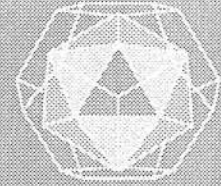


Cartouche



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Marcia-Anne Faurer 1952-1995

by Danny Blair

Marcia-Anne (a.k.a. Marci) Faurer, Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at the University of Winnipeg, died at the age of 42 years on June 4, 1995, after a 3 1/2 month battle with cancer. She is survived by her mother, Lillian, and many friends.

I first met Marci in August of 1983, when I came to Winnipeg to start my doctorate programme in Geography at the University of Manitoba. She was the first of the department's students to whom I was introduced, and I distinctly remember thinking that she was, well, interesting - a cross between a flower child and a gypsy. Understandably, I took an instant liking to her, and our lives became very much intertwined, as friends and colleagues.

I am sure it was no accident that I, the newcomer, was introduced to Marci, for she probably knew as much about the Geography Department (and Winnipeg, having lived here all of her life) as did anyone. She had already been a fixture in the department for about a decade, having received her B.A. in 1976 and her M.A. in 1981, and she remained a fixture until 1990, when she finished her Ph.D.. Then, much to my delight, in 1991 she was hired as a sessional Assistant Professor at the University of Winnipeg, and then, in their wisdom, the University offered her a tenure-track position in 1993.

Given that Marci dropped out of high school, I find it somewhat ironic that she ended up as a professor. She told me that school bored her, so she left it to pursue a career as an artist. *Maclean's* magazine once published a picture of her selling paintings on Main Street, but, alas, her artistic career never took form, so she went back to school. However, she continued her artistic talents by developing a passion for anything to do with maps. Of course, this brought her into Geography, where Alan Catchpole, her mentor at the University of Manitoba, also got her interested in the Hudson's Bay Company archives. Her M.A. thesis was titled "Evidence of Sea Ice Conditions in Hudson Strait, 1751-1870, Using Ships' Logs" and her doctoral thesis was on "Reliability Testing in the Derivation of Physical Environmental Information from Historical Sources." Both works resulted in significant publications.



Marcia-Anne Faurer
September 5, 1952 - June 4, 1995

In her years at the University of Winnipeg Marci devoted much of her time to the development of courses, especially those involving computer mapping and geographic information systems. She was instrumental in the expansion of Geography's computer lab. In 1994 she acquired a substantial external grant for the Geography Department to set up a computerized mobile field station, including two global positioning systems.

Marci was also a valued administrator, both within the Geography Department and the University community as a whole. Particularly noteworthy were her efforts in the development of cooperative G.I.S. programmes between the University and some of Winnipeg's community colleges. She was also heavily involved in the Great Plains International Data Network. (continued on page 3)

Cartouche is published quarterly by the Canadian Cartographic Association. Members are welcome to submit articles for publication. Articles and notices submitted for publication are subject to editorial approval. Please address your submissions to the editor. It is the policy of the editor to provide dual language copy for editorial content and journal mechanics. All other articles will appear in the language of submission. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of content, the editor cannot be responsible for errors in compilation, or loss of any item submitted. Opinions expressed in the editorials, submitted articles, and letters are not necessarily those of the Canadian Cartographic Association. The Canadian Cartographic Association gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Cartouche est publié trimestriellement par l'Association canadienne de cartographie. N'hésitez pas à soumettre des articles que vous désirez publier dans le bulletin. Les articles et annonces soumis pour parution sont sujets à l'approbation de la rédaction. Veuillez les adresser à l'éditeur. Selon la politique en vigueur, l'éditeur publié, en français et en anglais, l'éditorial ainsi que la description du processus de publication du bulletin. Les autres articles paraîtront dans la langue dans laquelle ils ont été écrits. Bien que beaucoup d'efforts soient déployés en vue d'éviter de tels problèmes, l'éditeur n'est pas tenu responsable des erreurs de compilation ou de la perte d'articles que leur seront soumis. Les opinions exprimées dans le cadre des editoriaux, des articles et des lettres publiées dans le bulletin ne relèvent pas nécessairement celles de l'Association canadienne de cartographie. L'Association canadienne de cartographie remercie vivement le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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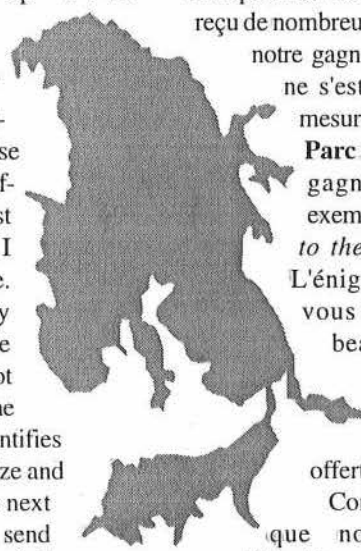
Deadline for next issue is:
November 15, 1995

La date limite pour la prochaine publication est:
15 novembre, 1995

Rorschach's Map

Last issue's "blot" was not the challenge I hoped it would be. It did not take **P. Andrew Roy** long to come up with the correct answer **Banff National Park**. Congratulations and enjoy your copy of *The Times Guide to the Nations of the World*. I promise that this "blot" will be more difficult to identify than the last one. To back up my claim, I will be offering another prize.

As usual, this feature may be political or physical. The shape and orientation have not been altered (this time!). The first person who correctly identifies this feature will receive a prize and will be acknowledged in the next issue of *Cartouche*. Please send your response to the editor (address above). The identity of this "blot" will be revealed in the next issue.



Carte énigmatique

La forme énigmatique de la dernière parution n'a semble-t-il pas représentée le défi que nous escomptions car nous avons reçu de nombreuses réponses dont celle de notre gagnant. **P. Andrew Roy** qui ne s'est pas fait attendre outre mesure. La forme représentait le **Parc national de Banff**. Notre gagnant se mérite un exemplaire de *The Times Guide to the Nations of the World*. L'énigme d'aujourd'hui, nous vous le garantissons, sera beaucoup plus difficile à identifier. Pour soutenir mes prétentions, un prix supplémentaire sera offert.

Comme d'habitude, la forme que nous vous proposons d'identifier aujourd'hui peut représenter un lieu, une entité physique ou politique. La forme et son orientation ne sont pas altérées. La représentation graphique est telle qu'elle apparaît dans sa réalité géographique. Nous



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vous invitons nombreux à participer à ce jeu d'habileté mentale qui vous permettra d'évaluer vos connaissances cartographiques et géographiques. Bien entendu, le nom de la première personne qui nous fera parvenir la solution ainsi que la réponse sur l'entité représentée par l'énigme seront connus dans le prochain numéro de la revue *Cartouche* et le gagnant recevra un prix.

Faites parvenir vos solutions le plus tôt possible à l'adresse de l'éditeur mentionnée à la page 2.

MARCIA FAURER: une femme dévouée à son métier et à la cartographie

par Majella-J Gauthier

C'est avec une grande tristesse que j'ai appris au cours de l'hiver dernier que Marcia était très malade et que ses chances de recouvrer la santé étaient bien minces. Son état de santé s'est tellement dégradé qu'il lui fut impossible de livrer la bataille; elle a dû abdiquer devant tant d'insistance de la part d'un adversaire redoutable. La vie est courte et pour certains, la vie est plus courte, trop courte. On demandait à Jacques Demers, quand il fut nommé instructeur des Canadiens de Montréal, comment il voyait sa fonction dans l'équipe; et, il a répondu: "La seule chose dont je suis sûr c'est que je vais perdre mon poste à un moment donné". C'est un peu comme cela que ça se passe sur terre; à la naissance on ne peut échapper à la certitude de mourir un jour, et cela fait toujours mal.

Marcia nous a quittés, dans la force de l'âge, au poste et au travail. Elle laisse dans le deuil non seulement sa famille mais aussi ses amis, les collègues du département de géographie de l'Université de Winnipeg, les membres de l'Association canadienne de cartographie, (ACC), association qu'elle a servie jusqu'aux derniers instants de sa vie à titre de présidente.

Sa participation aux activités de l'Association a pris plusieurs formes et j'aimerais n'en citer que quelques unes. Comment ne pas se rappeler l'animation qu'elle a déployée lorsqu'elle était présidente du groupe d'Intérêt sur l'enseignement de la cartographie, lorsqu'il s'agissait d'évaluer les exposés des étudiants lors des congrès, et lorsqu'elle prenait la responsabilité de préparer une réunion annuelle (celle de Winnipeg fut l'un des congrès les mieux réussis). J'ai été à même d'observer sa grande efficacité lorsqu'elle fut vice-présidente de l'ACC et que j'y étais à titre de président-sortant. C'est dommage que sa maladie l'ait ralenti l'an dernier; elle aurait fait un travail de présidente de tout premier ordre.

J'ose espérer que le destin va cesser de s'acharner sur les jeunes cartographes de Winnipeg (Malcolm Brown nous quittait il y a quelques années); ceux et celles qui restent méritent que les lois de la probabilité jouent en leur faveur.

En terminant, je puis dire que comme beaucoup de personnes comme moi, qui n'ont pas eu l'occasion de voir sa dépouille, Marcia restera encore plus vivante que jamais dans notre tête; nous continuerons à l'imaginer travaillant ardemment, à la confluence de la rivière Assiniboine et de la Rivière Rouge.

Marcia laisse un grand vide et sans doute ceux qui s'en ressentiront le plus seront ses étudiants.

(continued from front page)

Marci's administrative and organizational skills were evident in other areas as well. For many years she almost single-handedly organized an annual Geographic Information Systems Applications Colloquium, and in 1993 she hosted the Canadian Cartographic Association's annual meeting at the University of Winnipeg. She was president of the Canadian Cartographic Association during 1994-95, and had a three-year appointment on the Editorial Advisory Board of *Cartographica*. She was also a frequent reviewer of books.

Away from the office Marci was a private person, but she had many interests. She loved to read, especially Stephen King and mystery novels. She was crazy about Bruce Springsteen, Eric Clapton, Bob Dylan, and 1960's rock and roll. Marci also enjoyed Michelangelo, architecture, and origami. More than anything else, she was an exceptionally devoted daughter.

Oh, how we will miss Marci! She was a kind, caring woman who gave so much and asked for so little in return. A very large number of people will miss her conversation, her sense of humour, her laugh, her smile, and her friendship.

Marci was laid to rest at Shaarey Zedek Memorial Park in Winnipeg at LAT 49° 56' 42.8" N, LONG 97° 07' 1.9" W (coordinates from Trimble GPS system courtesy of Mark Krawetz).

I first visited Winnipeg in 1991 to speak at the (4th) Winnipeg GIS Colloquium upon the invitation of the two organizers, Malcolm Brown and Marcia Faurer. Now 4 years later, both have passed away, barely in their 40's. Marcia shared with Malcolm an exuberant enthusiasm for cartography, maps and education, that went well beyond the walls of the office and classroom.

Following that GIS meeting in 1991, Marcia served the CCA over the next four years as interest group chair, vice-president and president, as well as organising the 5th and 6th Winnipeg GIS Colloquiums, the last in conjunction with the CCA annual meeting in 1993. Those who attended that meeting will have got a sample of the interest and enthusiasm that Marcia (along with Malcolm) had helped generate in Canada's most central province. She will be very much missed by her colleagues at the University of Winnipeg, the province of Manitoba and across Canada.

Roger Wheate



Map Production Technology / *Technologie de production cartographique*

by / par David Mercer

Out with the Old?

Cartographic tools have been, for the most part, developed in response to some specific need in cartographic production. In several cases, techniques borrowed from other aspects of the graphic arts are adapted and refined to meet the exacting standards of cartography. The evolution of cartographic tools and techniques can be followed through several different stages: (1) a period of trial use; (2) acceptance by the cartographer; and (3) adaptation as an essential part of the cartographers set of tools. During this third stage, the cartographer becomes quite comfortable with the new tools and is discovering what may initially be limitations. Computer work is not new to the discipline, but cartographers are constantly broadening the horizons of their cartographic ability with the tools that are currently available. However, I am sure we have all said at one point in time, "I would really like to use ... here, but the computer will not let me do it" Is this really a problem of the software placing limitations on our abilities, or have we given up prematurely?

