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

CARTOUCHE

Number 67 Fall 2007

President's Message

Warning! The following borders on what one may call a rant, or better yet a waxing and waning philosophical exploration. I'll explain the context first. As many people experience, and we all know to be true, September brings with it a change in seasons and a change in the pace, quality and "content" of life. It's a new school year and my undergrad and grad courses are full and overflowing with adults who are seeking opportunities to (not necessarily in order) expand their minds, their career options, their social networks and their debt accumulation. Every year, faculty on this campus (as with most places) say the same things : how much younger "they" look, how poorly educated they are before they "get here" and how their behaviour and attitudes have shifted so much from previous years. Now, before I continue I am have to say that yes, this will connect to the CCA, so hang on and bear with me – I warned you already.

What have I noticed already? First of all, these are the most "connected" and "wired" students I have ever seen. In fact, for nearly all of them, born in 1989, the use of the Internet has been a normal process for half of their lives and for most of their education. Sure, they think Terry Fox is a run and there never has been a Berlin Wall and Burma has always been Myanmar. My heavens, they really could be my kids! And it is here where our story takes a turn. My grad students sparked a really good chat during our second class. We looked at "space and time" and how distance and cognitive views of all things spatial have changed since humans began to move and describe those movements and locations (the first maps!). The consensus was that we have seen space shrink to the point where it now seems like it has imploded. The questions that came up was ""Is there a there, there?" and "If I am here and you are there, is there a distance if we are online?" We also traveled down the dangerous 'McLuhanesque' path of "do we watch the computer and the internet or do they watch us" (GeoSurviellence aside). What a class!

Here's my take on it and my musings for cartography in particular and "geographic sciences" in general.

It is cliché to say we are online and connected and that things have changed and we are in a new economy. Things are different, move on. The key comes down to how we use what we have built and how we communicate the good and the bad of what we are using and doing. My first philosophy professor told me that all technology was neutral (Neil Postman and a few others I read made me think otherwise,

... con't page 2

IN THIS *Issue*

Canadian Cartographic Association

Department of Geography ▲ University of Victoria ▲ P O Box 3050, Stn CSC ▲ Victoria, BC, V8W3P5

... President's Message con't

but that's another story). What we do with what we build makes for the real debate. Cartography has been around forever. Our use of technology and creation of technology has not been neutral. That lack of neutrality is now online. Mike Goodchild made my students think when he dropped in to give a lecture here and remarked about the "spatial web" and how this was a period of "democratization" of cartography and geography and/or GIS.

Ok, got that and it makes sense (who am I to disagree with Mike?). But these are my students who are finding everything and everyone on the web, not just names and chats and Facebook 'pokes', but locations. The Internet has a geography, and the technologies we all have created in some way help facilitate that matching of people to action to location, and even to predication of location and behaviour. But the Internet has no ethics of geography, and the maps made and used can be so bad and so biased. The field of cartography will always include the paper map, and the atlas, and any other printed hard copy medium. And people will print out maps and carry the paper, all crumpled up, with them wherever they go.

The map world will also be online and will grow and my students will love cartography without knowing that it exists. My fear is they will love cartography for the right reasons but in the wrong way and with technology that is anything but neutral. It is ironic that I find my students spending so much time getting lost on the web, while trying to find something, never knowing where they are or where the "other end of the line" is, all while having more access to more geographically based information than ever in history (in terms of speed and volume – I figure the quantity was the same on printed maps). We in cartography must begin to have deeper conversations about the impact of the "new democracy of cartography on the web" and not just about what applications and tools we can develop or use. We can't battle the web – that war can't be won and it is over anyways. We must educate the people of the Internet and shape the developments that promote ethics and privacy and the public good. Ok, that's enough philosophizing for one day!

James Boxall

CCA President

Welcome New Members !!

Rick Duchscher	Calgary, AB	Canada
Frank Tough	Edmonton, AB	Canada

From the Editors

Change is in the air…

Recently my neighbour left a bucket of crab apples on my doorstep. We had talked briefly about this a couple of weeks ago and I was pleasantly reminded on my return home.

As is the norm on a Sunday, Barb, my co-Editor, was visiting. We cut and cooked up the crab apples for jelly, chatting happily until Barb commented that the smell (which was glorious by the way!) reminded her of autumn. Yes, in Timmins, Ontario, Canada we have left the dog days of summer behind for the bustling, cool days of fall. I felt a bit sad for a moment, but the smell of the apples cheered me up.

Why am I telling you about my crab apples? In one word – change. Everything changes: seasons, routines, jobs, climate AND organizations. A case in point is the look of *Cartouche*. The editors changed and with it the layout. That's normal, although hard to get used to for some perhaps. The temperature changes from summer to winter (if you live in a place like Timmins it can be drastic!) but while that is normal, it may be hard to get used to for some people.

Organizations of all kinds change and the CCA is not exempt. Our past president, Cliff Wood, submitted a letter to the editor this issue. He is concerned about the future of the CCA. I don't blame him one bit! What to do about it is the question that needs some answers.

I urge you to give Cliff`s letter some thought. Contact information for the executive of the CCA can be found on the last page of this publication. If you like something the executive is doing – let them know. If you don`t like something – LET THEM KNOW!! If you can, attend the conference next spring. If you have a bit of time to spare, volunteer. Interest group (IG) chair is a good place to start. Use your own contacts to provide articles to *Cartouche* or organize a conference session. That is what the IG chairs do. If the conference is in or close to your home town, volunteer on the organizing committee.

I think I've said it before, but it's worth repeating - this is our organization. To keep it going we need to be open to and accepting of change. I would suggest the executive committee have a look at the membership demographics. What do our members do? Are we getting more members working in government or industry? There has always been a very strong contingent of members from academia. Is that changing? The way cartography is taught has changed. Are we changing with it? We often talk about changes in the field of Cartography brought on by the advent of Geographic Information Systems. Do we need another angle? Is our focus too narrow or too broad? The answers to these questions and others may be part of the solution to the predicament of the CCA as outlined in Cliff`s letter. Maybe the CCA of the past doesn't meet the needs of the CCA of the present or future. Maybe something needs to change…

Lori King, co-Editor

Letters to the Editors

Is the Canadian Cartographic Association dying?

