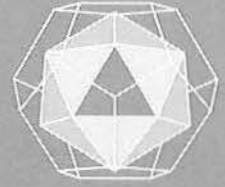
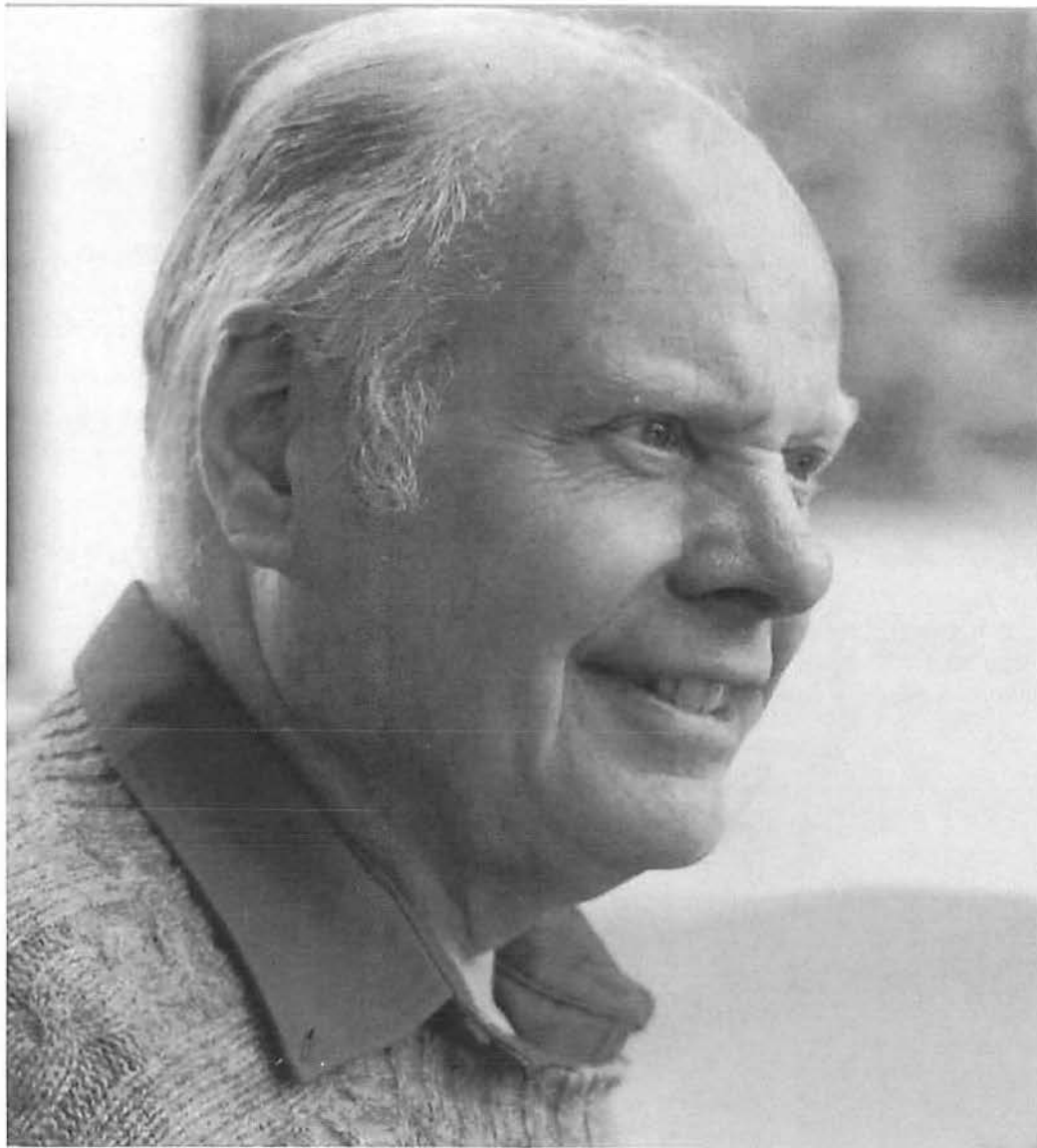


Cartouche



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

Number 47, Autumn, 2002
Numéro 47, automne, 2002



Lou Sebert, 1916 - 2002
CCA Co-Founder

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CCA Awards of Distinction 2002

This years recipients were:

- ★ **Mark Monmonier** for Exceptional Scholarly Contributions to the Field of Cartography.
- ★ **GeoAccess Divison/Divison GéoAccès**, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing/Centre canadien de télédétection, received by Robert O'Neil (director) for Exceptional Professional Contributions to the Practice of Cartography.
- ★ **Roger Wheate** for Exceptional Contributions to the Canadian Cartographic Association.

Presentations for the first two listed were made at this years conference and the citations will be published in the next issue of *Cartouche*. Dr Wheate will be presented his award next year at the conference in Victoria, BC.

Welcome New Members

The CCA would like welcome all new members to our organization

Kay Donaldson ----- University of Victoria, VICTORIA, BC
 Ross Ealey ----- Ministry of Natural Resources, PETERBOROUGH, ON
 Birgit Isernhagen ----- Natural Resources Canada, OTTAWA, ON
 Selena Mann ----- PETERBOROUGH, N
 Peter Morton ----- Natural Resources Canada, OTTAWA, ON
 Shawn Mueller ----- Wilfrid Laurier University, WATERLOO, ON
 John Orwin ----- LONDON, ON
 Matthew Pietryszyn --- Sir Sandford Fleming, LINDSAY, ON
 Randy Rennick ----- Ministry of Natural Resources, PETERBOROUGH, ON
 Karl Siemonsen ----- Natural Resources Canada, OTTAWA, ON
 Greg Sikma ----- Ministry of Natural Resources, PETEBOROUGH, ON
 Marc St. Onge ----- ESRI, REDLANDS, CA
 Karen VanKerkoer ----- University of Western Ontario, LONDON, ON
 N Verin-Treusch ----- WINNIPEG, MB



Inside this issue / Sommaire....

COLUMNS AND REPORTS ARTICLES ET REPROTAGÉ

President's Message

Ute Dymon, President/Président 3

Cartography: New Bearings

Harry Steward, Past-Chair, History of Cartography IG 7

MODIS

Joe Piwowar, The View From Above 9

Statistics Canada: Census Maps on the Internet

Carolyn Weiss 11

More on the GIG Certification Program

David Broscoe, Chair, Analytical and GIS IG 12

2002 CCA Conference Review

Léa Selley, New-Chair, History of Cartography IG 14

ICA Mountain Cartography Workshop

Roger Wheate 18

CCA BUSINESS/ACC AFFAIRS

Awards/Prix 22
 Calendar/calendrier 22
 CCA Executive / Exécutif de l'ACC 23
 Minutes of the 2002 AGM 16
 Obituaries 4
 Student Award Winners - 2002 10

President's Message

GREETINGS

The first thing I would like to say while starting my term as president is how honoured I am to be elected to the position and how pleased I am to be able to serve the CCA membership. I look forward to interacting with past-president Patricia Chalk and vice-president Claire Gosson and the entire executive as well as the rest of the CCA membership. Of course, it will

be difficult to step into Patricia's shoes. She worked tirelessly over the past two years to get new constitutional changes approved and tried to streamline many other tasks. Thank you, Patricia, for devoting so much time and effort to the presidency. In addition, I would like to

thank the following members who are continuing to serve; Charlie Conway, Clint Loveman, Ka-iu Fung, Weldon Hiebert, David Broscoe, Gary MacManus, Brian Klinkenburg, Erin Richmond, Peter Keller and our Web Mistress Anita Muller. All of them have made and are still making many contributions to the CCA.

Warm thanks go also to Monika Rieger who was our all-around membership czar for over ten years and to Harry Steward for serving as History of Cartography chair. Others are still around and have just changed hats. Diane Lacasse stepped into the position of Secretary. Andrew

Millward chairs the Map Use and Design group, Michel Fournier is continuously working towards designing a successful poster for the CCA. Thanks to all of you! A warm welcome goes to Claire Gosson and Lea Selley. I am looking forward to having a productive year with all of you.

Our annual meeting in Waterloo was a great success and went as smoothly as it possibly could. Thanks to the good people



The new President addresses the banquet gathering.

at Wilfrid Laurier University it was not only a successful meeting, but also informative and, of course, we all had some fun. My heartfelt thanks to the organizers Grant Head, Bob Sharpe, Chris Storie, Pam Schaus and Jo-Anne Horton. Now we are all looking forward to another good meeting at the University of Victoria. Peter Keller and his staff are already working towards making this meeting another success story. The tentative dates are May 27-June 1, 2003. Keep your calendars open. The meeting will be in conjunction with the Canadian Association of Geographers

(CAG) and with the Association of Map Librarians and Archivists (ACMLA). It is important that we interact and connect with other professional associations. We had several successful meetings with the Association of Map Librarians and Archivists and hope to continue to do so.

