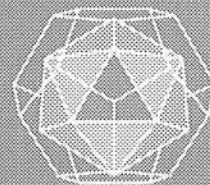
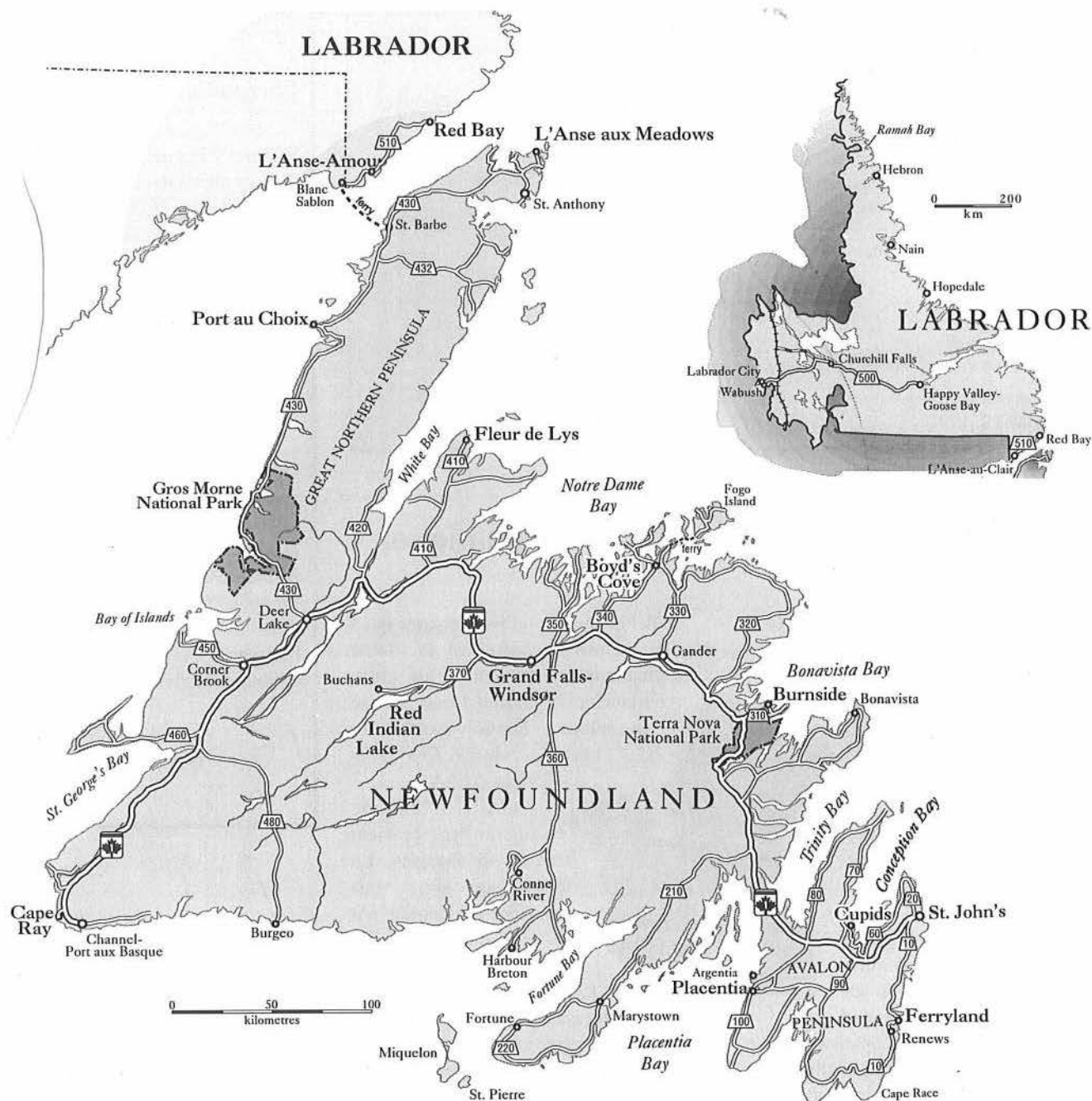


Cartouche



Newsletter of the Canadian Cartographic Association
Bulletin de l'Association canadienne de cartographie

Number 25, Spring, 1997
Numéro 25, printemps, 1997



Map of Newfoundland and Labrador drawn by Gary McManus for the brochure *Exploring our Past: Archeological Wonders of Newfoundland and Labrador*. The brochure was published by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Tourism and Recreation, 1996.

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 reflètent 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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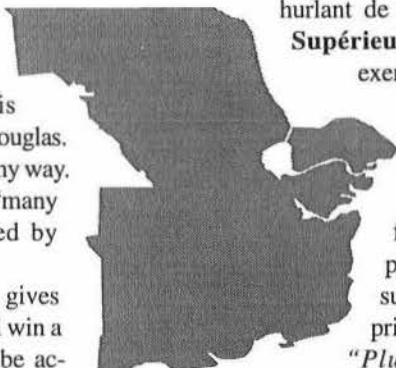
15 mai 1997

Rorschach's Map

Congratulations to **David Featherstone** who was the first to identify the baying hound as the western part of **Lake Superior**. David wins a copy of AA's *Tour Guide Canada*.

The featured blot is again courtesy of David Douglas. It has not been altered in any way. As a clue to its identity, "many a jolly voyageur passed by here."

The first person who gives us the correct answer will win a valuable prize and will be acknowledged in the next issue of *Cartouche*. Please send your answer to the editor (address above). The identity of this blot will be revealed in the next issue.



Carte énigmatique

Félicitation à David Featherstone qui a été le premier à identifier la forme énigmatique ressemblante à un chien hurlant de la portion Ouest du **lac Supérieur**. David gagne un exemplaire du livre *Tour Guide Canada* de AA.

Notre énigme d'aujourd'hui provient de David Douglas. La forme que nous vous proposons d'identifier n'a subi aucune altération. En prime, voici un indice :

"Plusieurs explorateurs courageux sont passés à cet endroit."

La première personne à identifier la représentation se méritera un prix de valeur et le nom de celle-ci ainsi que la réponse sur l'entité représentée par l'énigme seront connus dans le prochain numéro de la revue



Inside this issue / Sommaire....

Messages / messages

Vice-President's Message /
most du vice-Président 3

Interest Groups / Groupes d'intérêt

Map Production Technology /
Technologie de production
cartographique 4
Cartographic Education /
Éducation cartographique 7
Analytical Cartography & GIS /
Cartographie analytique et SIG 8

Features / Les articles

Cartographica Report 10
Candidates for Election /
Candidats aux élections 11-16
Canadian Cartographic Exhibit
ICA 1997 17
Algonquin Adventurers 18
President's Prize Competition /
Prix du Président 20-21
Application for Travel Assistance /
Demande d'assistance 23

Other / autre

Technical Tip 5-6
Membership File /
Filière du membres 10
ACZISC Database 18
WhiteStar CD-ROM 19
Appel à Tous!!!! /
Emergency Call!!!! 22
Calendar / calendrier 23

ISSN 1183-2045

Cartouche à moins que personne n'ait trouvé la solution.

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

Thoughts on GIS'97

Brian Klinkenberg
University of British Columbia

For many years, the annual GIS conference held in Vancouver has been one of the premier resource-oriented GIS conferences in North America. This year sees the last of the continuous series—next year GIS'98 will be held in Toronto, in a move the organizers hope will breathe some new life into the conference. This year's attendance was lower than in the past. Is this declining attendance a universal trend, or just a local anomaly? Have GIS conferences burst their bubble? Only time will tell.

Of particular interest to the academic members of the CCA were the three GIS'97 sessions organized around the theme of *GIS and Education*. Together they covered the spectrum—from GIS in the high school to distance education through to GIS jobs. The only criticism which could be made about the sessions was that they were too short. The topics raised such interest that it was difficult to keep the sessions to their allotted time! The CCA was well-represented, with Peter Keller, Roger Wheate and myself giving presentations.

The first session on GIS in high schools generated considerable interest among those participants who have already initiated efforts to integrate GIS into the geography curriculum of their local school boards. While many current efforts have been concentrated in private US high schools, in Canada we need to entice the local school boards if any headway is to be made. While GIS software may be relatively inexpensive (check out the deals that Idrisi and ESRI offer high schools who consider purchasing their software), updating hardware may be the biggest stumbling block in most institutions. Also, the ever-present question—where and how to obtain local data relevant to the students—remains largely unanswered. However, ESRI Canada has indicated that they are planning to develop an Arc-Canada CD-ROM similar to that being

offered in the US (Arc-USA), which may alleviate some of the data scarcity experienced in Canadian institutions.

The use of the Internet to deliver extension courses was a common theme in the session on GIS education. With teaching resources being stretched to their limits, the promise of reaching large numbers of paying students—without adding to the overcrowded classroom—has an appeal that most senior administrations find very enticing. While that may be true, hidden costs need to be addressed. In addition, while those comfortable with the Web may find the new approach interesting and engaging, people less familiar with the Internet, especially those older students whom the administration is particularly interested in attracting, may find that the technology gets in the way of their learning. An additional and growing problem is student access to professors via E-mail. Students expect that their 2:00 a.m. messages will receive an immediate response, and the flow of E-mail from students to professors is a new and large time consumer. In the end, the cost to the professor in terms of time and energy spent is equal to, if not greater than, that associated with a traditional course.

In the session on *GIS Employees and Their Educators*, many camps were evident. There are departments which offer co-op programs, those that offer internships, and those that currently do not offer either, along with the post-degree technical institutions such as the British Columbia Institute of Technology. Regardless of where the student comes from, however, it would appear that few would meet the specifications of the perfect GIS starter employee: a double major in geography and another field such as forestry or environmental science, plus a minor in computer science, followed by a diploma from a technical college in GIS! Some practical experience would, of course, be a plus—all for less than \$35,000 per year! As Tom

Poiker eloquently stated, "while in the past university students could graduate with a degree after four years of study and employers would provide on-the-job training, it now takes up to seven years for a student to obtain the basic qualifications expected by their employer, and on-the-job training is no longer provided."