Often I have heard the complaint, "The Software we use is not a cartographic package — it is a regular drawing package that we use to make maps." What about the pens and scribes that cartographers have used for so long? At its most simplistic level, the computer is a tool that cartographers have embraced. Yes, we can produce custom base maps, projections, and create basic maps to display data, but the user still requires a certain cartographic knowledge to take advantage of it. The tools used in cartographic production may have changed, but the principals of design and to a certain extent, the techniques remain the same. Cartographic techniques developed shouldn't be discarded because the tools or materials on which they were developed are no longer in use. The challenge is to take those techniques and adapt them to use with the current technology.

Apart from the main goal of creating a map that clearly portrays the spatial relationships of data, the product must also be visually appealing. When given the chance, any cartographer enjoys an opportunity to stretch their creative horizons. Although the cartographer gets a chance to express creativity in the form of the map, the cartographer's creative ability is often required when developing a different graphic effect. Many software packages currently in use are quite versatile with respect to the product that can be obtained.

Most problems can be solved within a single package or saved in a format to move the project to another package. There are ways to get around every problem we face! Not everyone, however, can come up with ALL the solutions. In the CCA, there are many opportunities to share this information. While much of this interchange takes place during the annual conferences, *Cartouche* also provides a valuable forum to exchange this information. In the past, a technical note supplement was published with the CCA Newsletter. The *Technical Notes and Queries* column contained many different tips to help get the most out of our equipment and make our jobs easier. Well, the tools may have changed, but the job is still the same and sometimes we are facing some of the same challenges that we have faced in the past.

In previous issues of *Cartouche*, technical tips have been published to help squeeze a little more from software currently in use (there are more to come in future issues). You may have discovered what you think is a novel technique, a different use for the software, or a different way of approaching a problem. Sharing this information with others in the field will ensure that cartographers continue to produce maps of the highest quality and where appropriate, imaginative in their presentation. There is also the added benefit of drawing upon the collective knowledge of a group of cartographers to help you work through the problem, or offer suggestions to get you started in the right direction. It is this sort of exchange of knowledge that makes the CCA a stronger group. This exchange also helps foster new interest in developing techniques and encourage research into cartographic design and production.

One of the best times to plan a future meeting is immediately following one. Ideas are fresh in your mind and it gives you a chance to 'borrow' ideas from all the work the organizers have just done. (Many thanks to the Calgary Group!) This time is no exception! Plans are underway for technical sessions and workshops for the Toronto meeting in '96. I would like to hear from the membership for suggestions or preferences regarding these sessions. Any questions, comments, or suggestions are welcome! 🌐

CCA 20th Anniversary Issue

The next issue of *Cartouche* will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Canadian Cartographic Association. In honour of this momentous event, I invite all CCA members to reflect back on your membership in the CCA and what it has meant to you (50 to 75 words will be sufficient). Alternatively, if you have any memorabilia you would like to share with your fellow members, I will be happy to include it in this commemorative issue. Please send your submissions to the editor (address on page 2) by November 15.

Analytical Cartography & GIS / *Cartographie analytique et SIG*

by / par Douglas Banting

Depending on your perspective this article represents either the initiation of a completely new CCA Interest Group in Analytical Cartography and GIS, or the strategic repositioning of what was formerly the Automated Cartography Interest Group. Regardless, I find myself in the situation of chairing an interest group which has held my interest for a number of years. I thank the membership for my election to this position, and should I botch the job, suggest we not hold Alun Hughes personally responsible for cajoling me into running.

In writing this column, it is my primary hope to share some of my observations on the practice of our profession - a none-too-lofty objective. (If you set your objectives low enough, you are less likely to fail.) I view interest groups as providing a means for our mutual education; should my comments elicit a reaction on your part I would welcome your responses (see address on page). I will endeavour to share what I learn from you.

The formation of an interest group in Analytical Cartography and GIS suggests a new direction has developed among our membership. Though we should probably not view the approach as "new", there is a feeling among many of those involved in GIS-analytical activities that suggests novelty or innovation. For instance, in most of the places where GIS has been adopted in the Greater Toronto area, it is still regarded as new, even in some agencies with a 20-year history of involvement! Perhaps some interpretation of this view is warranted. That the technology is continuing to be "discovered" by non-cartographers / non-geographers accounts for much of the apparent newness, but also important are changes in the area of analytical procedures and inherent changes in organizations' expectations of systems, as well as other explanations.

Some of the new users who have recently "found" GIS are innovators in their organizations. Coming from a wide range of non-geographic backgrounds (business/marketing, real estate, healthcare, agriculture, planning, engineering, etc) , these users have recently determined that GIS and the spatial approach are novel means for gaining access to corporate data assets. The introduction of GIS in these fields is recent because it seems to have awaited the introduction of "desktop-GIS" workstations. Operating at some distance from the corporate database, specialized users could now access the data they required in a user-oriented environment: on an already-familiar platform, in the privacy of their own office, and in the familiarity of their own professional field. The newness was "merely" that of the paradigm. Though the cartographic and analytical tools are not new, they are new to these users - e.g. projections, scale , symbology, cartographic layout and design, spatial query, overlay, routing algorithms, etc.

At the same time, and partly in response to these new application areas, software vendors are enhancing the tools included in their products. For example, what were recently innovative procedures - such as drape (the display of thematic data over a 3-dimensional surface representation), or "hot keys" to other computing environments - such as statistical processing or multimedia, have become more commonplace. This means that data analysts face new capabilities with each new release of GIS software. In the competitive GIS market, new versions of software seem to be always imminent. Maintaining an active interest in spatial analysis in a digital environment therefore requires considerable effort to stay current, and the technology seems new because its bounds continue to expand.

Newness may also be connected with GIS due to the inherent evolution of the role played by systems in the workplace. Changes in how systems are perceived within an organizational context were modelled by Crain and MacDonald (1983), based on their experiences with large federal systems. They suggested that three stages could be identified: the first is "inventory", in which data acquisition or conversion is the focus; the second is "analysis", in which retrieval and relationships among data are examined; and the third is "management", in which modelling and forecasting extend the realm of concern beyond that of database records. (Parenthetically, I would argue that their description of "analysis" falls short of current usage, and that the term "management" now has a variety of connotations not included in their description.) That analysis may be regarded as a new activity in organizations using GIS, is therefore a natural evolution of uses of the system. This model seems to have merit in accounting for the state of GIS implementation around Toronto where my students have been conducting annual surveys for several years. What we have found is that despite the expanding data-analytical capabilities of systems, most GIS users seem to be still at the initial inventory stage, preoccupied with data structuring, accumulation, retrieval, and of course, mapping. In fact the primary purpose for almost everyone acquiring GIS is still mapping. To the extent that maps provide access to data records and a means for visualizing selected data, cartography is important in these enterprises like never before, but its use is not particularly analytical in these applications. Gradually users seem to be perceiving the need to move to the next stage of the Crain and MacDonald model. As they do, analysis becomes an increasingly important activity.

That the CCA membership has now formally established an interest group focusing on Analytical Cartography and GIS, recognizes the new circumstances of significant numbers of people within the profession. At a time when there is uncertainty regarding "new" digital cartographic technologies, it is not surprising that a feeling of reservation would exist among cartographers. The "newness" need not render cartographic traditions obsolete. Rather, by understanding the role of cartographic data in spatial analysis the profession is in a very strong position to ensure that the information that is needed is in fact provided. The challenge to cartographers is to educate our colleagues who are using digital systems without the benefit of an analytical cartographic perspective. ☉

History of Cartography / *Histoire de la cartographie*

by/par Carol Marley

The ARL-GIS Literacy Project, Coming Soon to a Library Near You

For the past several years a quiet revolution has been taking place in many libraries that belong to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). The project has the stuff of history in the making, so making it the feature for this column seems appropriate. The project has expedited the introduction of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and computer mapping as a tool for the acquisition, display, analysis and dissemination of spatial data into research libraries.

The third phase of the project is now being introduced into Canadian libraries, in part due to the work of John Black, recently retired Director of Libraries at the University of Guelph, also Past-President of ARL. It is being carried forward by Prue Adler, coordinator of the project at ARL, and Ernie Ingles, Director of Libraries at the University of Alberta, with the support of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL).

Participants in the project are supplied with data, software and technical support from the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Redlands, California. Jack Dangermond, President of ESRI, hopes that "this implementation will be a valuable first step in implementing open and free access to digital data sets in Canada." Other GIS vendors who have donated data and software to the project are Wessex, GDT, National Decision Systems, Inc. and Erdas. The Association of American Geographers and the H. W. Wilson Foundation have provided financial support to the project.

Participants from eastern Canada were trained in mid-June at McGill University. Training for western Canada will take place at the University of Alberta in September. Most of the participants are from research libraries that are members of CARL. Participants include: University of Alberta, University of British Columbia, Brock University, University of Calgary, Carleton University, Dalhousie University, University of Guelph, Laval University, University of Manitoba, McGill University, McMaster University, Memorial University, Université de Montréal, University of New Brunswick, National Library of Canada, University of Ottawa, Queens University, Université de Québec à Montréal, University of Regina, University of Saskatchewan, Université de Sherbrooke, Simon Fraser University, University of Toronto, Trent University, University of Victoria, University of Waterloo, University of Windsor and York University.

Participating Canadian libraries have committed to undertake a significant local effort to explore GIS applications with library us-

ers. They will also serve as resource centers and centers of excellence for GIS information for other libraries that may choose in future to offer GIS services.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives has been a strong supporter of bringing the project to Canada. Some of ACMLA's goals for the project are to encourage connections between GIS users and agencies at all levels of government, and to promote research and education through improved access to information.

ACMLA has requested some core data sets to start the project in Canada. They include: Statistics Canada Digital Cartographic Files (1991), Statistics Canada Digital Boundary Files (1991), Statistics Canada Street Network Files, Digital Chart of the World, Natural Resources Canada, sample tiles of NTS 1:250,000 and 1:50,000, Natural Resources of Canada and samples of National Atlas of Canada Information Services Thematic Mapping. Although some of this data, such as digital boundary files, has already been purchased for CARL consortium libraries, most of the necessary data is not available at a reasonable price. Those of us who have already been working with low end GIS, such as MapInfo or AtlasGIS have had to buy cartographic boundary files and to negotiate licenses.

When eastern Canadians were trained in Montreal to use ArcView II, the data sets for Canada were sparse, the geographies being no more detailed than provincial level. We will require more spatial data than what we have thus far; inevitably the drive for data liberation in Canada will need to be accelerated.

Already at the forefront of the data access movement is the **Data Liberation Initiative**, coordinated by the Social Science Federation of Canada. The initiative represents a cooperative effort between Statistics Canada, the Depository Services Programme, CARL, the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) and prominent members of the research community. The initiative aims to provide affordable access to statistical microdata files in electronic form, thus extending electronic democracy.

The newly forming **GIS-Can Lib Consortium**, led by Yves Tessier of Laval University is putting forward access to digital cartographic information. Tessier favors contacting data librarians, government documents librarians, CARL library directors and major public data providers, emphasizing research libraries in the first phase of the project. The goal is to develop a core of expertise and digital activities, expanding this in a second phase to other libraries.

One of the more lively presentations at the recent CCA conference in Calgary was the session on data access. The result of this session was the drafting of a CCA resolution supporting data access. The Executive is now refining it. A new CCA committee on data access has been struck, chaired by Carol Marley. The idea is to lend our association's support to other groups in Canada which support data liberation. Expect to read more about this important issue in forthcoming issues of *Cartouche*.