Having been a member of the CCA since its inception in 1975 (that's 32 years), I have seen some remarkable changes in our discipline. However, the most disturbing change I have witnessed is the lack of support for the CCA by the members. Oh sure, they pay their dues, sometimes late, and sometimes not at all, and then the sit back on their duffs and do nothing more for the CCA until the next dues notice arrives in their mailbox. To me this sounds like the tolling of bells, signaling the demise of a once proud, productive, functioning Canadian Cartographic Association. Folks, we are approaching the end, and does anyone give a hoot?

One sign of a desperately weak Association is the difficulty in getting members to serve a two year term on the Executive Committee. Even with travel support and per diem for Executive Committee members, we have great difficulty in getting people to step up to the plate.

Once upon a time the CCA held elections of the Executive Committee. Yes, elections have TWO people vying for the same vacant position, in case anyone has forgotten what once was typical. The Nominations Committee actually asked each candidate to make a statement of what they would expect to accomplish if elected, a platform statement, if you like. I cannot recall when we held the last election with two viable candidates.

In the past many years it has become the norm to find a candidate and then acclaim them. We continue to elect a Nominations Committee that functions, sometimes. Take the example of the Education Interest Group – due to the Nominations Committee being unable to fill the vacancy with even ONE candidate, we positioned two members to fill the position for one year with the expectation that over the next twelve months that we could arm twist someone to serve as Chair of the Education Interest Group. If that position is not filled, is that a sign that it is no longer viable? And then perhaps we should simply delete it from the list of Interest Groups.

Although the Annual Meeting in Saskatoon was well organized and in a beautiful setting, the fact that we could not attract a minimum number of people (25) to constitute a quorum was disappointing to say the least. Hence, no business decisions were proposed or acted upon. That has the dubious distinction of the first time this has happened. I suspect it will not be the last.

We need to give something of value to our members that makes them want to be involved. Just what that might be is for the members to decide. It has to be more than four issues of Cartouche and Cartographica.

In the late 1980s, we had an Executive Manager who "ran the office" so to speak. The membership was the highest it has ever been – 408 members. The Manager ensured that members were "connected" to the CCA by maintaining contact with them. Correspondence flowed to members, and in some cases, folks were encouraged to become members. It was a happy and productive time for the CCA. Currently the membership is somewhere around 178 (18 have joined or renewed since the current Secretary began contacting those who had not renewed for 2007). I am not suggesting that we go down the road toward a Manager to run the daily affairs of the CCA. It worked once because we had two members who were devout about the CCA. I doubt we have anyone in that category today. Everyone is too busy to become engaged in a high level of activity as that position demanded. Despite everyone being busy, there are a few who go the extra distance, and we should be thankful for them. But their numbers are declining. When members don't mind paying dues, but don't want to become more involved such as serving on the Executive Committee, it is a recipe for the end of what once was a proud and lively Association of professionals. It was a grand time which has come and seems to be going, going,.. .

The next meeting of the CCA is set for Vancouver ion May 2008. Will this be the last of the annual meetings? It wouldn't surprise me if it were.

Clifford H. Wood, Past President

Correction:
In the Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the financial report (*Cartouche* #66, page 15) the year 2007 should have read 2005. We apologize for any confusion this may have caused.

Rick Gray
Ridgetown College, University of Guelph

Teaching GIS/Cartography to Degree vs. Diploma Students

Introduction

In 2003, Ridgetown College (now University of Guelph, Ridgetown Campus) began its first GIS course. This course was geared to 1st semester students in a two year Environmental Management Diploma program. In it I had 12 weeks to cover a multitude of topics, from surveying to map reading, from using GIS software (ArcView 3.3) to running a GPS unit, and from the theory of GIS to air photo interpretation, with a lecture on remote sensing thrown in for good measure. A daunting task but it seemed to work insofar as some students actually got GIS or GPS related summer and Christmas-break jobs based entirely on what they took away from the course.

In 2007, as part of the growth of Ridgetown, and because of our strengthened relationship with the University of Guelph, we offered our first degree level program - a Bachelor of Bio-Resource Management (BBRM) degree - in which students will come to Ridgetown for two years then take their final two years at Guelph. It was felt that these students should also take GIS so I was asked to duplicate the diploma course - but make it sufficiently more challenging to reflect the degree status. This was not so easily done as I personally felt that, for the most part, the diploma course was already at a degree level. This article will briefly discuss my experiences in teaching the two courses simultaneously, with reflections on the differences between degree and diploma students.

An important fact to keep in mind is that the GIS course in Ridgetown is being taught to students as a required course, not an elective, but these are students who are not necessarily interested in maps or map making. In fact, by far the majority do not even know what GIS is when they start, nor have they ever seen an air photo, used a GPS unit or had to read a topo map.

The Course

I designed the course(s) to have some PowerPoint lectures and some hands on applications (especially the map reading, air photo parts) during the one hour weekly lectures. The students have a 3-5 question quiz at the beginning of almost every lecture based on either the assigned readings for that class, or on the previous week's lecture. During the four hours of labs, they spend 2 hours per week for the first six weeks out-of-doors learning surveying techniques (this part is actually taught by a colleague, Ken Nentwig, who also teaches surveying to horticulture diploma students). The balance of the first 6 weeks' labs is spent learning how to use ArcView software. During the final 6 weeks, the students spend the full 4 hours per week of labs working on projects - individual projects in which I supply all the data, and a group project in which they collect much of their own data with GPS (using ArcPad on an HP iPaq with a flash GPS antenna). The students are then required to write up an 8-10 page report on their group project. In a nutshell, the degree students do exactly the same thing as the diploma students. To make it more challenging, I decided that the simplest thing was to make the quizzes, mid-term and final exams, and the report more difficult by requiring answers with more depth, and to bump up the size of the report and include a literature review section for the degree students.

