



CARTOUCHE

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

Number 62 ▲ Summer 2006

President's Message



This past year has flown by and my term as president seems to have just started - and now it is over. The 2005/06 season has been one of change and growth for the CCA. Granted, the growth has been slow and hard won, but changes put into place in the last year bode well for future growth of this organization. However, the CCA needs your active support and involvement if we are to succeed.

The most noticeable change for members is likely the new look of *Cartouche*. This, the second installment by Lori King and Barb Duffin, is another positive step in modernizing the look of the

CCA. Being the editor of *Cartouche* is a challenging "hobby" and I wish to applaud the hard work and artistic skills of the new team. As a member, you are invited to submit articles and ideas to the editors. Let them know what you would like to see in YOUR newsletter. Are you working on an interesting project? Do you have a student/colleague/professor who might like to get their work published? *Cartouche* is the voice of the CCA and we want to hear you speak.

Probably the second most notable change for members is the rise in membership dues. After many years of no increases, this year's executive committee realized we would have to be the "bad guys" and raise the rates. Rising costs of creating and delivering *Cartouche* is only one of the reasons the CCA coffers have been suffering of late. Hopefully the minor adjustment now will prevent financial woes down the road. We are still one of the least expensive Carto/GIS organizations to belong to and our fees are a real bargain compared to most. Encourage your colleagues to join. The more the merrier.

Our new Vice President's committee for building memberships has inspired some new ideas that next year's executive will have the opportunity to implement. One of the most recent ideas is a mentoring program. Clifford Wood has initiated the process (as a note to the CCA-list indicated) and now is your opportunity to do the same. Supporting promising students in this way is a fantastic method to bring new, interested people into the CCA and get them hooked on the fun and excitement of CCA membership.

This year, as we all know, we have our first ever joint conference with the large and well oiled machinery of the GeoTec event. Past President Christine Earl has worked very hard on the association's behalf to ensure the CCA has a voice in these Atlas of Canada joint celebrations in Ottawa. In addition to the many informative talks, spanning a wide range of map-related topics, this event promises to be a spectacular social event, too, complete with Gala Banquet, a book release, tours, orienteering and other events. This is one conference you don't want to miss.

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Canadian Cartographic Association

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... President's Message con't

Not only did your executive work on this year's conference, but at the time of writing this piece, it appears we have next year's conference nailed down, too. After many years of visiting the rest of Canada, in 2007 the CCA plans to make our visit to Saskatoon. More details will be available after the 2006 conference.

Remember that the CCA is your organization and your active participation is what makes it the great organization it is. Encourage friends and colleagues to join the excitement and help the CCA grow even more.

Rick Gray

CCA President



FROM THE EDITORS

Spring has "sprung" here in Northern Ontario as Barb and I shift into production mode for our second issue of *Cartouche*. We received many positive comments on the last issue (thanks), so I guess we'll keep going.

Also with spring comes the Annual Conference. I was looking at the preliminary program for GeoTec 2006 today and there really is a substantial program sponsored by the CCA. First of all, we can participate in the celebrations for the 100th anniversary of the Atlas of Canada. Actually, we could spend the duration of the conference just talking about the evolution of the Atlas over the past 100 years!

CCA sponsored events include sessions on the History of Cartography (with the ACMLA), Mountain Cartography and DEM's, Map Design, Analytical Problems in GIS, Map Production and Education and Cartography and GIS: Human Dimensions. The CCA is also holding two workshops on the Sunday before the conference and who can forget Orienteering. Edie, I'm bringing running shoes this year!

The venue in Ottawa is certainly larger than previous years and the anticipated crowds also larger. My hope is that the collegial atmosphere of the previous two conferences I have attended is not lost in the "grandness" of the GeoTec Event. Enjoy all that the conference sessions and exhibits have to offer. Attend the CCA Annual Meeting. Volunteer to help out at the next conference. Search out the editors of *Cartouche* and offer an article for the next issue (I had to put that plug in!!).

I will remember to bring my camera, so in keeping with tradition we hope to highlight the conference in the fall issue. Barb and I will both be attending the conference this year. We urge you to search us out to discuss what you would like to see in *Cartouche*, the newsletter of the Canadian Cartographic Association.

See you in Ottawa! (I'll be the one with the camera...)

Lori King, cop-editor, *Cartouche*



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

Mike Ballard	Ottawa, ON	Canada
Micheal J. Coulis	Toronto, ON	Canada
Andrew Cuff	Stephenville, NL	Canada
Daniel Duda	St. John's, NL	Canada
Heather Dunning	Lindsay, ON	Canada
James Ferguson	Guelph, ON	Canada
Erin Forward	Ottawa, ON	Canada
Eduardo Barajas Garrido	Gatineau, QC	Canada
Robert Jensen	Redlands, CA	USA
R. David Klym	Winnipeg, MB	Canada
Reid McLean	Fredericton, NB	Canada
Dawn Mooney	Vancouver, BC	Canada
Tom Patterson	Leesburg, VA	USA
Peter Sorrill	Ennismore, ON	Canada
Alex Tait	Silver Spring, MD	USA
C.Evan White	Truro, NS	Canada



CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations are in order for one of our fine members - **Roger Wheate**.

It has been announced in the March 2006 AAG Newsletter that Stephen Dery, Peter Jackson, Roger Wheate, and Brian Menounos at the University of Northern British Columbia, received \$2,130,590 from the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS) to establish an OE Western Canadian Cryospheric Network (WC2N). The WC2N aims to understand the behavior of the climate system and its effects on glacier mass balance in the mountain ranges of British Columbia and western Alberta.

Friday April 28th marked the one year anniversary of this blog. It started inauspiciously enough and was meant to be another forum for members of the Canadian Cartographic Association to communicate with each other and keep abreast of new ideas and technologies in the field. It was meant to be a collective effort with members contributing items of interest but it didn't quite turn out that way. For good or ill, this blog has primarily been an individual effort - in fact, all but one of the entries has been written by yours truly. The only other person to contribute is still a mystery to me.

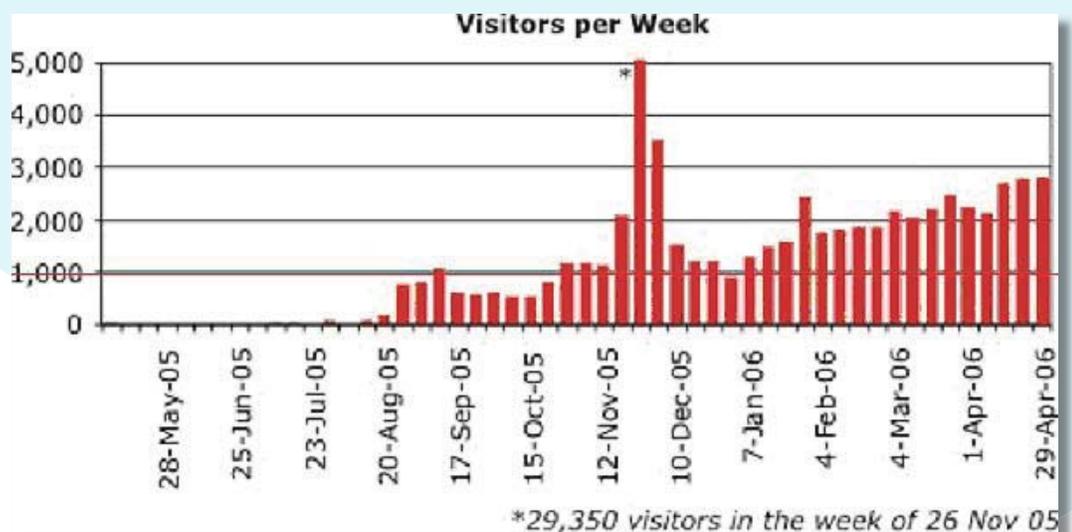
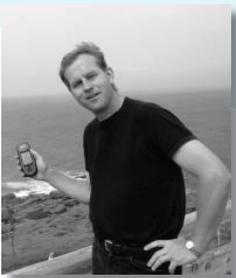
Nevertheless, this solo effort has been, to date, most enjoyable. There are a number of things I have learned as a result of my blogging, some of which I will share now:

- Blogging can be time consuming. I generally spend 30 to 90 minutes a day searching the Internet and writing blog entries. Sometimes that time is fruitful, resulting in a few interesting posts. Sometimes it's not. There never seems to be a guarantee.
- Blogging requires perseverance and consistency. About 3 months after this blog's inception I realized that if it was to go anywhere and be even remotely useful, I would need to post regularly, almost every day. Weekends are generally an exception and holidays have become a big challenge to regular posting (most camping sites do not have Internet access - thankfully).
- The geospatial blogging community is fairly small. Often I feel that I am covering territory that is too similar to someone else's blog - the Map Room, for instance - but so far there still seems to be enough room for all of us. Nevertheless, I persist in blogging with the idea that it is always good to have another perspective on the field.
- There is never any way of telling whether a post will be popular or not. To date, my posting on Soviet Topographic Maps has been the most successful in terms of the number of visitors it has brought (18,000 in one day alone). At other times I have passed over items only to find them blogged about elsewhere.
- Most people seem to surf from work. At least, most of the blog's visitors tend to stop by between 8 AM and 6 PM EST weekdays.

I hope the coming year proves to be as interesting and informative as the past year of blogging has been to me. I am always open to new ideas.

On behalf of the Canadian Cartographic Association (who are always looking for new members), thanks!

Paul Heersink
44.2889°N, 78.3380°W



MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

The response to the membership promotion announced in the last issue of *Cartouche* has produced not a single new Regular member to date. With the cost for registering at the upcoming GeoTec 2006 meeting in Ottawa significantly reduced for members of the CCA, perhaps some non-member attendees will take up the offer to join the association and save themselves a chunk of change.

I recently learned of a new scholarship named after Fabian O'Dea who passed away in November 2005. O'Dea was a Rhodes Scholar, a naval officer, a lawyer, an avid collector of historical maps of Newfoundland and Labrador, and a former Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador. Upon his passing, his wonderful collection of maps became the property of Memorial University and many of which were on display in the Memorial University library at the CCA meeting last year.

