must be a collective effort. Library school administrators, students, and practicing GIS librarians all have a responsibility to contribute to increasing GIS awareness. Existing programs and initiatives can be used as vehicles of promotion, but new commitments must be made from all affected parties. A collective effort will yield the most beneficial results, including a more informed graduate student body and perhaps a new generation of GIS librarians.

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JOURNALS PUBLISHING ON OPEN ACCESS TO MAPS AND CENSUS DATA IN CANADA

Tracey Lauriault
Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre
Carleton University

Originally posted to Tracey Lauriault's blog
"Thinking about data & infrastructure as culture"
http://traceyplauriault.ca/journals/

This is a list of journals, newsletters, bulletins and other publications that I compiled as part of my PhD Dissertation. I want to see who is talking about open access to map and Census data in Canada. I would like to thank the Map and Data Librarians at Carleton University for their assistance and the many people who pointed me to material.

It is still a work in progress, it is by no means perfect, things may be in the wrong sections, or I missed something, etc. Suggestions welcome! I will eventually add URLs, etc.

1. Canadian Cartography
2. Canadian Geoscience/Geomatics
3. Canadian Geography, Environment, and a few others
4. International Cartography
5. International Geoscience/Geomatics
6. International Geography, Environment, and a few others
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2. Canadian Geoscience/Geomatics

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3. Canadian Geography, Environment, and a few others

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CONNECTIONS: JOINING THE WHAT WITH THE WHERE
CARTO 2010 CONFERENCE REPORT
JUNE 14 - 18, 2010
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH ONTARIO

Compiled by
Sue McKee, University of Calgary

With contributions from Gord Beck (GB), Gail Curry (GC), Dan Duda (DD), Suzette Giles (SG), Jasmine Hoover (JH), Dan Jakubek (DanJ), David Jones (DavidJ), Sue McKee (SM), Maxine Tedesco (MT), Heather Tompkins (HT), Cheryl Woods (CW), Deena Yanofsky (DY) and Barb Znamirowski (BZ)

Connections: Joining the What With the Where, a joint conference with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) and the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU), was held at the University of Guelph, June 14 - 18, 2010.

Monday, June 14

Field Trip: Experiencing the Physical and Cultural Diversity of the Upper Grand Watershed

At 1:00 pm eleven participants boarded a big yellow school bus for a tour of the Upper Grand watershed area, led by Warren Stauch from Shunpiking Tours. We passed by and over many a drumlin on our way through the countryside and nothing was safe from Warren's quips, such as his comment about the farmer growing baby corn in a corn crib. He was however a font of information as we travelled northwest past parks, rivers and gorges and through towns such as Fergus and Elora. The numerous houses and mills constructed out of limestone and/or fieldstone were impressive. Although these are well preserved, the West Montrose covered bridge may soon be surrounded by the constant drone of equipment, related to a proposed gravel pit!

Warren was all about stopping to recognize the small things that you might not otherwise know about. One example was the Richard Pierpoint plaque (a black soldier in the British Army and settler in the area c. 1850); this plaque was quite hidden in an elementary school's flower bed.

Figure 1. Field trippers checking out the hidden plaque in the school garden. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

We made a stop at the newly expanded Wellington County Museum and Archives and we were all quite jealous of the beautiful new reading room, high-end scanning equipment and moveable map cabinets! There are a lot of Mennonite properties in this area and we passed a horse-drawn buggy or two. We also saw a number of goods for sale that were set out at the front gate: self-serve, just put your money in the margarine tub! The iron cross grave markers in the St. Boniface Church cemetery are unique. As we drove away with that beautiful church's spire visible in the distance, we had experienced a wonderful afternoon and were returning to Guelph much wiser of the ways of the Upper Grand watershed. (MT)

Tuesday, June 15

Demystifying Map Cataloguing: a One Day Hands-on Workshop

A lively and fascinating workshop on map cataloguing, presented by Paige Andrew, Maps Cataloging Librarian at Pennsylvania State University Library? Sounds like an oxymoron or sarcasm—but not in this case. Approximately twenty participants arrived a day early in Guelph for this workshop that aimed to provide a starting point for cataloguers and map librarians who want to learn about cataloguing cartographic materials, specifically paper sheet maps. Although for most of us this workshop was a precursor to CARTO 2010, some came specifically for the workshop.

The workshop covered some of the differences between maps/cartographic materials and more common materials. Fields specific to maps/cartographic materials were explored, especially title and responsibility statements, the mathematical fields, and the peculiarities of physical description. Participants enjoyed group work with a well-selected collection of sample maps; identifying titles, calculating scale (using a scalefinder), determining coordinates and expressing these variables in the appropriate MARC format. The intricacies of such seemingly straightforward aspects as the 300 field (Physical Description) kept us focused and alert. The workshop also included a section on classification, a topic no less complex than any other area of map cataloguing.

We worked through a well organized binder which we could take home and use. It was arranged in the following sections: Introduction to Maps and Cataloguing Tools; Title(s) and Related Areas; Mathematical Data; Physical Description; Map Series; Facsimiles; Subject Access and Classification; and Other-Fixed Fields, Notes and Examples. For those of us new to map cataloguing, this was a great introduction and for those more familiar, a useful refresher. We all came away with more knowledge and a zest for the important work of describing these complex documents. (DavidJ)

Web Surveys: Using LimeSurvey for Creating and Deploying Web Surveys

LimeSurvey is a free open-source product, widely used by post-secondary institutions, and is well-supported by the user community. Instructor Peter McCaskell from the University of Guelph's Computing & Communications Services indicated that LimeSurvey can be used for:

- research deployment (i.e. to ask questions of a defined group)
- longitudinal analysis (reminds users of their answers from the preceding survey)
- follow-up analysis (i.e. pre-filled in with your dining choices, if canvassing for reactions to a dining experience)
- anonymous polls
- online elections

Workshop participants were taken step by step through building a simple survey (cautioned all along the way to remember to click the SAVE button!). The "green gear" was a favourite icon for the preview function; it elicited oohs & ahs from time to time during the session. There is a lot of flexibility with this survey instrument, such as placing conditions on questions asked, inserting videos, and automatically generating

email notices and reminders. The floating toolbars make it easy to navigate through the options related to the entire survey, to groups of questions, or to the individual questions. Survey results can easily be exported as Excel, Word or CSV formats. Note: look for a redesign of this product, planned for August of this year. (MT)

Getting the Most Out of SDA

This workshop was presented by Laine Ruus, Data Librarian at the University of Toronto Data Library Service (now retired). It was a comprehensive look at the features and capabilities of SDA (Survey Documentation & Analysis). SDA is a set of software developed by the University of California at Berkeley, installed at CHASS (Computing in the Humanities and Social Sciences), University of Toronto in 2004. University of Toronto Libraries purchases the data and provides user support. SDA is a web-based tool for the discovery, analysis, subsetting and downloading of mostly microdata files, although it can handle aggregate files. The largest part of the Data Library Services' collection is comprised of PUMFs (Public Use Microdata Files) supplied by Statistics Canada to institutions who subscribe to the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). Analysis of the datasets can be done online without the user having to download the data to use with a desktop software program such as SPSS, SAS, Stata etc., which can take a considerable time to learn.

Features of the SDA interface include: variable level searching with the option to view the full question text (if available), value labels, unweighted frequencies, and mean and standard deviation. The Frequencies/Cross tabulations interface enables recoding and collapsing of variables as well as the use of selection filters and includes displays of mean, median, mode, skew and kurtosis, and coefficient of variation. There is also a graphics capability. Cross tabulations can look at up to four variables (with a stratifying or control variable). Other interfaces for analysis include Comparison of Means, Correlation Matrix, and a Multiple regression program. There was some discussion comparing the capabilities of the SDA software with that of <odesi>/Nesstar, maintained by OCUL's Scholars Portal and Equinox, maintained by the University of Western Ontario. Capabilities differ but participants were impressed by SDA.

Part way through the workshop participants were given the opportunity to use SDA to answer a challenging set of questions, which involved using several of the available datasets and a variety of the features of the interface. Laine has promised to supply us with the answers when she gets the time! The University of Toronto Data Library's SDA service is open to subscribers, who should contact CHASS for further information. The annual cost is reasonable but subscribers should be members of the DLI to get access to many of the files. Documentation of files is available to the public. This was an excellent workshop and as always Laine was an engaging and amusing presenter who willingly answered questions. (SG)

Icebreaker

The first day wound up with the Icebreaker social event, held at the MacDonald Stewart Arts Centre. Conference attendees visited with colleagues while enjoying a wonderful selection of hors d'oeuvres and, of course, beverages.

Wednesday, June 16

Opening Remarks

Catherine Steeves, University of Guelph Associate Chief Librarian, Research and Access, welcomed conference delegates and introduced the keynote speaker, Michael Weiss-Malik from Google. (DanJ)

Keynote Address

Michael Weiss-Malik is a software engineer with Google Maps and Google Earth. He was most recently involved with Google's release of new maps for Canada and the US. His address began

with a historical cartographic overview titled *Mapping: Past, Present, and Future*. The overview covered the evolution of communication including the use of clay tablets, velum, paper, wood block printing, movable type, the printing press, and the telegraph.