Overall, while the lower than anticipated attendance may have disappointed the conference organizers, the education sessions were well attended and they generated considerable and timely discussions. See you all in Saint John's! ☉

Avis / Notice

En plus de la participation canadienne à la Commission et au groupe D'atelier technique de l'ACI (Cartouche 22/23), Majella Gauthier de l'université du Québec à Chicoutimi a été nommé à la Commission de l'ACI sur l'Utilisation des cartes. Son mandat s'étend jusqu'en 1999.

Further to Canadian participation in ICA Commission and Technical Working Groups (Cartouche 22/23), Majella Gauthier of the University of Chicoutimi at Québec was named to the ICA Commission on Map Use. His term runs through to 1999.

Cartographic Work Habits

David Mercer
University of Western Ontario

When we speak of maximizing the performance of cartographic production systems, we think of faster, more powerful computing resources and getting the most out of the graphics software. Frequently overlooked is the heart of the whole system, the cartographer. How the cartographer interacts with the equipment, is not only important for their comfort, but vital to maintain the health of the individual. The daily operation of computer equipment now typically associated with cartographic production, can lead to repetitive strain injuries. Sitting in front of a computer workstation for extended periods, with limited movement, (e.g. mouse operation and typing) may increase chances of suffering a repetitive strain injury. Correct typing technique, good posture, the right equipment setup, and good work habits are an effective way to avoid encountering these problems.

Posture

Everyone's posture is different. It should not be rigid, but comfortable and relaxed. A good 'neutral' posture, for sitting at a computer workstation, is one in which the back is upright or slightly reclined with lumbar support. The head should be aligned so that support is from the spine and not from the neck and shoulder muscles. The upper arm should hang straight down along the trunk with the forearm at a 70-135 degree angle. The wrists should follow in a straight line from the forearm, not bent side to side or up and down. The thighs should be at a 90 - 105 degree angle from the trunk, supported on the seat without excessive pressure to pinch off blood flow behind the knee. The lower legs should form a 60-100 degree angle with the thighs while the feet are resting flat on the floor, or on a footrest. Although this is recommended as a good

posture, not holding any position for extended periods is important.

Work Station

The arrangement of the workstation is very important. The positions of the individual components such as desk, chair, keyboard, and monitor each contribute to maintaining a good posture. On the desk-top, make enough space so that you have room to use the mouse comfortably, and other items such as reference books. Frequently used equipment, supplies, books and files should be kept within easy reach. Also, have adequate space available under the desk to move your legs around.

A comfortable chair with good support is essential. Chair height and tilt, and the chair back, should be adjusted for comfort. The seat should be long enough to provide adequate support, but not so long that there is excessive pressure on the back of the lower thigh. The chair should provide good support for the lumbar region of the back; pads and rolls can be added to provide additional support if needed. If the backrest has tension adjustment, make sure that it is firm enough to support your back while working.

Besides providing adequate support to your back with a properly adjusted chair, establishing an appropriate position for your wrist and forearm is important. Be sure to adjust the keyboard to the right height to allow some support for the forearm and prevent too much bend at the wrist. To reduce the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome, the keyboard should be tilted forward (i.e. raising the space bar end and lowering the 'top' end) to help keep the wrist straight. While you are typing, your wrists should not rest on anything and your fingers should be in a straight line with your forearm as viewed from above. A wrist rest provides a place to rest your hands only when you pause from

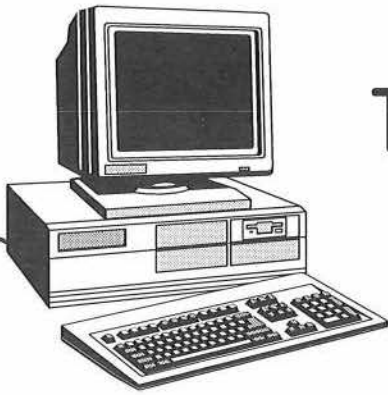
typing, not while you are typing. When you stop typing, rest your hands in your lap instead of leaving them on the keyboard. As with typing, the continual clicking and small, precise motions associated with mouse use can be problematic. Be careful to hold the mouse loosely and use a light touch when you click. Direct the motion of the mouse with your whole arm and shoulder, not just your wrist and do not rest your forearm on the desk while you move the mouse.

Your work space should be set up so that you need not twist your neck. The monitor (or the most frequently viewed in a two-monitor setup) should be placed directly in front of the user. The monitor should be positioned so that the top of the screen is slightly below eye level and at a distance that allows the user to read the screen comfortably. Using the CPU as a base, however, does not necessarily place the monitor at the correct height. Along with correct placement of the monitor, you should easily see what you are doing to avoid eye strain. Working at a computer terminal involves a great deal of close focusing. You can ease the eye strain this would cause by looking away from the screen occasionally. Also, as silly as it sounds, do not forget to blink. Blinking moistens the eyes to prevent burning from dryness.

Environment

Good lighting is very important to the workplace. Reduce glare as much as possible, not only on your screen but also on the rest of your work area including the keyboard. Your monitor's screen may have an integral antiglare coating or treatment to reduce glare. If your monitor does not have such a treatment, you can attach an external antiglare screen to the front of your monitor. Unfortunately, some antiglare screens have

continued on page 9



TECHNICAL TIP

BY GARY McMANUS



How to Create Vignettes Using CorelDRAW

Vignettes are printed areas in which halftone dots diminish in size. This vignette technique is employed on maps when the cartographer wants to create an indefinite or fading boundary. Vignettes are most commonly used along coastlines or shorelines to enhance water-land relationships. Dave Mercer explained how to create this effect using Adobe Illustrator in *Cartouche*, Number 22/23. The procedure using CorelDRAW is essentially the same and involves blending a thin line to a thick line. The following method works with CorelDRAW Versions 5, 6 and 7.

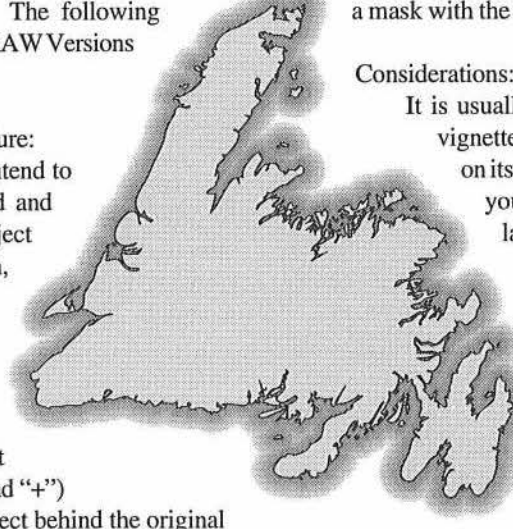
Basic CorelDRAW Procedure:

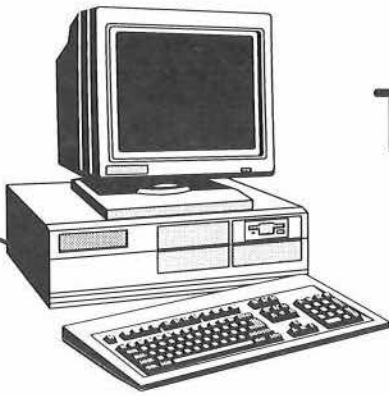
1. **SELECT** the object you intend to add the vignette around and duplicate it. This object must be a closed polygon, and its pen outline must be set to the thickness and colour from which you want to blend (eg. .003", 80% black).
2. **DUPLICATE** that object (Use the numeric key-pad "+")
3. **MOVE** the duplicate object behind the original (Arrange Menu, Order, Back One)
4. Open the Pen Outline Dialog and **SET** the duplicate object's:
 - a. Pen Width to the desired vignette width (e.g., 0.25 inches).
 - b. Pen Colour to the colour you want the vignette to fade to (e.g. white).
 - c. Pen Corners to "rounded." (This is important otherwise your blend may have "spikes" or protrusions).
5. **SELECT** both the original and duplicate objects.
6. **OPEN** the Blend Dialogue (Effects Menu, Blend), and select the desired blend effect settings (e.g., Steps=15).

7. **CLICK Apply.** The blend is now complete. Since the blend is created from the centre outwards, you will need to hide the part of the blend you do not want visible to complete the vignette effect. For example, with a continental coastline where you want to show the vignette fading away from the land, simply fill the land area polygon that should be on top. If you are creating a lake shoreline vignette, where you want to show the vignette fading within the lake, you will need to create a mask with the lake polygon.

Considerations:

It is usually a good idea to create the vignette/blend as a separate object on its own layer. **COPY** the object you want to vignette to its own layer, create the blend from this copy, and put this layer underneath the original object's layer. This is necessary if you want to create a vignette that fades from a pen colour or line weight other than the one chosen to represent a shoreline or coastline. For example, if the coastline is 100% cyan, but you want the vignette to fade from 50% cyan to white. Vignetted objects that abut the neckline will over print it. You may need to mask off the vignette that bleeds beyond the neckline. If you are creating a vignette of a coastline with near shore islands, you can combine the islands into the blend as well. Select the island objects and the mainland coastline and **"COMBINE"** them all into one object before starting the vignette procedure.





TECHNICAL TIP

BY GARY McMANUS



How to Create a "Contoured" Land-Water Distinctions Using CorelDRAW

A "contoured" shoreline or coastline is a technique sometimes employed by cartographers to enhance the land-water distinction. This design effect can be achieved by drawing a series of lines that are concentric and parallel to a coastline or a shoreline. These "contour" lines are analogous to waves or ripples. Cartographers have used this effect since early times, mostly on monochromatic maps. Tint screen shading has replaced this technique because digital output devices can easily apply it. However, this design application can still be useful. For example, when the cartographer is forced to use a low resolution printer (300 dpi or less) which may produce undesirable coarse tint screens. It can also be a valuable design aid when an extra tint would come in handy to symbolize another feature besides the water or land.