In addition to the maps, O'Dea also left assets to create scholarships in geography. The first two were awarded this spring, and one of them went to Andrew Cuff, a student who is specializing in Geographic Information Sciences at Memorial University. While I had not had Andrew in class before retiring, I thought this an opportune time to approach him concerning membership in the CCA. I contacted him with an offer that he could have refused, but instead he happily accepted my proposal to become a Student Member at my expense.

If other members of the CCA were to keep their eyes on promising students and offer a fully paid up, one year membership in the CCA at no cost to them, it might very well produce some long-term members. We could use a few good students.

Cliff Wood, Vice-President

UPCOMING EVENTS AND MEETINGS



May 30 - June 3, 2006

Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG) Annual Meeting.
Thunder Bay, ON.

http://cag-acg.ca/en/cag_annual_meeting.html

June 18 - 21, 2006

Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) Annual Meeting in conjunction with GeoTec 2006, Ottawa, ON.

www.cca-acc.org

June 18 - 21, 2006

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) Annual Meeting in conjunction with GeoTec 2006, Ottawa, ON.

www.acmla.org

July 3 -7, 2006

International Geographical Union (IGU) Regional Congress. Brisbane, Australia www.igu2006.org/

August 7-11, 2006

ESRI International User Conference. San Diego, CA.

www.esri.com/ucpapers

September 6 -10, 2006

GIScience 2006. Münster, Germany.

www.giscience.org/

September 7 -10, 2006

British Cartographic Society 43rd Annual Symposium and Map Curators Workshop. University of Manchester, UK. For more information, contact

Bob.Lilley@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

November 6 – 10, 2006

Measuring the Earth II: Latest Developments with Digital Surface Modelling and Automated Feature Extraction. San Antonio, TX.

www.mapps.org

November 17, 2006

The British Cartographic Society Design Group presents "The Six Cartographic Designers." A one day seminar will be held in Glasgow at the Lighthouse, Scotland's Centre for Architecture and Design. Six internationally acclaimed British cartographic designers will be brought together for the first time, to illustrate and describe their guiding principles.

For those interested in a comprehensive listing of world-wide, cartographic-related events and meetings, go to:

John Docktor's list: <http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/intro.html>

Map History list: <http://www.maphistory.info/confmnu.html>



CALL FOR PAPERS

For the June 2007 Special Issue of Geomatica
Focusing on

CARTOGRAPHY IN CANADA 2003-2007

Deadline: September 15, 2006

This special issue of Geomatica will highlight recent developments and achievements in Canadian cartography. Researchers or practitioners in geomatics are invited to contribute to this issue by submitting a paper related to any aspect of the mapping sciences. Topics may include, but are not limited to, those listed below. This special cartographic issue of Geomatica will be included as part of Canada's National Report at the 2007 International Cartographic Conference in Moscow (www.icc2007.com).

- Map Design and Production
- Education and Training in Geomatics
- Mapping and GIS for Sustainable Development
- Spatial Data Infrastructures and Standards
- Spatial Database Management and Incremental Updating
- Generalization and Multiple Representation
- Satellite Imagery for Natural Resource Management
- Mobile Mapping and Navigation Systems
- National and Regional Atlases
- Copyright and Spatial Data Access
- Animation and Multimedia Cartography
- History of Cartography
- Digital Elevation Models and Mountain Cartography
- Cartography and Children
- Interactive Web-based Data Visualization
- Planetary Mapping
- Map Projections, GPS and Geodesy
- Maps for the Blind and Visually Impaired
- Advertising and Tourist Mapping
- Research and Development: New Products
- Semiotics and Cartographic Theory
- Gender and Cartography
- Census Cartography
- Hydrographic and Marine Cartography
- Participatory and Community Mapping
- Indigenous Mapping
- Ubiquitous, Pervasive and Internet Mapping
- Spatial Data Quality and Uncertainty
- Cybercartography
- Aeronautical Cartography
- Military Mapping
- Toponymy
- Mapping Time
- Emergency Response Systems and Disaster Mapping
- Recreational Mapping and Orienteering
- Medical and Health Services Mapping

Up to six papers will be selected for this special cartography issue. Manuscripts should be prepared according to the Instructions to Authors of Geomatica (www.cig-acgs.ca). Papers will be selected and reviewed based upon their suitability for this special issue and with reference to the current Reviewer's Guide for Geomatica. Please submit papers to:

Dr. Janet E. Mersey, Guest Editor
Department of Geography
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1

Tel: 519-824-4120 (ext. 53528); Fax: 519-837-2940; Email: jmersey@uoguelph.ca

STUDENT SAYS HE'S FOUND SGT. YORK'S WWI HILL 223

By BRAD ROLLINS - Staff Reporter

Wednesday, Mar 29, 2006

San Marcos

Serving San Marcos
and Hays County, Texas

Daily Record

A Texas State University graduate student says he has located the World War I "one-man battlefield" where Sgt. Alvin C. York helped win an important Allied victory by killing 25 Germans and taking scores of prisoners.

In 1918, York became one of the most decorated civilian soldiers of the Great War when he assumed command of a badly shot-up detachment and led an uphill charge to clear a machine gun nest near Chatel-Chehery, France.

More than 87 years later, a self-funded research team led by Thomas Nolan, a Tennessee geographer seeking a doctorate from Texas State, says it pinpointed York's group and enemy positions on Hill 223 during a March expedition. Starting with French and German trench maps unearthed at the National Archives, Nolan used geographic positioning system technology to map the battlefield.

"This is the first time that these kinds of techniques have been employed to do this kind of research," said Nolan, who directs Middle Tennessee State University's Fullerton Laboratory for Spatial Technology.

"In the past, you had the written documentary record, which is sometimes contradictory, and you had a landscape that has changed drastically since 1918. ... [Global information systems] provides a means to combine different sources and spatial references with historical cartography and synthesize it into a whole picture."

Using that picture as a beginning point, Nolan said the team dug up used machine gun casings and grenades that pinpoint the German nest. Downhill, the team found used rifle cartridges that they are trying to confirm as coming from York's gun, now housed in a Tennessee museum, as well as other artifacts including a U.S. soldier's mess kit.

Nolan considers the evidence convincing but said he did not find any .45-calibre pistol casings that he said would prove York's positions.

"There is still research to do and I hope to go back and take a more thorough look," said Nolan, who took leave from his university job and lived a year in San Marcos when beginning his graduate degree.

The York find is the subject of Nolan's dissertation, which is being supervised by geography professor Alberto Giordano, who could not be reached for comment.

Another geography professor who helped recruit Nolan, Richard W. Dixon, said the student's research is on the cutting-edge of a field that will contribute to historical events, especially military history.

"He's using the techniques of geographic science to translate those old maps and written diaries and reports into a dynamic mapping system. That's the real breakthrough, the ability to combine all of these different sources of information into a coherent geographic picture," said Dr. Dixon, who leads the Military Geography Specialty Group of the National Association of American Geographers.

A corporal at the time of his most famous exploit, York was one of 17 men sent to flank the German machine gun nest that was firing on U.S. troops attempting to sever an enemy-held resupply railroad. Behind enemy lines, the detachment ran across a group of Germans which they took prisoner.

But the German machine guns turned and fired on the tiny American force. An expert marksman, York and seven survivors of the enemy barrage overran the German position and took 132 prisoners, including four officers.

A backwoods Tennessee pacifist who initially claimed conscientious objector status, York was awarded the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor and the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor. He became one of the war's most celebrated heroes when the Saturday Evening Post reported on his story.

Gary Cooper won the Academy Award for best actor for his portrayal of the reluctant soldier in 1941's Sgt. York, which many historians agree exaggerates York's exploits. Two other men in York's company were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1927 for their roles in the engagement.



Sgt. Alvin C. York

World War I
Congressional Medal
of Honor Recipient

US Army

SEAS INRISK, THE FIRST MARITIME RISK MAP HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED

The first maritime risk map – Seas Inrisk – has just been released. This map shows all piracy attacks since 2005. The latest data has been integrated in the Seas Inrisk 1.0: the first quarter 2006 piracy report is also mentioned on the map. In addition, this map indicates the most risky areas for boats. Every port and anchorage with three or more incidents since 2002 appears on the map.

In this first map, three Hot Spots have been detailed: Malacca Strait, Somalia and Iraqi waters. Seas Inrisk show the main maritime routes and the Top 20 container terminals in the world.

The size of the poster is nearly E-size (33 in. x 46 in.). European size is A0 (84 cm x 119 cm).

Seas Inrisk 1.0 is sold for \$90 or 70 €. This price includes normal mailing fees. To America & Asia, delivery takes around 5 days and 2 or 3 days within Europe. We can send it quickly using an international express delivery. Please mail us your Fedex, DHL or UPS account number.