The presentation then changed direction, focusing on the Five Goals of the Modern Map, which are: Immersive, Real-Time, Three-Dimensional, Realistic and Interactive. Michael discussed and illustrated each goal with live demonstrations which included Google Map's Street View (with new photo mode), live-view webcams, real-time traffic updates/ projections, Google Earth functionality (with various historical mapping collections and Mars Exploration Rovers), buildings in 3-dimension/ birds-eye view, and the Apollo 11 moon landing in Google Earth.

A question and answer period followed which touched on topics including the future of static maps, Google's policies on data access, and sources for Canadian coverage. (DanJ)

Figure 2. Keynote speaker Michael Weiss-Malik. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

Exploring the Virtual Battlefield

This presentation, by University of Waterloo PhD student Kathryn Rose and Department of History Professor Geoff Hayes, addressed the use of Google Earth to teach history and in particular the 1917 battle of Vimy Ridge. The speakers demonstrated how informative spatial and environmental elements such as paintings, trench maps and photos can be incorporated into the history of that battle through the use of 3D imagery in Google Earth. Trench maps from McMaster University, photos from Library and Archives Canada, and exhibit art from the Canadian War Museum were all linked into the "virtual battlefield". The addition of a narrative history contributed to the tactical information to offer an enhanced experience of the battlefield. The Google Earth tour tool pulls several formats together to provide students and researchers with "an almost really there" battlefield tour experience. (CW)

Copyright & Geospatial Information

Presenters Elizabeth Judge and Teresa Scassa are faculty members at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law. Their presentation provided an overview of how copyright law applies to all forms of geospatial information, including data, maps, air photos and satellite images. Topics discussed included copyright principles, copyright issues for government data, Crown copyright, data licensing, and open access models for geospatial data. Of particular interest is that information per se or raw data is not protected by copyright; however data compilations and graphic representations (i.e. maps) are copyrightable. Maps as "artistic works" are one of the oldest categories of copyrightable works. Air photos and satellite images are copyrightable because of the human intervention factor

in their implementation and execution. The presenters mentioned their forthcoming article in the *Canadian Geographer,* entitled: "Intellectual Property and the Licensing of Canadian Government Geospatial Data: An Examination of GeoConnection's Recommendations for Best Practices and Template Licenses". (SM)

Information Maps & Privacy

Presenters Elizabeth Judge and Teresa Scassa are faculty members at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law. In their second presentation of the morning, the speakers discussed privacy concerns with regards to online maps created using personal information which is publicly available online. In some cases this information, when placed in a geographic context, may be linked to specific individuals or households. Some examples cited were the Toronto Star's maps of marijuana grow-ops, Ottawa crime reports mapping, and Google's Street View. There is a patchwork of privacy and data protection laws regarding personal information, so there is no clear legal guidance on this issue. (SM)

The Artist as Cartographer: Mapping Laura Secord's Trek

The first afternoon session was delivered by Alun Hughes, Associate Professor in the Department of Geography at Brock University. Hughes is fascinated by accounts of Laura Secord's journey from Queenston to Thorold during the War of 1812. His research questions include: "How much of this journey actually happened?", "What route did she follow?", "Did her journey contribute to British victory?" and on the lighter side: "Did she really go accompanied by a cow?" and "What was it between her and the Prince of Wales?". To answer these and other questions Hughes has examined both primary and secondary resources, including materials in the J. Ross Robertson Collection at the Toronto Reference Library. His research has led to interesting discoveries in paintings and maps. Hughes's research may bring us closer to discovering the details of our history, while revealing the secrets hidden within maps. (BZ)

Improving Access to Fire Insurance Plans at Library and Archives Canada

Heather Tomkins from the Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics Division, Library and Archives Canada (LAC), delivered the second paper of the afternoon. In introducing the project, Tomkins noted that the LAC has the largest collection of Fire Insurance Plans in Canada: over 2,200 plans, representing 1,200 unique places, with over 30,000 sheets and 61 atlases. The oldest plan is dated 1859, and the most recent was produced in 1973. In 2008 LAC embarked on a mass digitization project, to make plans available through their web site. LAC began with plans dated 1917 or earlier (most associated with Charles E. Goad Company), as these plans are copyright-free. The project included establishing an archival arrangement (sub-series organized by province with access based on geography), preparing item-level descriptions (descriptions for individual maps), and scanning items as high resolution TIFFs. Tomkins explained that high-resolution JPEGs are on the Archives web site, and that a chief criterion for the web image was that clients be able to read the text on the plans, including the

Figure 3. Alun Hughes thanked by David Jones after the Laura Secord presentation. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

legend, street widths, and notations on buildings. Tomkins supplied impressive examples of the new web site and of fire insurance images, and gave tips on effective search techniques. We also learned that in addition to more traditional fire insurance plans, the project included digitizing Special Surveys of a series of commercial and industrial buildings, as well as digitizing plans of conflagration (plans that show the extent of large fires). Next steps for this project include perfecting the web site interface, and adding more plans and descriptions, copyright permitting. (BZ)

Nineteenth Century Canadian County Maps GIS Project

This presentation was given jointly by Cheryl Woods, Map Librarian at the University of Western Ontario, and Marcel Fortin, GIS and Map Librarian at the University of Toronto. Other project collaborators include Lorraine Dubreuil (retired from McGill University) and Jenny Marvin (University of Guelph). The project involves compiling geographic information datasets of all land ownership and cultural information held on county maps. GIS and attribute data, along with the raster versions of these maps, will then be made available through a searchable web mapping application. Fifty-four counties are known to have been mapped between 1856 and 1888: thirty-two in Ontario, and the rest distributed throughout eastern Canada. Woods is working on building the database, while Fortin is focusing on the mapping component. So far, data for 11 counties have been inputted and edited in the database. Woods reviewed key features of the maps, including the survey grid, roads, railroads, towns, and buildings such as mills, schools and churches. Also of critical importance on the maps are the names of rural residents, which are being linked to the appropriate parcels of land in the database. Woods also noted distinctive elements of the maps, such as their ornate fonts, building views, insets of towns or statistical information. Fortin provided an overview of the GIS content, revealing the detail and clarity of maps, and the potential of the map overlays to present, in combination or in isolation, features such as building types, land owner names, water bodies, orthophotos and terrain models. He also described the challenges of such a project, including those of georeferencing and projecting historical maps, as well as the potential applications of historical GIS to diverse research needs. For example, the project has received funding from NiCHE (Network in Canadian History and Environment), which prompted Fortin to add rivers, lakes, and other landforms, enabling overlays and analysis relevant to the historical relationship between people and their environment. (BZ)

Figure 4. Cheryl Woods and Marcel Fortin presenting. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

Politics and Logistics of Implementing and Delivering GIS Services in Academic Institutions

This session, introduced by Gail Curry, Librarian at the University of Northern British Columbia, dealt with the varying levels of GIS services offered at Canadian academic institutions. It examined multiple organizational structures adopted for delivering these services as well as barriers

encountered of both a political and logistical nature. Ultimately, the relevance of libraries as an intermediary in delivering data and GIS services was brought into question. Gail outlined several frameworks for service such as "centralized", "distributed" and "hybrid' models. These could operate out of a single campus department like Geography or as a combined effort between several, such as the Library and campus IT departments. There were even some examples of completely decentralized systems where no one took responsibility for the service. Gail referred to several articles on the subject, one of which appeared in the ACMLA *Bulletin* issue 118, authored by Colleen Beard. Colleen's article outlined a scale of five levels of service, namely: delivery of data; providing access to workstations; instruction/teaching; custom GIS services; and web-based services. These levels of service were compared between several institutions.

Logistical obstacles to providing services were discussed, such as data users with varying levels of expertise and from multiple disciplinary backgrounds. There are currently numerous views as to the level of expertise that is needed to provide these services. Some institutions utilize GIS Librarians while others find technicians to be suitable. Yet others, employ both or a further combination of staff with an even broader scope of skills ranging from programming to web design and development to systems/IT administration. Some institutions developed a sort of triage system for delivering services, making use of staff members to deliver services at their level of competence. Other "road blocks" to providing services were of an all-too-familiar nature concerning technology and access to resources. In some cases, actual physical separation of staff offices providing these services became an issue at some institutions. Responsibility for data acquisition, management and archiving was brought forth as another grey area which varied widely between institutions as did issues pertaining to software licensing, outreach programs and methods of full or partial cost recovery.

Gail's fellow presenters, Jenny Marvin, Rosa Orlandini and Dan Jakubek related personal accounts of the organization and functioning of GIS delivery systems in place at the Universities of Guelph, McGill, Concordia, and Ryerson. By the end of the presentation it was apparent that academic institutions across Canada were all functioning at different levels on the scale of service noted in Beard's article mentioned earlier, but that because of the diversity of these institutions and their needs, a one-size-fits-all solution was not possible or preferable. In closing, Gail presented a flow chart illustrating a possible method of choosing the appropriate model of GIS delivery for an individual institution.