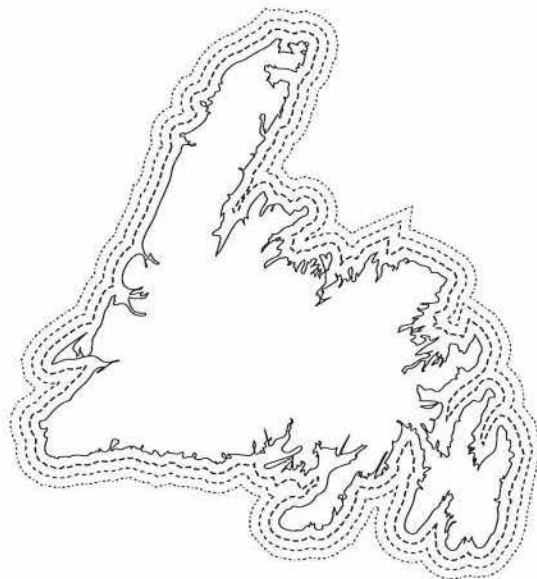
In CorelDRAW the creation of parallel concentric lines is accomplished using the Contour Roll-up. The contour command in CorelDRAW allows you to set the spacing, the number of steps and contours either to the inside or outside of the object. With simple or smooth shaped objects the program works quite well. However with complex coastlines and shorelines (i.e., those with many undulations and deep coves) the command creates "spikes" or protrusions in the resulting contours. The best way around this is to contour using an open curve not a closed polygon. The open curve produces fewer spikes that can be removed with the node edit tool. When the contour command is applied to an open curve, contours are created as closed polygons. Sometimes more contour polygons are created than necessary and may be necessary to remove them.

Basic Procedure:

1. Select the object you want to contour.
2. Copy it to a new layer. If the object is a closed polygon break it apart (Node edit, break apart)

3. Open the Contour Dialog and set the requirements (e.g., Outside, Offset = 0.05", steps = 3) and Apply those settings.
4. Select the newly created contour group and separate it. (Arrange menu, Separate)
5. Select the separated group and Ungroup it (Arrange menu, Ungroup).
6. Use the node edit commands to edit the newly created contours. Delete any unwanted "spikes" and contours.
7. Finish the effect by applying specific pen attributes (color, thickness or style) to each contour. For example, you can vary the thickness of the contour lines from thick to thin to create a diminishing visual effect.

The following example of the island of Newfoundland (639 nodes) represents a complex object. When it was contoured, it contained two spikes and about a dozen extra contours that were removed.



Have We Thrown Out the Baby With the Bath Water?

John Belbin
College of Geographic Sciences

One of the rash promises I made as Chair of the Education Interest Group was to obtain information on as much cartographic education as possible so that a kind of clearing house could be set up. Whenever I have felt particularly guilty, I have plugged away at this task, slowly amassing information from wherever my inquiries took me. Inevitably, a great deal of this is done electronically, searching from site to site, one location leading to another. If there is a difference between Cartography and GIS, it is surely not apparent in our electronic resources, the subjects are treated as essentially the same in most of our universities and colleges. In fact GIS seems to have virtually absorbed cartography in many locations and replaced it in several others.

It is quite amazing when you first start looking, just how much information is out there. Not only can you find detailed course descriptions, but some locations will provide lecture notes, lesson plans, complete labs and the data to run them, and in a few cases even let you download the software to do it all. When I first came across these last items, my first reaction was to think what a boon it must be to instructors struggling to set up new programs or radically change old ones. I compared the situation to my own first day as an instructor, when the total amount of support and guidance I received to start-up a brand new series of courses was the introductory words of the department head. "This is your classroom, the first class will be here at 10 a.m. tomorrow. Don't try to be too friendly to them. They'll eat you alive! Good luck!"

Maybe we are still being thrown to the wolves, only now they are electronic in nature. I began actually to look at the material and even tried out the odd project. Usually, it was very software specific and a largely mechanistic set of routines to reach a predetermined (and often not very professional)

solution using whatever the system defaults would allow. Many end products had this admittedly biased and crotchety observer muttering things like, "That's not a map! It's something, but it's not a map!" I remembered a speech by Barbara Bartz Petchenik in Lindsay some years ago and looked up my notes, it was called *The Futures of Cartography*. She had a wonderful section on MLOs - Map Like Objects - which look like a map but are an analog to nonsense statements in verbal communications. Suddenly MLOs were everywhere, I became depressed because we

The technology has become overwhelming and we spend all our time in pursuit of it.

are now living one of her futures and we have not avoided the warnings.

Reading her speech again another section jumps right out at you when she states, "There is a danger of becoming passive technologists, especially when the technology itself is complex and compelling." Go back to *Cartouche* #12, 1993 and read the section by Alun Hughes on the nature of his teaching problems, it begins to get scary because his experience is common to all of us. The section is long but well worth repeating:

"If I could choose one word that sums up my situation it would be 'PRESSURE,' pressure brought about by the extraordinary and relenting pace of change and the imperative to keep up. Just keeping track of what is happening is hard enough, but every term it seems I find myself making major changes in my courses, changes in response to new software, or software upgrades, or new data sets, or new equipment,

or something. If the changes could always be implemented smoothly, it would help but all too often the program won't install, or the peripherals won't cooperate, or the technical support can't make it until next week, or orders arrive late and something breaks down. Something is ALWAYS BREAKING DOWN! I never had these problems with technical pens."

When you read such statements, cartographic education and training are obviously losing its focus. Our field is normally considered to have three major elements: a technological component, a geographical component and an artistic/cultural component. The blend of art and science is what attracted most of us to the field in the first place. The technology has become overwhelming and we spend all our time in pursuit of it. Presumably the geographic component is still alive and well as for the most part our education occurs in a geographic environment. However, what happened to the critical artistic and cultural components - the communication skills that we use to pass on the increasing flood of information? The social aspects of mapping are clearly missing from most modern curriculums. Design, if taught at all, is too often mechanistic and concentrates on producing products to various standard styles and formats with no discussion as to the appropriateness of the process or the product.

Do we know what we are doing any more? Do we even think about it? What are our maps for, for whom and why? Can the users actually use them to obtain the information we say we are providing? Do they lie, distort or promote a bias? Do they support a hidden political agenda? Are our graphics efficient, attractive, understandable or even tolerable? Why are so many so-called map makers covering up their own glaring deficiencies by telling students to take an-

continued on page 19

New GIS Books on My Desk...

Doug Banting
Ryerson Polytechnical University

Many new GIS textbooks have recently become available, including the pile I have been perusing -- *Intelligent GIS Location Decisions and Strategic Planning*, edited by Birkin, Clarke, Clarke and Wilson; *Spatial Analysis: Modelling in a GIS Environment*, edited by Longley and Batty; *Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems*, by DeMers; *Getting Started with Geographic Information Systems*, by Clarke; and *Exploring Geographic Information Systems*, by Chrisman. Each brings a different perspective to the role and function of GIS.

I have been using Birkin et al. as a textbook in a Business GIS course to business majors and continuing education students. Although chapters are focusing on specific vertical GIS markets, like many GeoInformation International titles (distributed in the Americas by Wiley), it provides a minimal description of the components, concepts and operations of GIS. It is a very British and descriptive-theoretical issues-oriented kind of book. These are somewhat alien characteristics to my students, but can be considered strengths in that many people currently and hoping to be working in the GIS field can be very mechanistic in their approach to the technology. "Show me how to..." is perhaps the most common question we face in teaching about GIS. In my course I have developed exercises along a line similar to the authors' approach, examining the geography of demand and supply as it relates to retail, public facilities, economic development, financial services, real estate, and hospitality. Lectures and the text focus on the conceptual and potential; exercises focus on the practical and operational. Some students have difficulty translating intricacies of the British culture/administration, especially the specifics of their Census, but these are not as challenging as learning a geographic problem-solving paradigm, cop-

ing with GIS software, and becoming familiar with issues of market segmentation in Canada and especially Toronto. Yes, fellow cartographers, I have also asked them to pay careful attention to the communication aspects of the maps they will be demonstrating in the tutorials they will be presenting to the class. Clearly there is a lot to be expected of the students.

Can I also expect them to develop scepticism about the technology? At one level, I pity the software trainers who continuously teach the use of a particular GIS package. However, while I envy them in that they can focus their attention, and need not identify the chasm between what geographic and cartographic analysis could be doing and what GIS technologies are currently capable of doing. This seems to be the focus of Longley and Batty's (1996) book. It is clearly aimed higher than at new GIS users, but should be read by professionals who use GIS, especially with demographic data, and who can contend with the intellectual dialectic of cynicism and assurance regarding systems. A balance like this should be present in GIS courses.

The books by Chrisman (1997), Clarke (1997), and DeMers (1997), are less concerned with academic overviews and shortcomings of the technology than are the GeoInformation titles. Instead these seem to be aimed at students in their first GIS course. Though each provides a context for GIS both academically and societally, the cynicism regarding applications is not as central a theme. The market for these is quite clearly the introductory GIS classroom. Learning objectives, glossaries, exercises and summaries are found in each chapter. Each book is thorough and thoughtful in its presentation of basic GIS concepts.

The structure of Clarke's book is a straightforward ten chapters, with a very logical progression:

1. What is GIS
2. GIS's Roots in Cartography
3. Maps as Numbers
4. Getting the Map into the Computer
5. What is Where?
6. Why is it There?
7. Making Maps with GIS
8. How to Pick a GIS
9. GIS in Action
10. The Future of GIS

CCA members will appreciate that he emphasizes the cartographic heritage of GIS, but the book is admittedly weak on the use of GIS for analysis. Given the arguments presented by Longley and Batty (1996), this may be a logical approach, but the reasoning presented is that spatial analysis is covered as separate courses. This is similar to our curriculum, wherein GIS Analysis is separate from data acquisition and structuring. In an attempt to make the book practical, several case studies and profiles of people in GIS are presented. It is well worth considering.