The Differences

The first major difference I noted between the two classes was that the degree level students came prepared for class. Readings were almost always done and most came to class with a number of questions based on the readings. Some even took it upon themselves to look up related topics, or simply search the internet for further reading. In four years of teaching the diploma level, I would rarely get more than 10% of the class that actually did the readings, or if they did they often read with little comprehension and seldom read beyond the absolute minimum required to answer the given questions.

The second major difference was that the degree level students participated much more in class discussions - they were not afraid to challenge, question, or offer opinions. In fact, the class sometimes ran overtime because the discussions were so engaging. The diploma students, for the most part, wanted to sit and have the facts spoon-fed to them. It was as though they didn't want to have to think - they just wanted to "do".

It is this last difference - wanting to "do" - that made the diploma level students better, for the most part, in the lab portion of the course. They often caught on more quickly to the software, they readily grasped the mechanics of the surveying equipment, and they really got into the field trip to collect GPS data. They may not have known or cared what ephemeris meant, or what the sources of GPS error were, but they quickly caught onto which buttons to push to make the toys work, and when they got back to the lab with no data, they immediately came to borrow the equipment again to have another run at it. The degree level students, on the other hand, wanted to know how and why the unit worked, were far less likely to accept unknowns before heading into the field, and in their report were more interested in the reasons why they collected their data (e.g. to map a stream course and compare the changes to existing records with the implications that erosion was occurring, or that previous data collecting techniques were problematic). The diploma level students reports were usually focused on the mechanics of their work (e.g. how did we set up the grid, how did we run the equipment, how did we bring the data into ArcView).

Discussion and Conclusions

In Ontario, which is where most of the students in this program originate, the high schools "stream" the students for college or university. A recent high school graduate who started in the university stream, then dropped back to the college stream half way through grade 10, then tried to return in grade 12 to the university stream, told me that the college stream students are "treated like they are all stupid, and the students live up to that expectation". Her opinion was that the college students were never required to think, only to do. From my experience, this is a very valid observation.

I suspect the diploma level students are generally no less intelligent than the degree level - their "smarts" are just in a different area. They are very applied, hands-on individuals who can actually think, if forced to, but would rather not.

The implications for teaching courses like GIS and cartography, or even more importantly, for employers looking to hire graduates, are great. For the first group, it is nonsensical to try to put diploma level learners in degree classes and vice versa. Courses need to be structured to work to the strengths of each group. Higher level thinking at the university level may appeal to some, but will frustrate and bore many diploma students. At the same time, courses that focus on the application of techniques will thrill diploma students, but perhaps frustrate and bore degree level students if there is not enough "theory" included.

For employers, the implications are that if you are looking for field technicians who will quickly and accurately do the tasks given, diploma graduates will do a great job. I suspect with experience and age many of these graduates will develop the ability to think beyond the tools, but in college it doesn't happen very often. Degree students, on the other hand, ought to make great managers as they quickly grasp the bigger picture and look beyond the technology. Their high school training seems to set them up to think and inquire and the typical university program will enhance these abilities.

Rick Gray
Instructor; GIS Specialist

Map Use and Design
Conception et utilisation des cartes:

Elise Pietoniro
University of Saskatchewan

What's the buzz about Google Earth and Windows Virtual Earth?

I thought I would talk about two very popular 'Earth' visualization tools as they have become increasingly popular over the last couple of years. They are Google Earth (http://earth.google.com/) and Microsoft® Virtual Earth™ (http://www.microsoft.com/virtualearth/). When showcasing Google Earth at our GIS day presentation a couple of years ago at the University of Saskatchewan, and once again last year, it drew more attention than any other product or project we showcased. It seems to me that the attraction of these tools is in being drawn into a virtual world. The public gains a bird's eye view of the world that they live in; perhaps it gives them a sense of new perspective, or maybe it's just an attempt to visit parts of the world they have not seen before.

A few months ago, I was introduced to Windows Live Earth. It had been showcased on a television morning show and I was told it was pretty incredible to view. Reluctantly, I decided to take a look, as up to this point, I had been a proponent of Google Earth, and its ability to implement GIS technology in conjunction with this popular geographic visualization tool. Google Earth had become (and still is) extremely wide spread; you see it on newscasts, weather services, and in many slide presentations at conferences. Its ease of use and high resolution imagery make it a useful mapping and visualization tool; a great communicator of place and space.

To my surprise however, I was hugely impressed with Microsoft Virtual Earth. Its attempt at building a virtual reality is quite remarkable. The rendering of the buildings is truly realistic. The 3 dimensional buildings no longer look like building blocks extruding from the ground, but are detailed shapes, rooftops and structures. You can even view things as detailed as billboards as you navigate through your favourite North American city. Of course, like Google Earth, some areas of the world have been built up with rendered 3D buildings more than others. I compared each map program using the city of Seattle (WA). This was the city showcased with the Virtual Earth story on television. The first structure I looked at was the Seattle Space Needle. As you can see from the image below (Figure 1), the detail in Google Earth was not comparable at the time.

Figure 1. Seattle Space Needle in Microsoft Virtual Earth (left) and Google Earth 4.0 (right).

Google Earth has since upgraded. The current version 4.2 appears to have advanced its rendering of features, particularly for structures like the Seattle Space Needle, or the Eiffel Tower seen below (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Seattle Space Needle (left) and Eiffel Tower (right) (Google Earth V. 4.2)

Google Earth still does not have the detail that Microsoft Virtual Earth has with regards to the rendering of buildings; it still uses what I describe as 'extruded building blocks' for most of its buildings. It is apparent however, that efforts are being made to upgrade this as is seen in the images above (Figure 2). It is wonderful to see these visualization tools becoming so popular, and to see virtual worlds being created so that we may continue to find new and interesting ways to explore geographic information.

Analytical Cartography & GIS

Cartographie analytique et SIG:

Penny Hutton
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada

The Evolution of GIS at Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada Fort Frances, Ontario

The Fort Frances Woodlands Division of Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada (Abitibi) is responsible for managing a chunk of land (approximately 1.6 million hectares) known as the Crossroute Forest under a Sustainable Forest License, which is administered by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR).