Discussion during the open question portion at the end of the session brought out some very salient points. Are libraries still needed in the role of intermediary? Many agreed that they still were, especially in those models which are currently centralized and where the sole provider of service is an individual department or faculty, not the Library. It was felt that the rapidly growing, multidisciplinary use of GIS could not be served adequately or equitably in this fashion. It would be hard to imagine the geography department of a university campus having the resources or mandate to provide free GIS services for business or health sciences faculty and students. It was also felt that the Library still had a role to play in teaching fundamental cartographic concepts to non-geography students since the ease of access to digital maps and data coupled with growing multidisciplinary interest has the potential danger of producing a lot of very well intentioned but poorly constructed, incorrect or misleading maps. The Library must ensure that their role in this area is a collaborative effort, with all departments and stakeholders involved so as not to be perceived as an infringement of territory. The Library was also still seen as necessary in aiding faculty with data acquisition, management and archiving, as well as providing access to software, temporary server storage space for projects, and loans of related equipment such as GPS units. All in all, the Library remains a very integral partner in the

Figure 5. Rosa Orlandini and Dan Jacubek confer with Dan Duda before their GIS Services session. (Photo courtesy of David Jones)

Figure 6. Gail Curry and fellow presenters. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

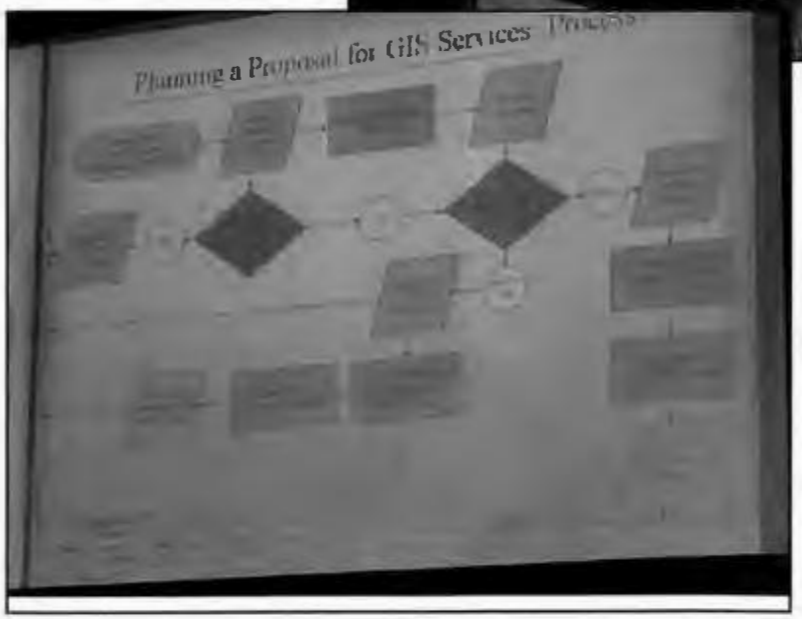

Figure 7. Gail Curry's awesome GIS services proposal flowchart. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

delivery of data and GIS services on Canadian university campuses. (GB)

Mentor/Mentee Evening

ACMLA mentors and mentees as well as other conference attendees had a fun evening at the Shakespeare Arms pub.

Thursday, June 17

Touring the Ancient World: Google Earth as an Information Literacy Tool

Thursday morning began with a presentation by the "two Andrews". GIS & Data Librarian and ACMLA president Andrew Nicholson and Department of Historical Resources Instructor Andrew Graham, both of the University of Toronto Mississauga, spoke of their collaboration in using Google Earth as a tool in teaching spatial literacy. According to some, spatial literacy is not a teachable skill. Nicholson and Graham do not agree with this viewpoint and used a first year Introduction to the Classical World course to test their assumption. The assignment has been offered twice now: once in 2007 and once in 2009. Initially, students were given a 20 minute demonstration of Google Earth functionality by the GIS Librarian during lecture time. They were then given a brief guide on how to get started with Google Earth and were provided with a few additional online resources. They were expected to create a focused annotated tour of an archaeological site chosen by the instructor, with a link back to a research bibliography created in RefWorks. The resulting assignments ranged from poor to excellent, and although feedback was very positive, many students felt overwhelmed due to a lack of guidelines.

Student complaints led to an overhaul of the assignment. In 2009, students were provided with carefully crafted tutorial sessions over a period of eight weeks to build their skills and confidence with Google Earth before the assignment was introduced. Students were provided with a Google Earth guide as well as brief handouts with specific instructions for each tutorial. The assignment focused on Pompeii (buried during a catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD). Students used archaeological data from Pompeian Households: An On-line Companion (http://www.stoa.org/projects/ph/home) to develop Google Earth assignments revolving around artifacts in Pompeian households. Graham found a significant overall increase in the quality of the

Figures 8 and 9. Midsummer night and much ado: mentors, mentees and others at the Shakespeare Arms pub. (Photos courtesy of David Jones)

assignments from the year before, but he and Nicholson still have ideas to further improve the assignment. (GC)

Update on the LAC Map Guide

Natalie LeBlond, Cartographic Acquisitions Librarian at Library and Archives Canada (LAC), presented conference delegates with a preview of the LAC online map guide. It includes information about how to conduct online searches of maps at LAC and how to consult and order maps. There is also a section for "Other Resources", which includes lists of reference websites, publications, online exhibitions, and associations. Natalie was looking for feedback about the guide before the end of the conference with the expectation of getting these webpages up on the LAC site soon after. (GC)

Camera Vision for Geolocation

John Zelek, Associate Professor in Systems Design Engineering at the University of Waterloo presented the results of his research on using Smartphone cameras to perform computer vision (image understanding) techniques. These techniques include depth computation, object detection, localization, recognition and tracking. Cameras can be used in areas where GPS drops out, such as urban canyons and indoor environments. Applications for this research include assistive devices, automotive recognition, personal navigation, and augmented reality. (SM)

Mobile Devices & Spatial Data Collections: Mapping the Connections

Larry Laliberté, GIS Environmental Studies Librarian at the University of Manitoba, spoke about providing access to library services and spatial data collections for patrons using mobile devices (iPhone, Blackberry, Google Android). He discussed the rise in popularity of smartphones, smartphones as sensor platforms, geo-social media games such as FourSquare, ArcGis 10 and the new iPhone application, cloud computing, and cloud-based products such as SimpleGeo (soon to be integrated with ArcGIS). To better serve smartphone users, librarians should be aware of mobile trends, make library websites mobile friendly, and enhance our cartographic collections by digitizing and georeferencing. Larry's presentation was enhanced by his use of Prezi (awesome cloud-based zooming presentation tool). (SM)

Free Stuff - Open Source, Open Data and Libraries

This presentation, by Marcel Fortin, Maps/GIS Librarian at the University of Toronto, discussed the rise of open source GIS software packages and open data, both of which have recently gained momentum in Canada. There has been an increase in demand for GIS data from the general public as the culture is shifting to a "free" or "hacker" culture of free information. Marcel gave the example of Google, and their new economic model of making money by giving information away.

So why open data? Marcel gives 8 reasons:
1. People want to be involved (civic

Figure 10. Larry Laliberté presenting "Mapping the Connections". (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

engagement)
2. There is less red tape than before
3. It relieves the data creators of the burden of doing analysis
4. Free data can drive the economy and innovation
5. Academic advancement
6. It offers a further lifecycle to data, as it can be reused and repurposed
7. Canada's Information Society rankings are falling; having access to data could raise them
8. There are political benefits (i.e. being seen as transparent)

Figure 11. Attention-getting moment at the Annual General Meeting. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

On the other hand, he also points out some restrictions/resistance to free stuff. These include government resistance; they do not want to lose control of data, lose potential revenue or have their data misrepresented. There is also a lack of guidelines and policies for data, privacy issues, and copyright issues. Marcel's presentation was very informative and relevant for today's GIS libraries, where much of the data is becoming open. Librarians need to be aware of why this is and how to deal with it. (JH)

<odesi> in Action

Jeff Moon, Head of Maps, Data, and Government Information Centre at Queen's University and Leanne Hindmarch, Data and Geospatial Librarian for OCUL Scholars Portal, introduced us to <odesi>, pronounced "odessey" as in the Greek literature. This resource is being developed with the support of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) and will provide university researchers access to a significant number of datasets in a web-based data extraction system, to be delivered through the highly successful Scholars Portal model.

The focus is survey data and the project will target Statistics Canada datasets, data files from Gallup Canada and other polling companies, public-domain files such as the Canadian National Election Surveys, the Canadian Opinion Research Archives (CORA) and selected files from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The files will be marked up using DDI, an international, XML-based metadata tagging system which allows data resource discovery, distributed access, extraction and analysis through the Nesstar search engine.

This project will also expose undergraduate students to the research enterprise at an early stage in their careers and will help in developing their numeracy skills. Researchers working with opinion polls will be able to search across hundreds of datasets and collections to see trends and historical patterns over time. Only members of OCUL can use the full power of <odesi> to search within the data sets, search multiple concepts, make comparisons, tables, and download data through the Nesstar layer. Non-members and out of province users have some limited access which can help identify files but not allow data view and extraction. Those of us from out of province were most impressed and more than a little envious. Additional information about <odesi> can be found on the home page: http://search2.odesi.ca/ and the wiki http://odesi.uoguelph.ca/wiki/index.php/Main_Page (DavidJ)

NAP is not a Snooze: the Importance of Standards in Metadata

This session was presented by Trudy Bodak, Map and GIS Librarian, York University and Suzette Giles, Data Librarian, Ryerson University. "NAP is not a snooze, no way José". The role of metadata is critical in creating value for users; a complete, well-crafted metadata standard ensures a common vocabulary and structure that allows for consistent search and discovery over time. In collaboration with the United States, the Canadian General Standards Board Committee on Geomatics (CGSB-COG) developed the North American Profile (NAP) of ISO 19115: Geographic Information -Metadata. NAP defines the elements that constitute the metadata for geographic data and services in North America. The Treasury Board of Canada formally adopted NAP on June 1, 2009; departments will have until May 31, 2014 to fully implement the standard.