If you require more detail about the GIS-Literacy Project or the Data Liberation Initiative, information can be obtained from the following sources:

- Alison, Brent, GIS Applications in Research Libraries, *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Action*, #177, Nov. 1994, pp.1-2. The best short article on the GIS literacy project and recent initiatives arising out of the project, such as the *ARL Electronic Atlas*, are on the WWW at <http://www-maplib.umn.edu/arl.html>.
- McGlamery, Patrick and Lamont, Melissa, *Geographic Information Systems in Libraries, Database*, Dec. 1994, pp.35-44. Homer Babbidge Library at the University of Connecticut, under the leadership of Patrick McGlamery, has adopted an aggressive stance in collecting, cataloguing and providing remote (and local) access to digital data, for the University and for federal, state and local government agencies.
- *Making GIS Part of Library Service* (Special Issue), Information Technology and Libraries, v.14, #2, June 1995. This issue focuses on diverse topics such as Project Alexandria, a pilot project for on-line access to spatial data, making GIS part of library service and content standards for digital geospatial metadata (data about data).
- Social Science Federation of Canada, *Data Liberation Initiative, 2nd Draft*, March 1994. 7 pp. Describes the Data Liberation Project, its structure and participating groups. Available from: Social Science Federation of Canada, 415-151 Slater St., Ottawa, Canada. K1P 5H3. Tel: (613)238-6112 Fax: (613) 238-6114. Internet: ssfc@acadvm1.uottawa.ca.
- *GIS in Libraries: Public Access to GIS*, Redlands, California, Environmental Systems Research Institute, 1994. (video, duration 17 minutes). Presents a good overview of the aims of the ARL-GIS Literacy Project, focusing on three different types of libraries and their unique contributions to the project. If you would like to borrow the video, contact your library director, if your library is a participant in the Canadian phase of the project. Alternatively, contact Carol Marley, who has extra copies of the video which can be loaned. Fax: (514)398-7453. E-mail: marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

Meetings, Conferences, Exhibitions

Should you need an excuse to travel to London this year you may be interested in the schedule for the lecture series, **Maps and Society**. Lectures are to be held at the Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. Meetings start at 5 PM, followed by refreshments and there is plenty of time after the lecture for discussion and the opportunity to chat informally with the speaker and other map historians and specialists in the topic.

Maps Before the Bar: Early Maps in Forensic Contests of the Present. October 26, 1995 Professor Louis de Vorsey (Department of Geography, University of Georgia),

Where is Nowhere? Paradise on Maps. December 7, 1995, Dott. Alessandro Scafi (University of Rome).

The Lost Wheel-Map of Ambrogio Lorenzetti: Its Rotation and Location in the Communal Palace of Siena. January 18, 1996, Dr. Marcia Kupfer (Washington, D.C.).

Property and Topography since the Renaissance: Visualizing Titles in Land Law. February 22, 1996, Alain Pottage (Department of Law, London School of Economics and Political Science).

The Climax of a Tradition: Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's Long View of London. March 21, 1996, Ralph Hyde (Guildhall Library, Corporation of London).

Mapping the Earth versus Mapping the Sky: From Helvetius to Flammarion. April 25, 1996, Professor Christian Jacob (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Paris).

Cosmo-choro-poly-grapher: The Life and Work of John Norden. May 16, 1996, Dr. Frank Kitchen (Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex)

Also in Britain, **The Panizzi Lectures**, this year will feature lectures by a historian of cartography, Professor David Woodward, and A. H. Robinson Chair, Department of Geography at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Woodward will speak on *Maps and Prints in the Italian Renaissance: Makers* (November 23), *Distributors* (November 28) and *Consumers* (November 30). David Woodward, editor of *The History of Cartography* series, has just been elected Corresponding Fellow by the British Academy. This is a particularly prestigious award, honoring only a few of the most outstanding scholars in arts and humanities on the international scene.

Another America: An Exhibition of Native American Maps, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, Chicago, was scheduled to begin touring in 1994, and was displayed recently in Canada at the University of British Columbia's Museum of Anthropology. For more information contact: Mark Warhus, 4071 North Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211. Tel: (414) 963-0821.

To track the activities of The History of Cartography Project, the University of Wisconsin, Madison has set up a WWW site, <http://elvis.neep.wisc.edu/~cdean/index.html>. For further information about WWW and CD-ROM applications, send an E-mail request to: histcart@geography.wisc.edu.

A new resource has been added to the National Atlas of Canada Homepage, <http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca>. Situated under **Map Resources**, is a complete list of approximately 300 atlases of all kinds, published in Canada on all topics, since 1945. The list is categorized by atlas type. Corrections and additions are welcome according to Iain Taylor. He can be contacted at, E-mail: itaylor@emr.ca, Fax: (613) 943-8282, Tel: (613) 992-4028.

Recent Publications

The Admiralty Chart: British Naval Hydrography in the Nineteenth Century. G.S. Ritchie. Edinburgh: The Pentland Press, 1995. £22 UK.

American Beginnings: Exploration, Culture and Cartography in the Land of Norumbega. Edited by Emerson Baker, Edwin A. Churchill, Richard S. D'Abate, Kristine L. Jones, Victor A. Konrad and Harald E. L. Prins. Lincoln, London: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. £38 U.K.

Sheppard's International Directory of Print and Map Sellers, 1995. 3rd ed. £27 UK.

All of the above can be ordered from : Map Collector Publications, 48 High Street, Hertfordshire, England HP23 5BH Fax: (0)1442-827712.

The Globe of My World, an 84 page volume containing tributes to Helen Wallis from 61 former friends and colleagues, costs £8 post free in UK, £10 or \$18 US air mail outside UK. Available from: Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG, UK.

Dr. Helen Wallis Reminiscing, a 90 minute video of Dr. Wallis talking in her St. Johns Wood flat in August 1994 to Sarah Tyacke and Tony Campbell, about the Library and particularly about her travels, costs £15 post free in UK, £18 or \$32 US airmail outside UK. Tony Campbell cautions that you may have to wait awhile for the video because it is necessary to batch the order to obtain a reasonable price. Available from: Tony Campbell (as above).

Geographia Antiqua. No. 1-, 1993-. Annual. For more information, contact: William H. Schab Gallery, Inc., 24 West 57th Street, Suite 301, New York, NY 10019. Tel: (212)974-0337 Fax: (212)974-0339. ☉

The J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography

Applications for the 1996 Fellowships are invited from anyone pursuing advanced research in the history of cartography, irrespective of nationality, discipline or profession. Preference will be given to interpretative studies in map history, irrespective of area, theme or period.

The Harley Fellowships are prestigious as the only ones of their kind in Europe. They are endorsed by the British Library, National Maritime Museum, Public Record Office and Royal Geographical Society, and aim to promote use of the great wealth of cartographic material in London. Awards are normally of 400 pounds, to assist with the cost of two weeks in London.

Five Fellowships have been awarded in the past two years, to a museum curator, a social scientist, a doctoral student, and English and History faculty members. Winners have come from Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and USA.

The closing date for applications is NOVEMBER 1st. Please request further details from Tony Campbell, Hon. Sec., J.B. Harley Fellowships, at the address below.

Institutions are invited to request leaflets for display purposes.

British Library Map Library
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG, UK
Phone: 0171 412 7525. International: +44 171 412 7525
Fax: 0171 412 7780. International: +44 171 412 7780
tony.campbell@bl.uk

The Canadian National Committee for Cartography to the ICA: New Appointments

The November meeting of the Canadian Institute of Geomatics marks the end of the present mandate of the Canadian National Committee for Cartography to the International Cartographic Association, and members will conclude their four-year terms.

The CCA gratefully acknowledges the competent leadership and organizational skills provided over this period by out-going Chair, Norman Drummond. Consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the CCA and the CIG, the CCA has nominated a candidate to replace Norman as Chair, and to serve as technical councillor for Cartography for the CIG. Peter Keller has accepted this nomination, and the CIG has endorsed his appointment. Congratulations, Peter!

The upcoming term promises to be an exciting one, particularly if Canada's bid to host the 1999 ICA conference in Ottawa is successful. At the 1995 ICA meeting in Barcelona, Canada will officially propose two new groups: the extension of the working group on Gender and Development under Eva Siekierska, and a new task force on Cartography and Children, to be co-chaired by Jacqueline Anderson.

Iain Taylor will take over from Claudette LeBlanc as the CCA's representative on the CNC. Claudette will continue her involvement as a member of the National Advisory Committee to the Canadian bid to host the 1999 ICA Congress and Convention. Thanks to Claudette, and all the CNC members, for their work over the past several years.

Map Use & Design / *Conception et utilisation des cartes*

by / par Morrie Portnoff

Cartography via the Internet

One cannot open a newspaper or magazine without hearing about the Internet. What was developed 30 years ago as a military vehicle has evolved into new communication medium. The impact of the Internet on the communication of information is comparable with the invention of the printing press. Within the last year the Internet has ventured beyond the universities and governments to offices and homes throughout the world. Within the near future we will view Internet access in the same light as we do telephone and cable services. Today the Internet has connected between 30 and 40 million computers in more than 130 countries.

For approximately \$20-\$25 a month, an individual can be connected to this vast network. All one needs to do is find a local Internet service provider and obtain the necessary software (usually provided free by them). This software package may contain (I say "may" because there are other software applications that are just as good, or better) Netscape to view web pages with a graphical interface, Turbo Gopher for accessing gopher sites, Fetch to download files via ftp (file transfer protocol), Newswatcher to access Usenet news groups and an e-mail package such as Eudora. Once you have these tools, the Internet world is yours to discover, and what a world it is! The nice thing about learning what is on the Internet is that you do this while on-line. It is a learn as you go process. In fact every time you log on you will discover a new site as the Internet is constantly growing.

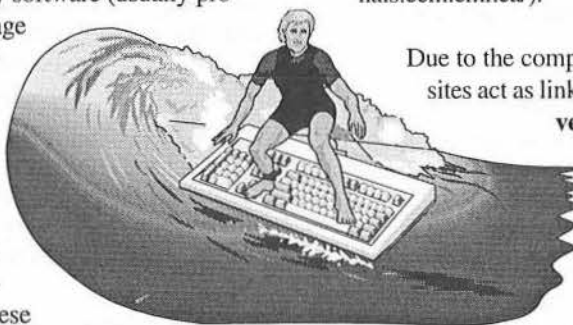
In this article I will limit myself to the **World Wide Web** (WWW). This is perhaps the part of the Internet that has attracted the most attention. The World Wide Web is composed of many sites or home pages with a virtually limitless range of topics, including cartography. No, I did not forget that this article is for *Cartouche* and cartography should be mentioned.

Maps on the Internet abound as does the field of cartography and GIS. Due to the vast nature of the World Wide Web, many search applications are available to find a topic. One of the more popular applications available is called **Lycos**. Doing a search with the key word "cartography" yields 724 web sites and a search for "maps" yields 18,527 hits. Therefore, it is necessary to narrow the search by adding key words. For example, entering the key words, "maps, thematic and Canada" leads us directly to the National Atlas Infor-

mation Service that is part of the National Atlas of Canada's web site (<http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/>).

Maps on the Internet are applied in different ways. They can be used as a navigational tool to access information. One such site is the **Virtual Tourist World Map** (<http://wings.buffalo.edu/world/>). Virtual Tourist is composed of two parts. The Virtual Tourist starts with a world scale map. The user then chooses a continent. This reveals a map of the chosen area. Then a specific country is chosen. At this point one can get access to web sites in that country or choose a specific city. In both cases the user is led to web links to sites that have information on the desired region. The second component is the **Virtual Tourist II**. This section functions in the same manner as the first except that it contains information related to tourism, such as places to stay, restaurants, attractions, etc. If an attraction or local feature has a web site, it will take the user there as well.

Another use of maps on the web is getting specific information, such as the weather. For weather maps of Canada one should "surf" over to the **Environment Canada** home page or the first page of their web site (<http://www.doe.ca/envhome.html>). This yields weather maps, charts and satellite images. The homepage of **Geomatics Canada** (<http://ellesmere.ccm.emr.ca/>) has many thematic maps that are accessible as does the **National Atlas of Canada** (<http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/>).



Due to the complexity or multitude of web sites, certain sites act as links to other sites. One such site is the **University of Waterloo Electronic Library** (<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/>). Once in this site you can view resources within the university's libraries and find other cartographic related sites. Another such site is the **Department of Surveys and Mapping of the Norwegian Institute of Technology** (<http://guran1.iko.unit.no/gis/gisen.html>). From these sites one can surf the cartographic web world.