DeMers also stresses the cartographic derivation of GIS. His 15 chapters are arranged into 6 units:

- Unit 1. Introduction (Introduction to Automated Geography)
- Unit 2. Geographic Data, Maps and Automation (Spatial Analysis: The Foundation of Modern Geography, The Map as a Model of geographic data: The Language of Spatial Thinking, Cartography and GIS Data Structures)
- Unit 3. Input, Storage and Editing (GIS Data Input, Data Storage and Editing)
- Unit 4. Analysis: The Heart of the GIS (Elementary Spatial Statistics, Measurement, Classification, Statistical Surfaces, Spatial Arrangement, Overlay: Comparing Coverage Variables, Cartographic Modeling)
- Unit 5. GIS Output (The Output from Analysis)

Unit 6. GIS Design (GIS Design and Implementation).

Database models are a welcome topic not found in other texts, but his discussion of GIS uses is more research-oriented and academic in focus. There are very interesting sections on analysis using GIS, including classification and the gravity model. At 486 pages, it is the most exhaustive of the three basic texts identified here.

Chrisman adopts more of a measurement/numerical-operations perspective, based on a model of converting observations to information. He arranges his 11 chapters into 3 parts:

Part 1. Building Blocks of Geographic Information (Measurement Basics, Measurement Frameworks, Representation)

Part 2. Transformations and Operations (Attribute-based Operations, Overlay: Integration of Disparate Sources, Distance Transformations, Surfaces and Near Neighbours, Comprehensive Operations, Transformations)

Part 3. The Broader Context (Evaluation and Implementation, Social and Institutional Context).

The inherent dryness of the numerical paradigm is diluted with some very interesting examples. Like many readers I have an urge to visit New Cuyama, California just to see their road sign. I concur with the author's emphasis on data, especially data quality assurance, his references to "recent research on...", which shows the rapid evolution of GIS thinking, and the importance of these concerns for those implementing GIS.

None of Clarke, DeMers nor Chrisman gives the contentiousness of GIS applications its due. That systems fail due to their ex-

tremely high cost, the modifiable area unit problem and the ecological fallacy are not mentioned. Pickles (1995) is in none of the bibliographies.

GIS books are appearing with considerable rapidity. The market niches are becoming demarcated. I welcome the broadening choices available, and am hard pressed to choose a favourite among the many new titles. For introductory courses, Clarke, DeMers and Chrisman each have a lot to offer. For a more industry-wide societal-implications perspective there are other books (Birkin et al, Longley and Batty, Pickles, and many others). For specific niches (ecology, natural resources, spatial analysis, business...) new announcements are received almost daily.

References:

Birkin, M., Clarke, G., Clarke M., and Wilson, A., (Ed) 1996 *Intelligent GIS Location decisions and Strategic Planning*, GeoInformation International, Cambridge.

Chrisman N., 1997 *Exploring Geographic Information Systems*, Wiley, Toronto.

Clarke, K., 1997 *Getting Started with Geographic Information Systems*, Prentice Hall, Saddle River, NJ. DeMers, M., 1997 *Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems*, Wiley, Toronto.

Longley P., and Batty, M., (Ed) 1996 *Spatial Analysis: Modelling in a GIS Environment*, GeoInformation International, Cambridge.

Pickles, J., (Ed) 1995 *Ground Truth: The Social Implications of Geographical Information Systems*, Guildford Press, New York. 🌐

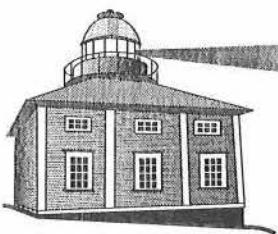
from page 4

low light transmission. As much as they improve contrast and eliminate glare, they reduce intensity of white to an unacceptably low level.

While it may not always be possible, having a visual reference to the outside world, such as a window to the outdoors, is beneficial. The location of the window, however, is very important. If you have a window, make sure you sit so that the window is far enough to your side that it does not intrude into your peripheral vision. With a window directly in front of you as you view the screen, the light intensity surrounding the monitor will likely be too high. Besides disturbing your peripheral vision, a bright background will increase your ambient illumination. A window directly at your back, however, will likely cause distracting reflections on the monitor screen. Try to establish a visual surrounding that is quite a bit darker than the brightest white of your screen.

Apart from all of the physical changes to the workplace, work habits can be modified to improve the work environment. These changes include taking lots of breaks to stretch and relax. This also means both momentary breaks, every few minutes, and longer breaks, every hour or so. Pace and plan your computer work and take advantage of unscheduled 'downtime'. For example, instead of staring at the little hourglass and wishing it would go faster, use this time to relax a little and stretch. Then, at least once an hour, get right up off your seat and walk around, stretch, get the blood flowing and stimulate the joints. Gently and slowly stretch your hands and arms during each break. During breaks, focus on something far away to relax your eye muscles. It is a good idea to avoid close focus activities like reading during breaks to allow the eyes to rest.

In summary, check your posture, evaluate and adjust the setup of your workstation and work environment; in addition, do not forget to take those breaks. It is worth the time and trouble as you will feel better, and your work will be more productive. 🌐



CCA/ACC 1997

St. John's, Newfoundland August 14-18, 1997

<http://www.mun.ca/geog/cca97.htm>

Cartographica Report

Michael Coulson,
University of Calgary

Readers must be wondering this year as to where my optimism is coming from, since the fourth issue of 1995, is the last that you have received - as of the time of writing. So let me say right away that we are quite close to being back on a regular schedule. It may sound strange, but that really is the case.

Volume 33 #1, the monograph on *Temporal, Spatial and Semantic Data Integration for Application in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems*, should already have reached you when this issue of Cartouche arrives. The proof-reading was much tougher than we had expected, but apart from a few 'dots and commas', it was complete before the Christmas break.

Volume 33 #2, contents are *Inland Journeys, Native Maps*, by Barbara Belyea; *Calculating an Azimuth from one Location to Another: A Case Study in Determining the Qibla to Makkah*, by Ghazy Almakky and John Snyder; *The Application of GIS by First Nations and Governments in Northern Canada*, by Frank Duerden and Richard Kuhn; *Designing 'Octopus' Bus Maps for Districts within a City, with the Aid of Scale Distortion*, by Alistair Morrison; *Relative Size of Continents on World Sketch Maps*, by Thomas Saarinen, Michael Parton and Roy Billberg; *Automatic Generation of Animated Migration Maps*, by William Thompson and Stephen Lavin. There may be some adjustment in the final printing based on final number of pages and space needed for a selection of reviews. Page proofs for volume 33 #2, are well under way and if not already received by you should be close to mailing when you receive this.

Volume 33 #3, is a monograph, *Cartographic Education in Transition: An International Perspective* edited by Peter Keller and Ute Dymon. There are seven papers and although it will be a thinner issue than normal, it should be very informative. The manuscript for this issue is ready for page

proofing and will move to print as soon as possible.

I am currently putting together the contents for Volume 33 #4, which will end the 1996 issues and I would hope will be ready for page proofing at some time in April. We have a number of manuscripts in process that should give us a good start on 1997 issues together with a full monograph manuscript that is close to final revisions and another that should reach me in the Fall.

It is this latter situation that is most encouraging. From a time when I sent papers to the Manuscript Editor as they became available and we gradually assembled an is-

sue, we are now able to plan ahead with some confidence. We are not overwhelmed with manuscripts, but we have a small reservoir and since we have been seeking to publish more than four issues in our "catch-up" phase, there is every likelihood of a more consistent publication schedule in the near future. I shall receive a better perspective on this when the Editorial Advisory Board meets, next week (28th Feb.).

Your best contribution to ensuring the publication schedule is, of course, to submit a paper for publication. These are always welcome. 🌐

Membership File / Filière du membres

Monika Rieger
University of Calgary

The Canadian Cartographic Association would like to welcome the following new members to the Association:

Robert Aggerholm	London, Ontario
Judith Chinn	Queen Charlotte Bay, B.C.
Allison Earle	St. John's, Newfoundland
Fran Marcus	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Andrew Millward	Guelph, Ontario
David Patton	Slippery Rock, PA, USA
Eva Poon	Brossard, Québec

Thank you to the 115 members who have renewed their memberships as of February 20th. Of this total, 35 members have chosen the new 2 year renewal option. Choosing this option will help to reduce our workload and mailing costs and I urge the members to consider this option when they renew.

The next renewal request will have gone out to all those who have not yet renewed by the time you read this Cartouche. This issue of Cartouche will also be the last one mailed to any member who does not renew by the time Issue #26 is mailed.

Candidates for Election to the 1997/98 CCA Executive

The CCA Nominating Committee is pleased to present the following slate of candidates:

Vice-President:

Patricia Chalk, University of Western Ontario
Roger Wheate, University of Northern British Columbia

Secretary-Treasurer:

Claire Gosson, Natural Resources Canada

Chair, Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group:

David Broscoe, Algonquin College
Joe Piwowar, University of Waterloo

Chair, Cartographic Education Interest Group:

Ute Dymon, Kent State University
Michael Wilson, University of Saskatchewan

Chair, Map Production Technology Interest Group:

Phil Dodds, Intergraph Corporation
Byron Moldofsky, University of Toronto

Nominations are now closed. Since there is only one candidate for Secretary-Treasurer, Claire Gosson is declared elected by acclamation. Elections will be held for the other positions, and a ballot form is enclosed with this issue of *Cartouche*. Vote for one candidate in each category, seal the ballot form in the brown envelope and mail it in the white envelope to:

Janet Mersey
Chair, Nominating Committee
Department of Geography
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1

Ballots must be received by **August 1, 1997**. Alternatively, bring the ballot form with you to the annual meeting in St. John's.

Personal profiles supplied by the candidates follow.

Candidats aux élections au Comité exécutif de l'ACC 1997/98

Le Comité de nomination de l'ACC a le plaisir de soumettre la liste de candidats suivante aux élections au Comité exécutif de l'ACC 1997/98.