I urge you to encourage your students or younger colleagues to become active members of the CCA. The annual meeting is an excellent forum for students and younger professionals to present the first time a paper perhaps.

TO DO IT ELECTRONICALLY?

The debate of whether or not to publish *Cartouche* electronically comes up every so often. There seems to be a split opinion on the matter, and it would be great to hear from you on what your feeling is concerning electronic publishing. Do you save *Cartouche*? Or do you discard it after a few months? Please let us know.

In addition, since *Cartouche* is **your** publication, this means if you have anything to share with your colleagues, send a note to Gary about it (gmcmanus@cartodesign.com). We would like to see a readership corner develop.

CARTOGRAPHICA

The CCA is lucky to have its own journal. *Cartographica* is a respected international journal that publishes original manuscripts. To maintain a vital flow of manuscripts, our editor, Brian Klinkenberg, welcomes papers to be published. Please consider publishing your research or paper in *Cartographica*. Remember, all publications in *Cartographica* are reviewed. Instructions for submission of a paper can be found on the last page of the Journal.

Louis Mason Sebert

1916-2002

Lou Sebert died of a heart attack on August 1, 2002. Lou's connection with the Canadian Cartographic Association goes to its very roots. Along with Bernard Gutsell, Lou was instrumental in founding the Association in 1975. He served as the Association's first secretary until 1979 and during that period he would have produced the first CCA newsletters. In recognition of his dedication and importance to the Association Lou was installed as one of the two life time honorary members. He was also awarded the the CCA *Award of Distinction for Exceptional Professional Contributions to the Practice of Cartography* in 2001. Lou Sebert's career spanned a period which saw Canadian mapping technologies go from the back of a horse to satellites. He was a surveyor, writer, historian, public speaker, cartographer who never seemed to lose interest in the Canadian landscape. Lou Sebert will be sadly missed by all his colleagues in the cartographic community.

Ottawa Citizen, August 6, 2002

[Lou Mason Sebert passed away] suddenly, on August 1, 2002 at the age of 85. Will be remembered by beloved wife Eileen; loving children Louis (Anne), Anne (Mark), Susan (Guy), Carol (Gregor); grandchildren Cody, Simon, Carmen and Dmitri; sister Mary and brothers Jim (Barbara) and John (Adele).

After graduating from the University of Toronto in Engineering, Col. Sebert served in WW II in England and Italy. Afterwards, he transferred to the Canadian Army Survey Establishment where he was instrumental in surveying the Canadian Arctic. Retiring for the Army in 1965, he joined the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources until his retirement in 1981.

A prominent figure in the Canadian mapping community, Lou Sebert co-founded the Canadian Cartographic Association and throughout his career was actively involved with the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and the Canadian Institute of Geomatics.

A prolific writer, Lou Sebert published extensively on the subject of Canadian cartography. Among other works, he wrote "The Maps of Canada" (1981) and co-edited "Mapping a Northern Land" (1999). In 1995 Lou received the Camsell Award for outstanding service to the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and in 2001 he received the Award of

Distinction for exceptional professional contributions to the practice of cartography from the Canadian Cartographic Association. Still active as a consultant in his field at the time of his passing, Lou Sebert will be deeply missed by his family, friends and colleagues.

A mass in celebration of Lou's rich life was held Thursday, August 8 at 2 p.m. at St. Basil's Church, 940 Rex Avenue, Ottawa. A reception at the church will follow. In lieu of flowers, a donation to the Canadian Diabetic Association would be appreciated by the family.

Condolences may be sent to his wife Eileen at the following address: E. Sebert, 1119 Agincourt Road, Ottawa ON K2C 2H8.

A Few Words about Lou Sebert...

Lou's family wanted one of Lou's friends to say a few words about him and I have happily agreed to do that. It's always harder to speak to a group of a hundred people rather than -- as we did for an hour or two in the Sebert living room yesterday -- to simply tell stories about Lou, recall events, have some good laughs and wipe away a tear or two, and just bask in that feeling of good fortune of having known him.

And each of us knew him or of him in a unique way. Few of us could even pretend to know the full story about all that he was involved in during his lifetime. The part I knew was connected with his professional career in various ways.

You have probably read the obituary of Lou in the *Ottawa Citizen*, carefully assembled by Susan and the family. As you can imagine, the main problem for them was not "What can we think up to say about him?" but "How do we cut this down to size?" The man led a full life, as most of you already know.

What you all know by now is that Lou's professional life revolved around the many aspects of the surveying and mapping of Canada -- actually DOING it himself, that is, surveying in the bush, then drawing maps in the office back home, seeing them through production, into print and into the users' hands. Maps are such basic, important elements of Canadian history, cornerstones of our experience and our identity. They include everything right from the impressionistic sketches drawn by our earliest explorers to technologically complex geospatial works produced today, and our understanding of ourselves is so much enriched as we come to understand them. Lou worked right at the heart of this.

But he didn't just MAKE maps, he also reflected on their importance and their role in our lives and wrote about all this as an historian. Without Lou's writings over the past half-century, covering mainly the late part of the nineteenth century

and most of the twentieth, we would know very little about those millions of sheets of paper called the “one to fifty thousands,” the “quarter millions,” the “three-mile sectional maps,” the “Yukon one-mile cadastral maps,” and a myriad other series.

He wrote prolifically, and he did it with flare and a sense of humour, always appealing to a broad audience. His publishers, editors, reviewers and readers were unanimous on the high quality of his work, and honours and awards were showered on him over the decades.

In our professional lives, we hope to do our part well, to make a significant contribution, to make a difference, to leave our mark. Not all of us manage to achieve this as well as we would like to. But someone had it right in an e-mail message in the past days when they referred to him as one of the giants in his field.

As important as it is to make one’s mark, it is more important who we are in the process while we were doing this – how we treat others and interact with them – the contributions made on the human level, the mark we leave on other people. To get at that, each of us can talk only on a fairly personal level, since our experiences are then unique to ourselves.

So let me turn from the professional to the more personal. Lou and I had a great arrangement. He subscribed to *The New York Review of Books*. I’d take him out for lunch and in return would get his next batch. Every now and then, he’d talk of letting his subscription end -- there was just too much to read -- but then he’d get that excitement in his voice as he told me about several really great pieces that had just appeared, and he’d renew once more. He didn’t stagnate in his retirement, but read widely, loved new ideas, loved to discuss world events, and kept a very open mind and a fresh approach to everything. Of course, I just took for granted that we’d still be doing this a decade from now.

I think it was Lou’s interest in literature that was indicative of the kind of person he was, the interests he had. I should also mention here that he must have been one of the world’s longest-standing subscribers to *The New Yorker* magazine, having started in 1937 and missed only the years when he was serving in World War II.

I mentioned Lou’s sense of humour. He took it seriously. Every so often, I’d get a call saying “Ed, I just don’t get the cartoon on page such-and-such in his week’s *New Yorker*.” And then I’d give my take on it, or we’d both just scratch our heads and start talking about the ones we DID get and had enjoyed. His voice always broke in an unusual way when he was laughing, and it’s one of the friendly sounds I’ll associate with Lou forever, I suppose.

As I mentioned earlier, Lou reached a broad audience with his writings and lectures. Once you know Lou’s reading tastes, you are less surprised by the style of the history he wrote. Here’s a little piece Lou wrote for *The Canadian Surveyor* in 1986 titled “94L Revisited”.

It begins:

The first map that a topographical surveyor works on becomes something rather special in his own personal memory bank. It is stored there with other bitter-sweet memories such as the first teacher, the first car, the first love. In my case my first map was 94L, Kechika, in the 1 : 250,000 Series. The year was 1949.

LATER in the piece, this about “packhorse transport”:

... There is something quite satisfying in watching a good party pack up.... The whole load comes together at the same time as the loud grunt from the horse indicating that he (or she) thinks that the load is tight enough.

And, towards the end, we find this – pure Lou!:

...We finished the season on schedule. All triangles were sufficiently closed, though one or two needed an invocation of rather large amounts of spherical excess to bring them within the 10-second limit....

Such literary gems deserve to be collected into a published volume.

When I heard the sad news of Lou’s death, I arranged to have this announced on the various discussion lists on the internet, thereby getting the news out to about a thousand individuals in the Canadian and international map communities.

The responses were spontaneous and heartfelt, full of warmth, sadness, a great sense of loss, yet almost always with that cheerful bit thrown in expressing pleasure at having known, or even just met, Lou.

I also had long telephone chats with Bernard Gutsell (now in Guelph) and Gerald McGrath (a former professor at Queen’s University in Kingston), two individuals many of you will know. Both deeply regretted that they would not be able to attend this service today. Gerald spoke eloquently of Lou as one of the two mentors he had had since he had arrived in Canada in the 1960s.