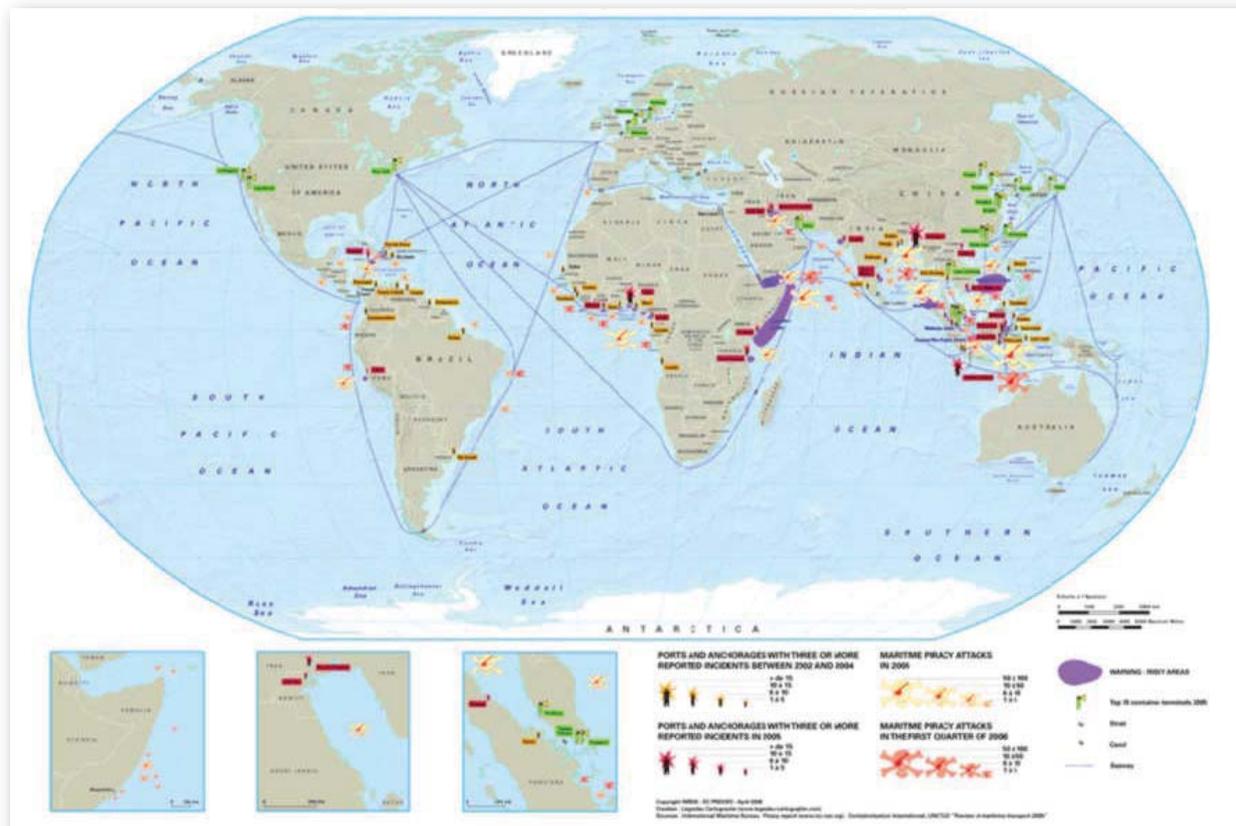
ORDER SEAS INRISK 1.0 NOW!

A maritime security expert was hired to create this first Seas Inrisk. The map is based on the most authoritative sources:

- International Maritime Bureau who publishes a weekly piracy report
- Containerisation International
- And the report of the UNCTAD "Review of maritime transport". This report is very useful to know main maritime routes

Seas Inrisk is published by Inrisk- EC Presses. This company focuses on risk mapping. Based in Paris, this company was created in 2003. A US subsidiary will soon be set up.

To know more about Seas Inrisk, contact us now www.seasinrisk.com/contact.php
For press inquiries, just go to www.seasinrisk.com/press.php
Visit our website: www.seasinrisk.com



INTEREST GROUP INSTALLMENTS



Map Use and Design

Conception et utilisation des cartes:

Sally Hermansen
Univ. of British Columbia

The WHO, the WHY and the HOW of Digital Cartographers

What is the role of present day cartographers in map design? What are we, as cartographers, designing, and for whom? The digital world of maps on the web has been called the 'democratization of cartography... using electronic technology, no longer does the map user depend on what the cartographer decides to put on a map. Today the user is the cartographer.'¹ Both Kraak in *Web Cartography*² and MacEachren in *How Maps Work*³ discuss this altered role of the map user and cartographer. In my 400 level Advanced Cartography class at UBC, I also take students through this changing (expanding, I would argue) role of today's digital cartographer with respect to map design.

Traditionally, cartographers designed maps based upon a need to visualize some type of spatial data. For example, we would design street maps for those needing to navigate the city, choropleth maps of census data for policy makers, political and landform maps of Africa for teachers, park maps of trails for recreational hikers. We cartographers have been designing our maps with an understanding of the map users' needs; designing to support the activities and tasks that the map user wishes to carry out with the map.

Today, these map users go to web sites: Google maps for navigating a city, Statistics Canada E-Stat for creating custom census maps, National Atlas or National Geographic for teaching maps, and local government park sites for trail maps of parks. These web sites may require the map users to search, locate, display, zoom, pan, and sometimes query layers of relevant information to obtain their desired map on the computer screen, and then print if necessary a hard copy to take away with them. Thus, as stated, the map users have become, to some extent, the map maker or cartographer in the compilation and display of the map.

Here is where I would argue that the role of the cartographer in map design has become extremely complex and challenging. We must design 1) the list of layers for display that can be turned on and off by the user 2) the representation of these map layers using more traditional cartographic rules for data classification, symbology, colour, overall layout and design etc. 3) the web site navigation, using buttons or tools for display, zooming, panning, searching, querying etc. In addition to these issues of design are the technical challenges of getting data from servers to clients, privacy and confidentiality, technical constraints of computer screens. But for WHOM are we designing these web sites; who are the map users, the clients, the map creators? WHAT data do they need displayed, HOW savvy are they in terms of web sites, to the terminology,

the visual metaphor?

While most users can stumble their way through Google maps, thereby obtaining driving directions to the far off soccer field printed on a piece of paper to take with them in the car (yes, I am a soccer mum), many cartographic or GIS web sites present barriers to navigation for 'general' map users; often these map users give up before they have satisfied their needs. In the past few years, much of the energy of cartographic or GIS web sites has been dedicated to the technical aspects of moving packets of data around (GeoTec2005, Vancouver); technical colleges teach the ins and outs of java, scripting, SOAP, JUMP (learning how to clean data before it jumps around?!) but often not enough attention has been given to the end user: the WHO and the WHY and the HOW. In a review of many municipal, provincial, federal and private web sites it seems like the WHO is anyone who has an internet connection; the WHY is because there is all this publicly accessible spatial data; and the HOW is an often complicated set of tool bars and screens to navigate.

We need to get back to the basics of cartographic design: that is, defining a specific user group, assessing their map use needs and their abilities to navigate spatial web sites, and then designing digital maps and toolbars that are relevant to the user. For example, municipal web sites have been adding enormous amounts of spatial data to their lists of layers, and increasing the tools for searching and querying. Many map users, in coming to these sites, are soon lost in a sea of options and unfamiliar terminology. Instead, we need to take a step back from what the technology enables us to do to determine the types of users of the site (real estate agents, developers, surveyors, educators, property owners, sophisticated GIS users) and their spatial needs. Upon entering the site, the toolbar would ask you to select your user group, then subsequent screens and map layers would be designed with the tools, terminology and map layers to relevant to the user group.

The time has come for us cartographers to step in after the technologists have delivered the SOAPy packets of JUMPpy data to us; to ensure we understand the needs of the digital map user-becomes-cartographer in order to then design maps and toolbars which enable our users to visualize, compile and display all that wonderful spatial data so readily available to all of us.

Footnotes:

¹ Morrison, J.L., 1977, *Topographic Mapping for the Twenty First century*. In *Framework of the World*, edited by Rhind, D., (Cambridge: Geoinformation International), pp. 14-27

² Kraak, M.J., Brown, A., Eds., 2001, *Web Cartography*, (London: Taylor and Francis)

³ MacEachren, A., 1995, *How Maps Work*, (New York: Gildord Press)



**Cartographic Education/
Éducation Cartographique:**

Ian O'Connell
University of Victoria

Musings on Mozart, Maps and learning.

As a new parent (brand-new in fact) I have read copious books which deal with many topics including: how to be a parent; how to nourish your child's mind and body; how to read their signs and the list goes on. They are for the most part contradictory but perhaps the most interesting ones have been involved with tracking a child's development and giving you key milestones to watch for (or stress about). One of the key skills that you are encouraged to develop is spatial-temporal reasoning - which is a direct, it is argued, indicator of intelligence. Here's where Mozart comes in. Researchers in California in 1993 played Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major to some students and argued that their spatial-temporal reasoning increased for 10 minutes (Rauscher, Shaw and Ky, 1993). The "Mozart effect" was born. It has both its avid supporters and detractors and has been successfully promoted worldwide. There are articles, books, websites, and of course CDs - too many to mention here, a cursory Google search will give you all you need. However one line in a web page really grabbed my attention and is of relevance here - it was as follows:

"spatial-temporal reasoning is the ability to visualize something in space that unfolds over time. Examples are: estimating how a piece of paper will look unfolded, or reading a map."

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/music/parents/features/mozart.shtml>

"Reading a map" - a sign of greater intelligence? Awesome. However, I have not seen local or national governments arguing that daycares, kindergartens need to have maps everywhere but Mozart seems to everywhere. I personally think that maps should be more visible to children, however not to the level previously was the case in the Nineteenth Century where schoolrooms had a map of the empire proudly displaying the colonies painted in pink, but rather maps of the culturally diverse world these children inhabit and will inherit from us. We would then be in a position whereby we can then start to discuss more constructively about how to engage children in learning Geography and Cartography. National Governments, the UK in particular, but not limited to, do see the relevance and importance of Geography. They are spending 2 million pounds (\$4 Million) on a campaign to promote the subject. They even have Michael Palin of Monty Python as a Geography Ambassador. A quote of his, in typical pythonesque wit, sums up Geography's relevance brilliantly :

"..learn about geography. We would all be lost without it"
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/education/4860226.stm>

Many children's spatial-temporal reasoning skills seem to be trained and exploited by video games. Maps are crucial parts of this media, anyone trying to play an adventure game without being able to navigate a map will not get very far.

Even driving games have serious mapping needs. The dreadful shoot-em-up (sorry if this is the incorrect term - I was a Space Invaders Child) still needs you to be able to navigate around using maps and spatial reasoning. I even own a number of DVDs which have maps as "Special Features", and these are for the most part interactive. Many prime time TV shows have maps and geography as key parts of the show which enable the investigators to help find the criminal, by either tracking their spatial behaviour, cell phone towers used, GPS, the list goes on. I have been asked to stop shouting at the TV that the shows should admit they are using Geography and Cartography to solve the crime. These video games, TV shows and movies are the media we should be exploiting to show children and other students the relevance of cartography and geography. As educators we need to find ways to make sure that what and how we teach about maps and mapping stays relevant and interesting.