To continue my thought process from Cartouche #66, with respect to Abitibi's new GIS application, I will focus this article by describing the Drainage Calculation Tool, which is one of the tools embedded within the MARIO (Managing Abitibi's Resources In Ontario) application.

In order to obtain access to harvest blocks, Abitibi is responsible for building roads on the Crossroute Forest. This is an ongoing challenge as there are a large number of lakes, rivers, and streams. Abitibi must adhere to many rules and regulations and must get approval from the OMNR prior to crossing any water bodies.

Once Abitibi has determined the preferred location of a road that is to be built, the GIS is used to determine where a water crossing will be required (essentially this is wherever a road crosses a water body). In the past, the planning foresters and GIS staff worked together to determine watersheds, calculate drainage flows, and recommend opening sizes for a selected crossing. This was a time-consuming process that was done manually for each crossing on the forest (up to 100 or more each year) and involved such fancy processes as "dot-gridding" to determine watershed and retention areas.

So how will MARIO change all this? The Drainage Calculation tool will automate the calculation of drainage flows and will recommend an opening size for a selected crossing by using the upstream watershed boundary generated using standard ArcGIS tools available within Spatial Analyst. The user will require no knowledge of these tools as the Drainage Calculation tool operates on the click of two buttons.

To start, the user will either select an existing crossing or add a new crossing and click the Culvert Calculation button. If the user selects an existing crossing the Drainage Calculation tool will check to see if a watershed boundary has already been generated and saved for the selected crossing. If it has, the tool will zoom in to that location. If not, the tool will generate the initial watershed polygon and zoom in to it. Because the tool uses underlying data including a Digital Elevation Model (DEM), flow accumulation grid, and flow direction grid, the result is dependent on the quality of that input data. If the user is unhappy with the initial watershed boundary, the user may edit it as desired.

Next, the user will click the Calculate button to calculate the drainage statistics and the culvert sizing options for six different flood return periods. The results are generated on an output map, which can then be printed or saved for later use. The entire process takes approximately one to three minutes to run, depending on the size of the watershed involved.

Once the user has these results in hand, he or she must choose which culvert option will be used. This involves choosing the flood return period for the design flood and takes into consideration associated cost, risk, and consequences of failure. This choice and all associated background information is submitted to the OMNR for review and approval prior to completion of work.

Of all the tools and functionality available within MARIO, the Drainage Calculation Tool is certainly one that will save time and will streamline the culvert calculation process once the system is fully operational.

This is the third in a series of submissions to Cartouche, which aims to provide the reader with a general sense of how GIS is used in forestry. In future submissions, I will further address Abitibi's experience in implementing an Enterprise GIS (e.g. lessons learned).

History of Cartography/

Histoire de la cartographie:

Edie Punt
ESRI

Edie is taking a well deserved break from this issue as she and husband Frank welcome the safe arrival of their first child, Ian.

Conratulations!!

Name: Ian Tobin Kish
Born: 7:51 pm, Aug 14/2007
Weight: 6 lbs 15 oz
Length: 18 inches

Map Production Technology

Technologie de production cartographique

Lori King
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

When the time comes to submit an article for the map production technology interest group, I am often at a loss for ideas and being co-editor, I regularly chastise myself for leaving it to the last minute. There are a plethora of programs that can be used to create a map and the internet provides applications for users to take advantage of as well. We all know that the technology of producing a map has changed. Who is producing the map and how it is produced are two areas that have seen drastic change over the years. So, this issue was no exception and I found myself wondering what I should write about.

Well, an idea "slapped me in the face" the other day. Currently I am working on a project to bring a well known print map into the age of GIS. My specific task has been to make the digital map created in ESRI's ArcMap look like the current printed version. This will serve as the starting point in the digital GIS evolution of this map. Changes and updates will be made as required and a press run will still take place every couple of years.

As I work away at the task of moving symbols on the map face, there has been plenty of time to think. Certainly, I now have a healthy appreciation for the quantity of symbols that can appear on a map! My thoughts have run the gamut of how a map is made digitally as opposed to mechanically (for those of us who remember the days (and nights) spent at the light table or in the darkroom), to really appreciating the volume of artwork that went into the production of a map such as a road map and also to the quiet prayer of thanks for not having to burnish close to 5000 symbols not to mention the text!

The thought process of creating a map hasn't really changed however. You still begin by making decisions about extent, subject and symbology. Symbols need to be designed, colours chosen and map text decided upon. My colleagues were responsible for coming up with the cartographic specifications for all of the features on the map, creating the symbols and setting up the rules for representation. It makes me think back to the pages and pages of spec sheets we filled out for our projects while in school.

A map still needs a title, surround text and possibly the dreaded north arrow. What has changed is what comes next. Spatial data layers - feature classes in feature datasets - take the place of films and mylars. Attributes and annotation are used to label features. The best part is that the map is "virtual" until the author decides it is finished or at least that particular version is finished. Changes and adjustments can usually be done quickly and easily.

Portability can be an issue. It is possible for cartographers in different geographic locations to work on the same product thanks to network shares. Taking your work with you could be as simple as an external drive tucked under your arm – software and hardware availability not withstanding. My point is the work can be done pretty much anywhere by almost anyone.

It has been a good couple of weeks since starting this project. I am working on an "actual" map which is always good and learning in the process how to push the program to do what is necessary to create a top quality product. Next time, I hope to share some tips and tricks that we have discovered and possibly some "ah ha" moments. Stay tuned…

The Cartography Specialty Group (CSG) of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) is pleased to announce the resurrection of the Honors Student Paper Competition on cartographic and geovisualization related topics to be presented at the AAG Annual Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts (April 15-19, 2008). The purpose of this competition is to promote written scholarship and oral presentation by students in the field of cartography and geovisualization. The CSG welcomes papers from current graduate and undergraduate students on any topic in cartography and geovisualization.