I mentioned earlier the matter of one’s wish in life to make one’s mark. Lou did this as a professional cartographer and in the related scientific community. But he also rose above that as a humanist with a broad interest in and understanding of life, a very complete human being. While we will continue to admire him for his professional contributions, we will deeply miss Lou the human being, but we’ll remember him with much warmth and affection.

Ed Dahl, 8 August 2002

These tributes are also posted to the CCA web site (www.ubc.geog/cca). In addition the citation read at the presentation for the CCA Award of Distinction and his response to receiving this award which was published in *Cartouche Number 43*, Autumn, 2001 is also posted there.

DR A. RAYMOND BOYLE

1920-2001

CCA President 1980-81

Dr. Ray Boyle was born and educated in England; he obtained his PhD in 1944 from the University of Birmingham, and subsequently started up an electronic/mechanical instrumentation company in Glasgow, Scotland. He applied his considerable talents to the development of what was to become known as the D-Mac "Pencil Follower" map digitizing table—the first such large-area, high-precision flat bed table digitizer in the world. Without the development of a device such as this automated cartography and GIS would never have got started.

In 1965 he immigrated to Canada to take a position as Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan. Here, he worked on the development of a more advanced digitizing tablet for the Canadian Hydrographic Service. Roger Tomlinson, the developer of the CGIS and seen by many as the father of GIS, was one of the early users of this technology. In refining the hardware, he also worked on the development of digitizing software. Over time and many refinements, the programs he developed in the late 60s and early 70s led to the development of CARIS, another well-know GIS program made in Canada.

He retired from the University in 1987 as Professor Emeritus, but remained actively involved in education, developing a mapping system within Excel (presented at the 2000 annual meeting) intended for novice computer users and community projects, especially the plotting of Dutch Elm disease in Saskatoon. Dr. Boyle passed away on September 23, 2001 and is survived by his wife Grace, and children Peter and Carol.

(Text extracted from CCA award for scholarly contributions to cartography, 2000, written by Brian Klinkenberg)

Footnote: My first appointment in Canada was also at the University of Saskatchewan for just one year (1978-79); it has been one of my main regrets that then in my first year of teaching, I did not have time to take advantage of Ray Boyle's offer to work with him and get a start in automated cartography several years before I eventually did.

Roger Wheate, UNBC

Father of Automated Cartography...

To many of his colleagues Dr. Boyle will always be known as the "father" of Automated Cartography. From the experimental "Oxford System" demonstrated in 1964, to the operational automated drafting system installed in the Canadian Hydrographic Service in 1971, as well as other systems provided to US agencies, and an innovative Geographic Information System (GIS) completed in 1975, Dr. Boyle developed many key components that laid a foundation for digital mapping and charting. He held patents on digitizing systems, light head drafting tools and his innovation had no bounds. After joining the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Saskatchewan in 1965, he had opportunities to combine his love of teaching and research. Some of the topics investigated through his



graduate students included automated line following, character recognition, interactive map and chart compilation, geospatial data compression, data storage and data management. After retiring from the university he continued his development efforts which included a successful, low cost GIS, suitable for use by municipal governments, students, and general users.

In hydrography, 1967 was a turning point for the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS), as it embarked on innovative programs for moving hydrography into the digital computer domain. The CHS partnered with Dr. Boyle, who became the central figure in developing a long-term vision and guiding the development of the associated technology which, except for the emergence of the "naked" mini-computer, did not exist at that time. Under Dr. Boyle, a team of two engineers from the CHS, and several graduate students was assembled to build the hardware and software components needed for operational cartographic digitizing and drafting systems which were delivered and implemented in 1971, the beginning of a new era for Canada.

The energetic and unstoppable pragmatic approaches demonstrated by Dr. Boyle, combined with innovative and long term visions were unique and will be greatly missed by all those who had the privilege and opportunity to be associated with him.

*Tim Evangelatos
International Hydrologic Review
(reprinted with permission of author)*

Cartography: New Bearings

I recently contributed a piece to *Cartouche* on the map in A.A. Milne's book, "Winnie the Pooh" If I was bit surprised to find myself writing it, I was even more surprised, (and just a little bit miffed) to find that, after publication, I got more feedback on it than anything else I've ever written.¹ Thinking about this, and avoiding unworthy thoughts about personal insignificance and arrested development among readers, one thing it certainly seems to highlight is the widespread nature of, and appreciation of, maps as literary devices.

The present time could be characterized as the high-water mark, of such studies – except that the water is still rising. Discussing the place of the map in narrative fiction, in poetry, in essays and belles letters, in literary criticism, seems to be turning into a minor industry. Anybody thinking that this is an overstatement should turn to an on-line search-engine, like *Google*, punch in the appropriate terms, and stand back for the deluge. Taking it further and searching the databases of, for example, *The Modern Language Association*; or surfing through *Dissertation Abstracts*, will tend to show that the cliché, "minor industry", is an understatement.²

All this activity, of course, stems not from the efforts of cartographers to further the boundaries of their professional ambit by commenting upon "maps in literature", but from literary folks turning their attention to direct map associations, aesthetic dimensions, metaphorical allusion, sub-texts (both intended and teased out), interpretations from psychological, political, feminist, and multifarious other, viewpoints, and, (as this a newsletter), what we can loosely term, a whole mess of other things; the said whole mess being map-linkages, not normally considered to be within the normal boundaries of cartography.

The significant word here is, "normal". It is a good example of what bibliographers used to call (? still call) a KWIC term: "Key Word in Context". In the 1960's and 1970's; the time of Wolter's, "Emerging Discipline of Cartography"³; there was a great deal of attention paid to defining cartography and its various bits. It was, for example, the time when the Royal Society in the UK brought out a significant cartographic glossary, and various national and international committees and individuals, "made lists", argued about terms, did some horse-trading on interpretations, and published conclusions.⁴ Some of this was clearly directed towards "professional" identification, and was particularly noteworthy among so-called sister disciplines, (especially land surveyors; who are still going at it today). At the best, this was usefully aimed at setting work and intellectual standards; but, at the worst, recalled the exclusionary excesses of the medieval guild system.

All this, seems somewhat quaint today – although, as disciplinary history, it does seem to be good raw material for a future Ph.D. The "boundaries" of cartography, as cited above, have gone through a progression of stages, that might be typified as expanded, permeable, diffuse, to (almost) irrelevant; at least from the lexical viewpoint. Things change so quickly that constant re-definition seems to be the new permanency. One is reminded of the constant efforts of geographers to delimit and, indeed, "possess", their field, and the odd mixture, in equal parts, of stimulating and turgid articles, that always seemed pointed to the oft-quoted conclusion, "Geography is what Geographers Do". This would seem to suggest that the attitude of contemporary map-makers might be, (as indeed, it seems to be), less directed towards how to precisely incorporate

remote sensing, GIS., et cetera, into a professionally delimited framework, but more a shrugging of the shoulders and a remarking that, "Cartography is what Cartographers Do".

Well, this isn't the place to get into a three-beer discussion on whether this good enough. As I have mentioned in these pages before, I happen to think that there is a core of cartographic sensibility that is significant, unique (or should I say "unique-ish") and worthy of cultivation. The point at issue is, to return to the earlier comments, more whether cartographers-however-defined, should either, (a) be concerned that the lit.crit. people are barbarians at the gate, or (b) whether their new takes on the multiple identities of the map are untarnished-by-close-acquaintance insights, that could, perhaps, be usefully incorporated into the traditional body of map-lore. Somewhere in between would seem to be the preliminary and anticipatory viewpoint to take: i.e., a cautious and measured exchange.

That is: yes, we can agree that the uninformed adoption, whether wholesale or partial, of cartographic knowledge by "outsiders", does lead to some real blundering. Remember that best-seller, "The Chariot of the Gods"?, (intriguingly, sub-titled, "Was God an Astronaut?"), which used very-iffy, cartographical evidence to help prove a point, upon which the author's mind was already made up. Or a science-fiction novel I saw, a while ago, that quoted, among other projections, the use of the van der Grinten projection for interplanetary mapping, when the writer, knowing nothing about the issues, was clearly putting up an intellectual smokescreen. And many, many, more, of the same ilk.

continued next page

But, there are exceptions: there are many commentaries that, either partially, or broadly, really do strike a different note of understanding – “make a contribution”. Let me instance just one connection, via the topic of generalization; something which lies at the very heart of the nature of topographic cartography. The issue is, in essence, a simple one: how to integrate the various data-classes together to display/convey/evoke the essence of the landscape. The overwhelming emphasis in most research is on the partial: e.g. generalization of settlements, contours, drainage, and so on; and, in particular, their automated handling. Integration or “balance” of the multi-data set is a different situation. It is not that this cannot be subjected to algorithmic manipulations and answers given. It is the “Why” rather than the “How” and “What”, that is so bothersome.⁵

That is, if we could, arbitrarily, divide the interfused map-process up into; *how* the map is made; *what* effect it has; *why* this effect is achieved; the latter is the most difficult to answer. A strong sidelight on the “what”, is provided by the work of Harley, Wood, and many others, on the subjectivity of map-making and the consequences of the constructed image: i.e., the “power” of maps, and so on. But these largely, (note, “largely”), come from a particular deconstructional viewpoint of interpretation. Any clue to wholesale evocation remains annoyingly elusive, and, to this writer’s eye, lacking in any comprehensive commentary. It is not that any Holy Grail of Cartography is being sought, or, even less, a precisely delimited reductionist answer on the nature of maps, but that there remains more to said on the (necessary?) diffuseness hovering over the final cartographic image.