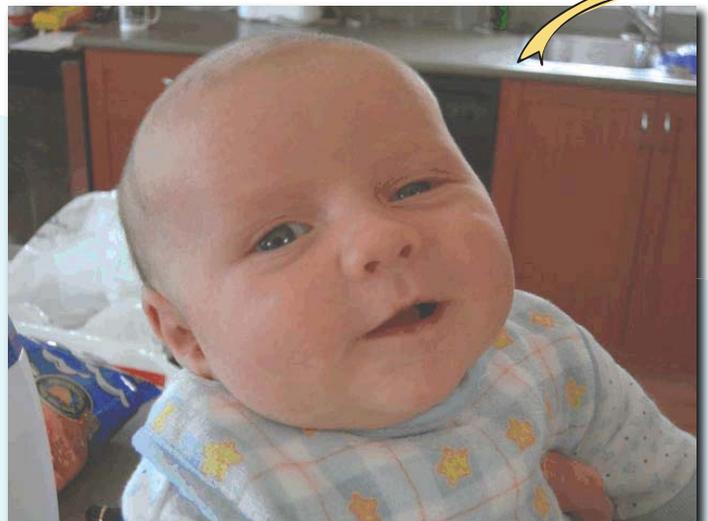
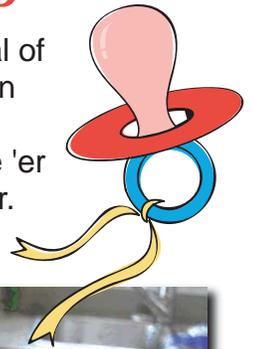
Maps are an intricate part of our daily lives, but we, as Cartographers, do not seem to do a good job of selling ourselves and what we do to the public at large. The educational psychologists have successfully demonstrated that spatial-temporal reasoning is important with the "Mozart Effect" - we just need to package our similar reasoning better - The Mapping Effect anyone?

References:
Rauscher, F. H., Shaw, G. L, & Ky, K. N. (1993). Music and spatial task performance. *Nature*, 365, 611.

CONGRATULATIONS

to Ian and wife Paula on the arrival of Tadhg Jack Henchion O'Connell on March 24th, 2006. Tadhg is pronounced Tiger - but without the 'er and is Irish for Poet or Philosopher.

What a cutie !





Map Production Technology / *Technologie de production cartographique:*

Lori King
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Putting the “Art” Back into Cartography

(excerpted from ESRI’s ArcNews (Vol. 27 No.4) Winter 2005/2006)

Cartography has been defined as the art, science, technology, and craft of making maps and is a discipline going back 30,000 years to cave paintings locating woolly mammoths. Maps have often been works of art, but also visualize the results of scientific and historical analysis. There is a large bank of accumulated cartographic wisdom describing how to make clear maps that convey the intended message.

From a cartographic perspective, GIS has great strengths in database-driven symbology, multipurpose mapping, and integrated query and analysis, but map publishers also need rich graphical representation and artistic freedom. So, a set of major software advances in cartographic functionality is under way for ArcGIS 9.2 that will facilitate and automate high-quality cartographic production while empowering the human cartographer with more creative flexibility.

The new cartographic representation and override capabilities coming in ArcGIS 9.2 will support the complete cartographic production process within the GIS. Outputs include plot files for direct printing, image formats for Web or graphics publishing, and Adobe Acrobat PDF files for imposition, separation, and manipulation by prepress software.

Cartographers have always had difficulty in resolving the conflicting pressures of automation (rule-driven visualization) with those of cartographic clarity (freedom of expression). The new representations and override system in ArcGIS 9.2 unifies automation and freedom capabilities and resolves many of these problems. A small amount of information is added to geographic feature classes in a geodatabase to store representation rules and graphic overrides for individual features.

Representing linear features unambiguously with patterned or dashed lines has traditionally been a challenging problem for cartographers. ArcGIS 9.2 provides a new solution to this and similar problems by supporting high-quality automatic representation of GIS features, while at the same time providing the flexibility to override the automated rules. Clear and attractive maps can thereby be efficiently produced.

Each cartographic representation added to a feature class can refer to different rules for subsets of features within the feature class. For example, a roads feature class will typically have different rules for streets; first-, second-, and third-class highways; and freeways. It may also have variant rules for highways on bridges or in tunnels or for unique circumstances not normally part of the standard data model, such as a highway temporarily interrupted by a fair.

Rules are made up of one or more visual layers, each of which starts from the feature shape geometry and has an optional chain of geometric effects and placement styles that are applied dynamically prior to rendering with a basic symbol (marker, stroke, or fill). Rules

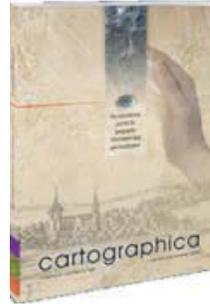
can also be set up to use any existing field in the database as an explicit representation field to control the feature representation appearance. Such field values can be set by geoprocessing processes, which can use the full power of the GIS toolkit to determine the need and calculate the required result. A typical and powerful example is the use of the topology engine from within a geoprocessing tool to find all the cul-de-sac roads and set a database field, which is then used to control their line end style to be square rather than round.

To read the entire article, go to www.esri.com/arcnews

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CARTOGRAPHICA

... WHAT’S COMING IN THE NEXT ISSUE?



The forthcoming issue of Cartographica, Volume 41, Number 2 (Summer 2006) is in press and on schedule. The articles are on diverse topics, but interesting, nonetheless. Readers may find the approaches used by two of the authors, Hessler and Livieratos in dealing with geometric distortions on historical maps quite fascinating. The issues of creating useful portals for geospatial data is explored by Aditya and Kraak. Cheng and Li take another approach to study the effects on generalization of polygons. Hargitai discusses the task of attempting to standardize the symbolization and naming of features on planetary maps. Something for everyone!

Warping Waldseemuller: A Phenomenological and Computational Study of the 1507 World Map

John W. Hessler, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue, S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4650.

Geospatial Data Infrastructure Portals: Using National Atlases as a Metaphor

Trias Aditya, Geo-information Processing Department, International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Hengelosestraat 99, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA Enschede, The Netherlands, and Department of Geodetic Engineering, UGM, Indonesia.

Menno-Jan Kraak, Professor in Geovisualization, Geo-information Processing Department, International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Hengelosestraat 99, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA Enschede, The Netherlands.

Toward Quantitative Measures for Semantic Quality of Polygon Generalization

Tao Cheng, Department of Land Surveying and Geo-Informatics, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong and School of Geography and Urban Planning, Sun Yat-sen University, Guang Zhou, 510275.

Zhilin Li, Department of Land Surveying and Geo-Informatics, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Planetary Maps: Visualization and Nomenclature

Henrik I. Hargitai, Eötvös Loránd University, Cosmic Materials Space Research Group, 1117 Budapest, Pázmány P. st. 1/A, Hungary.

On the Study of the Geometric Properties of Historical Cartographic Representations

Evangelos Livieratos, Professor of Geodesy and Cartography, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and National Centre for Maps and Cartographic Heritage, D. Poliorkitou 37, 546 33 Thessaloniki, Greece

TOWARDS A MAP CRITIQUE FRANCHISE

In response to Henry Castner's question (*Cartouche* #59 Autumn 2005) "Are there still any "unfranchised" cartographers out there...?" I would like to suggest that map critique is a greatly neglected function. This means that judgment of the efficiency of maps is largely neglected when surely it should be an integral part of cartographic practice.

The purpose of map critique would be to assess whether a map is as efficient as it could be. How do you judge efficiency? Ease of flow of information from map to mind, say. The practitioners in the 'critique franchise' would elaborate.

But there are problems:

- To critique a map you surely have first to know what the subject of the map is. What is the subject of a topographical map? "Topography" is the wrong answer. The International Cartographic Association defines a map as "a symbolized image of geographical reality..." Apart from questions as to what exactly "symbolized image" means, what is geographical reality? Is a geology map a symbolized image of geographical reality, especially in cases where the rocks shown are not at the surface?

- If someone thinks that the visual structure of a map is the same as that of an in-depth picture, say a landscape by Canaletto (known as a topographical artist), their critique is very apt to be different from that of someone who thinks that the map-paper functions as a physical model of a surface of zero elevation, and different also from that of someone who thinks that the visual structure is simply figure-on-ground.

- If you say, as many have, that map signage constitutes a form of language, can you square Saussure's linguistic dictum that 'the sign is arbitrary' with the undoubted fact that many map signs are mimetic in varying degrees. Can you translate the "map language" into written verbal language in less or more space than taken up by the map? Do you count the blank space on a map as 'mute' when it is known, by consulting larger scales that the same area abounds in features? The critique of a person holding with 'language' theory is presumably different from that of a person who holds that the semiotics of the map has a major relationship to projection of data from a three-dimensional source into two dimensions.

The foregoing proposes that for critique to become effective and objective there will have to be some considerable refinement and agreement on map theory. For example, with reference to the foregoing agreement on: What are the kinds of map? What are the cartographical differences between the kinds?

What is the visual structure of maps? What semiotics applies?

Critique not based on analytical map theory is apt to be of two kinds: traditional, referencing stereotypes; and aesthetic. In the aesthetic approach a map reminiscent of Monet's Water lilies, say, would get higher marks than one that didn't, regardless of the efficiency of communication of the intended data. The stereotype approach can be characterized by: "By gad, sir, THIS is what a topographical map should look like!" "But sire, it's sixty-five years old and you can barely see the blue drainage."

The spate of cartographical literature deriving from Foucault's knowledge-as-power-wielded-by-and-for-conspiratorial-elites-aided-and-abetted-by-Derrida's-dubiously-objective-deconstruction-with-ideological-overtone, possibly passes as critique, but is clearly closer to interpretation, or if you will, hermeneutics. The practitioners interpret the map and find subversion. If it is possible to interpret some maps as functioning as power for an elite, may it not also be possible to interpret others as subversively serving the common good – subversively empowering democracy, for it can be argued that readily accessible knowledge of one's country is good for democracy, and democracy is resistant to the nefarious conspiracies of power elites. Perhaps, indeed, the elites have to throw in some common good as bait, to attain their aims. Critique based on analytical map theory would assess the efficiency of the communication. The Foucault-Derrida hermeneuticians could tally the score. "It's a one-sided battle, folks. Fifteen for democracy, one for the conspiracy."