Vice-président:

Patricia Chalk, University of Western Ontario
Roger Wheate, University of Northern British Columbia

Secrétaire-trésorier:

Claire Gosson, Natural Resources Canada

Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur la cartographie analytique et SIG:

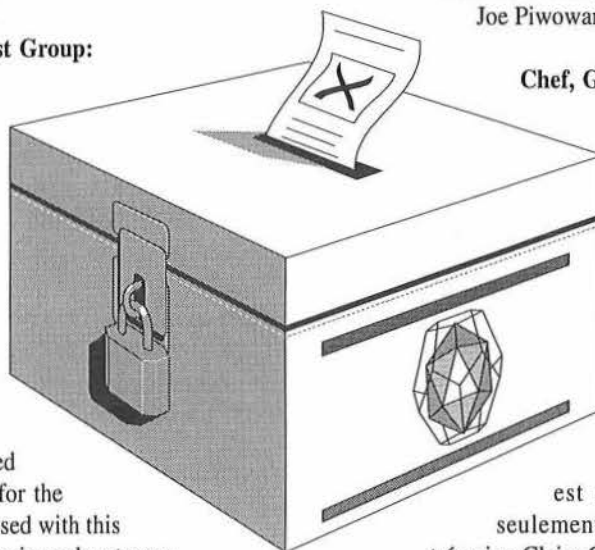
David Broscoe, Algonquin College
Joe Piwowar, University of Waterloo

Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur l'éducation:

Ute Dymon, Kent State University
Michael Wilson, University of Saskatchewan

Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur la technologie de production cartographique:

Phil Dodds, Intergraph Corp.
Byron Moldofsky, University of Toronto



L'appel d'offre de mise en candidature est maintenant terminé. Puisqu'il y a seulement un candidat au poste de Secrétaire-trésorier, Claire Gosson est déclarée élue par acclamation. Des élections auront lieu pour les autres postes et un bulletin de scrutin est inclus avec ce numéro de *Cartouche*. Votez pour le candidat de votre choix dans chaque catégorie, placez le bulletin dans l'enveloppe brune et cachez l'enveloppe, et postez le tout dans l'enveloppe blanche à:

Janet Mersey
Président, Comité de nomination de l'ACC
Department of Geography
University of Guelph
Guelph (Ontario)
N1G 2W1

La date limite pour réception des bulletins par la poste est le **1 août 1997**. Alternativement, apportez le bulletin de scrutin à l'assemblée annuelle à St-Jean.

Une courte biographie pour chacun des candidats suit.

Vice-President / Vice-président

PATRICIA CHALK

Professional Affiliation:

Head of Cartographic Services (since 1983), Geography Department, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Background and Experience:

Ongoing involvement with the Canadian Cartographic Association and the North American Cartographic Information Society has been an important component in my professional development. The following list of papers, round table sessions and poster sessions indicate my commitment to this work and the direction of my cartographic association activities over the past eleven years:

- 1986 - The First Step in Production . . . Asking the Right Questions!
- 1987 - Real Cartographers Should Embrace Computers
- 1989 - Adobe Illustrator 88 and the Cartographer
- 1991 - Cartography at the University of Western Ontario
- 1992 - Software Use in Cartographic Production with an Emphasis on the Small Laboratory
- 1994 - Keeping Your Cartography Lab Current and Busy
- 1994 - Map Projections Under Inspection: Cartographers Discuss Their Latitudes
- 1995 - Image Enhancement with Adobe Photoshop: Cartographic Applications
- 1996 - Campus Maps: The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

I have served in an executive capacity for both the CCA, as Chair of Technology (1993-1995), and NACIS on the Board of Directors (1993-1995).

My most recent formal educational achievement was the completion of a Masters degree at the University of Waterloo in 1996. The thesis drew upon the disciplines of cartography, geography and epidemiology in an examination and analysis of "Spatial Patterns of Self-reported Asthma versus Asthma Hospitalizations in Ontario, 1990".

Looking to the Future:

Preparing papers, organizing conference sessions, managing a busy cartographic facility, and pursuing a masters degree part-time over the last several years involved a great deal of commitment, organization and discipline. These skills are prerequisites to effectively fulfilling an executive position on the CCA. Our members have a broad range of cartographic expertise, experience and interests. Thoughtful attention to the direction of CCA activities will guide our energy into efforts which should benefit the professional development of our members and advance the field of cartography. I look forward to serving the Canadian Cartographic Association as Vice-President and ultimately as President.

ROGER WHEATE

Education and work experience:

I emigrated from the UK in 1975 to pursue a Master's degree in Cartography at Queen's University (Kingston). On completion I took up a series of sessional cartography/geography teaching positions at the Universities of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon), Victoria and Calgary. The last became a part sessional teaching and full-time cartographic technician position which I held from 1983-94, before moving to Prince George on the opening of the new University of Northern British Columbia.

My present position in the faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (NRES) involves teaching courses in the 'mapping sciences' i.e. cartography, remote sensing and GIS as well as running the GIS lab which houses 20 Unix workstations, server and peripherals.

The small size of the University in a northern environment forces the integration of GIS and mapping as well as cooperative work with local companies and government departments. While some consider that cartography has been subsumed as a part of GIS over the last years, I prefer to view cartography (output) as the glue that holds together the variety of GIS activities.

Past involvement with CCA:

- Member since 1975. Chair, Map use interest group 1984-86.
- Secretary 1986-88.
- Manager 1989-93.

Goals as VP:

I see the cartographic aspects of GIS output as our main area of growth and involvement in the current marketplace, and one not dealt within the present interest group structure. The VP (and all members) need to contribute to Cartouche, as the main method of communication for those unable to attend the annual meeting.

Chair, Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group / *Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur la cartographie analytique et SIG*

DAVID BROSCOE

Professional Affiliation:

Professor, GIS Technologist Program, Algonquin College,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Background:

I have been a professor at Algonquin College since 1992, working in the GIS Technologist program. Courses which I have developed and taught include Vector and Raster GIS, Map Design and Digital Map Production. One of the most satisfying aspects of the position is the supervision of individual and group-based student projects, most of which I draw upon data and expertise from outside organizations. Prior to teaching, I was employed in private industry as a cartographer, working in Canada and in Nigeria, Senegal and Nepal.

My cartographic education started with a cartographic technician diploma from Algonquin College (1977). I later returned to school, obtaining my MA in Geography from Carleton University in 1993. My research interests include the use of GIS technology to portray and analyse how people experience and perceive their living spaces.

Past Involvement with CCA:

I have been a member of the CCA this time around since 1992. I have presented a number of papers at ACSM, NACIS, CAG, and GIS/SIG conferences over the years.

Position Statement:

A continuing challenge to cartographers is to appear relevant, given the rapidly changing disciplinary boundaries associated with spatial information. Further, it now seems that GIS as a discipline is becoming subsumed in the broader rubric of information technology. Given the increasing ease with which spatial information may be manipulated and displayed, it becomes more important that, on one hand, a cartographic knowledge base is maintained and expanded, and on the other hand, knowledge of the specific issues related to the analysis of spatial information is developed. Both the cartographic and GIS knowledge bases will continue to be relevant as information becomes more of a commodity in itself. As chair of the Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group, I would further encourage the linkages between Cartography and Information Technology developed by Doug Banting.

JOSEPH M. PIWOWAR

Professional Affiliation:

Mapping, Analysis & Design Group, Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo.

Education and Work Experience:

I have a Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Waterloo. I have also worked for the past 14 years at that institution as a consultant to the Faculty of Environmental Studies. My consulting experience has given me the opportunity to work with all sorts of spatial data analysis problems on a wide variety of GIS and remote sensing image analysis systems. My strengths come from intimately knowing spatial data and how they are analyzed: figuring out what the user wants to do usually solves problems and how to do it on the particular system they are using (or which combination of systems are required for their purpose). My research interests include developing new analysis strategies for finding climate signals in long temporal spatial data sets, methods of integrating vector and raster data, and GIS/image analysis system usability issues.

Previous Involvement with the CCA:

I have been an active member of the CCA for more than 10 years. During that time, I have presented research at 2 annual conferences, written one article for *Cartouche*, and written 6 book reviews for *Cartographica*.

Goals as Interest Group Chair:

As the Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group Chair I would focus my attention on the theoretical (e.g., Can Analytical Cartography, GIS, and Remote Sensing all live happily under the same roof?), to the practical (e.g., some quick "how-to" tips for some popular systems), with the occasional meander off into discussions about remote sensing systems of today and tomorrow and the data they promise to deliver. These topics would not only be addressed in regular columns of *Cartouche* but also become the focus for more open discussions in a variety of formats at annual meetings.

Chair, Education Interest Group / *Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur l'éducation*

UTE DYMON

Education:

1979 B.S. Clark University (Summa Cum Laude), Worcester Massachusetts; M.A. (1984) and Ph.D (1985) Clark University, Worcester Massachusetts. Honors: Clark University Scholarship and Fellowship (1979-1985), recipient of the Keuffel and Esser Fellowship in Surveying and Cartography (1983) presented by the ACSM.

Experience:

After working for nearly fifteen years as an applied cartographer, Ute Dymon returned to school to complete a Ph.D. program. She held initial appointments at the University of Massachusetts and with the United Nations in New York. She is currently an Associate Professor of Geography at Kent State University, Kent Ohio. Her original research interest in map communication has developed into a focus on risk and hazards mapping. Funded research presented her with an opportunity to conduct comparative field research after Hurricane Andrew in Florida and recently after Hurricane Fran in North Carolina, as well as after the floods in California.

Service to the Profession:

Currently member of the U.S. National Committee for the International Cartographic Association (ICA), member of the Tactile Mapping Commission. Corresponding Member of the ICA Map Use and Spatial Data Use Commission. Former Academic Director and Board Member and now Vice Chair, Cartographic Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers (AAG). Board of Directors of the American Cartographic Association (ACA), 1994-1996. Organizer, presenter and moderator of sessions in cartography at the ACSM, AAG and CCA. Conducted workshops on Desktop Mapping, Exploration of Federal Employment Opportunities and Atlas Production.

Professional Associations:

Member of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Association of American Geographers, Canadian Cartographic Association, and the Society for Risk Analysis.

Position Statement:

Cartographic wisdom and its truisms based on research provide a future focus for cartographers. Cartography has experienced major changes in the past few years and is a discipline in transition. While many of these changes were predictable, they occurred in a much faster rate than expected requiring the Association to keep pace with the ongoing dynamics of technological changes. Today's professionals interact through computer technology such as elec-

tronic mail and fax machines allowing for faster exchange of ideas and opinions requiring the Association to look into new ways of serving its members. I believe that strong interactions with members of other societies and associations needs to be nurtured and that the CCA can enrich its own research base through such alliances with other disciplines.