There is much to explored here, on the possibilities of understanding the interweavings of imagination and aesthetics, and their subsequent effect on map-meaning and cartophilia. Some clues, as to directions, can be found in key-words used in the work of others. Jean Morris, twenty years ago, entitled her MA thesis, “the Magic of Maps”: arguing for the view that art, flexible but organized, was the key integrative element in cartography.⁶ A couple of years later, Jois Child’s doctoral dissertation, talked about

such integration in terms of “poetics”.⁷ More recently, Jonathan Baldwin, a g.i.s. researcher dealing with uncertainty and landscape assessment, used the term, “mystery”; exactly the same word being used, some years ago, by Wilbur Zelinsky, with respect to cartography.⁸

All of these, (and there are others, too), are not diffuse opinion pieces but carefully constructed graphic investigations. Yet, a descriptive vocabulary that includes words like “magic”, “poetics”, and “mystery”, also includes, however shadowed, their associated concepts, too; and these concepts are wide ones. Here we step outside those “normal” boundaries: and, we find others waiting for us on the other side. Many of them are the literati: the writers, the critics, the ideologues, and theorists of every school and inclination. And here we return, (at last !) to the essence of first paragraph. The mappings of fictional worlds, with or without supporting text, are evocative in a way that makes them second cousins to the cartography of the “real” world, whether by borrowing their design, methodologies and conventions, or by the summoning up that peculiar admixture of intellectual and emotional response so common in seeing good maps. Their popularity with both readers and, more recently, analysts, is not, perhaps after all, so surprising.

Well, we should, for the moment, leave it there as work-in-hand, and give the last word to a poet. Carlos de Oliveira, with five words, a couple of parentheses and a question mark, had something, when he speaks of, “The poet (the map-maker ?)”.⁹

NOTES

1. Among them, both David Woodward and Roger Wheate, have pointed out to me that Pooh-Land has been memorialized/recreated in its inspirational Sussex location: an interesting example of what has been called, “the museumification of landscape”. See also, the short article by Bowen Pearse, (1994), “In the Land of Winnie the Pooh”, *British Heritage*, 15, 2, February-March, pp. 44-45. All this, and other bits that have flowed in constitutes tempting material for a possible sequel: Winnie the Pooh II ! (After all, “Godfather II”, was considered by critics to be better than the original).

2. The general technique which produces the most prolific results, is to use a broad band of terms; e.g. map, mapping, map-making; combine it with the various sub-disciplinary titles; e.g. cartography, surveying, topography; use as many data-bases as are readily available; and, significantly, also use non-English words: *carte*, *Karte*, et cetera. The results may be appalling in terms of volume but produces some real gems. It also confirms what many librarians keep telling us: many references are missing. On-line searching is the easiest way to start looking but, at this stage of development, is essentially incomplete.
3. John Wolter (1975), *The Emerging Discipline of Cartography*, Ph.D., University of Minnesota. The more senior members of the CCA may remember Wolter’s contribution to the Association’s inaugural meeting: a pared-down version of his doctoral work. See: *The Canadian Cartographer*, (1975), 12, 2, pp. 210-216.
4. Royal Society, (1966), *Glossary of Technical Terms in Cartography*, London. This was just one of many such glossaries, at the time, but particularly noteworthy for its addendum on map projections.
5. That this is a venerable topic, the writer can, immodestly cite his own CCA publication of three decades ago: Steward, H. J., (1974), “Cartographic Generalisation: Some Concepts and Explanation”, *Cartographica*, Monograph #10.
6. Morris, Jean, (1982), *The Magic of Maps*, MA, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
7. Child, Jois, (1984), *Creating a World: The Poetics of Cartography*, Ph.D., University of Washington, Seattle.
8. Baldwin, Jonathan, (1998), “Applying GIS to Determine Mystery in Landscapes”, *Innovations in GIS 5*, London, Steve Carver (Ed.), pp. 179-186.
9. de Oliveira, Carlos, (1991), “Map”, *Translations*, 25. Translated from the Portuguese by William Jay Smith.

MODIS: Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

In my last column ("Why is Everybody so hyper about Hyperspectral Scanners?", *Cartouche* Vol. 44/45) I discussed the concepts behind hyperspectral scanners. Essentially, these instruments acquire imagery in 10s to 100s of spectral bands, unlike the Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) which only has 7 bands. Although there have been airborne hyperspectral scanners around for over a decade, the first spaceborne instrument, MODIS, was launched aboard NASA's Terra satellite in 1999.

MODIS (or Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) is an ambitious mission that orbits the earth at an altitude of 705 km views the entire planet every to 2 days. MODIS images have spatial resolutions ranging from 250 m to 1000 m (depending on the spectral band - see Figure 1) and cover an area over 2300 km wide. While

What makes MODIS so important is the fact that it acquires data in 36 spectral bands, or groups of wavelengths (see Figure 1). These bands have been carefully selected to give scientists simultaneous information about land, ocean, and atmospheric processes. Through previous observations and measurements we have come to the understanding that the relationship between the land, oceans, and atmosphere are cyclical and tightly interwoven.

MODIS data are being used to help build detailed models of the Earth's geophysical components and the dynamics of global change. Over land, for example, MODIS data provide a means for quantifying such characteristics as land cover type and extent, snow cover extent, surface temperature, leaf area index, and fire occurrence.

Atmospherically, clouds and aerosols play a major role in climate since they both affect, and are affected by, terrestrial and ocean dynamics. MODIS enables the monitoring of changes in atmospheric trace gases, cloud cover, cloud type, solar radiation, and tropospheric aerosols on a global scale for the first time. Lastly, we recognize that due to their immense capacity to store heat and carbon, the oceans act to moderate climate and be affected by it. For example, as global temperatures rise, increased freshwater runoff to the oceans may alter the salinity and density structure of the ocean, which could have a profound influence on atmospheric circulation and terrestrial temperature and precipitation.

Are MODIS data useful for you? While most MODIS data have very specific scientific applications, the Land Cover products may be of wider interest. The image in Figure 2 is a sample of MODIS imagery acquired over Newfoundland that demonstrates many of its



Figure 2: An 8-bit grey scale conversion of a MODIS True-Colour Image over Newfoundland, September 20, 2001. [My apologies for not being able to print in colour. However I think the grey scale image captures some of the details the author mentions. ed.]

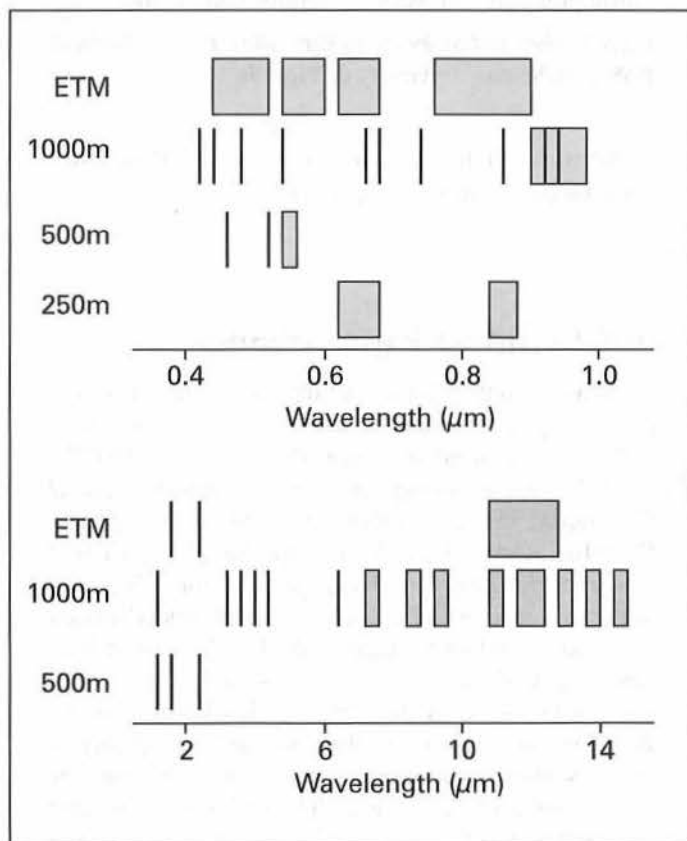


Figure 1: MODIS Spectral Bands and Spatial Resolutions. Landsat ETM bands are included for comparison.

these data are not useful for local applications (e.g., identifying changes in urban structure), they are very well suited for regional and global scale studies (e.g. resource management and climate change analyses).

continued next page

characteristics. There is a surprising amount of detail visible over the land in the original product. Over the rich fishing grounds of the Grand Banks (southeast of Newfoundland), a phytoplankton (tiny aquatic organisms that support fish populations) bloom is colouring the waters of the Atlantic Ocean bright blue and green.