Should a franchise for critique develop in the CCA, there would be the problem of whether you stick the critical knife into a fellow member. He adheres to the aesthetical school of design, and his recent map, *The Rocky Uplands*, is reminiscent of Monet's *Water Lilies*, as are all his maps. Perhaps the CCA could have a program of 're-design this map'. Then you wouldn't have to stick him, but better versions of the rocky uplands could be demonstrated: subtle, productive critique. The CCA would supply the digital data for the map, set the rules, clear any copyright problems, etc. The results could be displayed at the annual meeting.

There are reputations waiting to be made, Henry Castner, but getting the franchise going will take some effort.

Gerald Fremlin
March 2006

Soil CONSERVATION Hits PAY DIRT

May 2, 2006

New online tool makes soil conservation decisions easier

Edmonton... Soil information on 64 million acres of Alberta land is now available online for farmers, agricultural and environmental consultants to better understand and apply best management practices for the conservation of Alberta's rich soil resources.

The Alberta Soil Information Viewer, available on Alberta Agriculture's Ropin' the Web website, contains soil landscape and topography information for the agricultural zone of Alberta based upon air photos, using simple symbols and terminology, to display the variation of soil types across the province. A number of various tools allow the user to easily navigate their area of interest; create grids; add text, lines, and polygons; and to calculate distances.

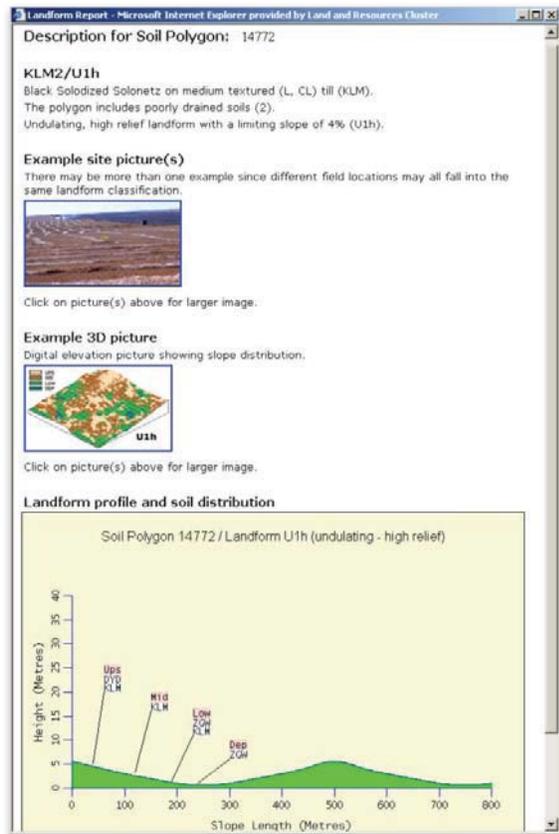
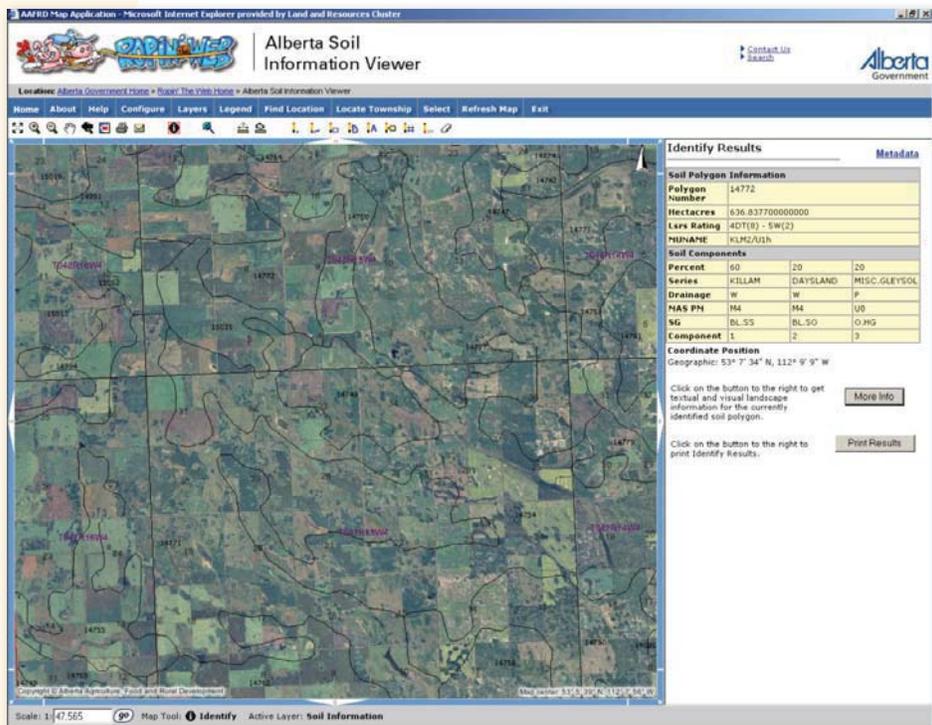
"The future of Alberta's agriculture and agri-food industries is dependant on our soils," said Doug Horner, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. "Innovative ideas and tools such as this one ensure all Albertans have the most accurate information just a mouse click away so they can make environmentally sound decisions that will preserve our precious soils for generations to come." The new Alberta Soil Information Viewer was developed and compiled through the collaboration of Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

The Alberta Soil Information Viewer can be found on Ropin' the Web at <http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/asic>.

The source of the news release is as follows:

Louise McGinnis
Branch Administrator
Communications Branch
Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Ph: 780/422-7677 Fx: 780/427-2861

Media enquiries may be directed to:
Alberta Ag Media Line
(780) 422-1005



GEOCACHING... A TREASURE HUNT FOR THE KID IN ALL OF US.

by Barb Duffin



It is a beautiful sunny day and my kids (Darby, 5 & Simon, 4) and I are looking for the next “treasure box.” We have entered our coordinates ahead of time while eating pop-sicles on the deck at home. Simon carries the ‘GPS-er’ and Darby keenly watches to make sure we are on the right path to the location. I hear “FOUND IT” as they search the overgrowth on the little island. This cache was a wet one... an island really close to our house. We walk through shallow water to get there and now the real fun begins. What is in the ‘treasure box’? An old army surplus canister is used to keep the cache dry and we find many neat trinkets and a log book. We sign the book with our name, Team Dinosaurs and look at whom else has been there. We trade two dinosaurs for a toy camera and bracelet, pack it up and we are on to the next cache.

On May 2, 2000, the United States government decided to stop the intentional degradation of the Global Positioning System available to the public increasing the accuracy of the GPS ten fold. Dave Ulmer, a GPS enthusiast decided to test this accuracy and set up a navigational target (a black bucket with a log book and some prizes) in the woods, called it the “Great America GPS Stash Hunt” and posted the coordinates on the internet. Now all people had to do was locate the “stash” using their GPS and the coordinates provided. Not only did people find the “stash”, they then shared their experiences online. Mike Teague, the first person to find Ulmer’s “stash” amalgamated these posts on his personal web page. Jeremy Irish caught the “bug” and with Mike Teagues input, created geocaching.com. Using his web developer skills, he created tools to improve the cache-hunting experience. Thus began the hobby of geocaching.

Caches are everywhere. We had no idea there was one so close to our house. Geocaching is a great way to introduce kids to mapping, coordinates, technology and the world around them. Whether a weekend activity or a classroom outing, geocaching a perfect way to see places that you would not normally travel to.

For more information about geocaching or to search for a cache near you go to www.geocaching.com.



Darby and Simon with their treasure.



Looking east to our house from the island cache.

International Cartographic Association (ICA)

Commission on Ubiquitous Mapping (<http://ubimap.net/>)
Commission on Maps and the Internet (<http://maps.unomaha.edu/ica/>)

The University of Seoul
Center for Spatial Information Science, The University of Tokyo



Call for Participation

Second International Joint Workshop on Ubiquitous, Pervasive and Internet Mapping (UPIMap2006), Seoul, Korea, October 23 - 25, 2006

The ICA Commissions on Ubiquitous Mapping and Maps and the Internet announce a workshop in Seoul at the end of October 2006. The workshop is sponsored by the Commission on Ubiquitous Mapping, the Commission on Maps and the Internet, the University of Seoul, the Center for Spatial Information Science (CSIS) of the University of Tokyo. The ICA commissions were formed in 1999 and 2003 respectively in response to the rapid growth in the use of electronic networks to make and distribute maps and spatial data, and rapid diffusion of new mobile devices. The purpose of the workshop is to bring together international specialists in the field of Mobile Mapping, Location Based Services and Internet Mapping, and to disseminate information to a broader audience on new developments and major areas of research. UPIMap2004 in Tokyo included on site demonstrations of commercial human and car navigation systems and visits to the Tokyo metropolitan traffic control center and the VICS (Vehicles Information Control System) center for car navigation. UPIMap2006 in Korea will present another opportunity to see the latest in mapping technology. Demonstrations in Seoul will highlight new developments in ubiquitous and Internet mapping. A visit will also be included to the digital city simulation center at Seoul University.

Important Dates

June 20, 2006 - Abstracts Due (300-600 words)
July 10, 2006 - Notification of Acceptance
August 31, 2006 - Working Papers due for Paper Sessions
October 23 - 25, 2006 - Workshop in Seoul

General Information

The Workshop will focus on a variety of issues related to the making and utilization of maps and location based information through mobile devices and the Internet. Working papers should address the terms of reference of the commissions.

ICA Commission on Ubiquitous Mapping

This new commission deals with a "well-mapped society" where maps will be available anywhere and anytime. Today, the number of way maps and geo-spatial information are likely to be employed is very large and diverse. As the individual gains the ability to access relevant spatial information on demand, human behavior will be influenced in interesting ways. The commission concentrates more on theoretical than practical issues. Its terms of reference are:

1. To organize regional workshop including site observation to comprehend the contemporary situation of mobile, car-navigation and location based mapping
2. To clarify the similarity and difference in comparing variant systems to establish an evaluation scheme
3. To place the notion of Ubiquitous Mapping in domain of Theoretical Cartography

ICA Commission on Maps and the Internet

The Internet has increased the distribution of maps and re-defined how maps are used. This commission explores the potential of the Internet to improve the quality of maps as a form of communication.