We especially encourage papers on theoretical, conceptual, and methodological developments in cartography and geovisualization rather than on particular mapping applications. Paper must be based upon original work, completed as an undergraduate or graduate student, relevant to the field of cartography and current geovisualization research. Papers must be written entirely by the applicant. Students who are selected as finalists will be placed in a special session at the annual meeting. The only exception is a student who is also selected as a Nystrom Dissertation Award finalist, in which case, he or she may present in the Nystrom paper session instead.

The top five finalists will be awarded full registrations for the AAG conference. A cash prize of $100 and a non-timeout version of ArcGIS ArcView as well as three extensions (Spatial Analyst, 3D Analyst and GeoStatistical Analyst) will be awarded to the first place winner. The second place winner will receive four books of his/her choice from ESRI Press. All other finalists will also receive two books of their choice from ESRI Press.

An extended abstract of approximately 700 words must be submitted electronically by October 31, 2007, and the complete paper must be submitted no later than February 15, 2008. Any questions about the CSG student paper competition should be directed to Paporn Thebpanya, pthebpanya@towson.edu or Sara Irina Fabrikant, sara@geo.uzh.ch.

AN INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE JOURNAL OF MAPS STUDENT EDITION

We are currently inviting contributions for a special issue of the Journal of Maps Student Edition devoted to the production of university campus maps. The aims are to:

- develop excellence in the production of campus maps, targeted at general (i.e. an entire student body) or specific (e.g. visually impaired) audiences
- promote the role of cartography within spatial disciplines
- encourage the use and cross-fertilization of ideas between GIS, cartography and graphic design in the production of static and interactive maps
- develop relationships between university and department level cartographic specialists

The Journal of Maps (http://www.journalofmaps.com) is an open-access electronic journal. Each article consists of a map or series of maps, in pdf format, accompanied by a relatively brief text (~2000 words).

The map(s) could be designed for hardcopy handout to new students in an orientation package, or they could be designed as on-line interactive campus maps. It offers a unique outlet for graphical material that might be difficult or expensive to publish in conventional paper-based journals. Submission to the Student Edition requires support from an instructor or supervisor and is reviewed internally. Students must be currently studying for an undergraduate or postgraduate qualification.

If a submission is accepted, a recommendation will be made as to whether the article is suitable for submission (and subsequent external peer review) to the full version of JoM.

We hope this issue will encourage both students and instructors on GIS and cartography courses to submit high quality material for review and potential publication. The quality of campus mapping, between universities, is often variable and the outputs from this issue are potentially of practical use to a wide audience.

Publication Schedule

1. If you are an instructor thinking of submitting material from your class and you would like to discuss aspects of this, please do contact:
- Sally Hermansen: sallyh@geog.ubc.ca
- Mike Smith: michael.smith@kingston.ac.uk

2. If you are a student and would like to submit to this issue and have any queries, feel free to contact:
- Sally Hermansen: sallyh@geog.ubc.ca
- Mike Smith: michael.smith@kingston.ac.uk

3. If you are an instructor, please email a short note outlining the class and potential submissions, by 1st February 2008 to Sally Hermansen (sallyh@geog.ubc.ca).

4. The deadline for submission of completed maps/articles (~1000-2000 words) is 30th May 2008.

5. The Special Issue will be published by the end of 2008.

The Journal is managed as a charitable learned society, and it charges a nominal submission fee for the Student Edition to help cover administrative costs.

OBITUARY
William Constable

The Canadian Cartographic Association extends condolences to the family of Mr. William Constable who passed away on May 2, 2007.

Included below is the obituary for Mr. Constable, excerpted from the Ottawa Citizen, 5 May 2007

He dedicated life to community service

By Roger Collier

William Constable left the federal government in the mid-1990s but he never stopped being a busy man.

William Constable was dedicated to serving Ottawa like few others. And he had the hardware to prove it.

"He's got so many community service awards on his wall," said Harold Humber, a friend of 27 years and a fellow member of Kin Canada, a national organization made up of members who aim to "enhance the quality of life in their communities by promoting service, fellowship, positive values and national pride."

Mr. Constable joined Kin Canada in the 1960s and served as its governor for District 6 (Ottawa and surrounding area) for several years in the late 1980s. He had also served as national vice-president of the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and president of Operation Go Home.

He died unexpectedly of a heart attack in his Stittsville home on Wednesday. He was 64 years old. He is survived by his wife, Leila, and son, George.

After a brief stint in the Canadian military, Mr. Constable joined the Department of National Defence as a cartographer.

He retired from the federal government in the mid-1990s. But not having a job didn't mean Mr. Constable stopped being a busy man.

He was involved in countless activities for Kin Canada, from running bingos to raise money for charities, to organizing meetings, to taking senior citizens out to see the tulips in the spring or Gatineau Park's colours in the fall.

"He was very dedicated to whatever community project he decided to get involved with," said Mr. Humber. And many times, said Mr. Humber, Mr. Constable gave more to his community than just his time: "He was a heavy blood donor. He gave more than 100 donations to the Canadian Blood Services." One of Mr. Constable's greatest achievements was creating a close association between Kin Canada and the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, says the foundation's CEO, Cathleen Morrison.

"Bill Constable was at the heart of that association," said Ms. Morrison.

During the late 1980s, while serving as the foundation's national vice-president, Mr. Constable was instrumental in raising money for research that eventually led to the discovery of the gene responsible for cystic fibrosis.

"Bill was a wonderful person and a tremendous leader," said Ms. Morrison.

Mr. Constable later joined Operation Go Home and spent two years as its president. During that time, he raised public awareness of the Ottawa organization and was successful in promoting its five pillars: drop-in, education, employment, outreach and reunite.

"He was a fixture when I started here," said Kim Chaddsey, Operation Go Home's executive director. "He was a lovely man, and very dedicated."

Cool Sites & Neat Stuff

Have you found a cool site or come across something neat? Please send it in to the editors (address is on the back) and share it with everyone!