The best part about using MODIS data is that they are free! Check out the MODIS web site at <http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov> to search for data of your area of interest.

Now that you know what *I* think, let me know what *you* think! E-mail me at joe.piwowar@uregina.ca.

Mammoth Map - Still Homeless

A recent article in the *Globe and Mail* reminds us that the World's Largest Map as listed in the Guinness World Records is still seeking a home. The map known as the Challenger Relief Map measures 23.2 by 24.4 metres (76x80 feet) was the work of George Challenger originally from Mitchell, Ontario. He constructed the map in the basement of his Vancouver home over a period of seven years.

The plight of this map was first brought to our attention in an article by Roger Wheate published in *Cartouche* #29 (Spring, 1998). Surprisingly, I saw another reference to this map in a local Vancouver paper. In an article reviewing this years "PNE" (a kind



of a big county fair held on the Pacific National Exhibition grounds) the author laments that the thing he misses most from fairs past is the giant relief map.

For 44 years the map was displayed in a custom-built pavilion at the PNE in Vancouver. In 1998 the pavilion was torn down and since that time this mammoth map has been in storage. Presently its 4x8 foot sections are kept in a heated warehouse in Richmond, BC. The cost of storage is running up a monthly bill of about \$1600 for the family-directed Challenger Relief Map Foundation. The Family still hopes that one day the map will find a new home where it can be seen and appreciated.

Winners of the President's Prize Map Award...

Theme: Mapping our World/Cartographie sur le monde

College or Graduate Level Category / Catégorie Gradué et collegial (A dual win for this category)

Change in Poverty Rate South Carolina 1989-1998.
Matthew Pietryszyn. Sir Sandford Fleming College.

The Proglacial and Glacial Geomorphology of Small River Glacier, British Columbia. John F. Orwin.
University of Western Ontario.

Undergraduate Category / Catégorie sous-graduée

Historical and Architectural Landmarks in Wolseley.
N. Verin-Treusch. University of Winnipeg

Theme: Communicating Canadian Issues/ Communication des questions canadiennes

Undergraduate Category - Catégorie sous-graduée

Distribution and Strength of Canadian Forces Abroad.
Kay Donaldson. University of Victoria.

Congratulations to all. Winners of the CCA's President's Prize receive certificates and \$100.

2002 Student Paper Winner

Shawn Mueller, MES candidate at the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University, has won the Student Paper Award at the CCA 2002. The title for his paper is "Visualization and Historical Geography: Using Web Page Delivery Technologies to Develop and Share Visualization of Historical Geographical Subjects". His paper examines the issues and problems in the effectiveness of visualization technology in relation to a given set of analysis objectives. The subject of the analysis is visualizing the longevity of manufacturing-based businesses in Kitchener, Ontario. Based on the content and structure, and the quality of the presentation, the judges ranked Shawn's paper the best among other entries. The judging committee consisted of three members: Ka-iu Fung, chair, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan; Janet Mersey, Department of Geography, University of Guelph; and Andrew Millward, Department of Geography, University of Waterloo. Congratulations! Shawn.

STATISTICS CANADA - CENSUS MAPS ON THE INTERNET

Numerous reference and thematic maps are free on the Internet for the 2001 Census. The first census release pertained to population and dwelling counts (March 12, 2002), and the second release on age and sex (July 16, 2002).

The **reference maps** show the boundaries, names and codes of the standard geographic areas on an underlying base of major roads and water features. Maps are available for:

- federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and the statistical area classification (5 maps);
- census divisions and census subdivisions by province/territory (22 maps);
- census tracts for CMAs and tracted CAs (73 maps); and
- dissemination areas (6,855 maps).

The coverage for the **thematic maps** are national (by census division), regional (by census subdivision), and census metropolitan area (by census tract).

The reference and thematic maps are available in PDF format. There is also an animated map displaying 100 Years of Change in Population Settlement.

These maps can be accessed at http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/index_e.cfm. Other products on this site include the *Illustrated Glossary* and *GeoSearch*. Additional thematic maps will be generated for forthcoming census releases (2002 - October 22 and December 10, and 2003 - January 21, February 11, March 11 and May 13).

Carolyn Weiss
Geography Division
Statistics Canada

STATISTIQUE CANADA - CARTES DE RÉFÉRENCE DU RECENSEMENT SUR L'INTERNET

Un grand nombre de cartes de référence et de cartes thématiques sont gratuites sur l'Internet pour le Recensement de 2001. La première diffusion de recensement portait sur les chiffres de population et des logements (le 12 mars, 2002), et la deuxième diffusion sur l'âge et le sexe (le 16 juillet, 2002).

Les **cartes de référence** montrent les limites, les noms et les codes des unités géographiques normalisées superposés aux routes et aux détails hydrographiques importants. Les cartes sont disponibles pour:

- circonscriptions électorales fédérales, régions économiques, divisions de recensement, régions métropolitaines de recensement et agglomérations de recensement, et la classification des secteurs statistiques (5 cartes);
- divisions de recensement et subdivisions de recensement par province/territoire (22 cartes);
- secteurs de recensement pour les RMR et les AR subdivisées en secteurs de recensement (73 cartes); et
- aires de diffusion (6,855 cartes).

Les couvertures pour les **cartes thématiques** sont nationale (par division de recensement), régionale (par subdivision de recensement), et région métropolitaine de recensement (par secteur de recensement).

Les cartes de référence et thématiques sont disponibles en format PDF. Il y a aussi une carte animée qui montre 100 années d'évolution dans l'établissement de la population.

Ces cartes peuvent être accédées à http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/index_f.cfm. D'autres produits sur ce site incluent le *Glossaire illustré* et *GéoRecherche*. Des cartes thématiques additionnelles seront produites pour les diffusions de recensement à venir (2002 - le 22 octobre et le 10 décembre, et 2003 - le 21 janvier, le 11 février, le 11 mars et le 13 mai).

Carolyn Weiss
Division de la géographie
Statistique Canada

More on the CIG Certification Program: Your Input Is Welcome!

The CIG Geomatics Certification program, which I described at the 2001 AGM in Montreal, is proceeding. I learned at the 2002 CIG AGM held last week in Ottawa that the CIG now has two applicants for voluntary certification and has struck a certification committee to evaluate incoming applications.

Those of you who attended that 2001 Montreal meeting may recall that a CCA Presidential Committee had been struck to examine the CCA's options regarding the CIG certification program. The committee consisted of myself, Peter Keller and Patricia Chalk. At the meeting I listed the various specializations of Geomatics covered by the CIG certification proposal and described the interim wording for the Cartography Specialization in the certification document.

I know that the issue of voluntary certification is controversial. The consensus of the President's Committee was that it was better to be part of an inevitable push for a voluntary Geomatics certification program than to be left out altogether. In this way the notion of Cartography is part of the document and is listed in the document as a legitimate Geomatics specialization. If voluntary Geomatics certification becomes part of de facto job requirements we do not want to be faced with a certification program that does not acknowledge cartographic education and experience as valuable and legitimate. At the same time working with the CIG is a way of building bridges between the CCA and the CIG.

Current Wording of the *CERTIFIED GEOMATICS SPECIALIST (Cartography)*

The current wording of the *CERTIFIED GEOMATICS SPECIALIST (Cartography)* in the CIG Geomatics Certification program is as follows:

The description of cartographic activities that qualify for certification and the Certification requirements are presently being negotiated with the CIG Technical Councilor for Cartography and the Canadian Cartographic Association. Persons interested in becoming certified as a Geomatics Specialist in Cartography should contact the CIG office.

The wording was deliberately very general because we felt that it was important to consult with the CCA membership on a more specific wording.

Proposed Wording of the *CERTIFIED GEOMATICS SPECIALIST (Cartography)*

I am proposing a more detailed Cartography Specialization description below, somewhat along the lines of the other specializations which captures the many ways that cartographers are now and will be working. This is not a naive attempt to define the discipline but is hopefully inclusive enough to capture the range of cartographic experience. I trust that individuals will throw lots of darts at it so that the description which is eventually submitted to the CIG reflects a consensus of opinion for the organization as a whole.