1. Focus attention on disseminating maps and spatial data through distributed electronic networks. Product: Journal articles and web pages.
2. Examine Internet map usage and project future areas of growth.
3. Examine web map user issues to better serve user needs.
4. Promote the exchange of information about effective Internet mapping for an international audience.
5. Improve user access to maps by examining the potential of Internet map metadata.
6. Promote instruction on Internet mapping through collaboration / coordination with other ICA commissions

Session topics and keywords

1. Theoretical positioning of the domain: ubiquitous, pervasive and Internet mapping; mobile mapping, LBS, tele-cartography, GIS
2. National and international environment of new technologies: IT infrastructure, spatial reference, IC tag, wearable computer, small personal object, SVG, GML, G-XML, ISO
3. Cultural and social issues: cross cultural studies, privacy, security, information divide, universal design, education, history,
4. Application systems: human navigation, car navigation, location, routing, spatial interaction, spatial decision, spatial information, spatial communication, guide, agent, survey map, memory of the place, virtual reality, simulation
5. Data collection and management: spatial data acquisition, photos, sensing, GPS, database, retrieval, data mining, networking, hyperlink, Wiki system, coordination, trans-coding, voice,
6. Mapping and cognitive process: model, schema, visualization, interface, symbology, generalization, multi-scale, virtual environment, augmented reality, mixed reality, real scale map, context awareness, spatial cognition, affordance, perception, egocentric, childhood development

In conjunction with the working papers, the workshop will also feature live demonstrations.

Who Should Attend?

Anyone interested in the use of mobile devices and/or the Internet for the making, distribution, organization and use of maps and spatial data:

- members of academia who wish to familiarize themselves with recent research developments and who are keen to develop new perspectives;
- practitioners from mapping organizations as well as software industry representatives who wish to contribute their experience with commercial Internet mapping software and explore new concepts and opportunities for software development;
- students of cartography who wish to have a better understanding of the major areas of research related to the making of maps through the Internet.

The participation of young researchers is particularly encouraged.

About the Location

The meeting will be held at the University of Seoul. (<http://www.uos.ac.kr/ceng/bunvinf/g010/cbg010.jsp>). The campus is located 20 minutes from Seoul Central Station by subway. Seoul is the capital of Korea and one of the largest economic centers of eastern part of Asia. You can find almost everything in the city from ultra-modern electronic equipment to traditional goods. Seoul is situated in the northern part of South Korea. Additional trips are possible to visit other sites of interest.

(<http://www.wcities.com/outside.html?u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tour2korea.com%2F>)

Cost

A workshop participation fee will be charged by the organizers - \$150 for attendees, \$75 for students. This includes a technical tour. There are many good hotels near the university. The price of a room ranges from \$70 a night for a single to \$100 for a twin room.

Resulting Publication

Working papers will appear on the commission's home page at <http://ubimap.net/workshop2006/>. Participants are encouraged to submit final papers to the official journal of ICA; CaGIS, CARTOGRAPHICA. Depending on the number of submissions, an edited volume of papers may be published in book form.

Call for Abstracts

Participants will be selected from responses to this Call for Participation. If you wish to participate in the workshop, please submit a 300 - 600 word abstract BY 20 JUNE 2006 to the chair of the program committee: Takashi MORITA (morita@k.hosei.ac.jp). The abstracts should be no longer than 600 words in length and indicate whether you plan to submit a working paper and/or present a live demonstration. Include title, complete address information for all authors, e-mail address and abstract within an e-mail message. Notification of acceptance will be sent by 10 JULY 2006. The selected participants will then also receive more detailed information on the particulars of the workshop and local arrangements (accommodation, etc.). If you want to organize a special session on a specific theme, your proposal will be also welcome. In this case, please submit a session proposal including title and aim of the session, and information about each speaker, to the program committee BY 20 JUNE 2006.

Working Papers

If you wish to participate in a paper session of the workshop, you will be asked to submit the following material BY 31 AUGUST 2006 to the chair of the Program Committee: Takashi MORITA (morita@k.hosei.ac.jp)

- a PDF document containing your working paper (3000-4000 words), including:
- a BRIEF biographical sketch of the author(s);
- COMPLETE address information for all authors, including fax, e-mail, and homepage, if available

Live Demonstrations

If you would like to present a live demonstration of products, provide information on platform and audiovisual equipment requirements BY 31 AUGUST 2006.

Inquiries and Paper Submissions

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Deadlines and Dates

20 JUNE 2006 - DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

10 JULY 2006 - Notification of acceptance; preliminary workshop program; additional workshop information

31 AUGUST 2006 - Revised working papers due; uploaded to Commission website

23-25 OCTOBER 2006 - Second International Joint Workshop on Ubiquitous, Pervasive and Internet Mapping, Seoul, KOREA

FOR SALE: ONE OF THE FIRST MAPS TO NAME CANADA

On June 9th, 2006, what is thought to be one of the first printed depictions of the world to use the name "Canada" will be up for auction. The 444 year-old, 1562 "mappemonde" by Italian cartographer Paolo Forlani is expected to sell for more than \$200,000 at an auction of rare books and manuscripts being held by Christie's.

Library and Archives Canada, which is a holder of a national map collection that includes many of the world's earliest renderings of North American geography, already has the 1560 edition of the Forlani map, but does not have the updated 1562 version. Filling gaps in Canada's collection of the earliest maps of the country is a major goal for Library and Archives Canada and staff are exploring whether Canada would be a bidder on this "high priority" artifact.

The map is considered very rare as it was printed by itself instead of as part of an atlas. "Until the printing of Forlani's maps in the 1560s, the name Canada had appeared on only a few manuscript depictions of the country, none of which was reproduced for the public. The Forlani maps would have popularized use of the name Canada in 16th-century Europe. Created just a few decades after French explorer Jacques Cartier's historic voyages up the St. Lawrence River, the 1562 map also includes landmark references to the Arctic Ocean ('Oceano Settentrionale'), 'Tiera de Laborador,' 'Stadacone' (the Iroquois settlement at the future Quebec City), and 'Saguenai.'"

Like other maps of that era, Forlani's creation includes pictures of sailing ships and fantastic sea creatures prowling the Atlantic Ocean. But many of the coastline features compare well with modern maps, proof that Forlani was skilled at incorporating the latest knowledge about North America's shape from existing charts and explorers' descriptions.

By way of the CCA Blog and the Ottawa Citizen.



CivicAccess.ca / AccèsCivique.ca

Tracey P. Lauriault Public Launch - *CivicAccess*
April 26, 2006

We would like to announce the launch of a new online space for Canadian civic engagement - *Citizens for Open Access to Civic Information and Data* (aka: *CivicAccess.ca*). *CivicAccess* is being founded by librarians, civil servants, academics, lawyers, free and open-source advocates, geomatics professionals and community planners from across Canada. We are motivated by the belief that open civic information and data are necessary for being engaged citizens in an "information society".

Our goals are:

1. To encourage all levels of governments (county, municipal, provincial, federal) to make civic data and information available to citizens without restrictions, at no cost, and in useable open formats.
2. To encourage the development of citizen projects using civic data and information.

Access to civic information and data help us make informed choices as voters. In addition it helps to ensure government transparency and accountability - essential elements of a democracy. These are the bits and bytes required to understand, critically analyze, and re-envision the communities in which we live.

As engaged citizens in our neighborhoods, cities, and provinces we are working to develop a community of practice on open civic data in Canada.

This is an idea whose time has come. Please join us in making it a reality!

Lancement publique - *AccèsCivique*
26 avril, 2006

Nous souhaitons vous annoncer le lancement d'un nouvel espace en ligne dédié à l'engagement citoyen au Canada: *Citoyen-ne-s pour un Accès Libre à l'Information et aux Données Civiques* (aussi désigné par AccèsCivique). *AccèsCivique* a été fondé par une vaste communauté à travers tout le Canada composée de bibliothécaires, d'employés gouvernementaux, d'universitaires, de spécialistes du droit, de défenseurs des logiciels libres, de professionnels en géomatique et d'acteurs du monde communautaire. Nous croyons fermement que des informations civiques libres d'accès représentent un outil incontournable pour tout citoyen engagé dans un contexte de société de l'information.

Nos buts sont :

1. D'encourager tous les paliers gouvernementaux (municipal, comté, provincial, fédéral) à mettre à la disposition des citoyens les données et informations civiques dans des formats ouverts, sans restriction d'utilisation et ce gratuitement.

2. De supporter le développement de tout projet citoyen se basant sur les données et informations civiques.

Un accès libre aux données et informations civiques nous aide à faire des choix éclairés en tant que citoyens et électeurs. C'est également un gage de transparence et d'imputabilité de nos gouvernements, un élément essentiel dans toute démocratie. Ce sont là les éléments clés nécessaires à la compréhension, à l'analyse critique et à l'élaboration des communautés dans lesquelles nous vivons.

En tant que citoyens engagés dans nos quartiers, nos villes, nos provinces, nous travaillons pour développer une communauté de pratique centrée sur les données civiques libres au Canada.

Le temps est venu de développer cette vision. Joignez-vous à nous pour en faire une réalité !

To find out more / Pour participer :

<http://civicaccess.ca/>

INVITATION

Library and Archives Canada cordially invites all ACMLA and CCA members to the official launch of the new publication, *Terra Nostra: The Stories Behind Canada's Maps, 1550–1950*, published by les éditions du Septentrion in co-operation with Library and Archives Canada. The book launch is being held in the context of the GeoTec Event, and will take place at the

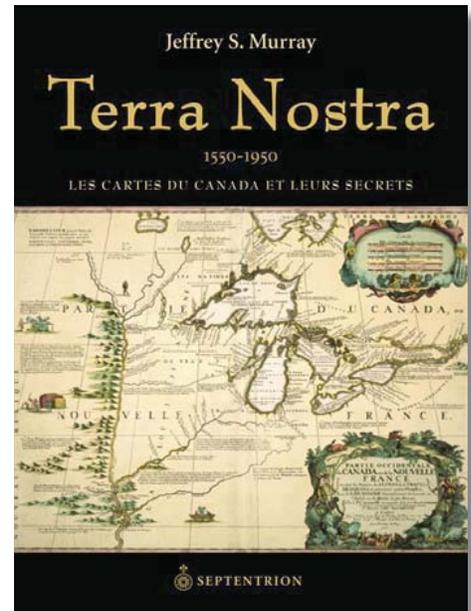
Congress Centre Terrace in Ottawa, on Tuesday, June 20, 2006 at 6:00 p.m.