Canadian Geographic

A collection of funny maps of Canada! Ever heard of Coca Cola Falls or Cootie Lake? They're not make-believe.
They're actually real places! Check out these and other funny Canadian place names.

http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/mapping/default.asp

What Starts Here Changes The World
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/

XXIII International Cartographic Conference
Mapping for Everyone and for You

The XXIII International Cartographic Conference and the fourteenth General Assembly of the ICA were held in Moscow, Russia, from August 4th to 10th, 2007. The conference Organizing Committee was chaired by I.E. Levitin, Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation, and vice-chaired by A. Borodko, President of the Federal Agency of Geodesy and Cartography and Chairman of the National Committee of Cartographers of the Russian Federation. Over 1200 participants were in attendance representing nearly 50 countries.

The conference was held in the Cosmos Hotel and Conference Centre situated on one of Moscow's major streets, Prospect Mira, in northeast Moscow. Just across the street, the All-Russian Exhibition Centre provided a remarkable place to explore during breaks, and a nearby Metro station allowed quick access to the city centre via subway.

The Cosmos Hotel and Conference Centre was built as a French-Soviet project for the 1980 Olympics. (photo by E. Kramers)

Newly elected ICA President, William Cartwright (left) and Secretary General and Treasurer, David Fairbairn (photo by E. Kramers)

ICA General Assembly – The 14th General Assembly of the ICA was held on August 4th and 9th, 2007. Janet Mersey, Chair of the Canadian National Committee on Cartography, served as the Canadian delegate and Eric Kramers from NRCan, attended as the deputy delegate. During this meeting reports were received from ICA executive officers and Commission Chairs, modifications to the ICA statutes were voted upon, ICA Awards were confirmed and national reports on cartographic activity in member nations were submitted. Canada's national report, published as a special edition of Geomatica, included contributions from over 50 geomatics specialists in Canada.

Elections were held to decide the 2007-2011 executive and commission chairs. The results of these elections are presented below. Congratulations to Dan Jacobson (University of Calgary) for being elected chair of the Commission on Maps and Graphics for Blind and Partially Sighted People. Note that a new working group focusing on Art and Cartography was created and will holding its first symposium in Vienna, Austria, in February 2008.

Executive Members
President: William Cartwright, RMIT University, Australia
Secretary General & Treasurer: David Fairbairn, Newcastle University, UK
Vice-Presidents
Derek Clarke, Surveys and Mapping, South Africa; Georg Gartner, Technische Universität Wien, Austria; Pablo Gran, Instituto Geografico Militar, Chile; Menno-Jan Kraak, ITC, Netherlands; Zhilin Li, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China; Anne Ruas, Institut Géographique National, France; and Timothy Trainor, Census Bureau, USA.
Past-President: Milan Konecny, Masarykova Univerzita, Czech Republic
Editor ICA News: Igor Drecki, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Commission Chairs:
Cartography and Children: Jesus Reyes Nunez, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Hungary and Temenoujka Bandrova, Univ. of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Bulgaria
Digital Technology & Cart. Heritage: Evangelos Livieratos, Aristotle Univ.of Thessaloniki, Greece
Education and Training: David Fraser, RMIT University, Australia
Generalisation and Multiple Representation: William Mackaness, Univ. of Edinburgh, UK, and Sebastien Mustière, Institut Géographique National, France

Geospatial Analysis and Modelling: Bin Jiang, Högskolan i Gävle, Sweden
Geospatial Data Standards: Anthony Cooper, Council for Scientific & Industrial Res., South Africa
Geovisualization: Gennady Andrienko, Fraunhofer IAIS, Germany
History of Cartography- Elri Liebenberg, Pretoria, South Africa
Management and Economics of Map Production- Philippe de Maeyer, Universiteit Gent, Belgium andErkki-Sakari Harju, Karttakeskus, Finland
Map Projections: Daan Strebe, Mapthematics, USA
Mapping from Satellite Imagery: Graciela Metternicht, University of South Australia, Australia
Maps and Graphics for Blind and Partially Sighted People: Dan Jacobson, Univ. of Calgary, Canada
Maps and Society: Chris Perkins, University of Manchester, UK
Maps and the Internet: Michael Peterson, University of Nebraska (Omaha), USA
Marine Cartography: Patricio Carrasco, Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada de Chile
Mountain Cartography: Karel Kriz, Universität Wien, Austria
National and Regional Atlases: Peter Jordan, Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut, Austria
Planetary Cartography: Kira Shingareva, Moscow State Univ. for Geodesy and Cartography, Russia
Theoretical Cartography: Alexander Wolodtschenko, Technische Universität Dresden, Germany
Ubiquitous Mapping: Takashi Morita, Hosei University, Japan
Under-represented Groups and Cartography: Wiesława Żyszkowska, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Poland
Use and User Issues: Corné van Elzakker, ITC, Netherlands

Working Groups:
WG Art and Cartography: William Cartwright, RMIT University, Australia
WG Early Warning and Crisis Management: Milan Konecny, Masarykova Univerzita, Czech Republic
WG Mapping Africa for Africa: Derek Clarke, Surveys and Mapping, South Africa

Eric Kramers (right), Janet Mersey (centre) and Jean McKendry negotiate the Moscow subway system. (photo by S. Spahlinger)

A view of the International Map Exhibition in the National Exhibition Centre, a short distance from the Cosmos Hotel (photo by E. Kramers)

Technical Program - The planned technical program included over 500 oral presentations and 100 poster presentations, organized into 25 themes. Themes with the greatest number of oral presentations included “National and Regional Atlases” (53 papers), “History of Cartography” (51 papers) and “Maps and the Internet” (37 papers). Among the presenters from Canada were D.R. Fraser Taylor, Carleton University; Yaïves Ferland, Defense R&D Canada; Eric Kramers, Atlas of Canada Division, NRCan; Janet Mersey, University of Guelph; and Michael Govorov, Malaspina University – College. The proceedings of the conference were provided on CD.

The conference’s Technical Exhibition, which ran concurrently with the oral presentations, was held in the National Exhibition Centre about 15 minutes away from the conference hotel. Twenty-six government agencies and companies showcased their maps, cartographic software, and equipment.