First, the proposed specialization description: *CERTIFIED GEOMATICS SPECIALIST (Cartography)*

A practitioner specializing in cartography:

- Collection, selection and classification of data for mapping
- Production of hard-copy and interactive map displays
- Research into aspects of cartography (e.g. perception, visualization, history)
- Setting cartographic specifications, quality control, ascertaining accuracy estimates

Second, the basic certification requirements, which are the same as the other specializations except where noted:

1. Six years of professional experience in Cartography, during which professional knowledge and competence was demonstrated.
2. References from four persons who are holding, or who have held responsible positions in Geomatics* and have first-hand knowledge of the applicant's professional and personal qualifications.
3. Membership in the Canadian Institute of Geomatics and the CCA**.
4. Declaration of compliance with the Code of Ethics of CIG

* Other specializations call for references from the specialization. Many cartographers work in isolation and gathering four references from cartographers could pose problems.

** Other specializations only require membership in the CIG. It remains to be seen whether this clause would be acceptable to the CIG

Points of Clarification

Note that education counts as experience for all specialities.

The wording in the document is as follows:

When computing the number of years of experience under basic requirements, credit may be given in lieu of actual job experience for technology diplomas or degrees, based on the length of the program. The diplomas or degrees may be in geomatics, engineering, geography or in other related natural or physical sciences from CIG recognized institutions. Credit may be granted on the following basis:

<u>Type of Credential</u>	<u>Maximum Years of Credit</u>
Technology Diploma	2.5
Bachelor's Degree	3.0
Master's Degree	3.5
Doctorate	4.0

(Credits are not accumulative)

The CIG Code of Ethics is as follows:

Accordingly, each person in the Geomatics profession shall have full regard for achieving excellence in the practice of the profession and the essentiality of maintaining the highest standards of ethical conduct in responsibilities and work for an employer, all clients, colleagues and associates, and society at large, and shall:

1. Be guided in all professional activities by the highest standards and be a faithful trustee or agent in all matters for each client or employer.
2. At all times function in such a manner as will bring credit and dignity to the Geomatics profession.
3. Not compete unfairly with anyone who is engaged in the Geomatics profession by:
 - a. Publicly criticizing other persons working in, or having an interest in Geomatics;
 - b. Monetarily exploiting one's own or another's employment position;
 - c. Advertising in a self-laudatory manner
 - d. Exercising undue influence or pressure, or soliciting favours through offering monetary inducements.
4. Work to strengthen the profession of Geomatics by:
 - a. Personal effort directed toward improving personal skills and knowledge;
 - b. Interchange of information and experience with other persons interested in and using a mapping science, with other professions, and with students and the public;
 - c. Seeking to provide opportunities for professional development and advancement of persons working under his or her supervision; and
 - d. Promoting the principle of appropriate compensation for work done by persons in their employ.

5. Undertake only such assignments in the use of Geomatics for which one is qualified by education, training, and experience, and employ or advise the employment of experts and specialists when and wherever clients' or employers' interests will be best served thereby.
6. Give appropriate credit to other persons and/or firms for their professional contributions.
7. Recognize the proprietary, private, legal and ethical interests and rights of others. This not only refers to the adoption of these principles in the general conduct of business and professional activities, but also as they relate specifically to the appropriate and honest application of Geomatics. Subscribers to this code shall not condone, promote, advocate, or tolerate any organization's or individual's use of Geomatics in a manner that knowingly contributes to:
 - a. deception through data alteration;
 - b. circumvention of the law;
 - g. transgression of reasonable and legitimate expectation of privacy.

Certification Fees

The fee for initial certification is set at CDN\$150, \$100 a nonrefundable evaluation fee, \$50 due on certification. I would suggest that the fee for cartographic certification be split between the CIG and the CCA.

Candidate Evaluation

I suggest that the CCA, not the CIG be given the authority to evaluate the cartographic specialization applications.

Recertification

Recertification would be required after five years. Recertification would be based on a points system made up of career success, attendance at conferences and workshops, and publications. For more details please consult the Certification document.

Further Information

The CIG Certification document is available in hard copy or in PDF format from me. It is not yet on the CIG web site. You may request an electronic copy of the document by email at broscood@algonquincollege.com or you may write me:

David Broscoe
Coordinator, GIS Technology Program
Algonquin College
1385 Woodroffe Avenue
Ottawa ON
K2G1V8

I look forward to your comments on this important issue.

2002 CCA Conference Review

Sir Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario - May 26 to 29

by Léa Selley

It was a beautiful spring weekend, probably one of the only places in Canada at that time to have lush green grass and bunches of cherry blossoms weighing down the trees. (yes, yes Victoria, we will be in your temperate and lush forest next spring...) Of all the conferences I've been to – this particular weekend in Waterloo is where I felt the strength of the Canadian Cartographic Spirit.

PRESENTATIONS (A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF JUST A FEW OF THE MANY EXCELLENT PAPERS)

Birgit Isernhagen from Natural Resources Canada presented the on-line Atlas of Canada (<http://atlas.gc.ca>). Birgit presented research that her team has used to produce a more intuitive map viewer for the web. This presentation is a wonderful display of how in the Web generation of mapping – cartography has expanded from the map area itself to the fringes of the map. How can we help people interpret, analyse and maneuver their way around the map?

Brian Klinkenberg's presentation, **"One Size fits all? Methods for Neighbourhood Identification"** re-kindled the mapping interest in cluster analysis. He fired the shot that sent our minds on that darting race of Cartographic thoughts as his questions and statements enabled us to visualize patterns on maps and behaviours in human geography. Leaving us with the questions: What are neighbourhoods? Are they comprised by proximity – vicinity – social factors...? The resident's perception of their neighbourhood boundaries relates to their lived environment. In cluster analysis, adjacency ignores land barriers such as rivers. Due to these spatial constraints, will one clustering method suffice? It's a puzzle to figure out – do we leave it to

geography, math or social aspects to delineate neighbourhoods..?

Alun Hughes definitely took the cake for presenting the most action packed map of the weekend. In his presentation **"Heroes, Traitors and the Johnston Map of 1822"** Alun recounted the history of the land where today stands Brock University - leave it to a little Historical Cartography to make everyone sit on the edge of their seat... The first landowner turned traitor when war broke out and fled to the United States. Alun letting his imagination run free, put the image in our minds of the Landowner – Thomas Lane, firing the shot that killed general Brock. As Alun in good humour stated 'there's no evidence to prove it, but try and find the evidence to disprove it...' The Johnston Map is a story of multiple landowners, murder and duels, war and traitors, where the owners were drunkards and rogues faced with interrogations tumbling into a court case. From 1820 to 1880 it is an understatement to say there was confusion over who owned the land.

Peter Keller presented the Research of **Erin Richmond**, **"User Comments on Maps and Tourism Destination Marketing on the Internet."** This study was based on a user survey of 9 national maps used on travel websites. Erin was able to produce some interesting finds in the blending of Cartography and Internet technology. Pleasing cartography is key. Imagine for a moment this Web Map: an interactive map where regions change colour when moused-over, when you click on a region it zooms into a more detailed area. Sounds cool right? Apparently users favoured a static map of transportation routes over all this extra coding! The next time we find ourselves creating tourism maps for the

web, refer to Erin's 'Keep it Simple' rules where the map is:- easy to use- easy to find- interactive- given high importance- provides a lot of information (no clutter) Remember! Make the map reading experience on the web pleasing and interesting! Check it out at <http://www.geog.uvic.ca/mapsandtourism>

ROUNDTABLE

The roundtable discussion was a hot topic at the CCA conference. After all this time we finally have the art and science of map creation being formally taught in Junior and Senior High schools in Ontario. However, with this new introduction into the curriculum some new hurdles have appeared for educators in High schools and Universities. Some of these problems were presented at the roundtable, the panel members are open to ideas on how to guarantee the continuation to Cartography and Geomatics in the curriculum. A few of the main themes that arose from the discussion include:

- 1) Grade 9 student are the 'bread and butter' to producing and inspiring future geographers – the problem is that there is no grade 10 geography offered - grades 7,8,9,11,12 – producing a lack of continued interest.
- 2) There are no university courses in Ontario that require geography as a pre-requisite.
- 3) Due to the lack of geography pre-requisites, intro GIS classes in University are experiencing a great disparity in student knowledge - there is no filter to sort out those students who have ARCView experience from those who don't.

Wow! These kids are so fortunate to

have the opportunity to learn about cartography beyond 'take out your crayons and shade each province with a different colour...' Generating interest and fundamental knowledge early will allow Canada to continually produce leaders in our field. We know geography is more than memorizing world capitals, let's help our kids feel like they made a strategic choice in selecting geography and cartography as part of their education.

FIELD TRIPS

The best part of hanging out at the CCA conference is getting overly excited over maps with fellow Carto-philes. The first thing that I always notice is all the terminology, hot words, concepts and theories that are rarely used 'on the job.' My first reaction is to turn to these CartoNerds and ask: How do you know my language..?