In order to serve its members well, I believe that the CCA needs to continue to be a forum for the exchange of research ideas in the form of conferences and publications, but also needs to take on a stronger role in continuing education.

Short courses, workshops and panel discussions as well as short publications can help professionals to brush up on their own education and can serve industry, institutions and businesses in the mastery of expert topics. At the same time, we need to encourage young and rising professionals to become active in the CCA.

MICHAEL WILSON

Professional Affiliation:

Associate Professor at the University of Saskatchewan, teaching cartography and, beginning next year, a general introductory course in all 'technical' sub-fields in geography

Education and Work Experience:

BA (Stanford, 1962) and PhD (U. of Oregon, 1972) in Geography. Employed by private cartographic company between graduation and beginning of post-graduate programme. Employed at University of Saskatchewan since 1970.

Previous involvement with CCA:

Member since 1987; recruited to chair a session at Toronto meetings ('96).

Other Relevant Information:

Currently engaged, with two colleagues, in preparation of a new edition of the Atlas of Saskatchewan.

Goals as Interest Group Chair:

With GIS and other map-making software on the loose among the great unwashed, it is up to organizations like the CCA to promote quality in cartography. I would continue my predecessors' efforts to showcase excellence in academic education for cartography, but also hope to find ways to spread the word in as many directions as possible outside academe.

Chair, Map Production Technology Interest Group/ *Chef, Groupe d'intérêt sur la technologie de production cartographique*

PHILIP DODDS

Professional Affiliation:

Technical Consultant, Intergraph Corporation, Huntsville, Alabama, 8 years in GIS/Transportation and Cartographic Applications.

Educational and Work Background:

B.Sc. in Geography from University of South Alabama, M.Sc. in GIS and Geography from University of Alabama. Staff cartographer in Graduate school. Map librarian working on the GNIS project.

Previous involvement with the CCA:

Member since 1989, several verbal, poster and workshop presentations at Annual Meetings. Attended nearly all of the social meetings!

Goals as Chair of the Map Production Technology Interest Group:

I have spent many years in the high end digital Cartography business, but over the years with the emergence of PC work stations, the gap has closed between the high and low end production systems. I would like to study this evolution and study different ways in which both production systems can work to complement each other. I am a Cartographer at heart and have always thought that GIS should be a subset of Cartography. Cartography on the WEB is another area that is going to be important to our group. Though I was born in Ireland, I feel Canadian to be sure!

"I have only one letter of recommendation and that is from His Holiness, the Pope. I have it here in my hand. I did not hear my opponent read one from His Holiness".

Jean-François Pouliot
(Liberal candidate, election campaign
claim in Temiscouata, Québec, 1924)

BYRON MOLDOFSKY

Professional Affiliation:

Chief Cartographer and Manager of The Cartography Office, Department of Geography, University of Toronto.

Education:

B.A. (Geography) University of Toronto, 1974. Diploma in Cartographic Techniques, Seneca College, 1977. M.A. (Geography/Cartography) Queen's University, 1989. (One-year leave of absence to attend Queen's, 1986-87).

Work Experience:

1977-1980 Cartographer, Canadian Cartographics Ltd., Coquitlam, B.C. 1980-1993 Cartographer, University of Toronto Cartography Office, Production Coordinator, Historical Atlas of Canada (3 vols.). 1993-1997 Manager of The Cartography Office, Department of Geography, University of Toronto.

I was trained as a cartographer in conventional manual/photo-mechanical techniques, and achieved the metamorphosis into a computer type only recently. At the University of Toronto, the Historical Atlas of Canada gave us the impetus and opportunity to make this transition, albeit two-thirds of the way through a 3-volume publishing project. Then, the emphasis was on creating printed graphic output of comparable quality and design using an alternative production technology. These days, the challenge has changed. We are not necessarily producing the "same thing" anymore. Adapting new technologies to printed map products is only half of the equation; adapting to new "publishing" media is the other (i.e. producing maps for screen display).

Previous Involvement with the CCA:

I have been a member of the CCA since 1978, and attended its annual meetings during that time whenever I could manage it. In 1996 I was a member of the 3-person Organizing Committee for the CCA Annual Conference held at the University of Toronto, and supported by the Department of Geography.

Goals as Interest Group Chair:

The printed map is far from dead, but more maps are produced for screen display. Thus, the challenges in Map Production and Technology are on these two fronts. The main focus of this Interest Group, therefore, should be to share information to help us all as cartographers to meet these challenges. Past Chairs have done this by organizing sessions at annual meetings, organizing regional sessions between meetings, and creating 'Technical Notes' or 'Technical Tips' publications. My goal is to expand this forum onto the Internet via the CCA web page, an interactive forum for members to share information and ask questions regarding technology and production oriented subjects.

Secretary-Treasurer / Secrétaire-trésorier

CLAIRE GOSSON

Affiliation professionnelle:

Géographe de recherche, Service d'information de l'Atlas national
Division des services et des systèmes d'information géographique
Géomatique Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada (depuis 1973)

Formation:

- B.A. (Hons.), Géographie, Université d'Ottawa, 1974
- Cours et formation en Systèmes d'informations géographiques et en Sciences informatique

Expériences:

Depuis la fin de mes études en géographie à l'Université d'Ottawa, j'occupe le poste de géographe de recherche à l'Atlas national du Canada. En tant que géographe-cartographe, j'applique mes connaissances au service de la planification et de la réalisation des cartes thématiques. À l'Atlas national, j'ai vu la cartographie évoluer, de la méthode conventionnelle aux nouvelles technologies. Je suis impliquée dans la création d'une banque de données relationnelles dans le développement de thème environnementaux pour le SIAN World Wide Web et dans le projet sur le Réseau Scolaire (Schoolnet).

Contribution à l'Association canadienne de cartographie:

- Membre de l'équipe de présentation de l'exposition cartographique canadienne pour la conférence de l'ACC/NACIS tenue à Ottawa en 1994.
- Membre du comité organisateur de la conférence de l'ACC/NACIS en 1994.
- Membre du comité organisateur de la conférence de l'OICC/ACC en 1988.

Affiliations professionnelles:

- Membre de Carto-Québec
- Membre de l'Association des Cartothèques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada

Autres informations pertinentes:

- Présidente du Comité de l'exposition cartographique canadienne pour la conférence de l'Association Internationale de Cartographie en 1997.
- Prix de Distinction de l'ACC en 1995 pour une contribution exceptionnelle à la profession de cartographie
- Présidente de l'Institut ontarien des cartographes agréés (OICC), 1987-1990
- Éditrice du Journal *The Chartered Cartographer* de 1989-1990
- Directrice de l'Institut ontarien des cartographes agréés (OICC), 1978-1990

Professional Affiliation:

Research Geographer, National Atlas Information Service
Geographical Information Systems and Services Division
Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada

Education:

- B.A. (Hons.) Geography, University of Ottawa, 1974
- Courses and training in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Computing Sciences

Experience:

After graduating from the University of Ottawa, I joined the National Atlas of Canada as a Research Geographer and have been there since. As Geographer/Cartographer, I apply geographical knowledge to the planning and design of thematic maps. I have seen cartography evolve at the National Atlas from producing maps in the traditional cartographic environment to the transition to new technology. I was part of the research team that prepared the fifth edition of The National Atlas of Canada and authored or co-authored about 15 National Atlas maps. Today, I lead the team responsible for the environmentally-related topics for the Canadian Issues Map Series for the Schoolnet project and the National Atlas on the World Wide Web.

Previous Involvement with the CCA:

- Part of the team that presented the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit at Camsell Hall, for the joint CCA/NACIS Conference in Ottawa, 1994;
- Member of the organizing committee for the CCA/NACIS Conference in Ottawa, 1994;
- Member of the organizing committee for the OICC/CAA Conference in Toronto, 1988.

Professional Affiliations:

- Member of Carto-Québec
- Member of the Association of Canadian Map Librarians and Archives

Other Relevant Information:

- Chair of the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee for the International Cartographic Association conference in Stockholm, 1997
- CCA Award of Distinction, 1995 for Exceptional Contribution to the Practice of Cartography
- President, The Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers, 1987-1990
- Editor, *The Chartered Cartographer*, 1989-1990
- Director, The Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers, 1978-1983

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit ICA 1997, Stockholm, Sweden

Claire Gosson
Geomatix Canada

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee of the National Committee for the International Cartographic Association is pleased to present its submission for the 18th International Cartographic Conference in Stockholm, Sweden, June 23- 27, 1997. Unlike past ICA exhibits, the international exhibit in Stockholm will be organized by themes. Participating countries were requested to classify their exhibit using the themes provided by the ICA Executive Committee.

Canada will have 4 atlases and 13 maps in the International exhibit in Stockholm. This was the maximum number of entries we could choose to stay within the limits imposed by the Stockholm International Cartographic Committee. Each entry will be on display by the themes provided by ICA 97. This will allow comparison of similar maps from participating countries in the exhibit. All participants in the conference can vote for the best map in each theme. The awards will be announced on the Thursday evening social of the conference and awarded Friday at the Conference closing ceremonies. After the exhibit, all entries will be donated to the Royal Library in Stockholm. The maps and atlases chosen for the international exhibit are as follows:

Topographical:

Vernon, 82L/S.W., Topographical Map of British Columbia, 1:100 000. 1995. Cartographer R. Smith, Maps Unlimited. Published by Ministry of the Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, British Columbia.

Gibsons-Sechelt Sunshine Coast, 1:100 000, 1:45 000, 1:20 000. 1996. Canadian Cartographic Limited, Coquitlam, British Columbia.

Nautical Charts and Bathymetric Maps: Port Mouton, Nova Scotia Topographical Database (NSTDB) - Coastal Series, 1:50 000. 1996. Nova Scotia Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs, Land Information Service, Nova Scotia Geomatic Centre. Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Atlases:

Geological Map of Canada - CD-ROM, Map D-1860A. 1996. Author: J.O. Wheeler. Published by the Geoscience Information Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Atlas of the Southern Canadian Prairie Winter Snow Cover From Satellite Passive Microwave Data: November 1978 to March 1986. 1995. Climate Process and Earth Observation Division, Climate Research Branch, Atmospheric, Environment Service. Downsview, Ontario.