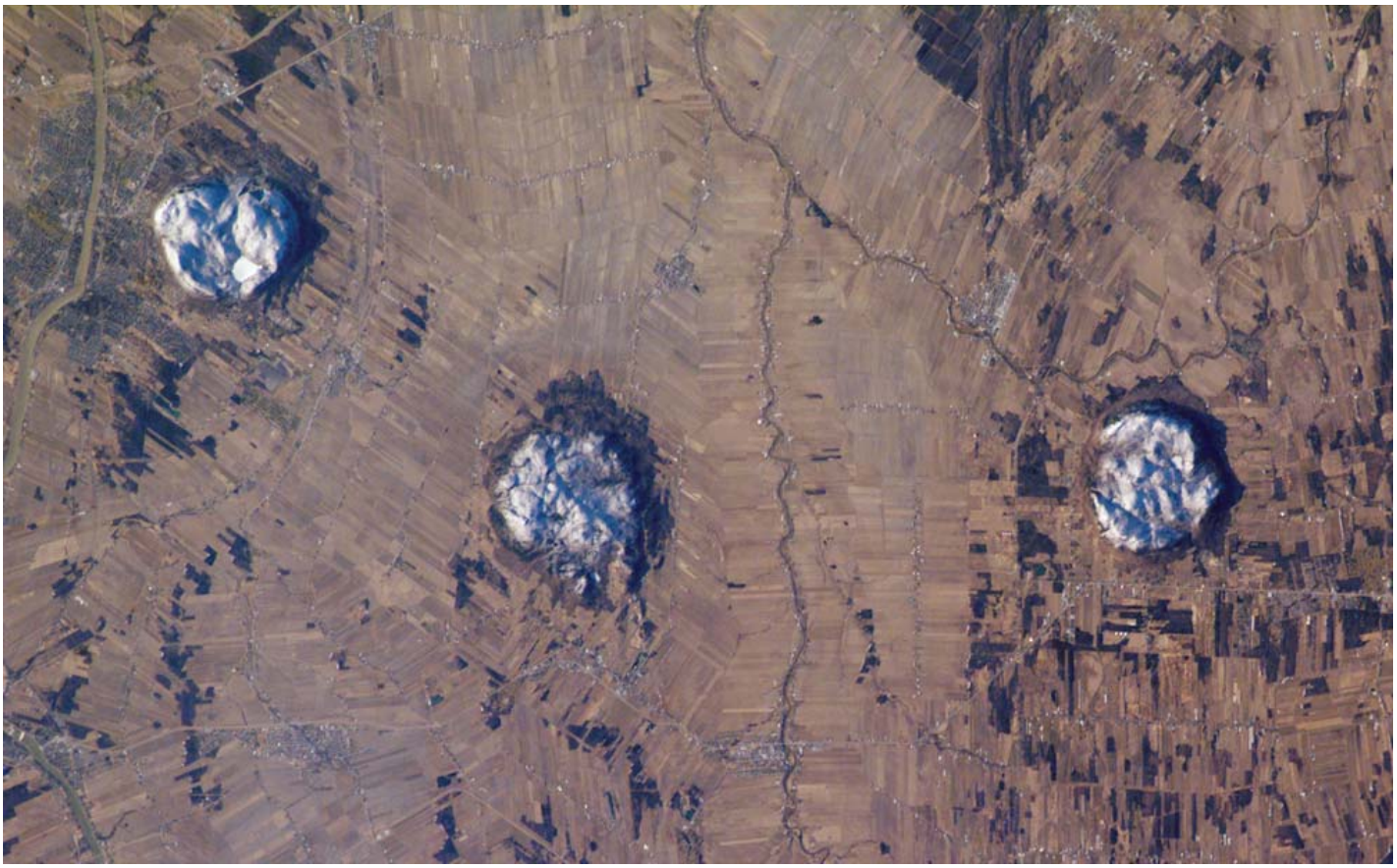
The International National Map Exhibit - The International Map Exhibit, held in the same venue and the Technical Exhibition, showcased cartographic excellence from 27 countries. Particularly impressive was the display of Russian globes and relief maps. The Canadian exhibit consisted of 11 paper maps. I wish to acknowledge and sincerely thank Rick Gray (Ridgetown College), for assembling and documenting the Canadian exhibit, and arranging for its transport to Moscow.

The Barbara Petchenik Children’s World Map Competition – Perry Hystad (University of Victoria) completed the Canadian children’s map competition, which resulted in the selection of five maps that were sent to Moscow. Thank you, Perry, for organizing the national event, and thanks to FOCUS Corporation their continued financial support.

Future ICA Conferences – The next International Cartographic Conference is slated for Santiago, Chile, in 2009. Because of weather considerations, it will be held a few months later in the year, from November 15th – 21st. The theme is “The World’s Geo-Spatial Solutions”. In the General Assembly, the venue of the 2011 conference was voted to be Paris, France.

Janet E. Mersey, PhD
Chair of the Canadian National Committee (CNC) on Cartography to the ICA
CIG Technical Councillor for Cartography

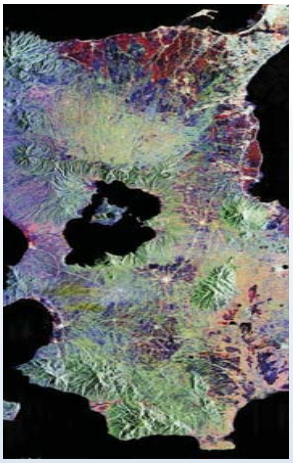
Where is this... what is this?



Where is this? What is this?

Send your answers to the co-editors Barb or Lori (address is on the back page) by
November 23, 2007.

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



Congratulations to Jennifer Anderson, (Ottawa, ON) for correctly identifying both Where and What from Issue #66.

Answer: Largest island in a lake on an island in a lake on an island. Vulcan point in Crater Lake on Vulcano Island in Lake Taal on Luzon, (Phillipines).

Jennifer wins a CCA t-shirt.

Congratulations... that was a tough one!

Thanks again to Roger Wheate for supplying last months image.