Shun-Piking in Waterloo Country

The weekend started out with a great field trip titled "Shun-Piking in Waterloo Country." Warren Stauch led us through the countryside and cities of the Old Order Mennonites. This was a fantastic tour, which provided us with some historical sightseeing through Waterloo and Kitchener, and leading us across the peaceful countryside of the Mennonites. Myths were dispelled – *yes some Mennonites use horse & buggy while others drive cars* – and fun facts revealed – *I'm going out on a limb and claiming that this is the only place you will find specially built horse & buggy shelters in the middle of a COSTCO parking lot!*

The other fun aspect of going on a field trip with 20 Cartographers is when we pulled alongside a group of motorcyclists who appeared lost, the whole right side of the bus had cartographers hanging out the windows offering a map of the area... unbeknownst to the motorcyclists, they were being offered the best possible map as the field trip came complete with a detailed route of our adventure.



The 2002 Orienteering Event

It has been a tradition at CCA conferences for Cartographers to get out in the field and practice their map reading skills. CCA orienteers were given a map and a compass and set free in the Laurel Park Conservation Area. Congratulations to Brian McGregor who took home the gold in the 3km course!

The 2002 Baseball Game

While half the Cartographers were running around Laurel Park brushing up

Official CCA Baseball Fan Club

Game #48
Toronto Blue Jays (6)
vs
Boston Red Sox (8)



on the map reading skills – a couple car loads of cartographers hit the road and brushed up on their route planning skills on the busy streets of Toronto down to the Sky Dome to catch the Blue Jay vs the Red Sox. Unfortunately, the Blue Jays found out the hard way that the Boston Red Sox aren't the kind of team you can get away with making mistakes against. The American League's best ball club (at the time) scored four unearned runs off two Toronto errors, as the Red Sox beat the Blue Jays 8-6. Other momentous notes on this game: Two fans wearing NHL Toronto Maple Leafs jerseys ran on to the field with their oversized Leafs flag in the sixth while fans chanted "go Leafs go" - they were escorted off the field by security. *The Maple Leafs were playing the Carolina Hurricanes in the Eastern Conference finals...* Actor Ben Affleck, a Boston native, was in attendance... Only 14,108 people showed up to watch the game...

And that's my experience of the 2002 CCA Conference at Laurier... Looking forward to seeing you all in Victoria 2003!

Check out the On-line version of the Conference Review at: http://www.geog.ubc.ca/cca/2002_Review/2002_review.htm

Conference Snapshots



Trish Chalk bids adieu with composure and dignity after being bestowed with her many gifts in recognition of her hard work as president.



Relaxing in the sun after lunch on deck the at the Grad-Pub. (L-R: David Broscoe, Damien Morrissey, Charlie Conway, Brian McGregor, Jan Mersey, Grant Head and Sally Hermanson)



A few photos of those gathered around some of the banquet tables.



CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

21st International Cartographic Conference

August 10–16, 2003

Durban, South Africa

The Canadian Cartographic Exhibit committee is now soliciting materials for a new edition of the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit for the forthcoming 21st International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) to be held in Durban, South Africa in August 2003.

Submissions will be exhibited at the 2003 joint conference of the Canadian Cartographic Association, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives and the Canadian Association of Geographers to be held in Victoria, British Columbia, May 27th to June 1st 2003. At this conference, a map selection committee will be assembled to choose the maps and atlases that will be part of the Canadian contribution for Durban.

Your assistance is now being sought to identify and provide copies of significant maps and atlases, produced in Canada since 2000. The themes for this exhibit include topography, nautical and bathymetry, geology, urban, recreation and orienteering, satellite images, globes and atlases and other cartographic products appropriate to the Canadian display.

Cartographic materials to be exhibited must have been published **after January 1st, 2000**, and must not have been exhibited at the International Exhibition in Beijing in 2001. The submission must be received no later than **February 1st 2003**.

For more information and the detailed rules and regulations governing submissions please contact: the Chair of the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee

Diane Lacasse - diane.lacasse@geocan.nrcan.gc.ca
or telephone (613) 992-4335;

or Claire Gosson: claire.gosson@geocan.nrcan.gc.ca
or telephone (613) 992-4134.

Mailing address:

Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee

c/o Diane Lacasse
GeoAccess Division,
615 Booth St., Room 650,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0E9

INVITATION À PARTICIPER

COMITÉ DE L'EXPOSITION

CARTOGRAPHIQUE CANADIENNE

21^e Conférence Cartographique Internationale de ACI

Le 10–16 août, 2003

Durban, Afrique du Sud

Le comité de l'exposition cartographique canadienne sollicite votre participation pour la soumission de vos réalisations cartographiques afin de mettre sur pied la contribution canadienne à la nouvelle édition de l'exposition internationale cartographique qui se tiendra dans le cadre de la 21^{ème} conférence de l'Association internationale de cartographie (ACI), à Durban, en Afrique du Sud, du 10 au 16 août 2003.

Les soumissions reçues seront présentées lors de la conférence conjointe de l'Association canadienne de cartographie, de l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques et archives cartographiques et de l'Association canadienne des géographes qui aura lieu à Victoria, du 27 mai au 1^{er} juin 2003. À cette occasion, un comité sera formé pour sélectionner les cartes et les atlas qui seront présentés à Durban.

Afin de mettre sur pied ces expositions, les membres du Comité canadien vous demandent d'identifier et de fournir des cartes et des atlas produits au Canada depuis l'année 2000. Les thèmes sont variés et incluent les cartes topographiques, marines, bathymétriques, géologiques, urbaines, de loisirs et de courses d'orientation, les images satellitaires, les globes, les atlas, et tout autre produit cartographique de qualité supérieur.

Le matériel soumis doit avoir été publié **après le 1^{er} janvier 2000** et ne pas avoir été présenté lors de l'Exposition internationale de Beijing en 2001. **Les documents doivent être livrés au plus tard le 1^{er} février 2003.**

Pour de plus amples renseignements au sujet des règlements, ou si vous avez des questions, veuillez, s'il vous plaît, contacter Diane Lacasse à diane.lacasse@geocan.nrcan.gc.ca; ou par téléphone au (613) 992-4335; Claire Gosson à claire.gosson@geocan.nrcan.gc.ca; téléphone: (613) 992-4134.

Prière d'envoyer vos soumissions à l'adresse suivante:

Comité de l'exposition cartographique canadienne

A/s Diane Lacasse
Division GéoAccès,
615, rue Booth, pièce 650,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

for cartography. David write article for Cartouche as a starting point for discussion on suitable wording for certification. Ute Dymon thanked David for work all his work on this issue.

3) President's Special Committee Executive positions and terms of office.

This committee was chaired by Clifford Wood and the members of the committee were Roger Wheate, Brian Klinkenberg, Henry Castner, and Monika Rieger. Patricia discussed the reasons for the establishment of this committee and the process that led to these proposed changes. Patricia then read excerpts from the report. The motions were circulated to the membership by mail, February, 2002.

Motion #1 - ARTICLE IV, Section 1 (iv)

Current - The terms of office shall be one year for President, Vice President, and members of the Nominating Committee; two years for Secretary-Treasurer; two years for Chairs of Interest Groups. The terms of office of Interest Group Chairs shall be arranged so that not all retire in any one year.

Proposed - The terms of office shall be two years for all elected members of the Executive. The terms of office of Interest Group Chairs shall be arranged so that not all retire in any one year.

[Changes: VP and P are now 2 year terms as with other positions on the executive.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. The vote on this motion was called. Andrew Millward and Paul Heersink acted as scrutineer for the balloting.

The motion was defeated.

Motion #2 - ARTICLE IV, Section 2 (i):

Current - The elected officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer and the Chairs of each officially recognized Interest Group and Standing Committee of the Association.

Proposed - The elected officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Chairs of each officially recognized Interest Group and Standing Committee of the Association. The position of past president will cease following the 2002-2003 term.

[Changes: cites Treasurer, Secretary instead of Secretary-Treasurer, makes reference to the past president still being in effect until the end of 2002-2003 term.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. Brian Klinkenberg moved an amendment to remove the last sentence for the proposed change. This motion was seconded by Peter Keller. Discussion. Carried.

Discussion followed. The vote on this amended motion was called.

The motion was accepted.

Motion #3 - ARTICLE IV, Section 2 (iv)

Current - Ballots shall normally be sent to each member in good standing twelve weeks

prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting. Ballots will cover the offices of President, Vice President, and of Secretary-Treasurer and Chair of an Interest Group in which these officers are to be elected.

Proposed - Ballots shall normally be sent to each member in good standing twelve weeks

prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting. Ballots will cover the offices of President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chair of an Interest Group in which these officers are to be elected.

[Changes: Secretary-Treasurer is revised to Treasurer, Secretary.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. The vote on this amended motion was called.

The motion was accepted.