Atlas, Canadian Railways. 1996. The Railway Association of Canada, Montreal, Quebec.

1996- Geocoded Street Guide of the Metropolitan Toronto and part of the Greater Toronto Areas. 1995. The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Metro Ambulance Guide. Downsview, Ontario.

Geology:

Geological Map of Canada, 1:5 000 000. 1996. 1860A. J. O. Wheeler. Geoscience Information Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Surficial Geology of Canada, 1:5 000 000. Map series 1880A. 1995. R. J. Fulton, Compiler. Geoscience Information and Communications Divisions, Geological Survey of Canada. Ottawa, Ontario.

Remote Sensing Images:

Aeronautical Charts, 1996. Luc Villeneuve, Aeronautical Charts Services, Natural Resources Canada. Ottawa, Ontario.

National Capital Region. 1995. Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Canada. Ottawa, Ontario.

British Columbia, Canada, 1:2 300 000. 1996. Advanced Satellite Production Inc. Kelowna, British Columbia.

Orienteering and Recreational Maps:

Ruckle Provincial Park, Saltspring Island, 1:10 000, 1995. A. Philip, VICTorienteers. Victoria, British Columbia.

Northern Grey County, Niagara Escarpment Explorer. 1:50 000. 1995. Published by the Niagara Escarpment Commission, Georgetown, Ontario.

Facsimile Map:

Panoramic View of St. John's Newfoundland, 1879. Canadian Cities: Bird's Eye Views. 1995. A. Ruger. Published by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. University of Western Ontario. London, Ontario.

Reference Maps:

Canada and the World - Map No. 64, Amerix Series of Maps. 1:35 000 000. 1996. Published by Les Editions Jules Chatelain, Montreal, Quebec.

North Circumpolar Region, National Atlas Base Map Series. 1:10 000 000. 1997. GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Canada.

We hope that you will find the exhibit interesting. If you have any comments or suggestions for any future Canadian cartographic exhibit, please contact the Claire Gosson, Chair of the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee for ICA 1997. (613) 992-4134. Additional information about the maps and atlases in the Canadian exhibit can be obtained from the Cartographic Inquiries, Research Services Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. K1N 0N3. (613) 996-7605. ☎

New Map Releases for Algonquin Adventurers

Mark Smith and Christine Kennedy
Chrismar Mapping Services, Inc.

The world's legion of Algonquin Park lovers now has two new waterproof guides to Ontario's favourite wilderness paddling, hiking and camping destination. Chrismar Mapping Services has just released two new titles in The Adventure Map™ series.

Algonquin 1 - Corridor North is the first of six titles that will cover the entire park. At a made-for-paddlers scale of 1:80,000, this waterproof map shows the area from the Park's west boundary all the way over to Opeongo Lake, and from Ragged Lake south of the Highway 60 Corridor all the way north to Magnetawan Lake and the Tim River. It includes portages, campsites, hiking and backpacking trails and facilities such as telephones, washrooms, and parking areas. The back side of the sheet is filled with text and photographs about local attractions, flora and fauna, interior travel guidelines, outdoor tips, safety considerations and colour photographs. The map measures a compact 46x61cm (18" by 24") and is printed on waterproof plastic. Suggested retail price is \$10.95.

The Canoe Lake Daytripper provides a more detailed guide to the Ragged/Canoe/Smoke/Joe Lakes hub of activity off Highway 60. At a scale of 1:40,000 this waterproof map highlights campsites, portages, hiking trails and other park facilities in the area, which makes it ideal for daytrips or extended trips of 2-3 days by novice and veteran paddlers alike. A number of the many historic sites in the area are noted on the map, as well as in the text and colour photos covering the back side. The map measures a compact 30x46cm (12" by 18") and is printed on waterproof plastic. Suggested retail price is \$4.95.

The Adventure Map™ series is specifically designed for outdoor adventurers such as hikers, backpackers and paddlers who need an accurate, up-to-date, rugged maps to get them into and safely back from Canada's finest wilderness recreation areas. Maps are compact, easy to read, waterproof and eliminate declination problems. They also include a comprehensive info guide on the back with trail descriptions, local regulations, outdoor tips and other useful information.

The first two maps in the series, Point Pelee N.P. in southwest Ontario and the Lake O'Hara Area in Yoho N.P. in British Columbia are also available at outdoor stores and park outlets. Other titles nearing completion and scheduled for release before summer include Ontario's Leslie Frost Natural Resource Area, Opeongo Lake in Algonquin P.P., Bon Echo P.P. and Pinery P.P., as well as Riding Mountain N.P. (Manitoba), Elk Island N.P. (Alberta), Lake Louise (Alberta), Waterton Lakes N.P. (Alberta), Kootenay N.P. (B.C.), Glacier N.P. (B.C.) And Mt. Revelstoke N.P. (B.C.).

Vice-president Christine Kennedy noted that "more sites will be added to our production list as previous maps are completed. In fact, we're already working on new maps in the Maritimes. With millions of hectares of national and provincial parkland in Canada, and more being added each year, we've got a big, big job ahead of us! It's an exciting life's work."

The Adventure Map™ series is available at outdoor stores, tourist shops, book stores and park outlets across the country, retailing for between \$4.95 and \$10.95 each.

Founded in 1983, Chrismar Mapping Services is a leading publisher of wilderness recreation maps and custom-designed, made-to-order map products of all types. In addition to The Adventure Map™ series, which is intended for retail sale, Chrismar Mapping Services produces detailed site and property maps, trail guides and related graphics products for resorts, camps, outdoor centres, national and provincial parks, municipalities, major sporting events and the tourist market.

ACZISC Database Directory Now Available on the World Wide Web

The Atlantic Coastal Zone Information Steering Committee (ACZISC) is pleased to announce the availability of Version 3 of the Atlantic Coastal Zone Database Directory on the World Wide Web. The Directory is available, in a searchable format, via the ACZISC home page which is located at the following URL:

<http://is.dal.ca/aczisc/aczisc>

The Database Directory lists and describes 608 databases of relevance to the integrated management of the coastal zone of Atlantic Canada. Most of the databases described in the Directory are geographically-referenced.

Also available through the ACZISC home page is an Inventory of Atlantic Coastal Mapping Projects, currently under development. The Inventory describes coastal mapping projects that are extant or currently under way in Atlantic Canada.

Opinions from users and suggestions regarding databases and projects which are relevant for the Database Directory or the Inventory would be appreciated. Please forward comments to the ACZISC Secretariat to:

Claudette LeBlanc
Chair, ACZISC Database
Directory Working Group
Oceans Institute of Canada
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, NS B3H 3P7 CANADA
Tel.: 902-494-3879
Fax: 902-494-1334
E-mail: leblancc@fox.nstn.ca

from page 7

other map reading course? Why are some legends twice the size of the map? Do we even care that the Boolean and mathematical logic built into our GIS programs may be entirely inappropriate to the subject at hand? Do we care that many of the products from the "best" available software produce graphic products that have to be explained (excused?) to anybody who looks at them?

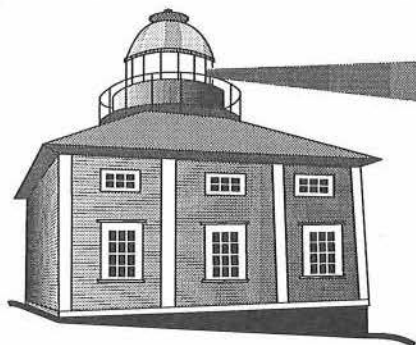
Why are we now driven by the existence of huge data sets, most often gathered by mechanistic techniques designed by people with little background in our highly subjective field? I can remember when cartographers actually sent surveyors and other crews into the field to obtain exactly the data we needed for our maps. Today, the data with its in-built, unstated and often unplanned biases, and the requirement to process it only mathematically, seems to control everything.

Cartography is a cultural communications specialty that is allowing the education of its new entrants to be skilled in everything but cultural communications.

Perhaps it's time to stop chasing the technological wonder of the moment and look at the overall picture. We could contribute strongly to the burgeoning hoards stampeding into GIS if we showed them just how useful our unique skill sets are instead of struggling to stay abreast of the technological pied pipers. We could begin easily by trashing most of those map interpretation programs and replacing them with cartographic design subjects. We could even use the same maps but we critique and analyse them instead of using them as models. We must refocus. If we don't, we will surely vanish and everyone will be the loser. In some locations, we seem to have lost already. ☹

WhiteStar Announces Free Cartographic Data on CD-ROM

WhiteStar Corporation (CO, USA), a supplier and developer of digital mapping products for the U.S. oil and gas industry, has announced the immediate availability of a free CD-ROM filled with useful cartographic data. The CD-ROM contains Interstate, U.S. and State Highways, railroads, hydrography, place names, airports and federal boundaries including National Parks, National Forests and BLM lands derived from U.S. Geological Survey 1:2,000,000 Spatial Data Transfer data sets. For more information regarding the acquisition of the CD-ROM, Contact the WhiteStar Corporation at <http://www.whitestar.com/survey.html>



CCA/ACC 1997

St. John's, Newfoundland August 14-18, 1997

Come ye to the New founde land!

The CCA/ACC 1997 Organizing Committee is pleased to invite you to come to St John's to attend the 1997 Annual Canadian Cartographic Association Conference and General Meeting. In 1997 all of Newfoundland and Labrador will be celebrating the 500th anniversary of John Cabot's discovery. In addition, this year has been designated the "Year of the Arts". Over 1,300 Newfoundland and Labrador individuals, and groups will join together to create 75 unique, world-class events and projects. We hope you will be able to attend our conference and experience the culture and hospitality Newfoundland has to offer. Come and join us in St. John's, a city rich in history and charm, unlike any place you will find in North America.

