

emergence of information exchange networks and meetings like the National Conference on Regional Archival Networks held in Wisconsin in July 1981 suggest that archival networks are here to stay.

One conclusion which can be drawn from both the NISTF study and exploratory meeting on archival networks is that there are many more potential uses for archival information exchange than the user-oriented bibliographic systems which most of us assume to be the major reason for data exchange. Some examples are:

- Exchanges of information about public records at all levels of government within a single state;
- Exchanges of information about records disposition between state archives and NARS;
- Exchanges of information concerning unoccupied temperature/humidity controlled shelf space between archives within a city, or of emergency deep-freeze capacity between rare book and manuscript repositories in a region.

All these are potentially valuable, and none are user-oriented bibliographic information systems. For years we limited ourselves to thinking about users and how they could possibly support an elaborate and expensive information exchange system. Should we not begin to ask ourselves how our institutions can afford to be without local, regional and even national exchanges of information which will assist us do our jobs?

NISTF has two assignments for individual members of the profession. First, NISTF will be receiving a draft of data definitions and a standard format from its working group. We want to involve as many archivists as possible in reviewing the document to make certain that the data elements which are proposed meet their information needs. We will be distributing draft documents to everyone who requests them in the hope that the response will help NISTF design the best possible format. Second, NISTF needs assistance in thinking through the potential values of inter-institutional data exchange. When librarians first began planning the MARC cataloguing system, they did not consider the usefulness of that format for shared cataloguing. Inter-library lending systems based on this data have emerged only in the last few years. No one imagined the numerous commercial products which have since resulted, nor the strong networks which have emerged with information exchange functions at their core. We believe that archivists are similarly limited today in their visions for the uses of information exchange. NISTF is systematically examining all the models for information exchange which it can imagine in order to explore possible benefits to the profession and to repositories. A draft of scenarios for realizing the most promising of these models is being circulated. We encourage archivists interested in our work to write David Bearman, Project Director, SAA Task Force on National Information Systems, Smithsonian Institution Archives, Arts & Industries Bldg. 2135, Washington, DC 20560.

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Inuit in Church—Once More

My article entitled “‘Inuit in Church’: Clearing Photographic Misattribution,’ *Archivaria*, 12 (Summer 1981): 59-62 attempted to clarify some of the facts pertaining to a photograph wrongly attributed to Robert Flaherty. It was suggested that the photograph in question was probably made by another photographer, A.A. Chesterfield, and its relation to other similar photographs was discussed. One of the unsolved puzzles remaining was why the lantern slide housed in the photographic archives of the Robert and Frances Flaherty Study Center at the School of Theology in Claremont, California represented a cropped version of the original

negative. The tentative suggestion was ventured that perhaps Flaherty had cropped the image to make it conform more closely with a photograph he himself made later of the same church interior and which was published in the *Canadian Courier*. Now a more likely explanation presents itself with the discovery of yet another publication containing the same photograph.

In a book by C.K. Leith and A.T. Leith, *A Summer and Winter on Hudson Bay* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1912), the photograph as published in *Archivaria* appears opposite page 48. Once more unattributed, it bears the caption, "Husky Congregation, Great Whale." The image as published is very badly blemished in several places on the left-hand side. It seems reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the original negative had been damaged after the photograph was taken, but not before some early prints had been made from it. The lantern slide in Flaherty's possession was made from the damaged negative, but cropped so as to exclude the blemished portion on the left.

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Association of Canadian Map Libraries 1981 Conference

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) was founded in 1967 by a small group of archivists and librarians working with maps who decided that a forum for the discussion of common problems and other related areas would be a favourable move in furthering the field of map custodianship in Canada. Today the organization has grown to 250 members, and membership is open to any individuals and institutions interested in maps.

Halifax provided the setting for the fifteenth annual conference of the Association from 7 to 11 June 1981 immediately following meetings of the Association of Canadian Archivists (ACA), with the Public Archives of Nova Scotia serving as the host institution. Many delegates were first-time visitors to eastern Canada and found the new facilities of the Archives both impressive and hospitable.

It has been tradition in the ACML to attempt to provide a program of balanced interest to both map librarians and map archivists and the 1981 conference was no exception. Following a brief welcome by Provincial Archivist Hugh Taylor, the program got underway with a panel on cartographic resources of the Atlantic Provinces, with representatives from the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Memorial University and the Maritime Resource and Management Service. The panel dealt with the state of current mapping in the four eastern provinces. Other sessions of a more technical nature included an up-to-date presentation on bibliographic control systems for maps with panelists Pierre LePine and Joan Winearls, and a report on the *Resource Atlas of the Gulf of Maine and the Bay of Fundy*.

A panel discussion on orientation of users to the map collection featured contributions from both the library and archives perspectives. A video presentation used to introduce newcomers to a large university library would have been quite a valuable addition to the session had it not been hampered by technical difficulties. Similarly, a session on the organization and storage of air photos had the potential of stimulating audience interest, due to the large numbers of such documents being accessioned by many institutions. Unfortunately it was ineffective because of confusion among participants as to the scope of their individual contributions.

Progress reports were given on two surveys of cartographic archives. Frances Woodward commented on the response to a survey of cartographic material in university archives. This was a complement to the ACA survey of university archives which for some undetermined reason did not include questions on cartographic material. A survey of map collections in the