One final application of the web to cartography allows the user to construct their own map. Geomatics Canada is host to a site called **NaisMap** (<http://head-smashed-in.ccm.emr.ca/naismap/naismap.html>) which is a user interactive mapping/GIS system. In a similar vein is the site hosted by Xerox Corporation, outline maps of the world (<http://pubweb.parc.xerox.com/map>).

These few examples are just the tip of the iceberg in the World Wide Web. Of the few World Wide Web sites mentioned here, hundreds more deal with some aspect of cartography. Mentioning them all would be impossible, but by visiting a few of these sites, you will be on your way to "surfing the net." The only thing missing is an Internet road map. Perhaps one exists but we just have not found it!

If anybody knows of any interesting Internet sites which deals with some aspect of cartography, please let me know via my E-mail address, nungra@odyssey.net so that I may pass on this information to our fellow cartographers. ☺

Cartographic Education / *Éducation cartographique*

by / par John Belbin

Because of discussions at the last few cartographic meetings I have attended, I have decided that rather than talk about cartographic education it might be more productive if I try to present some material that has been highly useful in our cartographic technologist program at COGS. If this approach is a useful one please let me know, I would like to attempt to solve problems others may have and pass on information that could help us all in our projects.

This current presentation entitled *Cartographic Name Placement* is the most recent modification of a set of guidelines I have developed over several teaching years, in fact each years crop of students criticize the list and suggest new ones based on problems they have experienced. Many of the guides will be familiar to you, I began by compiling the suggestions of Imhof, Robinson, Keates etc., and then added my own and those of the students and changed things where it seemed appropriate. Over the years this active and growing list of guidelines has proven invaluable as a design tool. It has improved the readability of our products and established a logical and consistent approach to a complex task.

I hope that you find them useful. All comments will be appreciated. I know that ideally each should come with both good and bad illustrations, but so far I just have not had time to get that part completed - maybe this year!

Though the length of this presentation is too long for publication in *Cartouche*, it is available free to all CCA members who are interested in receiving a copy of it. Copies of *Cartographic Name Placement* can be obtained from myself (address on page 23) or from the editor of *Cartouche* (address on page 2). To whet your appetite, the preamble to this presentation is printed below.

Cartographic Name Placement

A map is one of the most complex graphic products we design and use. On it we place a great variety of colours, patterns, tints, shapes and symbols in an apparently random mixture and then add text against that highly varied background. The type we select itself is symbolic in that it not only identifies a feature but also tells by its size and style something of its relative importance. Obviously the type we add to a map has an individual importance which is far greater than the normal text we see in books. As it must convey important information despite the cluttered background it becomes a major element in the overall design, one of the most obvious aspects of the whole product.

The design, professional appearance, ease of reading and assumed quality of any map or graphic product are greatly effected by the positioning of the names and lettering upon it. This is one of the most important aspects of visual communication and an area which will repay your careful attention. When it is properly placed the lettering will clearly identify the feature to which it refers without any ambiguity, it will appear to be an integral part of the product. This will result in a visually open and attractive design.

A major problem for the cartographer is the very busy background on which the type will be placed. Its complexity often ensures that the normal horizontal alignments, used with virtually all other published texts, is impossible to attain. Thus we often begin by being forced to accept inherently inferior locations for our names from a reading standpoint. Obviously, a normal, horizontal reading alignment must be used whenever possible - in Western society the readers have been culturally trained to expect horizontal text, reading from left to right and top to bottom. Our task is to communicate as easily and accurately as possible, so use all possible cultural norms. Keep it simple, keep it clean - keep it attractive and easy to use!

The set of guidelines laid out in *Cartographic Name Placement* can be used where appropriate. As often is the case, more than one of them will apply to a given situation. Any such conflict must be resolved by a subjective choice on the part of the cartographer. The overriding consideration is to choose the alternative which provides the greatest clarity to the reader. It should be the most normal of the choices available, it should create simplicity and uniformity in the appearance of the product.

The guidelines are a means to an end, the goal of easy and accurate communications. Do not slavishly adhere to one or other of the guides at the expense of the final product!

As in all things in graphics, remember K.I.S.S.! 🌐

20^{ième} anniversaire de l'ACC

Le prochain numéro de *Cartouche* commémorera le 20^{ième} anniversaire de l'ACC. Pour cette occasion mémorable, nous recueillerons vos témoignages de moments particuliers vécus au sein de l'Association, vos réflexions sur votre perception de l'Association ainsi que vos anecdotes. Pour ce faire, vous rédigez un court texte de 50 à 75 mots que vous faites parvenir à l'éditeur. Nous publierons autant que faire se peut, vos textes dans la prochaine édition.



Cartographica Report

by Michael Coulson

As I write this, I have before me the page proofs for volume 31 #4, the contents of which were listed in the last *Cartouche*. There are some missing illustrations, but all being well, the issue should be with the Press for printing as of September 1.

Issues one and 2 for volume 32, are close to completion from my end, but I am about to leave for the I.C.A. and B.C.S. conferences and anticipate putting the finishing touches to the manuscripts towards the end of September. However, most of both issues will be in page proof before then. One issue will be a monograph edited by Henry Castner and Jacqueline Anderson with a working title of *Orienting Ourselves in Space*. Articles that have reached me at this time are, *Maintaining Orientation within Route Following Tasks*, by Walsh and Martland; *Learning Environments and Switching Perspectives*, by Lloyd, Cammack and Holliday; *Spatial Image Schemata, Locative Terms and Geographic Spaces in Children's Narrative: Fostering Spatial Skills in Children*, by Freundschuh; (title to follow) by Blades, together with an edited discussion among the authors and editors, and workshop outlines.

The other issue will include *Between Demythologising and Deconstructing the Map: Shawndithit's New-found-land and the Alienation of Canada*, by Sparke; *Perceptual Responses to Line Simplification in a Task-oriented Map Analysis Experiment*, by Wood; *A Graphical Introduction to Survey Adjustment*, by Tobler; *The Presentation of Data with Graduated Symbols*, by Heino and *Young Children's Use of Spatial Relationships in Tasks with Maps and Models*, by Blades, Sowden and Spencer. There will also be the usual selection of reviews.

Issue number 3 for volume 32 is beginning to take shape and should reach the Press some time in December. This would mean that we are well on our way to being on publication schedule by the latter part of 1996. This of course is dependent upon the continuing flow of submitted manuscripts and the good offices of the many referees.

The Englishman's Fatal Flaw Exposed!

by Alun Hughes

We have a winner! But the winner is not one of the several droll readers who wrote to say that the flaw was a weakness for illicit sex. Good try guys, but that flaw became apparent only after the competition was set, and anyway what we were looking for was a flaw in the film 'The Englishman Who Went Up A Hill And Came Down A Mountain' not a flaw in the Englishman himself.

No, the winner is none other than CCA Honorary Member Lou Sebert of Ottawa, who wrote, 'I found several flaws, but I suppose the most egregious is the calling of a beautiful 1820 Troughton Level an engineer's transit.' Spot on, Lou. It's clear from the plot that the method Hugh Grant and his sidekick are using to determine the elevation of the hill/mountain is trigonometric levelling, which requires the measurement of a vertical angle, usually by transit or theodolite. But the instrument set up in Hugh's bedroom is a spirit level, which can only point horizontally.

Lou mentions another flaw, which is that trigonometric levelling is not in accord with normal Ordnance Survey practice for measuring the heights of small hills with easy access to the summit (some scenes in the movie even show a horse and wagon at the top). Instead they would have run a line of levels—using that very same Troughton. So the real flaw is not so much that the surveyors had the wrong instrument; they had the right instrument all along, but they were claiming to use it the wrong way!

The film dates from the time of the First World War, but it is clear from the accompanying 'Punch' cartoon, dated 1848, that confusion about levels was nothing new.

Anyway, congratulations to Lou Sebert, who wins first prize - a beautiful pictorial map of... where else but Wales!



Engineer. "DON'T BE ALARMED, MA'AM, IT'S ONLY A DUMPTON LEVELLER."
Old Lady. "LAW! DEAR NOW! WELL, I'M SURE I THOUGHT IT WAS A BLUNDERBUST. BUT DON'T FIRE IT OFF, YOUNG MAN, TILL I'M GOT BY, FOR I WAS ALWAYS TERRIBLY FRAIDED OF GUNS."

Télédétection dans l'espace francophone

par Majella-J. Gauthier

Voilà le dernier ouvrage traitant de la télédétection publié en français. C'est en 1991 que les ministres chargés de l'environnement dans les pays ayant en commun l'usage du français ont exprimé leur préoccupations majeures sur les outils d'observation, de diagnostic et de modélisation de l'environnement que constituent la télédétection et les SIG (systèmes d'information géographique). Ils ont confié à la communauté scientifique de ces pays la mission de compiler la recherche effectuée à l'aide de ces outils et particulièrement en ce qui concerne leurs applications. L'ouvrage se divise par type de milieu d'application: sols, eau, végétation, atmosphère et interventions humaines. Une bonne partie des applications se situe dans le cadre d'une coopération Nord-Sud dans un souci de développement de la communauté francophone, de développement durable et de l'avenir de la famille humaine.

Chacune des cinq parties est constituée de plusieurs chapitres rédigés par des chercheurs invités. Dans le milieu touchant les sols, on parle des sols dans les zones semi-arides au Maroc, des modelés éoliens au Niger, de l'estimation du contenu en eau des sols nus en France, des pertes de sols liées à l'érosion hydrique au Canada et au Maroc.

La partie traitant de l'eau touche les tourbières au Québec, les eaux du fleuve Saint-Laurent, les macrophytes au Québec et l'environnement périlagunaire en Côte d'Ivoire.

Dans la section sur la végétation forestière on parle de la cartographie et de l'occupation du sol notamment au Gabon, de défoliation au Québec, du dépérissement des érables au Canada, du suivi de la végétation forestière dense en Afrique de l'Ouest, des applications du radar en milieu forestier et du suivi de la végétation ligneuse au Burkina Faso.


Dans la partie suivante sur la végétation herbacée et l'agriculture, on y traite du suivi des feux de brousse au Sénégal et du suivi de la production agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest.

En ce qui concerne l'atmosphère et les changements climatiques, les auteurs traite de l'impact des changements de l'environnement global sur la forêt boréale du Québec, de l'infrarouge thermique au Québec et en France, de microclimatologie dans la forêt boréale du Québec et de l'encyclopédie numérique qu'est Géoscope.

La dernière partie met l'accent sur les interventions humaines sur le milieu. On y traite de l'imagerie Thematic Mapper (une perspective canadienne) avec des applications au Cameroun, de l'aménagement des terroirs au Niger, d'aménagement agricole et d'impact environnemental au Viêt-Nam, de la gestion des ressources en eau au Sahel et de la restauration des rivières é saumons au Québec.

Le volume a nécessité la participation de 70 auteurs, comprend de nombreuses figures dont plusieurs en couleur, est relié en carton

rigide et est d'une facture très soignée. Le volume ne s'adresse pas exclusivement aux populations des pays en question, loin de là; il va passionner également tous ceux qui ont un intérêt pour l'environnement et pour les sciences géographiques.

Télédétection dans l'espace francophone, sous la direction de Ferdinand BONN (Title translation: *Remote sensing in the francophone space*), Edited by Ferdinand BONN, Québec, Les presses de l'Université du Québec, 1994, 532 p., 23 cm sur 18 cm, (ISBN 2-7605-0704-1). 

AN INVALUABLE RESOURCE

The 1994 Canadian Geographical Information Systems Source Book is a brand new publication about the geomatics community in Canada. Containing more than 350 pages of information, it is a comprehensive directory of "who's who" in geomatics. Co-published by the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics and the Geomatics Industry Association of Canada, this first in a series of planned annual publications features:

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- ▶ an extensive inventory of government geo-referenced data sources
- ▶ descriptions of Canadian GIS-related associations and societies
- ▶ profiles of 46 universities and colleges offering geomatics education and training programs



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Association of
Canada



L'Association Canadienne
des Entreprises
de Géomatique

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit ICA 95 - Barcelona, Spain

by Claire Gosson

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibition for the 17th International Cartographic Association conference was part of the International Cartographic Exhibition held in Barcelona, Spain, September 3rd - 9th, 1995. The conference theme was **Cartography Crossing the Borders**. The International Cartographic Exhibition was one of the most significant events of the conference consisting of the most recent cartographic works from 60 countries and affiliate organizations.