Written by Senior Archivist Jeffrey S. Murray, this new volume reveals the stories behind 400 years of mapmaking in Canada. Backed by extensive historical research and drawing on the world's largest and most important collection of early maps relating to Canada, *Terra Nostra* is the first history of Canadian cartography to come out in the last 30 years. Come meet the author and have your book signed. *Terra Nostra* is currently available online at www.septentrion.qc.ca or www.mqup.mcgill.ca, and will also be sold during the GeoTec Event.

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada invite cordialement les membres de l'ACACC et de l'ACC au lancement officiel de *Terra Nostra. Les cartes du Canada et leurs secrets, 1550-1950*, publié récemment par les éditions du Septentrion en collaboration avec Bibliothèque et Archives Canada. Ce lancement aura lieu pendant la conférence GeoTec et se tiendra à

**la terrasse du Centre des congrès d'Ottawa
le mardi 20 juin 2006 à 18 h.**

L'archiviste principal Jeffrey S. Murray a assuré la recherche et la rédaction de ce livre qui nous révèle les secrets enfouis dans quatre cents ans d'histoire de cartographie canadienne. Fruit de recherches exhaustives dans la plus imposante et la plus importante collection au monde de cartes anciennes du Canada, *Terra Nostra* est le premier ouvrage sur l'histoire de la cartographie canadienne à paraître depuis trente ans. Venez rencontrer l'auteur, qui se fera un plaisir de signer votre exemplaire. Vous pouvez vous procurer *Terra Nostra* soit sur place à la conférence GeoTec, soit en ligne à www.septentrion.qc.ca ou à www.mqup.mcgill.ca.



CCA Icebreaker Reception

Sunday June 18
6:30pm - 9:00pm
University of Ottawa
509 Arts Hall
70 Laurier Ave. East



ORIENTEERING IN OTTAWA JUNE 18th, 2006



It is not too late to sign up for the Tenth CCA Nearly-Annual Orienteering event.

A new map of the University of Ottawa campus and vicinity is being made just for US!

Meet at the residences at 4.30 on Sunday afternoon.

At a mere \$5, it's the cheapest activity all week! If you didn't register with your conference application, just drop me an email at dhocking@uvic.ca, and we'll make sure there's a map ready for you.

Diana Hocking

ACMLA WORKSHOPS**Sunday June 18, 2006****Demystifying Geospatial Data Cataloguing**

Mary Larsgaard, Assistant Head, Map and Imagery Laboratory, Alexandria Digital Library/Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, UA and Frank Williams, University of Ottawa and Christine Alexander, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada

This one-day workshop is intended for cataloguers and map librarians who want to learn the basics of cataloguing geospatial data.

GIS Reference Services

Heather McAdam, Carleton University and Susan Mowers, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

This full-day, practical workshop will deal with actual geospatial reference questions. It will cover an introduction to ArcCatalog, an open forum discussion of reference questions, a hands-on introduction to MrSID images, and new data sources. The workshop will be held in a computer lab.

CCA WORKSHOPS**Morning****Managing Geographic Names in a GIS**

David Raymond, Cartography Faculty, Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS), Lawrencetown, NS, Canada

This hands-on workshop will explore the options used to create and manage label and annotation classes in an ArcGIS environment. Both large-scale and small-scale examples will be demonstrated with a focus on database preparation and structure. Where possible, standardized datasets will be used and participants will have the opportunity to build and edit several examples.

Afternoon**Planning for and Implementing Cartographic Representations in ArcGIS 9.2**

Robert Jensen, Cartographer and Peter Kasianchuk, Instructor, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA

This workshop will focus on two areas. The first half will discuss and demonstrate the "best practices" for preparing for the geodatabase to fully implement the functionality and capabilities of representations that are available in the 9.2 release of ArcGIS. The second half will discuss and demonstrate the creation, interaction and management of representations in map production.

GeoTec FULL-DAY WORKSHOPS

Sunday, June 18, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Best Practices for Developing Geographic Information Models
Closing More Geomatics Sales
eGovernment - Planning, Policy and the Portal
Geospatial Metadata Implementation Strategies
GIS Modeling
Integrating Geomatics and Photorealistic Geovisualization*
Introduction to Open Source GIS Software
Introduction to Quantitative Geospatial Data Integration in GIS*
OGC Web Services
Writing Winning Geomatics Proposals



* These courses will take place off-site in a computer lab.

Regional Atlases

Atlas of Tehran Metropolis,
Mohammad Hassan Mousavizadeh, Petroleum University of Technology,
Montreal, QC

A Renewal of Indonesian National Atlas,
Trini Hastuti, Head for Resource and Public Atlas Division,
National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping, Jakarta, Indonesia

Do Regional Atlases Age Well?
Majella-J. Gauthier, Geographer, Professor Emeritus, Université du Québec à
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, QC

Past and Present Atlas

Partnerships and Themes: Diversity of Content in the Atlas of Canada,
Donna Williams, Project Leader, Atlas of Canada Operations, Canada Centre
for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, ON

The Evolution of the Atlas of Canada 1906-2006,
Claire Gosson, Senior Geographer, Atlas of Canada, Ottawa, ON

Reporting Framework

Protected Areas: A New Canadian Framework for National Reporting,
Anna Regan, Geomatics Engineer, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, ON

Watersheds: The Evolution of a New Environmental Star,
Peter Paul, Section Head, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, ON

History of Cartography (with ACMLA)

**David Thompson and the Mapping of the International Boundary in the
Vicinity of the Great Lakes, 1817-1825,**
Frances Pollitt, Maine Historical Society, Portland, ME, USA

Why Did Augustus Jones Cease Surveying in 1800?
Alun Hughes, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON

**Re-envisioning the Map Display Case: Libraries, Historic Maps and Google
Earth,**
Larry W. Laliberté, GIS Librarian, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB

**Historical Maps Showing First Nations in the Southern Interior of British
Columbia,**
Ken Favrholt, Instructor, Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, BC

Atlas Futures

The Atlas of Canada: The Next 20 Years,
Marc D'Iorio, Director General, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing,
Ottawa, ON

Thoughts on National Atlases and Future Benefits,
C. Peter Keller, Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada [Invited]

**Operationalization of Cybercartography or How Atlases Benefit Society and
Government,**
Fraser Taylor, Distinguished Research Professor in International Affairs,
Geography and Environmental Studies, and the Director of the Geomatics
and Cartographic Research Centre, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada
[Invited]

Mountain Cartography and DEMs I

Designing a New Visitor Map of Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska,
Tom Patterson, Cartographer, Harpers Ferry Center, U.S. National Park
Service, Harpers Ferry, WV, USA

Current Mountain Cartographic Work by the Alpine Mapping Guild,
Martin Gamache, Alpine Mapping Guild & American Alpine Journal,
Boston, MA, USA

A Data Model for Named Features of the Natural Landscape,
Aileen R. Buckley, Cartography Research Group, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA

Mountain Cartography and DEMs II

Reconstructing Past Landscapes Using DEM Manipulation Techniques,
Alex Tait, VP Sales and Marketing, Chief Cartographer, International Mapping
Associates, Rio Rancho, NM, USA

Mapping Glacier Retreat in BC: Maps, Images and DEMs,
Roger Wheate, Geography/GIS Coordinator, University of Northern British
Columbia, Prince George, BC

First Airborne IFSAR Mapping in Alberta: The Old Man River Project,
Hugh MacKay, Business Development Manager, Intermap Technologies,
Ottawa, ON

Map Design I

**Eye Movements in Map Comparison - Preliminary Results and Lessons
Learned,** Claus Rinner, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Smarter Symbols: Smarter Maps,
Edith M. Punt, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA

**Perception of Symbol Size on Online Maps as a Function of Zoom Factor and
Map Density,**
Avi Parush, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON

Map Design II

How Not to Lie with Maps: Some Old Rules for the New GIS Cartographers,
Sally Hermansen, Instructor, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

A Framework for Quality Assessment of Web Mapping,
Mike Ballard, Algonquin College, Ottawa, ON

Interactive 3D Geographic Animation Using Macromedia Flash,
Kris Moulton, Cartography Student, Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS),
Lawrencetown, NS

Cartography and GIS: Human Dimensions

**The Use of Remote Sensing and GIS for Geo-Archaeology Mapping in
Indonesia: Cultural Mapping Experience,**
Priyadi Kardono, Head of Geomatic Research Division, National Coordinating
Agency for Survey and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL), Jakarta, Indonesia

The 1855 Map of Welland City, and How Merriton Came to Be,
Alun Hughes, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON

**Using Cartography as a Teaching Tool for Social Studies, Geography, History
and Economics,**
Paul Beullac, B&B Publishing, Montreal, QC

Analytical Problems in GIS

An Anti-Aliasing Algorithm for Calculating the Perimeter of Raster Polygons,
Steven Prashker, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON

**Mapping the Effects of the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem on Local Measures
of Spatial Autocorrelation,**
Carson Farmer, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC

**Immigrant Settlement Services in Toronto: A Case Study on Accessibility for
Seven Immigrant Groups,**
Alejandro Cervantes, M.Sc. Student, University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, BC

Mapping Issues in the Geography of Health

**Open Source Online Mapping as an Innovative Cost-Effective Approach for
Health Services Planning and Delivery,**
Malcolm Anderson, Queen's University, Kingston, ON

British Columbia Atlas of Mortality 1989-2002,
John J. Fowler, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC

**Predicting Outbreaks: A Spatial Risk Assessment of West Nile Virus in British
Columbia,**
Kaoru Tachiiri, University of British Columbia, Victoria, BC

Panel – Map Production and Education: What we do and what we teach

Moderator:
Lori King, Geomatics Analytical Technician/Cartographer,
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Timmins, ON

Panelists:
Aileen R. Buckley, Cartography Research Group, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA