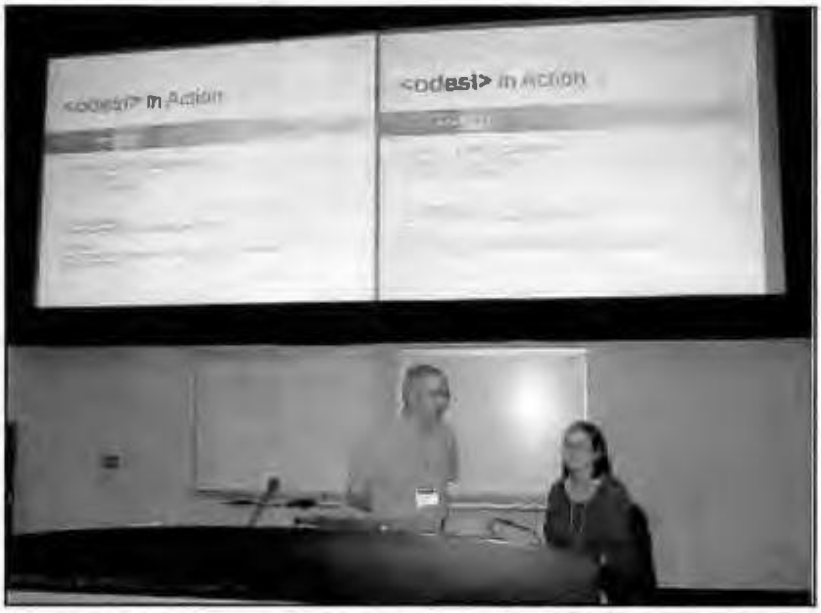

Figure 12. Jeff Moon and Leanne Hindmarch before the <odesi> session. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

Some important features of NAP include: fewer mandatory elements and more optional elements, extended elements and new elements to capture more specific information.

The challenges for users of NAP are numerous. The standard is complex; it is not easy to understand or implement which may lead users to supply a minimum amount of metadata, leaving the full potential of NAP unrealized. Users are highly encouraged to develop a specific keyword thesaurus, but creating a controlled vocabulary is time consuming and expensive. For metadata management, none of the metadata editors currently available are compatible with NAP. Incomplete metadata supplied by publishers, insufficient numbers of bilingual records and the inability to link to MARC records provide further challenges to the full adoption of NAP. (DY)

Visualizing Library Collections for Sensemaking

Presenter Olha Buchel is a Library and Information Science PhD student at the University of Western Ontario. Information visualization provides users the ability to represent and interact with large amounts of non-numerical information. By adding geographical identification metadata to bibliographic material, for example, users can create interactive map-based representations of their library collections. Rather than making it easier to visualize the information, however, mapping or assigning location coordinates to documents often makes it difficult to accurately represent a collection of material. Documents may share common features, such as geographic location, subjects, and languages that when represented visually, overlap in ways that are confusing and do not support the complexity of the sensemaking activities users are engaged in during their research. Using 343 Library of Congress records representing a local history collection about Ukraine, Olha presented a prototype visualization designed to advance the complex tasks of sensemaking, namely "collection understanding" and "topic comprehension". The prototype supports real world interactions by enabling users to save items (with metadata), manipulate items (moving material into

different user-created categories), zoom in on an item's semantic features, layer collections over library floor plans, and compare more than one collection at a time. This type of information visualization supports the sensemaking activities that, she argues, are crucial for helping users make judgments about documents. (DY)

The Future of Maps and the Map Library: Policy Making and the "Paper Paradigm"

Francine Berish is a student at McGill University, who also works at McGill's Walter Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre. She is this years' recipient of the ACMLA Student Paper Award. In 2008-2009, the Information Centre underwent a significant weeding project; thousands of print maps and atlases were discarded to make room for teaching and learning space. The scope of the project and quantity of the items that were weeded prompted Francine to ask the following questions: is the disposal of paper maps regulated by policy in other libraries? Has the value of the paper map continued to decline as predicted in the academic literature? In an effort to answer these questions, Francine designed and distributed a qualitative survey on the CARTA-L listserv. Six of eleven survey respondents indicated that they did not have a policy regulating the disposal of print maps at their institution. Four respondents stated that they do have a policy in place, but indicated that it was ill defined and/or informal. Compared to digitized maps, ten out of fourteen respondents stated that print maps are equally valuable teaching and learning tools, though many respondents indicated that "context determined value". In conclusion, Francine argued that the "paper paradigm" persists and with it a need for policy regulating the disposal of print materials. (DY)

Figure 13. Pretty English garden at University of Guelph's Arboretum. (Photo courtesy of Maxine Tedesco)

Banquet

It was a beautiful evening and the University of Guelph's Arboretum was a stunning backdrop for the conference banquet. Conference delegates enjoyed a wonderful meal and reflected on another successful conference.

Friday, June 18

Managing the Avalanche—Weather Forecasting in the 21st Century

The opening presentation on the final day was by Geoff Coulson, Warning Preparedness Meteorologist at Environment Canada. In his entertaining and informative talk, Geoff discussed how changes in technology over the last 25 years have altered client expectations and challenged forecasters to meet their mandate of providing as much lead time about severe weather as possible. In the mid-1980s, Environment Canada used computers mainly for text data and each computer program (e.g. radar, lightening detection, satellite imagery) was devoted to an individual screen. Collating information was time consuming and done via paper weather maps. Nowadays, staff are able to integrate multiple data sources into a seamless, scaleable view. However, even with all the tools and data, forecasting severe weather is not perfect. Summer storms have a short fuse and sometimes only 15-20 minutes advance notice is achievable. Lightning is the number one hazard for summer weather, resulting in an average of 10 deaths per year in Canada. Geoff strongly advocates "when the sky roars, stay indoors", advising that one stay indoors or in a car for 30 minutes after the last thunder clap to ensure that there is no further lightning risk. With regards to

Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17. At the banquet. (Photos courtesy of David Jones)

tornadoes, there is really no safe place outside, so seek shelter immediately. If you encounter flash flooding, remember to "turn around, don't drown" because there is a chance that roadways could be washed out under flooded areas. Geoff concluded by reiterating that there is still a disconnect between the public's expectations and what is actually feasible. So don't bet on a 14 day forecast; a 2-7 day forecast is more realistic. (HT)

Library Promotion through Web Mapping: The RULA Olympic Watch

Dan Jakubek, GIS and Map Librarian at Ryerson University Library and Archives (RULA), spoke about promotional strategies at RULA, which include Twitter and Facebook accounts, and a mobile-friendly catalogue. The RULA Olympic Watch project at the Geospatial Map and Data Centre was part of this promotional plan. This was a rotating web mapping application that combined Google Maps with the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games media coverage, as well as statistics and images. Users could view real-time medal standings, country statistics, and even Olympic images, along with an interactive world map. This was a very successful project and Dan is currently working on a RULA World Cup Watch. The RULA Olympic Watch application can be viewed at: https://www.runner.ryerson.ca/madar/OlympicWatch/ (SM)

When Geospatial Information meets Information Literacy: A Survey of the Geospatial Literacy Community

This session was presented by Rosa Orlandini, Reference and Instruction Librarian at Concordia University. After helping a patron deal with a poorly designed map of Toronto, Rosa asked herself: what are her colleagues' experiences with similar situations? Along with Erik Dessureault, an MLIS student from the Université de Montréal, she created a survey to send out on various professional listservs to discover what others are doing with geographical literacy. Her findings indicate that overall, users are somewhat aware of spatial resources in our libraries but may not know how to use them. Do libraries have a geospatial literacy policy? The majority do not. Is this issue/concern discussed in the workplace? Generally yes, but decision makers are not fully aware of the issue. General conclusions are: undergraduates start their post-secondary careers with less than ideal geospatial skills; resources are available to help them but are not used to their full potential; and decision makers are becoming more aware of the issue. More questions: should we as GIS and Map Librarians teach/train our professional colleagues who do not work with our special collections? How do we define geospatial literacy? With this survey, Rosa has helped define some of the areas that need to be addressed, so that we can become better at doing our work. (DD)

Introduction to OCUL's Geospatial Portal

This overview of the new OCUL geospatial portal was presented by Leanne Hindmarch, Data and Geospatial Librarian, Scholars Portal, and Jennifer Marvin, Data and GIS Librarian at the University of Guelph, and members of the project working groups: Dan Jakubek, Andrew Nicholson, Trudy Bodak and Sandra Keys. The new OCUL Geospatial and Health Informatics Cyberinfrastructure Project (Geospatial Portal), to be launched in early 2012, will provide access for Ontario researchers to geospatial and numeric datasets. The portal will include a secure repository for data files as well as an integrated online mapping tool and other collaborative tools. Leanne and Jenny provided an introduction to the project, and members of the various working groups spoke about their activities. The working groups include: Metadata, Technical Advisory, Collections, and Teaching and Learning. To echo David Jones' earlier comments about the <odesi> project, those of us from out of the province were most impressed and envious. Further information about the portal project can be found at: http://geospatial.scholarsportal.info (SM)

Figure 18. ACMLA president Andrew Nicholson thanks the conference organizers. (Photo courtesy of David Jones)

Figure 19. Conference organizers Jennifer Marvin and Teresa Lewitzky enjoy well-earned applause at the banquet for a job well-done. (Photo courtesy of David Jones)

REGIONAL NEWS

Compiled by Tom Anderson

Alberta

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The Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA) was pleased to receive a National Archival Development Program grant this summer. This enabled the PAA to complete the scanning of 10,000 township maps of Alberta, and make these highly used materials available online. These maps were transferred to the PAA by the ministry of Sustainable Resource Development back in 2004, and detail the provincial government's effort to establish homesteaders throughout the province, as well as tracing land use and mineral rights grants from the 1880s to the 1980s. While the PAA holds many township maps, these digitized maps are annotated and identify homesteaders by name and provide detailed topographic information on surrounding areas.