In addition to the International Cartographic Exhibition, there were several other map exhibitions to view during this conference. These included: the Spanish Cartographic Exhibitions, the Barbara Petchenik Memorial (maps prepared by children), the Edouard Imof Memorial Exhibition (celebrating the centenary of his birth), an exhibition of portolan charts (charts whose origins go back to the Aragon Crown), Nautical Charts and Marine Maps, *Philately and Cartography* exhibition (an international collection of stamps with a cartographic theme) and *Cities, From Balloon to the Satellite* Exhibition (showing both changes to cities as well as changes to aerial and space navigation).

The *Historical Atlas of Canada* and selections from the Canadian Map Display in the International Map Exhibition were highly commended by the ICA for their consistent style and successful communication of the theme in the thematic map category. The official presentation of the award was made at the closing ceremonies and was accepted by Professor Normand Drummond on behalf of Canada.

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee for ICA 95 consisted of: Dr. Iain Taylor (chairperson); Claire Gosson, Diane Lacasse and Eric Kramers (Geomatics Canada); Heather Stevens (National Archives of Canada); Prof. Normand Drummond and Carol Marley (McGill University); Steven Fick (*Canadian Geographic Magazine*); Diana Hockins (University of Victoria); and Prof. Marcia-Anne Faurer (University of Winnipeg). The Committee would like to thank all of the individuals and organizations which provided maps and atlases for the Canadian exhibit.

Geomatics Canada and the National Archives again provided invaluable assistance in the preparation of this map display. The Secretariat for the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee was provided through the National Atlas Information Service (Geomatics Canada). The National Atlas Information Service also prepared the special map exhibit of all submissions to the ICA 95 exhibit, for the CCA conference held in Ottawa in August 1994. The National Archives of Canada catalogued all of the maps and atlases for the display and prepared a special display and catalogue of selected maps

and atlases from the Canadian Exhibit. This map display can be seen at the National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa from September 15-29, 1995

Canada successfully bid for the honour of hosting the 19th General Assembly of the International Cartographic Conference to be held in Ottawa in 1999. The preparatory work for the Ottawa proposal began over a year ago with a team of advisors from government, industry and academia. Dave Carney, of Geomatics Canada, and Chairperson for the Ottawa Conference, has set up a secretariat office to coordinate this event. The conference theme is **Touch the Past and Visualize the Future**. For more information about the Ottawa 1999 conference, please contact:

ICA Ottawa 1999
615 Booth Street, Room 411
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9
Tel: (613) 992-4334
Fax: (613) 995-8737

A World Wide Web site showing the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit for ICA 95 was prepared by Geomatics Canada. The site can be viewed at <http://www.GeoCan.NRCan.gc.ca/>. To obtain additional information about the maps in the display, please see the catalogue entry on the WWW site or contact:

Cartographic Inquiries
Research Services Division
National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3
Tel: (613)992-8188

We hope that you will find the exhibit interesting, enlightening and enjoyable; we would be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions for its improvement in subsequent years. We can be contacted at the following address:

Claire Gosson, Geomatics Canada and
Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee 1995
Tel: (992) 992-4134
Fax: (613) 943-8282
e-mail: claire.gosson@GeoCan.NRCan.gc.ca

L'Exposition cartographique canadienne ACI 95 - Barcelone, Espagne

par Claire Gosson

L'Exposition cartographique canadienne produite pour l'Exposition cartographique internationale de la 17^e conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale, de Barcelone, en Espagne, a eu lieu du 3 au 9 septembre, 1995. Le thème général de la conférence était **La cartographie dépasse les frontières**. À cette occasion, plus de 60 pays et organisations internationales ont présenté leurs plus récents ouvrages cartographiques.

Dans le cadre de l'Exposition internationale, on pouvait assister à diverses expositions dont l'exposition cartographique espagnole, l'exposition mémorial Barbara Petchenik présentant une série de dessins montrant la façon dont les enfants voient notre monde, Mémorial Imhof commémorant le centenaire de la naissance du professeur Imhof, l'Exposition du Portulans montrant des cartes marines connues sous le nom de portulans, dont l'origine remonte à la Couronne d'Aragon, L'Exposition *La Philatélie et la Cartographie* exposant une collection de timbres du monde entier, sur le sujet de la cartographie, et enfin, *Les villes de l'aérostat aux satellites* démontrant le changement des villes parallèlement aux changements dans la navigation aérienne et spatiale.

L'Atlas historique du Canada, l'un des atlas de l'exposition canadienne, a reçu le prix de la meilleure carte de L'Exposition cartographique internationale dans la cadre des cartes thématiques. La présentation du prix eut lieu pendant la cérémonie de clôture, Le Professeur Normand Drummond accepta le prix nom du Canada.

Pour l'édition de l'ACI 95, les membres du Comité de l'exposition cartographique canadienne étaient les suivants: Iain C. Taylor, président; Claire Gosson, Diane Lacasse et Eric Kramers de Géomatique Canada, Ministère des Ressources naturelles Canada; Heather Stevens, Archives Nationales du Canada; Normand Drummond et Carol Marley, McGill University; Steven Fick, *Canadian Geographic Magazine*; Marcia-Anne Faurer, University of Winnipeg; et Diana Hockins, University of Victoria. Le comité souhaite remercier toutes les personnes et les organismes qui ont fourni les cartes et atlas composant l'exposition canadienne.

Les membres désirent également remercier Géomatique Canada du Ministère des Ressources naturelles Canada ainsi que les Archives Nationales du Canada pour leur assistance logistique et monétaire. En effet, le Service d'information de l'Atlas national de Géomatique Canada assumait les fonctions du Secrétariat du Comité et fut également l'hôte d'une exposition cartographique lors de la conférence de l'Association cartographique canadienne en août 94 montrant les projets reçus. Pour leur part, les Archives Nationales ont préparé le catalogue de tous les documents retenus pour l'exposition de Barcelone et ont préparé une exposition d'une sélection de cartes extraites de l'exposition cartographique

canadienne produite pour la conférence en Espagne. L'exposition est maintenant aux Archives nationales du Canada, 395 rue Wellington, à Ottawa, jusqu'au 29 septembre 1995.

Cette année, le Canada a posé sa candidature avec succès pour devenir l'hôte de la 19^e Assemblée générale de la conférence cartographique internationale. Elle se déroulera à Ottawa en 1999. Le thème de la conférence sera: **Toucher le passé et visualiser le futur**. Un groupe consultatif, composé de cadres du gouvernement et de l'industrie ainsi que de spécialistes du milieu universitaire, a contribué à la préparation de notre candidature. M. Dave Carney de Géomatique Canada en tant que président du comité organisateur canadien ainsi que directeur pour la conférence, a créé un secrétariat en prévision de cet événement important. Si vous avez besoin de plus amples renseignements, prière de vous adresser au:

Secrétariat
Comité de L'ACI 1999
615 rue Booth, bur. 411
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E9
Tél: (613) 992-4332
Télé: (613) 995-8737

Géomatique Canada a également réalisé un site World Wide Web présentant l'exposition cartographique canadienne ainsi que l'information concernant la candidature de la ville d'Ottawa pour la tenue de l'ACI 99. Visitez notre site world wide web: <http://www.GeoCan.NRCan.gc.ca/>.

Pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires sur les cartes et atlas de l'exposition canadienne, veuillez vous adresser:

Division des services aux chercheurs
Renseignements cartographiques
Archives Nationales du Canada
395 rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N3
(613) 992-8118.

Enfin, notre plus grand souhait est que cette exposition vous soit intéressante, enrichissante et agréable. Nous accueillerons tous commentaires ou suggestions nous permettant d'améliorer l'exposition des années à venir.

Claire Gosson, Géomatique Canada et
Comité de l'exposition cartographie 1995
Tél: (613) 992-4134 Téléc: (613) 943-8282
courier électronique: claire.gosson@GeoCan.NRCan.gc.ca

Les rues de Montréal

Répertoire historique

par Michel Fournier

Pour bien connaître la ville de Montréal, on doit consulter plusieurs ouvrages tels qu'un atlas historique, un guide d'architecture, une carte de rues ou d'autres types d'ouvrage conventionnels. À cette liste, il faut aujourd'hui ajouter le répertoire historique des rues. Un ouvrage important qui regroupe plus de 2700 rubriques des rues, boulevards, avenues, parcs et places publiques.

Sur une carte traditionnelle d'une ville figurent bien sûr le tracé des rues et également un élément essentiel à son utilisation, les noms de rue. Des centaines de noms plus ou moins évocateurs pour diverses générations d'individus qui habitent dans ses limites ou qui sont tout simplement de passage. On pose fréquemment les yeux sur ces panneaux, aux coins des rues, qui nous tendent inlassablement leurs bras tout en nous implorant sans aucun doute de les consulter mais également pour nous inviter à écouter leurs histoires. Et nous! Nous circulons machinalement dans ce réseau de rues avec nos repères, sans trop nous poser de question. Ces petits panneaux peuvent représenter le point de départ d'un regard différent posé sur la ville. Un révélateur d'une partie de l'essence d'un peuple.

La petite histoire toponymique de la ville débute lorsque le supérieur des sulpiciens, François Dollier de Casson planifie en 1663 le premier tracé de rue après la concession de Montréal au séminaire de Saint-Sulpice de Paris. À cette époque il n'existait que deux sentiers pour circuler hors le fort de la pointe à Callière, l'un le long du Fleuve et l'autre connu sous le nom de rue Saint-Paul. Le plan d'agrandissement de la ville, borné par l'arpenteur Bénigne Basset permettra l'ouverture de 10 rues soit: 3 parallèles au Fleuve et 7 perpendiculaires à ces dernière dont les noms témoignent de l'esprit religieux qui anime les Montréalais: Notre-Dame, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Pierre, Saint-François, Saint-Gabriel, etc.

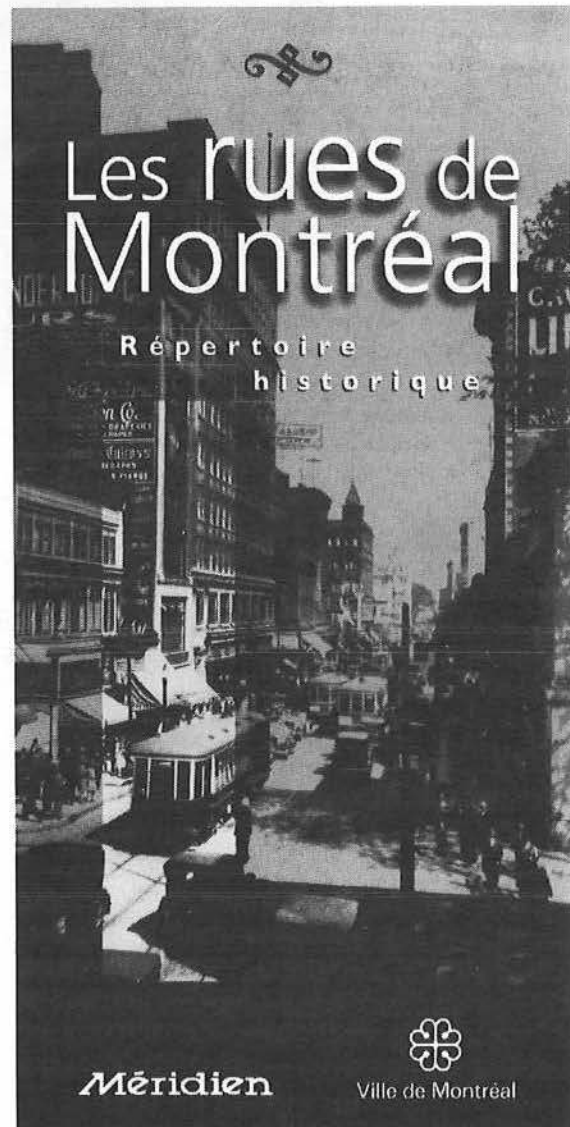
Plusieurs des odonymes seront un hommage aux fondateurs, aux premiers propriétaires et aux bâtisseurs de la ville. Ils racontent son histoire. L'histoire de la plus grande ville francophone d'Amérique du Nord, l'histoire d'une population, de son développement et de ses différents modes de vie. Ce livre fait le lien entre les générations. Dans sa trame urbaine l'on y trouve notamment les témoignages du régime seigneurial français et du régime colonial britannique.