Paul Heersink, Cartographer, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources,
Peterborough, ON

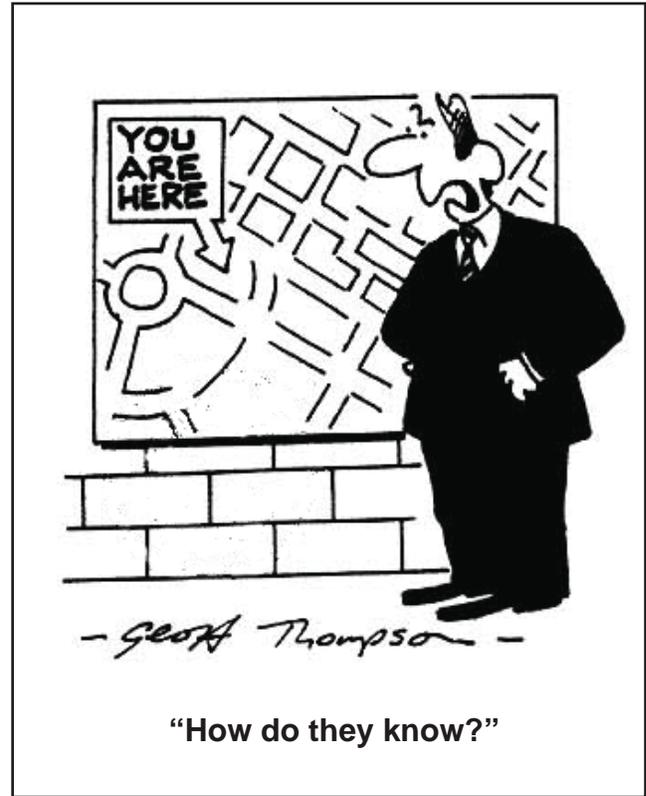
Anna Jasiak, Research Geographer, Atlas of Canada, Ottawa, ON

Ian J. O'Connell, Senior Instructor Geomatics, University of Victoria, Victoria,
BC

Clifford H. Wood, Professor (retired), Memorial University, Ilderton, ON

Patricia Connor, Director, Cartographic Services, The University of Western
Ontario, London, ON

CARTOGRAPHIC HUMOUR



<http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/worldmapper/index.html>

This website is a means to present a large collection of maps, and associated information. Each map relates to a particular subject.

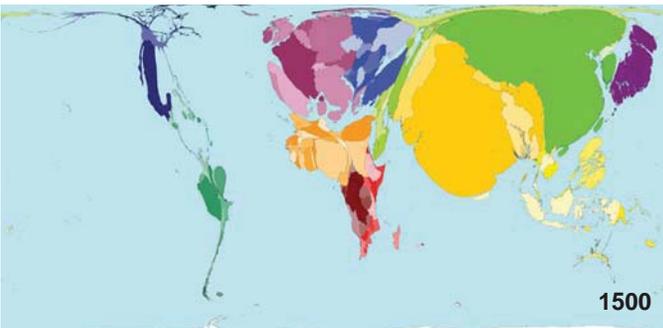
The maps presented on this website are cartograms, otherwise known as density-equalising maps. The maps of the world you are used to seeing attempt to represent countries according to their land area. A cartogram re-sizes each country (or other geographical unit) according to some other variable - for example population, GDP, number of people with AIDS, etc. In the population example, densely-populated country such as the UK will appear much larger than it does on a standard map, and sparsely populated countries will appear smaller.

The colours used on the maps group the territories into 12 geographical regions, and allow for an easier visual comparison between the maps than would otherwise be possible. The shading of each territory within a region is consistent throughout all of the maps, and helps to make the borders clear, and to identify each territory.

The process of creating a cartogram is not a trivial one, and has occupied researchers for decades. A recent development by Mark Newman and Michael Gastner (described in their paper Gastner and Newman 2004) has led to the creation of this website; they recognised that the process is essentially one of allowing population to flow-out from high-density to lower-density areas, and hence borrowed the linear diffusion method from elementary physics which describes this process. The algorithm used to create the maps on Worldmapper is a variant of the Gastner and Newman one.

References:

Diffusion-based method for producing density equalizing maps, Michael T. Gastner and M. E. J. Newman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101**, 7499-7504 (2004).



World Population

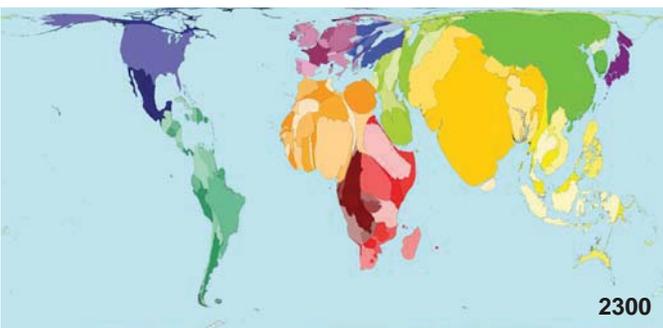
At the time of Spanish conquest in South America, and when Christopher Columbus was exploring Central and South America, the combined population of Mexico and Peru was greater than the total of all other American countries.

The regions with the largest populations remained Southern Asia and Eastern Asia. Together these contained more than half of the world's population.

Worldwide population distribution in 1500 was roughly 231 million.



By 2050 it is estimated that the earth's human population will be 9.07 billion. 62% of the people will live in Africa, Southern Asia and Eastern Asia.



By 2300 the United Nations forecasts that the global population will be just under 9 billion. World population is expected to rise, peak and then decline slightly between 2050 and 2300. The highest long term population growth is predicted for Africa. Africa is currently underpopulated and has the lowest life expectancies. Other regions' populations are predicted to stay level or decline. Between 2050 and 2300 the areas currently known as India, China, the United States and Pakistan maintain their ranked order as having the world's highest populations.

WHERE IS THIS... WHAT IS THIS?



This image was acquired by Landsat 7 on Aug. 22, 1999.

It was produced at 30-m resolution using bands 3, 2, and 1 to display red, green, & blue, respectively ("true color").

Where is this, what is this?

Send your answers to the co-editors Barb or Lori, (address is on the back page) by **Sept. 8th, 2006**.

Credit: Data courtesy Landsat 7 project and EROS Data Center, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

A winner will be drawn at random from all the correct entries and will receive a CCA t-shirt.



Congratulations to Gerald Stark for correctly identifying both **Where** and **What** from Issue #61.

Answer: Hudson Bay showing Southampton Island. Heat, moisture, and wind collaborated over the bay to build "cloud streets," parallel lines of clouds that align with the wind. In this image, lines of clouds sweep off the surface of the ice along the bay's northwest edge and head southeast over the water, billowing out to form puffy clouds along irregular lines.

Gerald wins a CCA t-shirt.



Correction

In Volume 61, Spring 2006, the list of past presidents was incorrectly printed. The following is a corrected list.

Year	President	Affiliation (University)	Conference (joint)
2005-06	Rick Gray	Ridgetown College	Ottawa, ON
2004-05	Christine Earl	Carleton	St.John's, NF
2003-04	Claire Gosson	NRCan	Lindsay, ON
2002-03	Ute Dymon	Kent State	Victoria, BC
2001-02	Patricia Chalk (Connors)	Western Ontario	Waterloo, ON
2000-01	Patricia Chalk (Connors)	Western Ontario	Montréal, QC
1999-00	Michel Fournier	Cartologique	Edmonton, AB (ACMLA)
1998-99	Roger Wheate	UNBC	Ottawa, ON (ICA)
1997-98	Brian Klinkenberg	UBC	London, ON (ACMLA)
1996-97	Gary McManus	Memorial	St.John's, NF
1995-96	Janet Mersey	Guelph	Toronto, ON
1994-95	Marcia Faurer	Winnipeg	Calgary, AB
1993-94	Alun Hughes	Brock	Ottawa, ON (NACIS)
1992-93	Majella Gauthier	Chicoutimi	Winnipeg, MB
1991-92	Peter Keller	Victoria	Montreal (Carto-Québec)
1990-91	Claudette LeBlanc	NS LRIS	St.Catharines/Buffalo
1989-90	Jean Carriere	UQAM	Victoria, BC (PICS)
1988-89	Norman Drummond	McGill	Halifax, NS (CISM)
1987-88	Chris Gold	Memorial	York, ON
1986-87	Malcolm Brown	Manitoba	Québec (Carto-Québec)
1985-86	Clifford H. Wood	Memorial	Vancouver, BC
1984-85	Michel Rheault	Sherbrooke	Fredericton, NB
1983-84	David Douglas	Ottawa	London, ON
1982-83	Michael Coulson	Calgary	Calgary, AB
1981-82	Henry Castner	Queen's	Lindsay, ON
1980-81	Ray Boyle	Saskatchewan	St.John's, NF
1979-80	Fraser Taylor	Carleton	Montréal, QC
1978-79	Fraser Taylor	Carleton	York, ON
1977-78	Leonard Guelke	Waterloo	Vancouver, BC
1976-77	Gerald McGrath	Queen's	Ottawa, ON
1975-76	Janusz Klawe	Alberta	Kingston, ON

Note: All Presidents worked at Universities except C.LeBlanc (Provincial Government), M.Fournier (private company) and C.Gosson (Federal Government).

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	\$ 90
Student	\$ 45
Institutional	\$ 120
Corporate	\$ 200
Family	\$ 110
Retired	\$ 45

To cover mailing costs, US and overseas residents please add \$10 CDN 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 interest groups and regional contacts.

For further information about membership qualifications and benefits contact the Secretariat of the CCA or any executive member or visit www.cca-acc.org.

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 Associa-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: (\$CND):

Régulier	\$ 90
Étudiant	\$ 45
Institutionnel	\$ 120
Société	\$ 200
Famille	\$ 110
Retraité	\$ 45

Un montant de 10\$ (cdn\$) est ajouté pour couvrir les frais postaux aux membres américains (ÉU) 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 *Cartouche* et le bulletin l'Association cartographique internationale (ACI). L'Association organise également une rencontre annuelle lors de conférences qui donnent 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 Secrétariat de l'ACC ou, visitez notre site Internet www.cca-acc.org

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