The records cover the majority of the province south of Lesser Slave Lake. They can be viewed later in the fall (in accession GR2004.0214) through the PAA online database at (https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/).

University of Alberta
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It's fall, the leaves are vibrant, going out in a flash of glory. The Library is full of students again, and many have discovered, or rediscovered, the pleasures of studying in the Map Area. The summer has been a busy time for William C Wonders Map Collection. A few of our activities are listed below;

Digitization projects:
As reported earlier we undertook a digitization project wherein over 800 early maps of western Canada were digitized and georeferenced. This involved the Library's Digitization Team, the Digital Imaging Facility in our Department of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences and a Library School student hired on a Young Canada Works project. When the files are available, we'll let you know.

We are also working with a local group of Hungarians on the digitization of some of our Central European maps.

Exhibits:
The major exhibit – Journeys Beyond the Neatline: Expanding the Boundaries of Cartography - was a great success. It occupied the Main Floor foyer of the Cameron Library June through to the end of August. A web site (http://exhibits.library.ualberta.ca/maps/homepagesfolder/homepage.html) was created introducing the exhibit please explore it. An illustrated exhibit catalogue was published which received much praise and an Award of Excellence in the 2010 UCDA (University & College Designers Association) Design Competition.

Now we are mounting a display of some of our circumpolar maps in celebration of the 50th anniversary of our Circumpolar Institute. The Canadian Circumpolar Institute in partnership with the University of Alberta Museums are mounting a formal exhibit in the Telus Centre, University of Alberta. Our display will take place in the main foyer of the Cameron Library and in the Map Room display windows.

Significant acquisitions:
Along with our usual acquisitions we have received a few special items:

- ***The Hereford World Map: Mappa Mundi*** - Folio Society edition, 2010. (http://www.foliosociety.com/book/HMM/mappa-mundi
- ***Les carted portolanes*** - Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya , 2007. (http://icaci.org/map-of-the-month-042010)
- ***The railways of Great Britain: a historical atlas at the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile***-Ian Allan Publishing, 2006

Other activities:

- Needless to say, the Map Librarian has been busy during the summer.
- We hosted a tour of the Cameron SciTech Library and the Map Collection for CLA delegates.
- I attended CARTO 2010 in Guelph and had a wonderful time
- Along with Dan Duda (Memorial Univ.) presented a paper about the Sam Steele Collection (http://steele.library.ualberta.ca/) and some of its cartographic contents at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries (*www.sochistdisc.org*) *in Santa Fe, New Mexico.*
- David received the Honorary Alumni Award from the University of Alberta's Library and Information Studies Alumni Association for his long term support of the school, its students and librarianship.

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ppeller@ucalgary.ca

Maps, Academic Data, Geographic Information Centre (MADGIC) staff will be moving to a new building called the Taylor Family Digital Library (TFDL) in early 2011. The major impact of this move will be the separation of our physical and digital collections. Our physical collection of 200,000+ maps, 1,000,000 air photos and numerous fire insurance plans will be relocated to a reduced space in the basement of the current library building, and most of our atlas collection will be moved off-campus to a high density storage facility. For us this separation will present many challenges, particularly how best to continue providing good service to our physical collection. Although the use of our physical resources has been declining over the past few years, it still comprises over one third of all our reference transactions.

Our new space in the TFDL will have a reference area with public workstations, a small computer training room, and a media room with specialized workstations attached to large wall monitors, a scanner and other technology. The idea behind the media room is to provide space for researchers to collaborate as they manipulate, visualize and analyze numeric and geospatial data. The space will also be an area where researchers will be able to convert physical cartographic resources to digital and vice versa. The other benefit that has come from this move towards an emphasis on digital resources has been the allocation of a 1TB dedicated file server to our unit's digital holdings. Up until now MADGIC's digital files have for the most part resided on a single workstation in our area from which files could only be downloaded in person. Researchers will now finally be able to remotely access and download files through an authenticated gateway.

The Alberta ministry responsible for mapping and air photos, Sustainable Resource Development, recently announced that their Air Photo Distribution Services would no longer be providing hard copy products and that they would stop providing research services. Both these decisions will impact us. We anticipate that air photo users may now come to us for help with identifying the individual roll and photo numbers for orders. Also, we have discovered after submitting our first digital air photo order that our academic license will only allow us to provide access to our academic community (students, faculty, staff) and not members of the public. Engineering companies, oil companies, environmental consultants, and general members of the public comprise a large

percentage of the users of our physical air photo collection and this change will negatively affect our ability to serve them.

On a positive note, over the last year both the City of Calgary and AltaLIS, the company responsible for distributing Alberta provincial digital mapping products, have increased the digital geospatial resources they provide to us through our respective license agreements. The City of Calgary also launched a pilot project on September 30, 2010 to provide open access to some of their geospatial files. Access to these files is through their Public Data Catalogue at (http://calgaryonlinestore.com/publicdata.asp).

British Columbia

University of Victoria
(thanks to Cheryl Woods for this update from Lori)

After 31 years at UVic Libraries, including 21 years as Map Curator, Lori Sugden (former Secretary, ACMLA) has left and is moving to Vancouver to pursue her other interests. She sends best wishes to all, and thanks for being such great colleagues over the years. The Map Library and GIS questions are being handled by Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, Geography Librarian, and Kathleen Matthews, Data Librarian, as well as assistants Barbara Wilson and Lynne Super.

Ontario

University of Ottawa
Nancy Lemay
nlemay@uottawa.ca

Unfortunately for the Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre, Cameron Metcalf, the Head, has accepted a new position in the systems department of the library. Cameron was an excellent Head and he will be greatly missed. Nancy Lemay has returned from her maternity leave and will be working part-time a few months before returning full-time.

Due to shortage of staff for this upcoming fall term we have decided not to participate in the preparations for GIS Day. The Geography Department will be hosting a small GIS Day.

We have received a large air photo donation from Dr. Vernon Rampton and we are in midst of compiling metadata information so they can be added to our online Google Maps air photo search tool.

University of Toronto
Marcel Fortin
marcel.fortin@utoronto.ca

The Map and Data Library at the University of Toronto is pleased to announce that they recently hired in September 2010, Berenica Vejvoda as the new Data librarian replacing Laine Ruus who retired in July 2010.

Since 2008, Berenica worked as the Data Services Librarian at the University of California, San Diego. Prior to this, she worked as a reference librarian and Graduate Student assistant at the University of Toronto Libraries, including time as an assistant in the former Data, Map and Government Information Services.

Berenica also worked as a science librarian at Acadia University as well as briefly as a policy advisor with the Ontario Ministry of Finance. She has an MIS from the University of Toronto (2000), a Bachelor in Social Work and a Bachelor in Psychology from UBC.

As well, long-time map cataloguer Bernie Disonglo will be retiring from the Map and Data Library in January 2011.

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
cawoods@uwo.ca

The services of the Map Library and the Data

Resources Library have been combined into one physical location within the Serge A. Sauer Map Library and are being referred to as the Map and Data Centre. Offices for Liz Hill and Vince Gray are now within this area. The physical relocation of this Centre to the Weldon Library will not likely occur until 2012. The transition working group is presently meeting to discuss service and space in the new area.

Cheryl has hired 4 casual assistant students for the academic year and a part-time (12 hours a week) contract for a library assistant 4 position. The migration of the map catalogue from InMagic (presently used) to Innovative (Western Libraries') has been delayed but inputting Canadian map records into InMagic continues.

Seven historical maps from the Serge A. Sauer Map collection are being shown at the McIntosh Gallery's (UWO) exhibit *Mapping Medievalism at the Canadian Frontier* from September 30 to December 11, 2010. Cheryl is an invited "lunch hour" speaker in early November to talk about the history and mapping of London and southern Ontario as it pertains to the maps exhibited.

Saskatchewan

University of Regina
Marilyn Andrews
Marilyn.Andrews@uregina.ca

The Departments of Geography and Psychology ran their 6th annual "National Summer Institute for the Statistical and GIS Analysis of Social Science Data" during the 3rd week in June. Over 50 scholars and practitioners from across Canada were at the University of Regina to learn how to apply GIS and statistics to a variety of health-related issues.