Chaque rubrique comporte un élément spécifique (**SAINT-DENIS**) et générique (**rue**), une date officielle de dénomination (vers 1818), l'année de naissance et de décès des personnalités mentionnées, un renvoi à une autre rubrique lorsqu'il y a lieu et la mention des anciens noms officiels de l'emplacement (rue Albert, rue Fénélon, rue Berri, montée du Zouave). Les appellations numériques ne sont pas incluses dans ce répertoire car ces rues représentent essentiellement le reflet d'un développement des voies selon un trame orthogonale. D'ailleurs, plusieurs d'entre elles ont

déjà changé d'appellation, depuis leur création, pour un spécifique nominatif.

L'ajout d'index des anciens noms et des toponymes composés complètent fort bien le répertoire. Ce répertoire ne contient malheureusement aucune carte. On comprend aisément l'intérêt d'en avoir une à la portée de la main. Quoiqu'il en soit, cet ouvrage représente un excellent outil pour faire connaissance avec la ville et une partie de l'histoire du Québec.

Ville de Montréal et Éditions du Méridien, *LES RUES DE MONTRÉAL, Répertoire historique*, Les Éditions du Méridien, Montréal, 1995, 547 pages. (22.95\$) ISBN : 2-89415-139-X



CCA Awards of Distinction 1995 *Prix de Distinction 1995 de l'ACC*

Award for Exceptional Contributions to the Practice of Cartography: CLAIRE GOSSON

It is with great pleasure that we present the 1995 CCA Award for Exceptional Professional Contributions to the Practice of Cartography to Claire Gosson.

Immediately after graduating in Geography from the University of Ottawa in 1974 Claire joined the National Atlas of Canada as a Research Geographer, and she has been with the National Atlas ever since. She is a geographical cartographer in the classic sense, applying her geographical knowledge and expertise to the planning and design of thematic maps.

She was actively involved in work on the fifth edition of the National Atlas of Canada, authoring or co-authoring no fewer than fifteen sheets and adapting four others. One of her maps, entitled *Canada-Streamflow*, brought her the 1993 Excellence Award in the Professional Category from Carto-Quebec. She has also shared in two major awards as a team member on other mapping projects.

Currently her primary role is to conduct and supervise research on environmentally-related topics for the new Canadian Issues map series, the first sheet of which was recently released. She is also engaged in creating related digital databases and developing environmental themes for the NAIS World Wide Web site and the forthcoming Schoolnet project.

For the past five years Claire has played a key role as a member of the Canadian Map Exhibit Committee of the International Cartographic Association, working long hours behind the scenes on exhibits for three ICA and two IGU meetings.

In 1976 she became a member of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers and was soon elected to the executive. She was a Director from 1978 to 1983, President from 1987 to 1990, and Editor of the journal from 1989 to 1990. She was also on the organizing committees of the joint OICC/CCA conference in Toronto in 1988 and last year's CCA/NACIS conference in Ottawa.

Claire Gosson is a practising cartographer who not only designs superlative maps but also has a proven commitment to the cartographic profession. We congratulate her on a very well-deserved award.

Prix de la contribution exceptionnelle dans la pratique de la cartographie: CLAIRE GOSSON

Depuis la fin de ses études en géographie, à l'Université d'Ottawa en 1974, Claire Gosson s'est jointe en tant que chercheure-géographe au Service d'information de l'Atlas national. Elle est une géographe-cartographe, dans le sens typique du terme. Elle sait mettre en valeur ses connaissances en géographie et son expertise au service de la planification et de la réalisation de cartes thématiques.

Elle a été particulièrement impliquée, en tant qu'auteure et co-auteure dans la préparation d'une quinzaine de planches de la 5^{ème} Édition de l'Atlas national du Canada ainsi que pour l'adaptation de quatre autres

planches. En 1973 elle a reçu un prix d'excellence, dans la catégorie professionnelle, de l'Association Carto-Québec pour la carte "*Écoulement fluvial, Canada*".

Elle a également partagé deux prix majeurs en tant que membre de l'équipe de travail sur des projets cartographiques soit : la *médaille Massey* pour la 4^{ème} édition de l'Atlas National et la *Prime au Mérite* pour l'excellence de son travail lors de la publication de diverses cartes thématiques au sein de la fonction publique. Sa principale tâche consiste à diriger et à superviser les recherches sur des thèmes

associés à l'environnement dans le cadre de la publication d'une nouvelle série de carte dont la première planche "*Les terres humides du Canada*" vient tout juste de paraître. Elle est impliquée dans la création d'une base de données digitale relationnelle et de développement de thèmes environnementaux pour le SIAN World Wide Web et pour le projet Schoolnet (réseau scolaire).

Depuis cinq ans, Claire joue un rôle-clé au sein du Comité de l'exposition cartographique canadienne de l'Association cartographique internationale (ACI), oeuvrant de nombreuses heures à la préparation de l'exposition qui sera présentée lors de 3 réunions de l'ACI et deux de l'Union internationale de géographie (UGI).

En 1976, elle est devenue membre de l'Institut ontarien des cartographes agréés. Elle y a occupé le poste de directrice de 1978 à 1983, de Présidente en 1987 à 1990 et d'Éditrice du journal de 1989 à 1990. Elle a également fait parti des comités conjoints d'organisation des réunions de l'OICC/ACC, tenues à Toronto en 1988 ainsi que des réunions de l'ACC/NACIS tenues à Ottawa en 1994.

Claire Gosson est une cartographe pragmatique qui n'a pas fait que concevoir une carte de superlatifs mais qui a su démontrer son engagement à sa profession de cartographe. L'Association canadienne de cartographie est fier de remettre ce prix bien mérité à Claire Gosson.



Alun Hughes presenting award to Claire Gosson. *Alun Hughes remettant le prix à Claire Gosson.*

Award for Exceptional Scholarly Contributions to Cartography: J. RONALD EASTMAN and the IDRISI PROJECT

The Canadian Cartographic Association takes great pride in presenting its 1995 Award of Distinction for Exceptional Scholarly Contributions to Cartography to J. Ronald Eastman and the IDRISI Project. In naming both the person and the project the CCA acknowledges not only the crowning achievement of Ron Eastman's career but also the efforts of numerous other individuals who have made IDRISI what it is today.

A Canadian with an undergraduate degree in Psychology from Bishop's University, Ron obtained an MA in Cartography from Queen's University and a PhD in Cartography from Boston University. His first published work, in the early 1980s, was mainly in the areas of perception and cognition, and during this period he was also involved in making maps, two of which brought him design awards from the ACSM and the CCA.

He joined Clark University, current home of the IDRISI Project, in 1981, and the IDRISI program made its first modest appearance, internally at Clark, in 1986. Version 2 was publically launched the following year, followed by versions 3, 3.1 and 3.2 in 1988, 1989 and 1990, versions 4 and 4.1 in 1992 and 1993, and finally this year the long-anticipated Windows version.

If IDRISI began modestly, its present incarnation is cause for unconstrained celebration. Ron Eastman set out to create a GIS that was at once powerful, expandable, easy to use and affordable, and he has succeeded admirably on all counts. IDRISI is the most widely used raster GIS in the world today, especially in education, and teachers and researchers everywhere owe him and his colleagues at Clark an immense debt.

IDRISI is such a major achievement in itself that it seems almost superfluous to list Ron Eastman's other accomplishments, but it should be mentioned that he continues to publish widely in the field of GIS, is in great demand as a consultant, and has held executive and other positions with several organizations, among them such noted acronyms as the ACA, the IGU, the ICA, the UN and not least the CCA.

The CCA is honoured to recognize Ron Eastman and the friendly and talented people of the IDRISI Project. The original Idrisi, for whom the program is named, would have been proud of them.

Prix pour une contribution exceptionnelle d'érudition sur la cartographie: J. RONALD EASTMAN et le PROJET IDRISI

C'est avec fierté que l'Association canadienne de cartographie présente le prix de distinction exceptionnelle d'érudition sur la cartographie à J. Ronald Eastman et à l'équipe du Projet IDRISI. En nommant à la fois l'homme et le projet, l'ACC reconnaît non seulement le couronnement des réalisations de Ron Eastman mais également les multiples efforts de tout ceux qui ont fait parti de l'équipe, à un moment ou un autre et qui ont fait d'IDRISI ce qu'il est aujourd'hui.

Diplômé en psychologie de l'Université Bishop, Ron a effectué une Maîtrise en cartographie à l'Université Queen puis un Doctorat à l'Université de Boston. Ses premières publications, au début des



Lee Thomson (left) accepting award on behalf of the IDRISI Project from CCA president Jan Mersey. Lee Thomson (à gauche) acceptant le prix au nom du Projet IDRISI de la présidente Jan Mersey.

années 80, touchaient surtout l'espace cognitif et la perception. Durant cette période il a réalisé plusieurs cartes dont deux ont été récompensées par l'ACSM et l'ACC pour le travail de conception.

En 1981 il se joint au Projet IDRISI à l'Université Clark. IDRISI fera sa première apparition publique en 1986 puis, suivront les nouvelles versions (2, 3, 3.1, 3.2, 4, 4.1) jusqu'à l'apparition très attendue de la version WINDOWS en 1995.

Malgré les modestes débuts d'IDRISI, le présent aboutissement représente une bonne occasion de célébrer son succès. Ron Eastman a réalisé

avec succès la création d'un SIG à la fois puissant, extensible, facile à utiliser et abordable. IDRISI est le SIG le plus largement utilisé dans le monde et ce particulièrement en éducation, par les enseignants et les chercheurs qui lui doivent ainsi qu'à ses collègues de Clark, une fière chandelle.

Bien qu'IDRISI soit un aboutissement majeur en soi, il semble superflu d'énumérer ses autres réalisations, néanmoins il faut mentionner sa contribution continue de publication d'articles sur les SIG, son travail de consultation auprès de consultant ainsi que divers postes qu'il a occupé dans plusieurs organismes dont ACA, IGU, ACI, NU, ACC.

L'Association canadienne de cartographie est honorée de reconnaître Ron Eastman et l'équipe talentueuse du Projet IDRISI. L'IDRISI qui a donné son nom au Projet devrait être fier d'eux.

Award for Exceptional Contributions to the Canadian Cartographic Association: NORMAND DRUMMOND

When one reviews the career of Norman Drummond, this year's recipient of the Award of Distinction for Exceptional Contributions to the Canadian Cartographic Association, the wonder is that he found any time for the CCA at all! For as a colleague at McGill wrote after Norman announced his retirement, 'he seems to have taken part in one way or another in just about everything that goes on.'

Certainly at McGill, from which he received his BSc, MSc and PhD degrees and where he worked for 40 years, his contributions were many and varied, whether it was teaching courses in cartography, aerial photography and physical geography, directing summer schools, researching glacial geomorphology, acting as a consultant, or performing any one of a number of administrative roles.

Yet he did find time for other things, among them learned societies. Norman is a charter member of the Canadian Association of Geographers, Carto-Québec and the CCA, and has attended almost every one of their annual meetings. His contribution to the CCA goes much further. He chaired the organizing committee for the conference in Montreal in 1992 and was on the committee for the Montreal conference of 1980. He was Chair of the Education Interest Group from 1981 to 1983, and contributed as organizer, chair or speaker to education sessions at several conferences. He was elected Vice-President in 1987, served as President in 1988-89 (setting the record for the fastest AGM ever!), and completed his term as Past President in 1990.