Many excellent paper sessions and workshops are being planned under the themes of History of Cartography, Map Production, Cartographic Education, GIS and Design. If you would be interested in participating in the conference it is still not too late to submit your ideas, in order to:

- Present a Paper
- Prepare a Poster or exhibit
- Conduct a Workshop
- Organize a special theme session

Proposals and Abstracts must be received by April 30, 1997
to be included in the preliminary program

A field trip is being planned that will explore the coast south of St. John's. This trip will include a visit to the Archaeological dig of the Colony of Avalon established in 1621; a boat tour to view the largest puffin colony in North America and a visit to the world's southernmost caribou herd.

For further information please contact any member of the organizing committee or any member of the CCA Executive or one of the CCA Interest Group chairs (names and addresses appear in *Cartouche*).

Gary E. McManus
phone: (709) 737 8996
e-mail: gmcmanus@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
fax: (709) 737 4000

<http://www.mun.ca/geog/cca97.htm>

Charles M. Conway
phone: (709) 737 7928
e-mail: cconway@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
fax (709) 737 3119

Canadian Cartographic Association Conference and Annual General Meeting

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 \$100
- B. MONOCHROME MAP
(Students in Graduate or College Programs), Value \$100
- C. COLOUR MAP
(Students in Undergraduate Programs), Value \$100
- D. COLOUR MAP
(Students in Graduate or College Programs), Value \$100
- E. JOURNALISTIC MAP (Open), Value \$100.00

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 St. John's 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
 - Course name and number
 - Year level
 - A statement not exceeding 500 words containing (i) the map's purpose, (ii) the key design decisions made, (iii) the sources and techniques used (e.g. data, basemap, hardware, software), and (iv) any other relevant information.
- ☐ 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 is normally made in each category, but a second award may be made in exceptional circumstances. In the event of two winners the cash prize 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.
- ☐ Every journalistic map submitted is entered automatically in the appropriate monochrome or colour category also, but 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: Janet Mersey, Department of Geography, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1; (519) 824-4120, ext 3528; e-mail: jmersey@uoguelph.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) - 100.00\$

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 Saint-Jean 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) l'objet de la carte, (ii) les critères de conception du document, (iii) la source des données et les technologies utilisées (e.i. données, carte de base, matériel informatique et logiciels utilisés), et (iv) toutes informations pertinentes.
- ☐ 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 est remis dans chaque catégorie cependant, un second prix peut être remis dans des circonstances exceptionnelles. Dans cette éventualité, le prix est partagé en deux parts.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Chaque carte journalistique soumise est automatiquement éligible aux autres catégories concernées (monochrome ou couleur) du concours de carte cependant, 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: Janet Mersey, Département de géographie, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1; (519) 824-4120, poste 3528; courr. élect: jmersey@uoguelph.ca

Appel à tous !!!!!

J'ai un urgent besoin de votre aide. Je suis à la recherche active de cartes de mauvaise qualité qui ont été publiées soit dans des journaux, des publications ou ailleurs. Ces cartes doivent avoir comme particularité d'être de mauvaise ou de piètre qualité pour le traitement des données, de la représentation cartographique, pour la présentation générale du contenu (choix de représentation qualitative, quantitative, de couleur, ...) ou encore pour la mauvaise qualité de l'impression. Ces documents me permettront d'étoffer une présentation et une exposition sur les aspects négligés en cartographie. Si vous possédez un document de cette nature ou vous savez où en trouver un qui correspondrait, faites-le moi parvenir ou contactez-moi à :

Michel Fournier
4605, rue Hutchison #2
Montréal, Québec
H2V 4A2

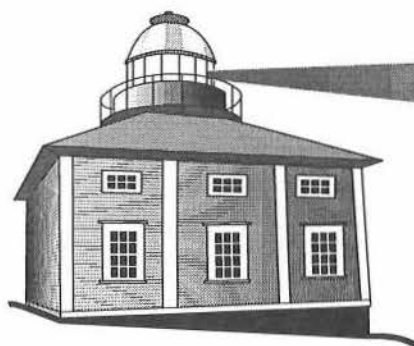
Téléphone et télécopieur : (514) 272-0715
Adresse électronique : acsg_mtl@mblink.net

Emergency Call !!!!!

Cartouche readers' I need your help. I am looking for poor quality maps published in newspapers, magazines (specialize or not) or whatever the source. These maps have to be of particularly poor quality in the treatment of data, in the general contents (qualitative or quantitative representation, color choice, ...), or poor or doubtful printing. I will use these maps in my workshop and exhibition on neglected aspects in cartography at the AGM in St. John's. If you own any of these maps or you know where to find one, send a copy to me or contact me at the address below.

Michel Fournier
4605, rue Hutchison #2
Montréal, Québec
H2V 4A2

Phone or Fax: (514) 272-0715
E-mail: acsg_mtl@mblink.net



CCA/ACC 1997

Saint-Jean, Terre-Neuve du 14 au 18 août 1997

Venez dans la nouvelle terre!

Le comité organisateur de l'ACC/CCA est heureux de vous inviter à Saint-Jean pour assister à l'édition 1997 des conférences et de l'Assemblée générale annuelle de l'Association canadienne de cartographie. En 1997, la province de Terre-Neuve et le Labrador seront à l'unison pour célébrer le 500^e anniversaire de la découverte de John Cabot. De plus, l'année 1997 a été désignée "l'Année des Arts" dans la province. Plus de 1300 intervenants de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador uniront leurs efforts pour faire des 75 manifestations et projets un événement unique et de haut niveau. Nous espérons que vous pourrez assister aux conférences, participer aux diverses manifestations culturelles et goûter à l'hospitalité terre-neuvienne. Joignez-vous à nous et à la ville de Saint-Jean, une ville riche en charme et en histoire comme nulle part ailleurs en Amérique du Nord.

D'excellentes conférences et ateliers seront présentés sous les thèmes de l'Histoire de la cartographie, de la Production cartographique, de la Cartographie dans l'éducation, des Systèmes d'information géographique (SIG) ainsi que de la Conception cartographique et de son utilisation. Si vous êtes intéressé à participer aux conférences, il est toujours temps de proposer:

- Un sujet de conférence
- Préparer une session d'affichage ou kiosque d'exposition
- Animer un atelier
- Organiser une session sur un thème particulier

Les propositions et les résumés doivent être reçus au plus tard le 31 mars 1997, pour être inclus dans le programme préliminaire

Une excursion d'exploration de la côte Sud de Saint-Jean est prévue. Cette excursion s'arrêtera également sur le site des fouilles archéologiques de la colonie d'Avalon, établie en 1621; une randonnée maritime permettra d'observer la plus grande colonie de macareux d'Amérique du Nord et nous amènera sur le site le plus méridional au monde d'un troupeau de caribou.

Pour plus d'informations n'hésitez pas de contacter l'un des membres du comité organisateur ou de l'ACC ou l'un des Présidents des groupes d'intérêt de l'ACC (les noms et les adresses sont publiés Cartouche).

Gary E. McManus
Téléphone: (709) 737 8996
Courr. élect.: gmcmanus@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
Télécopie: (709) 737 4000

<http://www.mun.ca/geog/cca97.htm>

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Télécopie (709) 737 3119

Conférences et Assemblée générale annuelle de l'Association canadienne de cartographie

Demande d'assistance financière pour déplacement à l'assemblée générale annuelle qui se tiendra à St-Jean du 14 au 18 août 1997

L'assistance financière pour déplacement à l'assemblée générale annuelle est défrayée par le Conseil de la recherche en sciences sociales et humaines du Canada (CRSSH) à même son programme de subvention. Les critères d'éligibilité ont été établis par l'Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC) de façon à permettre à tous les membres en règle d'obtenir une distribution équitable de la subvention disponible. Nous avons toutefois réservé une partie de la bourse pour permettre la présence de membres étudiants (pour être éligible au remboursement des frais de déplacement, les étudiants doivent être membre de l'ACC depuis un minimum de 6 mois). **Tous les membres en règle qui désire se prévaloir de cette aide doivent soumettre une demande d'assistance avant le 31 mai 1997.**

La priorité sera accordée aux membres éligibles de l'Association qui contribuent directement à l'Assemblée générale annuelle (conférenciers, modérateurs et les présidents de groupe d'intérêt). La distribution de la subvention sera effectuée par l'exécutif de l'ACC selon les critères établis par l'Association. Tous les reçus doivent être soumis au plus tard 45 jours après l'Assemblée générale annuelle. Le versement des frais de déplacement se fera les jours suivants **le 30 septembre 1997.**

Les demandes pour la subvention du CRSSH, reçues après l'Assemblée générale annuelle pourront être considérées selon la disponibilité des fonds. Le formulaire d'assistance pour remboursement des frais de déplacement pour l'Assemblée générale annuelle à Saint-Jean sera inclus avec la documentation et le formulaire d'inscription.

Shelley Laskin
Trésorière, ACC

Application for Travel Assistance to the 1997 AGM St. John's, Newfoundland August 14-18

Travel assistance to the Annual General Meeting is provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) through their Travel Assistance Grant Program. Based upon criteria established by the CCA, it is our intention to ensure that all CCA members in good standing have equal opportunity to the funding available. However, we have reserved a set amount of the grant to help fund student travel (students must be a member of the CCA for a minimum of 6 months to be eligible for travel assistance). In order to do this, **all eligible members must submit a request for funding by May 31, 1997.**

Priority to funding will be given to those eligible members of the CCA who contribute directly to the AGM (speakers, moderators, and chairpersons). The grant will be distributed by the CCA Executive according to criteria established by the Association. Please note that we will not advance travel funding.

All receipts must be submitted no later than 45 days after the Annual General Meeting (by **September 30, 1997**). Disbursements will be made shortly thereafter. Requests received for SSHRC funding after the Annual General Meeting may be considered if all available funding has not been disbursed. The "Application for Travel Assistance to the Annual General Meeting of the CCA" will be included with the conference registration materials.

Shelley Laskin
Treasurer, CCA



Calendar / calendrier

April 1-5 avril 1997
American Association of Geographers Annual Meeting
Fort Worth, Texas USA
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E-mail / Courr. élect: shelley@io.org

June 22-28 juin 1997
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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