University of Saskatchewan
Jasmine Hoover
jasmine.hoover@usask.ca

The University of Saskatchewan Data and GIS library services went through some renovations and changes. Sunny Kaniyathu started as the Data librarian in July. Renovations included a welcome/ reception area as well as new furniture, paint and offices. Also part of the renovations is a GIS workstation which will be available for staff and student use and will include a large format printer and scanner, all of the related software (ArcGIS 10, Google Earth etc) as well as the 'on site' expertise of the staff in the Data and GIS office space in Murray Library.

President's message

(continued from page 2)

our government realizes just how vital accurate census data is for governments and industry (not to mention education) we will see a reversal.

If you still have not done so, please send a letter to your MP to let them how important the mandatory long form census is for educating and informing Canadians. It may be too late to save the mandatory long form for the 2011 Census, but the planning process for the 2016 Census is not that far away!

Best wishes

Andrew Nicholson
ACMLA President

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Aalen, F.H.A., et al. 2010. *Atlas of the Irish rural landscape. 2nd Ed.* Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press. 360 p. $75.00 CDN. ISBN 9781859184592.

Amoroso, Nadia. 2010. *The exposed city: mapping the urban invisibles.* New York: Routledge. 192 p. $54.90 CDN. ISBN 9780415551809.

Aber, S. James, et al. 2010. *Small-format aerial photography: principles, techniques and geosciences applications.* Maryland Heights, MO: Elsevier Science. 268 p. $105.95 CDN. ISBN 9780444532602.

Bahbahani, Kamilla, et al. 2010. *Teaching about geographical thinking: a professional resource to help teach six interrelated concepts central to student's ability to think critically about geography.* Vancouver: Critical Thinking Consortium. 196 p. $19.95 US. ISBN 9780864913173.

Beatley, Timothy. 2009. *Planning for coastal resilience: best practices for calamitous times.* Washington: Island Press. 200 p. $60.00 US. ISBN 9781597265614.

Bocher, Erwan and Markus Neteler. 2010. *Geospatial free and open source software in the 21st century: proceedings of the first Open Source Geospatial Research Symposium.* New York: Springer. 290 p. $151.30 CDN. ISBN 9783642105944.

Brunn, Stanley and Stanley Toops. 2010. *The Routledge atlas of central Eurasian affairs.* New York: Routledge. 240 p. $136.78 CDN. ISBN 9780415497527.

Clemmer, Gina. 2010. *The GIS 20: essential skills.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 156 p. $39.95 US. ISBN 1689482565.

Dawson, Joan. 2009. *Nova Scotia's lost highways: the early roads that shaped the province.* Halifax: Nimbus Pub. 134 p. $26.00 CDN. ISBN 9781551097329.

Dowie, Mark. 2009. *Conservation refugees: the hundred-year conflict between global conservation and native peoples.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. *336 p. $33.95 CDN. ISBN 9780262012614.*

Dragas, Zaharia. 2010. *Galileo: the European global navigation satellite system.* Toronto: Wiley – ISTE. 320 p. $125.00 US. ISBN 978184821068.

ESRI. 2010. *ESRI map book, volume 25.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 120 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589482548.

Franklin, Steven. 2010. *Remote sensing for biodiversity and wildlife management: synthesis and applications.* New York: McGraw-Hill. 369 p. $130.00 US. ISBN 9780071622479.

Hayes, Derek. 2010. *Historical atlas of the North American railroad.* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. 224 p. $39.95 US. ISBN 9780520266162.

Johnson, Todd and Kenneth Ross. 2009. *Atlas of global Christianity, 1910–2010 [with CDROM].* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. 400 p. $256.43 CDN. ISBN 9780748632671.

Kjellstrom, Byorn. 2009. *Be expert with map & compass. 3rd Ed.* Hoboken, NJ: Wiley. 256 p. $18.95 US. ISBN 9780470407653.

Latrubesse, Edgardo. 2010. *Natural hazards and human-exacerbated disasters in Latin-America: special volumes of geomorphology.* Boston: Elsevier. 550 p. $137.00 US. ISBN 9780444531179.

Lin, Aiming and Zhikun Ren. 2010. *The great Wenchuan Earthquake of 2008: a photographic atlas of surface rapture and related disaster.* New York: Springer. 120 p. $159.95 CDN. ISBN 9783642037580.

Maher, Margaret. 2010. *Lining up data in ArcGIS: A guide to map projections.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 200 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 1589482492.

Man, John. 2010. *Xanadu: Marco Polo and Europe's discovery of the East.* Toronto: Bantam Press. 352 p. $15.95 US. ISBN 9780553820027.

McLean, Stuart. 2010. *Welcome home: travels in small-town Canada.* Toronto: Penguin Canada. 280 p. $18.00 CDN. ISBN 978014317344.

Mendelsohn, John. 2010. *Atlas of Namibia: a portrait of the land and its people.* Johannesburg, Africa: Jonathan Ball Publishing. 200 p. $43.95 CDN. ISBN 9781920289164.

Penna, Anthony and Conrad Edick Wright. 2009. *Remaking Boston: an environmental history of the city and its surroundings.* Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press. 333 p. $47.95 US. ISBN 9780822943815.

Su, Xiaobo and Peggy Teo. 2009. *The politics of heritage tourism in China.* New York: Routledge. 224 p. $150.00 US. ISBN 9780415478083.

Verjee, Firoz. 2010. *GIS tutorial for humanitarian assistance.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 360 p. $79.95 CDN. ISBN 9781589482135.

Wheeler, Sara. 2009. *The magnetic north: notes from the Arctic Circle.* London: Jonathan Cape. 368 p. £20.00. ISBN 0224082213.

Zukin, Sharon. 2010. *Naked city: the death and life of authentic urban places.* New York: Oxford University Press. 312 p. $27.95 US. ISBN 9780195382853.

Welcome!

New ACMLA Members

Micheline Picard (Full member)
Library Technician
Université du Québec à Montréal
6215, 10e Avenue
Montréal, QC H1Y 2H7
Picard.micheline@uqam.ca

Dana Craig (Full member)
Map Library Assistant
York University
734 Walpole Cres.
Newmarket, ON L3X 2B1
dcraig@yorku.ca

Note to ACMLA Members

Change in Conference Venue

ACMLA 2011 Conference
will be hosted by
Université Laval
Quebec City

Watch the ACMLA website
for details
http://www.acmla.org

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

Kenya.
Scale: 1:800,000.
Publisher: GeoGraphic Publishers.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Egypt.
Scale: 1:800,000.
Publisher: GeoGraphic Publishers.
Year of Publication: 2009/2010.

Ontario, Canada Official Road Map 2010-2011.
Scale: 1:700,000 (south); 1:1,600,000 (north).
Publisher: Geomatics Office, Ministry of Transportation.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Go Snowmobiling! 2010 OFSC Provincial Trail Guide.
Scale: graphic.
Publisher: Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Africa.
Scale: 1:8,000,000.
Publisher: Freytag and Berndt.
Year of Publication: [2010].

North America.
Scale: 1:8,000,000.
Publisher: Freytag and Berndt.
Year of Publication: [2010].

Asia.
Scale: 1:9,000,000.
Publisher: Freytag and Berndt.
Year of Publisher: [2010].

World Heritage 2009-2010.
Scale: 1:43,720,000.
Publisher: UNESCO.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Pipeline infrastructure map of Europe & the CIS. 1st ed.
Scale: 1:5,650,000.
Publisher: Petroleum Economist.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Greece. Rough Guide map.
Scale: 1:650,000.
Publisher: Rough Guides.
Year of Publication: 2010.

España Portugal 2010. Papel alta resistencia. Ed.5.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Publisher: Michelin.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Carte des camps et autres lieux de detention nazis / Map of the camps and other nazi detention places.
Scale: 1:1,200,000.
Publisher: IGN.
Year of Publication: 2009.

The Times Map of the World.
Scale: 1:25,000,000.
Publisher: Times Books.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Collins Ireland road map.
Scale: 1:411,840.
Publisher: Collins.
Year of Publication: 2010.

France. Ed.6.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Publisher: Michelin.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Argentina. Ed.1.
Scale: 1:2,000,000.
Publisher: Michelin.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Iceland. Rough Guide map.
Scale:1:425,000.
Publisher: Rough Guides.
Year of Publication: 2010.

British Isles Communication Map.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Publisher: Ordnance Survey.
Year of Publication: 2010.

United Kingdom Administrative Boundaries.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Publisher: Ordnance Survey.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Nigeria Road & Tourism: 36 States [Map] – Revised Edition.
Scale: na
Publisher: Satod Cartographic Consultants.
Available through Mary Martin Booksellers Ltd.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Haiti wall map.
Scale: na
Publisher: Maps.com.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Jordan.
Scale: 1:400,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Afghanistan. Kabul & 5 cities.
Scale: 1:2,000,000.
Publisher: Gizi Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Argentina.
Scale: 1:2,750,000.
Publisher: Firestone.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Middle East Telecommunications map.
Scale: na
Publisher: TeleGeography.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Global Traffic Map 2010.
Scale: na
Publisher: TeleGeography.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Toronto.
Scale: 1:17,500.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Thailand.
Scale: 1:1,500,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Italy.
Scale: 1:800,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Dominican Republic.
Scale: 1:600,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Brazil.
Scale: 1:4,000,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Montreal.
Scale: 1:15,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

New York City.
Scale: 1:15,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Vancouver.
Scale: 1:15,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

Costa Rica.
Scale: 1:600,000.
Publisher: Borch Map.
Year of Publication: 2010.