Since then Norman has served a four-year term as Chair of the reconstituted Canadian National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, which coordinates the activities of Canadian cartographers on the international stage. The Chair is nominated by the CCA, and the association is proud of the way that Norman, with few precedents to guide him, has modestly and efficiently defined this important role.

Once described as 'the very model of the quiet Canadian,' Norman is distinguished by a wonderful sense of humour, great patience and tact, qualities that stood him in good stead both during the student troubles of the sixties at McGill and, it cannot be denied, during his involvement with the CCA! He is one of nature's gentlemen, and it is with immense pleasure that we honour him with the Award of Distinction for Exceptional Contributions to the Canadian Cartographic Association.

Prix pour une contribution exceptionnelle à l'Association canadienne de cartographie: NORMAND DRUMMOND

Lorsque l'on fait la revue de la carrière de Norman Drummond il est étonnant de constater qu'il ait pu trouver autant de temps pour l'ACC. Comme l'écrivait un collègue de McGill lors de l'annonce de sa retraite, il semble avoir été en mesure de prendre le bon chemin selon la situation tout au long de sa carrière.

Ses contributions ont été nombreuses et multiples à l'Université McGill où il a fait son Baccalauréat, sa Maîtrise et son Doctorat. Durant les 40 ans de sa vie dans cette institution, il a enseigné la cartographie, la photographie aérienne et la géographie physique. Il a également dirigé des cours d'été, effectué des recherches en géomorphologie glaciaire, fait de la consultation et a occupé plusieurs postes administratifs.

Actuellement il a beaucoup de temps pour faire d'autres choses comme l'étude des mondanités. Norman est un membre agréé de l'Association canadienne des géographes, de Carto-Québec et de l'ACC. Au-delà de sa participation fidèle à l'ensemble des Assemblées annuelles de l'ACC, il a largement apporté sa contribution à l'association. Il a présidé le comité organisateur des conférences tenues à Montréal en 1992 et fut membre du comité organisateur de la rencontre qui s'est tenu à Montréal en 1980.

Il a été président du groupe d'intérêt sur l'Éducation de 1981 à 1983 et y a également contribué comme organisateur, Président et conférencier. Il a été élu vice-Président en 1987, Président en 1988-89 et a effectué son mandat de Président sortant en 1990.

Depuis, Norman a présidé durant 4 ans, en tant que Président, à la reconstruction du Comité national canadien pour l'ACI, organisme qui coordonne les activités des cartographes canadiens sur la scène internationale. L'ACC est fière de la façon dont Norman a su modestement et efficacement accomplir son travail.

Certains le décrivent comme un modèle de calme canadien, en fait, Norman se distingue par son sens de l'humour, sa grande patience et son tact qui lui ont été fort utiles lors du conflit étudiant à McGill dans les années 60 ainsi que lors de son implication dans l'ACC! C'est un gentilhomme naturel et c'est avec un plaisir immense que nous l'honorons avec ce prix pour sa contribution exceptionnelle à l'Association canadienne de cartographie.



Normand Drummond accepting award from Patricia Chalk. *Normand Drummond acceptant son prix des mains de Patricia Chalk.*



November 9-10 novembre 1995
**Géomatique V, la route de l'innovation /
The Road to Innovation**
Montréal, Québec
pour renseignements/for information:
(514) 463-2988

November 12-16 novembre 1995
GIS/LIS '95
Nashville, Tennessee, USA
Contact / communiquer avec:
Denise Calvert
Tel / tél: (301) 493-0200
Fax / téléc: (301) 493-8245

April 9-13 avril 1996
American Association of Geographers
Charlotte, NC, U.S.A
For information / pour renseignements:
Tel / tél: (202) 234-1450
Fax / téléc: (202) 234-2744

April 20-26 avril 1996
ASPRS/ACSM 1996
Annual Conference and Exhibition
Baltimore, Maryland, USA
Contact / communiquer avec:
Denise Calvert
Tel / tél: (301) 493-0200
Fax / téléc: (301) 493-8245

May 11-16 mai 1996
**Canadian Association of Geographers /
L'Association canadienne des géographes**
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

May 12-18 mai 1996
Kartographiekongress '96
Interlaken, Switzerland
For information / pour renseignements:
Tel / tél: 41 (56) 371 111
Fax / téléc: 41 (56) 371 344

June 12-16 juin 1996
**Canadian Cartographic Association /
L'Association canadienne de cartographie**
Toronto, Ontario
Contact / communiquer avec:
Shelley Laskin
Tel / tél: (416) 481-9513
Fax / téléc: (416) 481-0552
E-mail / Courr. élect: shelley@io.org

Call for Nominations CCA Awards of Distinction 1996

The CCA Awards of Distinction recognize persons who have made major contributions to the association or to the profession, and we invite nominations for the 1996 awards. Names are sought in three categories:

1. Award for exceptional professional contributions to the practice of cartography,
2. Award for exceptional scholarly contributions to cartography,
3. Award for exceptional contributions to the Canadian Cartographic Association.

In 1994, the inaugural year of the Awards program, the recipients were Lou Skoda, the Historical Atlas of Canada team, and Fraser Taylor. This year the recipients were Claire Gosson, Ron Eastman and the IDRISI Project, and Norman Drummond, and the citations accompanying their awards are published elsewhere in this issue of *Cartouche*.

There remain many other worthy candidates for recognition, and we urge you to submit names for consideration by the Awards Committee (Alun Hughes, Gary McManus and David Mercer). The awards will be presented at next year's CCA conference in Toronto.

Each nomination should be accompanied a brief explanation of why the person in question merits an award. Please forward nominations by November 15 to:

Alun Hughes, Chair, Awards Committee,
Department of Geography, Brock University,
St. Catharines, Ontario, CANADA L2S 3A1
Tel: (905) 688-5550, ext 3489 Fax: (905) 688-2789
E-mail: ahughes@spartan.ac.brocku.ca

Appel aux candidatures pour les prix de distinction 1996 de l'ACC

Nous vous invitons à soumettre des candidatures pour les prix de distinction 1996. Ces prix sont remis à des personnes qui ont apportées une contribution particulière à l'Association ou dans l'exercice de leur profession et ce pour les catégories suivantes:

1. Prix pour une contribution exceptionnelle dans la pratique de la cartographie;
2. Prix pour une contribution exceptionnelle d'érudition sur la cartographie;
3. Prix pour une contribution exceptionnelle à l'Association canadienne de cartographie.

Ces prix créés en 1994, ont été remis à Lou Skoda, l'équipe de l'Atlas historique du Canada et Fraser Taylor. Cette année, ce sont Claire Gosson, Ron Eastman et l'équipe du Projet IDRISI ainsi que Norman Drummond qui ont eu cet honneur (voir autres textes dans la présente revue).

Il reste encore de nombreux candidats à honorer. Vous en connaissez peut-être un, à moins que ce ne soit vous. alors, n'hésitez pas à faire des suggestions au Comité des candidatures, composé d'Alun Hughes, de Gary McManus et de David Mercer. Les prix seront remis lors de la prochaine Assemblée générale annuelle qui se tiendra à Toronto.

Vous avez jusqu'au 15 novembre pour faire parvenir vos mises en candidature à l'adresse ci-dessous:

Alun Hughes, Président du comité de candidature
Département de géographie, Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario CANADA L2S 3A1
Tél: (905) 688-5550, poste 3489 Télécopieur: (905) 688-2789
Courr. élect: ahughes@spartan.ac.brocku.ca

President's Prize Competition

The President's Prize Competition provides awards for excellence in student map making. It also provides an award for the best student paper presented at the CCA annual conference.

There are five categories in the mapping competition. These are described below, together with the entry conditions and the criteria for judging.

AWARD CATEGORIES:

- A. MONOCHROME MAP
(Students in Undergraduate Programs), Value \$75
- B. MONOCHROME MAP
(Students in Graduate or College Programs), Value \$75
- C. COLOUR MAP
(Students in Undergraduate Programs), Value \$75
- D. COLOUR MAP
(Students in Graduate or College Programs), Value \$75
- E. JOURNALISTIC MAP (Open),
Value US\$300 (donated by TIME Magazine)

Note:

1. A monochrome map is a map drawn in one colour only, usually but not necessarily black. A colour map is a map drawn in two or more colours.
2. A journalistic map is a map drawn to accompany and elucidate a published article taken from a newspaper or magazine. The map may be monochrome or colour. Every journalistic map submitted is automatically entered in the appropriate monochrome or colour category also.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:

- The competition is open to all students in post-secondary institutions. Membership in the CCA is not required.
- Maps must be submitted as hardcopy, but may take any finished form (e.g. ink drawing, computer printout, proof copy).
- Each entry must be a single graphical composition. The composition may incorporate more than one map as well as other elements within its bounds, but entries consisting of separate maps (e.g. a map series) are not allowed.
- Each entry must be the work of a single student.
- Entries may be brought to the annual conference in Toronto or mailed in advance to the conference organizer. Mailed entries must arrive seven days before the start of the conference.
- Every entry must be accompanied by a printed factsheet containing the following information:
 - President's Prize category
 - Title of map
 - Student name and permanent address
 - University or college
 - Year level
 - A statement not exceeding 500 words containing (i) a brief explanation of the map's purpose, (ii) a summary of the sources (e.g. data, basemap) and techniques (e.g. hardware, software) used in its production, and (iii) if the map was drawn as part of a course, the name

(iv) and number of the course and details of the task set by the instructor.

- Entries in the journalistic map category must also be accompanied by an original copy or photocopy of the published article that the map is meant to illustrate.
- Neither the CCA nor the conference organizer is responsible for returning entries. Winning entries will be retained by the CCA for possible inclusion in the Canadian National Exhibit at the 1997 meeting of the International Cartographic Association.

JUDGING CRITERIA:

- Entries may be disqualified if any of the above conditions are not met.
- Entries will be judged at the 1996 annual conference in Toronto by a three-person headed by the chair of the CCA Map Use/Map Design Special Interest Group.
- One award will be made in each of Categories A, B, C and D. Up to two awards can be made in Category E; in the event of two winners the cash award will be shared.
- The judges reserve the right to withhold an award if the standard of the entries is inadequate.
- Maps will be judged in terms of their technical quality, mapping methodology, graphic design, accuracy and overall communication effectiveness. In addition, journalistic maps will be evaluated in terms of how well they support the article they accompany.
- In reaching a decision the judges may also take into account such factors as student year level, course requirements, and hardware and software employed.
- No map can win more than one award.
- The judges' decisions are final.

BEST STUDENT PAPER:

A prize of \$100 is awarded for the best student paper presented at the CCA annual conference. All student papers included in the program are entered automatically for the competition. A paper may be co-authored by a faculty member, but the student must have actively participated in the research and have sole responsibility for delivering the paper. The entries will be judged by a three-person panel headed by the Chair of the CCA Cartographic Education Interest Group. Judging will be based on the content and structure of the paper, and the quality of the presentation. The judges may also take into account the extent of the student's involvement in the research on which the paper is based, and his or her status (i.e. undergraduate or graduate) and year level.

Questions concerning the President's Prize Competition should be directed to the Chair of the Awards Committee: Alun Hughes, Department of Geography, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1; (905) 688-5550, ext 3489; e-mail: ahughes@spartan.ac.brocku.ca.

Prix du Président

Les prix du Président sont des récompenses pour souligner l'excellence de travaux cartographiques réalisés par des étudiants durant l'année et pour la meilleure conférence présentée par un étudiant lors du congrès annuel de l'ACC.

Les prix du Président sont remis dans 5 catégories dont les conditions et les critères d'attribution sont décrits ci-dessous.