Motion #4 - ARTICLE IV, Section 2 (vi)

Current - Returning officers appointed by the President from the list of members shall count and tabulate all votes cast. These would normally consist of the Chair of the Nominating Committee (the Past President) and two other members in good standing. The winner shall be the candidate recording the highest number of votes for each office. A tie shall be decided by lot. The results of the election shall be reported to the Business Meeting.

Proposed - Returning officers appointed by the President from the list of members shall count and tabulate all votes cast. These would normally consist of the Chair of the Nominating Committee (the Vice President) and two other members in good standing. The winner shall be the candidate recording the highest number of votes for each office. A tie shall be decided by lot.

The results of the election shall be reported to the Business Meeting.

[Changes: The Chair of the Nominating Committee is changed to Vice President from Past President.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. In view of the defeat of Motion #1, Peter Keller moved that this amendment be withdrawn. Grant Head seconded this motion. Carried.

This motion is withdrawn.

Motion #5 - ARTICLE IV, Section 3 (i)

Current - The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, Chairs of recognized Association Interest Groups and Standing Committees, Editor of the endorsed learned journal, and the most recent Past President.

Proposed - The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairs of recognized Association Interest groups and Standing Committees, and Editor of the endorsed learned journal.

[Changes: Removes Secretary from Secretary-Treasurer; adds Secretary.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. Mark Denil moved an amendment to include the Past President. This motion was seconded by Gary McManus. Discussion. Carried.

Discussion followed. The vote on this amended motion was called.

The motion was accepted.

Motion #6 - ARTICLE IV, Section 3 (iii)

Current - The Executive Committee shall meet at least once each year at the call of the President. Notices of Executive meetings shall be sent out at least two weeks in advance.

Proposed - The Executive Committee shall meet at least once each year at the call of the President. Notices of Executive meetings requiring travel shall be sent out at least four weeks in advance. The minutes of all Executive Committee meetings shall be circulated to the Executive within two weeks following any such meeting.

[Changes: Requires a four week notice for meetings requiring travel rather than two, as two weeks is not normally enough time to arrange the lowest fare. The last sentence is new; previously no guidelines were

provided regarding the circulation of minutes from Executive meetings, only those from the annual meeting.]

The motion was moved by Patricia Chalk and seconded by Ute Dymon.

Discussion followed. The vote on this amended motion was called.

The motion was accepted.

NEW BUSINESS

1) Conferences

The Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association for 2003 will be held in Victoria, British Columbia. The theme of the conference will be "On The Edge". Discussion and comments followed on the benefits of joint meetings with the Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG).

The meeting in 2004 could possibly be held in Lindsay, Ontario.

2) Nominations Committee

Nomination from the floor were open. Weldon Hiebert and Gary McManus were nominated. They both agreed to let their names stand. Charles Conway moved that nominations close. Brian Klinkenberg seconded. Discussion followed. Both individuals were accepted.

The nominations committee will consist of Patricia Chalk, chair, and members Weldon Hiebert and Gary McManus.

Patricia welcomed Ute as in-coming President of the Association, Claire as the new Vice President, and Diane Lacasse as Secretary. The new chair of the Map Use and Design Interest Group is Andrew Millward and the new chair of the History of Cartography Interest Group is Lea Selley

Patricia acknowledged the effort of the out-going members of the executive and welcomed the new members.

Motion to destroy the ballots

Moved by Joseph Piwowar. The motion was seconded by Byron Moldofsky. Carried

Motion to adjourn

Moved by Joseph Piwowar. The motion was seconded by Michel Fournier. Carried



Calendar/ calendrier

October 9 - 13 octobre 2002

NACIS XXII

Columbus, Ohio

For information / pour
renseignements:

www.nacis.org/columbus

November 8 - 9 novembre 2002

ACSM-GIS 2002

The 10th ACM International
Symposium on Advances in GIS
McLean, Virginia

For information / pour
renseignements:

www.cs.fiu.edu/ACM_GIS2002

December 8-11 décembre 2002

6th Annual International Crime Mapping Research Conference

Denver, Colorado

For information / pour
renseignements:

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps/
conferences.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps/conferences.html)

March 29 mars - April 2 avril
2003

ACSM - APLS

Phoenix, Arizona

For information / pour
renseignements:

www.acsm.net

May 27 mai - June 1 juin 2003

CCA 2003 ACC

joint with CAG and ACMLA

University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia

For information / pour
renseignements:

contact Peter Keller at -
keller@geography.geog.uvic.ca or
www.geog.uvic.ca/cca2003acc/

August 10 - 16 août 2003

XXI ICC & 12th General Assem- bly of the ICA

Durban, South Africa

For information / pour
renseignements:

www.icc2003.gov.za/

CCA AWARDS

The Canadian Cartographic Association presents several awards each year to deserving members of the cartographic community which it serves. These awards are meant to recognize and encourage the achievements of outstanding individuals in the field.

⊕ **President's Prize Student Map Competition**

(\$100 prizes in several
categories)

⊕ **Norman Nicholson Memorial Scholarship in Cartography**

(\$500 scholarship)

To recognize and
encourage exceptional
student achievement and
ability in any aspect of
cartography.

⊕ **Awards of Distinction To**

acknowledge
exceptional professional
or scholarly
contributions to the field
of cartography or an
exceptional contribution
to the Association.

For information about eligibility
and how to apply or nominate
individuals for these awards see
the CCA web site:
www.geog.ubc.ca/cca or
contact any member of the
executive.

Prix de l'ACC

L'Association canadienne de cartographie présente, à chaque année, plusieurs prix à ses membres méritants. L'attribution de ces prix a pour but de reconnaître et d'encourager l'accomplissement exceptionnel d'individus dans le milieu cartographique.

⊕ **Le prix du Président
pour la compétition des
étudiants** (Des prix de
\$100 pour différentes
catégories.)

⊕ **Bourse Norman
Nicholson** (Bourse de
\$500) Bourse attribuée afin
de reconnaître et
d'encourager un étudiant
pour son accomplissement
exceptionnel et ses capacités
dans tous les aspects de la
cartographie.

⊕ **Prix de distinction**
Prix pour reconnaître les
contributions professionnelles
ou académiques
exceptionnelles dans le
domaine de la cartographie
ou pour une contribution
exceptionnelle à
l'Association.

Pour de plus amples renseignements
concernant l'éligibilité, comment
postuler ou proposer un candidat
pour ces prix, s'il vous plaît, veuillez
visitez le site web de l'ACC à
l'adresse URL suivante :
www.geog.ubc.ca/cca, ou veuillez
contacter un membre du comité
exécutif.

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The CCA was founded in 1975 to promote interest and education in maps and cartographic data, and to provide for the exchange of ideas and information, at the regional, national, and international levels, via meetings and publications. Membership in the Canadian Cartographic Association is open to all individuals, and public and private institutions which have an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership is available in the following categories at the annual rates listed below (\$CND):

Regular	\$80
Student	\$40
Institutional	\$100
Corporate	\$200
Family	\$95
Retired	\$40
Associate	\$40

To cover mailing costs US residents please add \$5 CDN and Overseas residents please add \$10 CND to the applicable membership category.

Members receive the quarterly journal *Cartographica*, published by the University of Toronto Press and endorsed as the journal of the CCA; four issues of *Cartouche*, the CCA newsletter and the International Cartographic Association Newsletter. The Association also provides an annual conference to promote discourse and access to a range of expertise through the interest groups and regional contacts.

For further information about membership qualifications and benefits contact the membership coordinator or any executive member or visit www.geog.ubc.ca/cca

L'ACC a été créé en 1975 pour promouvoir les intérêts et l'enseignement des cartes et de la cartographie ainsi que pour permettre l'échange d'idées, d'informations tant sur les plans régionaux que nationaux et ce via des bulletins et des conférences. L'adhésion à l'association est ouverte à tous les individus et institutions (privées et publiques) qui sont intéressés par les cartes et par les buts et objectifs de l'association. Vous pouvez adhérer dans les catégories suivantes selon les taux indiqués (cdn\$) dans la liste ci-dessous:

Régulier	\$80
Étudiant	\$40
Institutionnel	\$100
Société	\$200
Famille	\$95
à la retraite	\$40
Associé	\$40

Un montant de 5\$ (cdn\$) est ajouté pour couvrir les frais postaux aux membres américains (É-U) et de 10\$ (cdn\$) pour les membres outremer.

Les membres reçoivent la monographie trimestrielle *Cartographica*, publiée par le University Toronto Press; 4 numéros du bulletin de nouvelle *Cartouche* et le bulletin de nouvelle de l'Association cartographique internationale (ACI). L'Association organise également une rencontre annuelle avec des conférences qui donne accès à l'expertise issue des groupes d'intérêts et des diverses régions du pays.

Pour plus d'information concernant l'adhésion et les bénéfices de l'association, contactez le coordonnateur des adhésions ou l'un des membres de l'exécutif ou encore, visitez notre site Internet www.geog.ubc.ca/cca.