GEOSPATIAL DATA AND SOFTWARE REVIEWS

Compiled by Richard Pinnell

Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap [computer file]. (c2010). Regina, Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. Available online: http://www.infomaps.gov.sk.ca/website/SIR_Oil_And_Gas_Wells/viewer.htm . File Formats: ESRI Shapefiles. Pricing Information: Free use. Contact Information: Rick Mclean. Phone (306)-787-2596, email: rmclean@ir.gov.sk.ca

As a new GIS librarian, and a new resident in Saskatchewan, I decided that a review of some local GIS resources and data would help me, and other GIS librarians in Canada, get to know the resources. One thing I learned quickly after moving to Saskatchewan (other than the fact that it isn't all that flat and -40C is possible) is that oil and gas are very important to the province. Mapping oil and gas information can aid industry as well as other entities such as researchers and environmental groups. The Saskatchewan Oil & Gas InfoMap is a free resource that can be found on the Government of Saskatchewan's Energy and Resources website (http://www.infomaps.gov.sk.ca/website/SIR_Oil_And_Gas_Wells/viewer.htm).

Description

The Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap is an online, interactive map which displays oil and gas and related wells, current oil and gas pool boundaries, unit boundaries, and dispositions of Crown petroleum and natural gas rights in GIS format for the province of Saskatchewan with vector digital data. The complete listing of all 31 layers can be seen in Figure 1. This interactive map can be created online by adding and removing individual layers, or worked with on other mapping software as the layers can be downloaded as ESRI Shapefiles. The InfoMap has four primary areas or frames:

- **Tools Frame**: this is located on the left side of the page and has standard tool buttons for changing display, identifying features, extracting layers etc.
- **Map Frame**: this is the central area of the page and is the main map area which displays the layers designated as visible.
- **Contents Frame**: this frame is on the right side of the page and lists all of the available dataset layers. There are both single layers and group layers which can be opened or closed. There are five types of layers: images which block out layers beneath (e.g., Aeromagnetic – Total Field), maps with colour filled polygons which block out layers beneath (e.g., Bedrock Geology), maps with open polygons (e.g., Mineral Dispositions), lines (e.g., Faults) and point data (e.g., Mineral Deposits).
- **Text Frame**: this is located in the central lower area of the page, below the map frame and shows the results or steps to complete when performing various actions such as using the extract or find tools. (Figure 1 depicts the text frame that displays when one is downloading layers)

The base map information comes from Information Services Corporation (ISC) of Saskatchewan. The other layers are produced by the Government of Saskatchewan's Department of Industry and Resources (SIR). For those who have not heard of the ISC, their role is to continuously maintain the provincial base maps which are relied on by industry and government. The central access point for free ISC data is GeoSask (another useful resource). GeoSask is accessible to government, business and the general public and provides free GIS data, including data from participating Government of Saskatchewan ministries or agencies. In fact, much of the data from the Oil and Gas InfoMap is available through GeoSask; however the

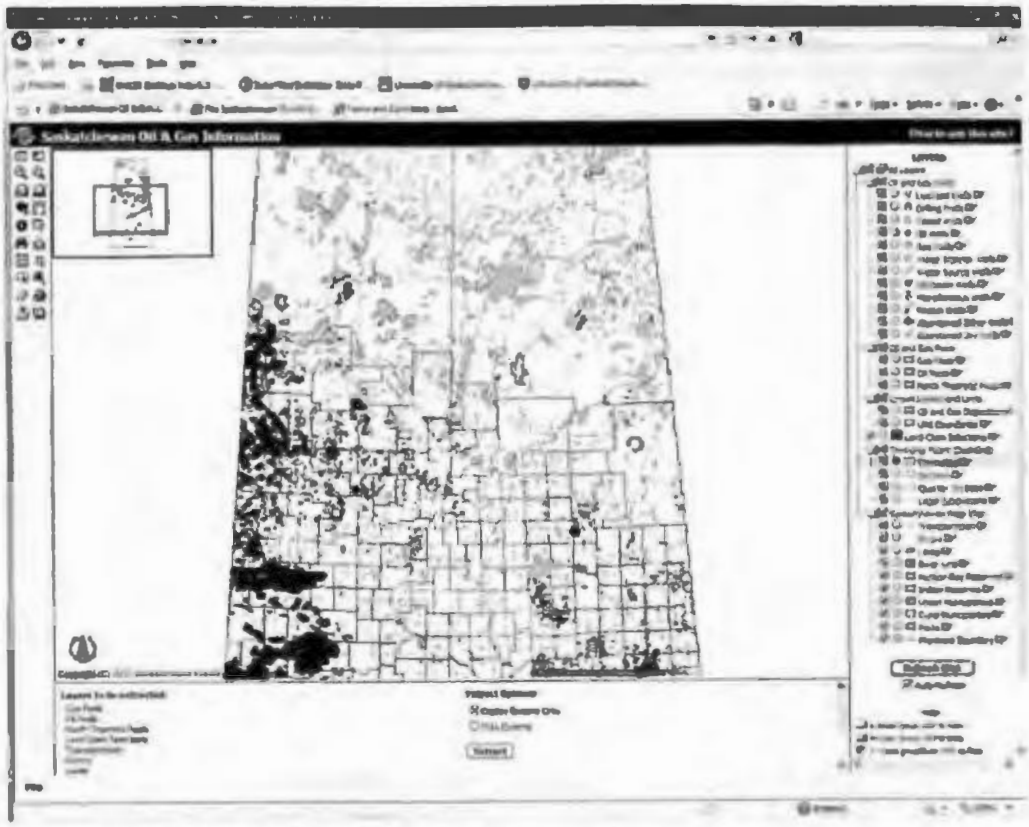

Figure 1. Text frame that displays when downloading layers.

InfoMap makes it quick and easy to access data in this specific area.

Users for this site can range from inexperienced to map savvy. For inexperienced mappers, this site is useful as one can simply click which layers one would like to view, zoom in and out, print, or download easily. For the more experienced, there are tools such as query and find which require some knowledge of query strings.

Technical Specifications

As already mentioned, vector digital data is displayed in multiple layers in the InfoMap including: images that block out layers beneath, maps with colour filled polygons, maps with open polygons, lines or point data which can all be downloaded as zipped ESRI Shapefiles.

The coordinate system is NAD83 Universal Transverse Mercator grid zone 13N. The individual layers are created from various sources; Oil and Gas pools were compiled from the Minister's Orders that establish the individual pools which are published in the Saskatchewan Gazette. The Well layers were created from well information available on SIR's well information system. Individual layers are also updated at different times. The Oil and Gas pools, for example, are updated within three days of the first of the month while the Well layers are updated daily.

Help

The help page is accessed by clicking on the help icon or on the "How to use this site?" along the top of the main page. Under the layers selection column there is also a help section which gives information about selecting, opening and closing groups and layers. The help page takes the user through various issues that may be encountered as well as how to perform basic tasks such as querying, finding and extracting. The help window does not give contact information for further assistance. There is contact information for help in the metadata of the various layers.

One frustration which I experienced was trying to download all of the layers for the Township Fabric map; I discovered that only sections could be downloaded at a time. These data can be found and downloaded on the GeoSask portal if problems persist (https://www.geosask.ca/Portal/).

Another thing which can lead to problems is that in order to download, the layers must be visible on the map; therefore layers have to be zoomed to in order to be downloaded. When I tried to zoom in so that all layers were visible, the layers would not load. In order to download all of the data, I had to download two separate times. I was able to download the Base Map along with the Oil and Gas Pools in one batch and the Oil and Gas Wells and Crown Leases and Units in another. I then unzipped both files and put everything into ArcMap.

Metadata

Metadata for each layer are available on the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap. Beside each layer, there is a tag which can be clicked to display this metadata. Metadata elements in blue text are defined in the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) *Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata* (CSDGM). Elements in green are defined in the *ESRI Profile of the CSDGM*. Elements which have a green asterisk (*) are automatically updated by ArcCatalog.

Analysis

Apart from a few frustrations in using this resource, I was pleased with the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap for these reasons:

- It is free.
- It is specific to oil and gas resources in Saskatchewan, making it a great resource for those interested in Saskatchewan oil and gas, who do not want to spend time searching for and downloading 31 different layers.
- It is up to date: most of this data is updated weekly or monthly, and some is updated daily, making the data very useful.