Upcoming Events and Meetings

October 28-31, 2007. Geological Society of America Annual Meeting and Exposition. Denver, CO. http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2007

November 2, 2007- through early 2008. Festival of Maps, Chicago 2007. Chicago, IL. http://festivalofmaps.org

November 11-13, 2007 48th Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, Chicago, IL. http://sochistdisc.org/

November 8-10, 2007 16th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, the Newberry Library, Chicago, IL http://www.newberry.org/smith/nebenzahl/neb19.html

November 29-30, 2007 Second International Conference on Geospatial Semantics. Mexico City, Mexico. http://www.geosco.org

December 3-7, 2007 Fifth International Conference of Critical Geography, Mumbai, India. http://www.5thiccg.org/

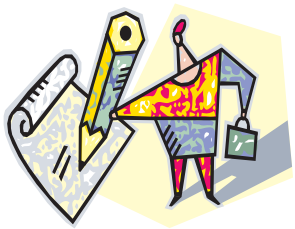
December 13-14, 2007 Mapping Global Inequality, University of California, Santa Cruz. Contact Ben Crow, Sociology, UC Santa Cruz. Email: bencrow@ucsc.edu

February 15-17, 2008 - Fernie, BC 1st Conference of Spatial Knowledge and Information Canada. Spatial Knowledge and Information Canada brings together researchers of geo-spatial information who live and work in Canada. More information, abstract submission, and registration can be found at http://rose.geog.mcgill.ca/ski

May 4 - 7, 2008 - Victoria, BC 3rd Community-University Exposition (CUexpo 2008). CUexpo 2008 follows CUexpo 2003, which took place in Saskatoon and CUexpo 2005, hosted by Winnipeg. Full details of presentation options and the full scope of the exposition can be found at the CUexpo 2008 website: www.cuexpo08.ca/index.html

For those interested in a comprehensive listing of world-wide, 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



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 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 intéresés 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 outremers.

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*

The Canadian Cartographic Association
L'Association canadienne de cartographie

visit us on the web at:
www.cca-acc.org

CCA Executive / Exécutif de l'ACC:

President / Présidente:
James Boxall
Curator, Map Collection, Killam Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, NS
B3H 4H8
E-mail/Courriel: jcboxall@dal.ca

Vice-President / Vice-Président:
Ian J. O'Connell
Department of Geography
University of Victoria
PO Box 3050 STN CSC
Victoria BC V8W 3P5
E-mail/Courriel : oconnell@office.uvic.ca

Past-President / Présidente-sortante:
Clifford Wood
66 Meredith Dr.
P.O. Box 225
Ilderton, ON
N0M 2A0
E-mail/Courriel: cliffordwood_91@ sympatico.ca

Secretary / Secrétaire:
Alberta Auringer Wood
66 Meredith Dr.
P.O. Box 225
Ilderton, ON
N0M 2A0
E-mail/Courriel: awood@mun.ca

Treasurer / Trésorier:
John Fowler
Department of Geography
University of Victoria
PO Box 3050 STN CSC
Victoria, BC V8W 3P5
E-mail/Courriel: jfowler@uvic.ca

Interest Group Chairs / Présidents des groupes d'Intérêt:

Analytical Cartography and GIS / Cartographie analytique et SIG:
Penny Hutton
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada
Fort Frances Division
145 Third St. W., Fort Frances, ON
P9A 3N2
E-mail/Courriel: penny_hutton@abicon.com

Cartographic Education / Éducation cartographique:
Rick Gray
Ridgetown College
University of Guelph
Ridgetown, ON N0P 2C0
E-mail/Courriel: RGRAY@ridgetownc.uoguelph.ca

Karen Vankerkoerle
University of Western Ontario
Department of Geography
Room 132, Social Sciences Centre
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

Map Use and Design / Conception et utilisation des cartes:
Elise Pietroniro
313-310 Stillwater Drive
Saskatoon, SK
S7J 3H7
E-mail/Courriel: elise.pietroniero@usask.ca

Map Production Technology / Technologie de production cartographique:
Lori King
Timmins Geomatics Service Centre
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
1270 Hwy 101 East, P.O. Bag 3020
South Porcupine, ON P0N 1C0
E-mail/Courriel: lori.king@ontario.ca

History of Cartography / Histoire de la cartographie:
Edith M. Punt
Environmental Systems Research Institute
380 NewYork Street
Redlands, CA.
92373-8100. USA
E-mail/Courriel: epunt@esri.com

Appointees / les personnes nommées

Membership Coordinator / Coordonnateur des adhésions

Penny Hutton
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada
Fort Frances Division
145 Third St. W., Fort Frances, ON
P9A 3N2
E-mail/Courriel: penny_hutton@abicon.com

Cartographica (submissions/proposition d'articles):
C. Peter Keller (Co-editor)
Cartographica
C/o Department of Geography
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 3050
Victoria, BC V8W 3P5
E-mail/Courriel: carto@uvic.ca

CNC Chair/Présidente CNC
Janet Mersey
University of Guelph
Department of Geography
Guelph, Ontario. N1G 2W1
E-mail/Courriel: jmersey@uoguelph.ca

CCA Representative on the CNC/ Déléguée de l'ACC au Comité national canadien:
Roger Wheate
Dept of Geography
Faculty of Natural Resources
University of Northern British Columbia
Prince George, BC. V2N 4Z9
E-mail/Courriel: wheate@unbc.ca

ISSN 1183-2045

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

CARTOUCHE est publié trimestriellement par l'Association canadienne de cartographie. Tous les membres peuvent soumettre des articles à l'éditeur du bulletin (voir coordonnées ci-dessous). Les articles et annonces soumis sont sujets à l'approbation de la rédaction. L'éditeur du bulletin ne peut être tenu responsable pour des erreurs de compilation ou la perte d'article. Des efforts particuliers sont déployés pour éviter de tels problèmes. Les opinions exprimées dans le cadre des éditoriaux, des articles et des lettres publiés dans le bulletin, ne reflètent pas nécessairement celles de l'Association canadienne de cartographie. L'Association canadienne de cartographie remercie particulièrement le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.