CATÉGORIES:

- A. CARTE MONOCHROME
(étudiants dans des programmes sous-gradués) - 100.00\$
- B. CARTE MONOCHROME
(étudiants dans des programmes gradués ou collégiaux) - 100.00\$
- C. CARTE COULEUR
(étudiants dans des programmes sous-gradués) - 100.00\$
- D. CARTE COULEUR
(étudiants dans des programmes gradués ou collégiaux) - 100.00\$
- E. CARTE JOURNALISTIQUE (pour tous)
É-U 300.00\$ (offert par TIME Magazine)

Note:

- 1. Une carte monochrome est une carte en noir & blanc ou d'une seule couleur. Une carte couleur comporte deux couleurs ou plus.
- 2. Une carte journalistique est une carte qui accompagne un article dans un journal ou une revue et qui permet d'éclaircir le contenu de l'article. La carte peut être soit monochrome, soit en couleur. Chaque carte soumise est automatiquement éligible aux autres catégories de carte.

CONDITIONS DE PARTICIPATION:

- Le concours est ouvert à tous étudiants du post-secondaire membres et non-membres de l'ACC.
- Les cartes peuvent être soumises sous différents supports (tracé à l'encre, sortie d'imprimante, copie d'épreuve, copie imprimée, etc...).
- Lorsque des graphiques, des diagrammes ou un texte accompagne une carte (dans les limites du cadre), celle-ci doit couvrir au moins le tiers de la surface pour être considérée.
- Chaque pièce présentée doit être l'oeuvre d'un seul étudiant.
- Les cartes peuvent être remises directement au responsable au début du congrès annuel à Toronto ou postées de façon à ce que les documents parviennent au comité organisateur au moins 7 jours avant le début du Congrès.
- Chaque pièce inscrite doit être accompagnée d'une feuille dactylographiée contenant les informations suivantes:
 - Catégorie du Prix du Président
 - Titre de la carte
 - Nom de l'étudiant et son adresse permanente
 - Nom du Collège, de l'Université ou de l'institution fréquenté
 - Niveau de scolarité
 - Un exposé d'au plus 500 mots contenant (i) une brève explication décrivant le but de la carte, (ii) un résumé des techniques de production, ainsi qu'une description des logiciels et des équipements informatiques lorsque pertinent, (iii) dans le cas d'un travail scolaire, indiquer le nom et le numéro du cours pour lequel la carte a été produite, (iv) quelques informa-

tions sur les instructions concernant la réalisation de la carte.

- L'inscription dans la catégorie carte journalistique doit être accompagnée par un original de l'article publié ou une photocopie montrant le texte et la carte d'accompagnement.
- L'Association canadienne de cartographie et le comité organisateur ne sont pas responsables de la perte ou de la détérioration des documents. Les documents gagnants seront conservés par l'ACC pour une potentielle inclusion dans l'Exposition nationale du Canada qui se tiendra en 1997, lors de la réunion de l'Association de cartographie internationale (ACI).

CRITÈRE D'ATTRIBUTION DES PRIX:

- Un document peut être disqualifié s'il ne rencontre pas les conditions ci-dessous.
- Les inscriptions seront jugées par un comité de trois personnes dont le Président du groupe d'intérêt Conception et Utilisation des cartes de l'ACC, lors du congrès annuel de 1996 qui se tiendra à Toronto.
- Un prix sera remis pour chaque catégorie (A,B,C et D). Lorsqu'il y a plus d'un lauréat (maximum deux) à la catégorie E, le prix est partagé entre ceux-ci.
- Le jury se réserve le droit de suspendre la remise de prix si les inscriptions ne rencontrent pas les règles de base.
- Les cartes sont jugées en fonction de la qualité générale du document de la méthodologie cartographique, de la représentation graphique et de l'efficacité du message véhiculé. Quant à la carte journalistique, elle sera évaluée en fonction de la complémentarité de la carte avec le texte d'accompagnement.
- Les juges pourront également prendre en considération des facteurs tels que le temps nécessaire pour réaliser la carte, les techniques, le matériel ou les logiciels utilisés et le degré d'avancement scolaire de l'étudiant.
- Une carte ne peut gagner plus d'un prix.
- Les décisions des juges sont finales.

CONFÉRENCE PRÉSENTÉE PAR UN ÉTUDIANT:

Un prix de 100.00\$ est remis à la meilleure conférence présentée par un étudiant lors du congrès annuel de l'ACC. Toutes les présentations contenues dans le programme sont automatiquement éligibles. Dans le cas de conférence dont les co-auteurs sont un enseignant et un étudiant, ce dernier doit avoir oeuvré activement aux travaux de recherche et devra être l'unique conférencier. Les conférences seront jugées par un comité de trois personnes dont le Président du groupe d'intérêt sur l'Éducation de l'ACC. Les conférences seront évaluées en fonction du contenu, de la structure et de la qualité de la présentation. Les juges pourront également tenir compte du degré d'implication de l'étudiant dans la recherche faisant l'objet de la présentation, ainsi que son statut (i.e. étudiant gradué ou sous-gradué) et du degré de scolarité.

Pour toute questions sur le concours des Prix du Président vous pouvez vous adresser directement au comité des Prix: Alun Hughes, Département de géographie, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1; (905) 688-5550, poste 3489; courr. élect: ahughes@spartan.ac.brocku.ca



New Source Book Profiles Canada's Geomatics Community

A 1994 snapshot of the Canadian GIS community has been published and is now available from the Geomatics Industry Association of Canada (GIAC). The *Canadian Geographical Information Systems Source Book*, published by GIAC and the federal Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics, and researched by O'Connor Consulting, is the first comprehensive directory on GIS activities in Canada (see ad on page 12).

The focus of the *Canadian Geographical Information Systems Source Book* has been documenting and highlighting:

- the Canadian sources of GIS related information, including georeferenced data bases;
- Canadian GIS related capabilities;
- Canadian GIS related activities.

The *Source Book* is a data base of information concerning GIS related activities and information in Canada, and presents metadata about georeferenced data sets.

Source Book Organization

The *Source Book* documents GIS activities in industry, government, education/training and associations.

Industry Section:

A combination of primary and secondary research methods were used to collect data. Primary source information was gathered through survey questionnaires distributed at major GIS conferences and through direct distribution. The Geomatics Industry Association of Canada arranged for a direct survey of all of its members. Companies with GIS related services, products and activities were included. The information is presented in four forms: a directory of companies listed alphabetically; a listing of the company name by province; profiles on each company; and three sets of tables describing the services and resources of each company.

Government:

The federal government section focuses mainly on directories of databases. A major study of federal government databases completed in 1992 is the major source of federal government information. This is supplemented by mainly topic focused databases. Descriptions of significant GIS centres are also included.

Database information is provided to allow the reader to determine or evaluate the data source, the reference, or the contents of the database, as an aid in determining the value of the reference for their application. The entries also provide the relevant contact documentation for further information.

The provincial and territorial government section varies considerably in content and style, reflecting the level of GIS activity in each province and territory as well as the variety of types of responses received. In addition, selected municipal responses to the survey questionnaire are documented to provide a glimpse of the significant GIS related activities within that sector.

Education and Training:

Survey questionnaires were distributed to all universities, colleges and educational institutions that offer GIS related courses. Descriptions of activities, research and course offerings are presented for forty-six responding institutions, and a separate directory is also shown. GIS related videos, in their role as a vehicle for education and communication, are also listed in this section.

Associations:

A directory and profile of associations and organizations representing members and industry within the GIS community are shown in this section. Information was gathered from direct survey questionnaires.

Industry Observations:

1. Approximately 66% of the 352 page *Source Book* portrays the expertise of the Canadian GIS Industry. More than 300 individual companies are profiled.
2. 4% of the profiled companies have incorporated geomatics or géomatiques into their company name, showing a growing trend of acceptance for the term.
3. There is a significant trend to diversify the services provided by the companies; although data gathering is still one of the most significant types of services offered, data gathering services are being de-emphasized, while data management, manipulation and application services are being promoted.
4. 65% of the profiled companies say that they provide direct land/geographic information processing or consulting services.
5. 33% of the profiled companies show that they provide training services.
6. 38% of the profiled companies indicated that they provide custom software development services.
7. The largest concentration of head offices is found in Ontario (33%); Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia are close seconds with 18%, 16% and 15% respectively.
8. Reflecting the trend of globalization, more than 64% of the profiled companies indicate that their geographical operating area includes foreign countries.

For further information concerning the Canadian Geographical Information Systems Source Book contact the Geomatics Industry Association of Canada, 1204-170 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa ON, K1P 5V5 (613-232-8770, fax 613-232-4908). ☎

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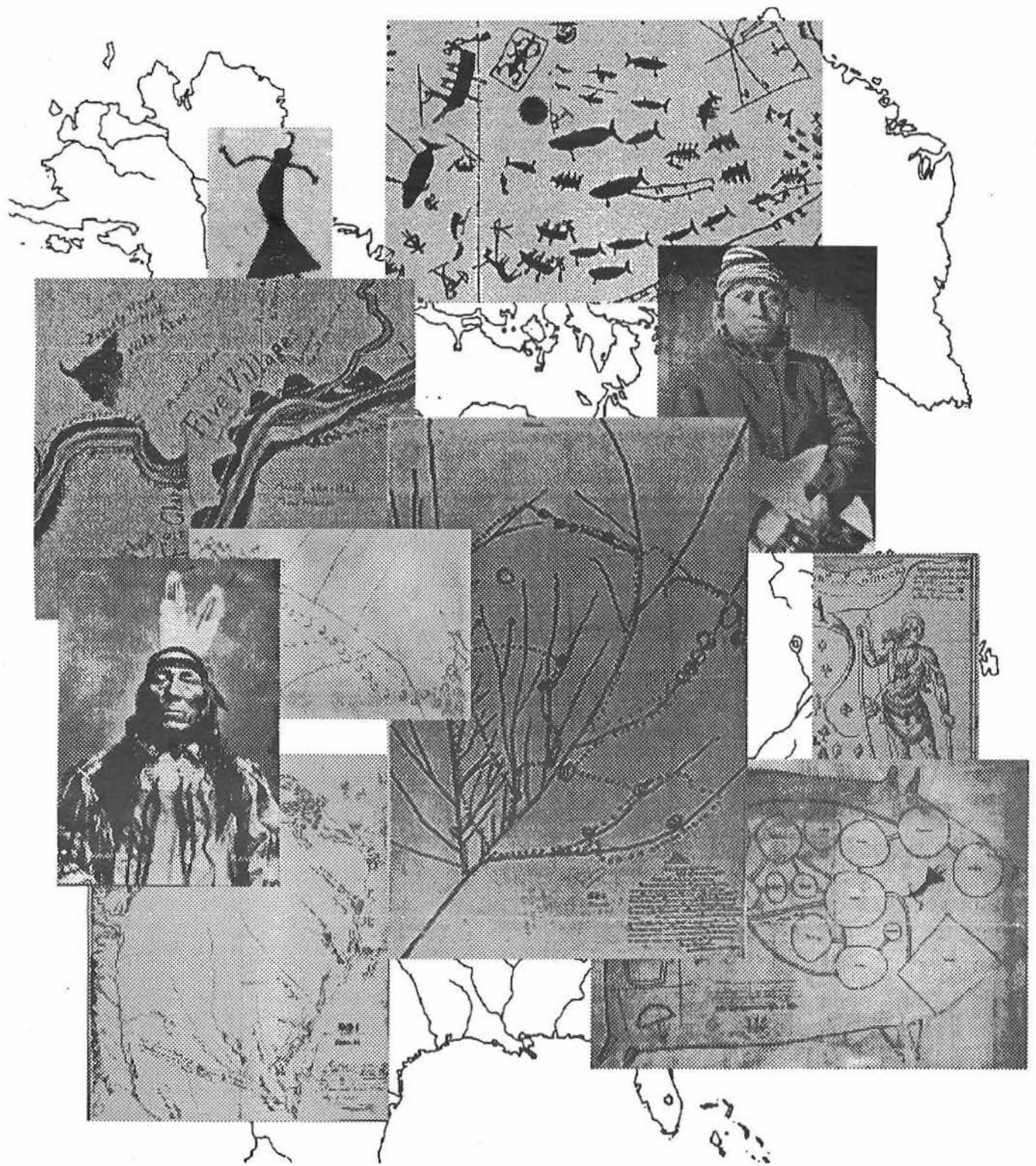
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Another America: An Exhibition of Native American Maps

Directed by Mark Warhus.

This exhibition was originally planned with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.