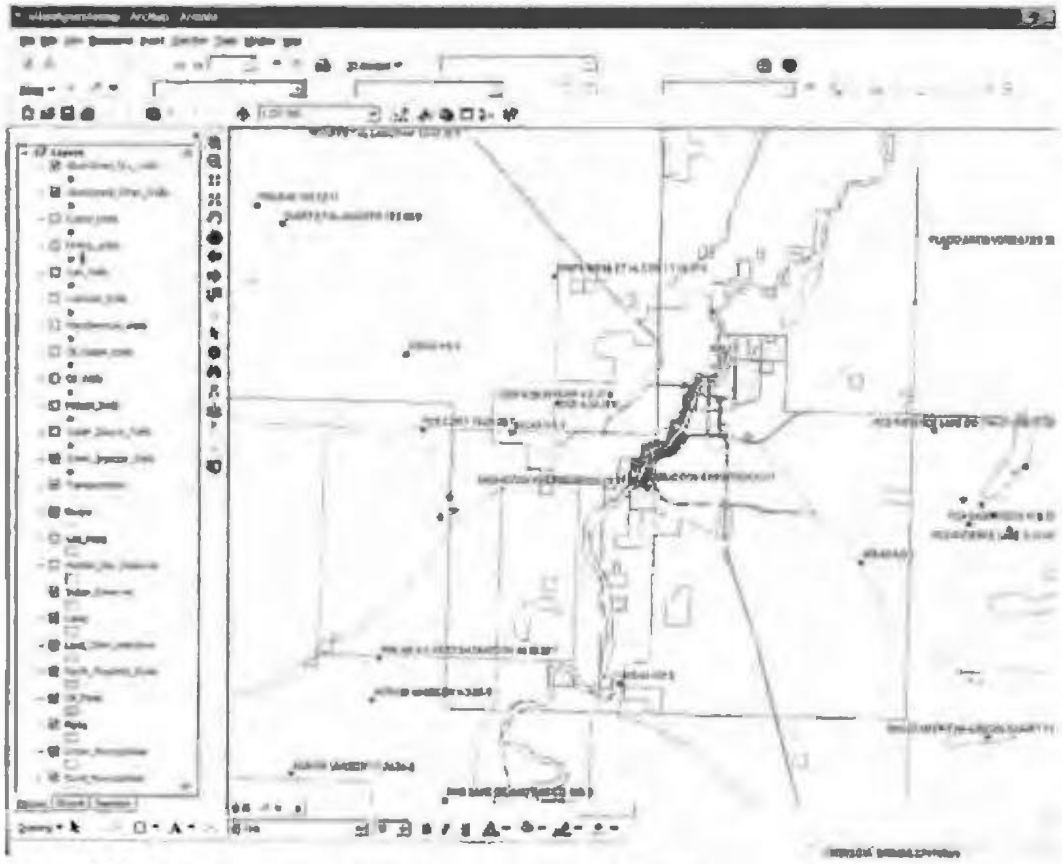

Figure 2. Sample output map showing abandoned wells around Saskatoon.

The main frustration I had with this resource was not being able to download all of the map data at once. The problem seems to lie in the Township Fabric Map (SaskGrid) files, which would not download in one group.

Comparing this resource to other Saskatchewan resources available, most of the layers in this map are available on GeoSask, but must be downloaded separately and searched for. As I mentioned before, this makes the Oil and Gas InfoMap extremely useful for those interested in this topic. Figure 2 is a simple map created on the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap which portrays the abandoned wells around Saskatoon. This information could be useful for realtors, environmentalists, geologists and others.

It would improve the functionality of the map to have the option right on the main page to download all data on the main page. This would save having to zoom into the data, and check it all off before attempting to download. Regarding help, it would be useful to have a contact number or email right on the help page, or even at the bottom of the main page rather than having to look in the metadata.

Licensing

The Saskatchewan Oil and Gas InfoMap is a free resource, where GIS data can be used online or downloaded free of charge. Although there are no access constraints, layers have some use constraints. The data sets are owned by the Government of Canada, and protected by crown copyright. The materials can be reproduced for non-commercial purposes, and as a general rule may be used for non-profit and personal use.

Reviewed by:
Jasmine Hoover, GIS Librarian
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
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New Discussion Forum for Map Cataloguers

Some map cataloguers in the United States have set up an online discussion forum using the American Library Associations' ALA Connect.

You do not need to be a member of ALA to use this forum.

Here's how it works:

1. Create an account:

- Go to: http://connect.ala.org
- Near top of left-hand column, select "Create an account"

2. "MAGERT Cartographic Resources and RDA" is the name of the "community."

http://connect.ala.org/node/111605

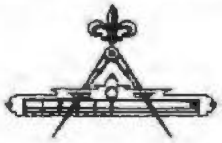
The discussions currently are:

- Questions and problems with creating bibliographic records for cartographic resources using RDA
- Differences between using AACR2R and using RDA to create bibliographic records for cartographic resources
- Examples of work- and expression-level records
- Examples of manifestation-level records
- Scale, projection, and coordinates

submitted to CARTA listserv by Trudy Bodak, Chair, ACMLA Bibliographic Control Committee, 14 October 2010

CENSUS OF CANADA LONG FORM ISSUE: ACMLA SUBMISSION AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives



Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada

July 12, 2010

The Honorable Tony Clement, MP
Minister of Industry
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Clement

As President of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) (http://www.acmla.org/), I am writing to you to express the surprise and disappointment of our membership in the Government's decision to cancel the mandatory Long-Form Questionnaire for the 2011 Census. The information gathered from the Long-Form census has contributed greatly to the education and research activities of Canadians over many decades. Its replacement by a voluntary National Household Survey raises many concerns from our membership.

We are an active Association with over 70 members from across Canada who play a pivotal role as geographical information providers and educators. We find the information provided by the Long-Form census is vital for providing a greater understanding of Canada and its diverse regions to our users. For example, determining accurate levels of income or immigration patterns is possible with data collected from the Long-Form Census questionnaire. Moreover, as geographical information professionals, we map and visualize the data, and provide mapping/visualization capabilities to our researchers so they are able to analyze the data for research purposes. The results and impact of such research are then carried forward into other public and private endeavours for the benefit of all Canadians.

Part of the value of the Long-Form Census was its mandatory requirement that 20% of the population complete it. While this may have seemed an onerous task for a few participants, most gladly participated knowing that everyone else selected in the 20% sample is equally obligated to fill out the Long-Form as part of their civic duty. Moreover, the value and long term benefit for the whole population, including educators and policy makers, has been immense. Replacing the mandatory Long-Form with a voluntary National Household Survey form just raises more issues especially concerning the validity and value of the data collected. For example, will many people take the time to voluntarily fill in a 50+ question form? If there is a low participation rate, how can anyone really rely on the data as being an accurate snapshot of the Canadian population? Though it has also been argued that the Long-Form is intrusive and raises issues of confidentially, this is completely untrue as Statistics Canada has been meticulous in anonymizing census data to protect the confidentially of all participants. This has worked very well in the past for both Census participants and the users of Census data.

As geographic information professionals and providers/curators of geospatial information, we are also concerned by the lack of information pertaining to the future dissemination of Census and National Household Survey data at smaller geographic levels such as Census Tracts and

Dissemination Areas. On Statistics Canada's website, it states that the National Household Survey "will conduct and release the results of this survey applying the same methods and standards used for all of its surveys". Most of Statistics Canada's other survey data is only available at a provincial or Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) at best. This will not be acceptable for users who rely on such data at a neighbourhood level to conduct research or make important decisions and recommendations. Mapping employment numbers at a provincial or CMA level will be especially limiting for educational and research purposes.

The mandatory Long-Form questionnaire has been a cornerstone of census data collection for decades and its value should not be discounted. The rich datasets that have been produced have been vital components in almost every area and activity of Canadian society. The decision to abolish it and replace it with a voluntary survey has simply not been well thought out and will only hinder decision-makers at all levels of government, not to mention the research and innovation pursuits of our students and academics.

We respectfully recommend that you reconsider this decision and implement the mandatory Census Long-Form Questionnaire in time for the 2011 Census.

Sincerely,

Andrew Nicholson, President. ACMLA
GIS/Data Librarian
Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre
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Email response from the Minister of Industry, Tony Clement.

-----Original Message-----

From: Minister.Industry@ic.gc.ca [mailto:Minister.Industry@ic.gc.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, September 15, 2010 4:00 PM
To: Andrew Nicholson
Subject: 2011 Census of Population

Thank you for your letter regarding the 2011 Census of Population. This government recognizes the importance of this issue for Canadians and appreciates the time you have taken to share your views on this matter.

As you are aware, the Government of Canada has made the decision to conduct the census as the short form only, which will be sent to all Canadian households in May 2011. We believe that these recent changes to the Census, along with the introduction of the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS), strike a better balance between the need to collect information on households to inform public policy and protecting the privacy rights of Canadians.

The 2011 Census of Population will consist of 10 questions: the same 8 questions that appeared on the 2006 Census short-form questionnaire plus 2 questions regarding the ability to speak in one of Canada's two Official Languages and the language spoken at home. I assure you that the addition of these questions will support the implementation of the Official Languages Act and its regulations. The Government of Canada remains committed to official languages and to supporting the vitality of official language communities.

Census information previously collected by the long-form census questionnaire will be collected as part of a new voluntary NHS. The NHS will be distributed to 1 in 3 households, which represents approximately 4.5 million households, an increase from 2.9 million households surveyed in 2006. Statistics Canada has extensive experience in conducting voluntary surveys and will apply its same rigorous methods and standards to conduct and release survey data. The Chief Statistician has indicated that this new approach will provide useful and usable data that can meet the needs of many users.

Beyond the provision of limited and essential information, we do not believe it is appropriate to demand extensive private and personal information from Canadians under threat of imprisonment. That is why our government announced its intention to introduce legislation this fall to remove threats of jail time for persons refusing to fill out the Census and all mandatory surveys administered by Statistics Canada. An additional legislative amendment will also be made to require respondents' consent on whether personal information from the NHS questionnaire can be released after 92 years.

I encourage all Canadians who receive the 2011 Census form to complete it and participate in the National Household Survey if their household is selected.

Yours sincerely,
Tony Clement

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