THE EVOLUTION OF THE ARCHIVAL PROFESSION AND SYSTEM IN CANADA

MARION BEYEA was Director of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick from 1978 until 2013. Prior to that appointment she was Archivist of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, worked as an archivist at the Archives of Ontario and as a student assistant at the University of New Brunswick Archives and the Archives of the New Brunswick Museum. Her contributions to the archival profession began in 1973 as a member of the Archivists Section of the Canadian Historical Association where she co-edited a newsletter for archivists. She was on the three person committee that collaborated with archivists across Canada on the formation of their own association and developed the constitution for ACA. She has served the Association of Canadian Archivists in a number of capacities including as President 1979-1980 and was the first President of the Council of Canadian Archives. She has been active in the International Council of Archives as a member of the Steering Committee of the Section of Professional Associations and as Chair of the Committee on Best Practices and Standards. She was New Brunswick's representative on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for two terms and is currently the New Brunswick Governor on the Board of Heritage Canada The National Trust. She is also on the Board of the Canadiana Fund and a Director of the Association Museums New Brunswick.

MARCEL CAYA taught archives at Université du Québec à Montréal until 2011 after working as University Archivist for McGill University in Montréal from 1977 to 1994 and as DG of the McCord Museum of Canadian History from 1984 to 1988. One of the founding members of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists, he has also served on the two Consultative Group/Committee on archives of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council in 1978-1980 and 1983-1985; he co-chaired the Canadian Working Group on Descriptive Standards from 1983 to 1986 and was a member of the CCA Standards Committee and of the Working Group on Arrangement of the CCA. National Chairman or vice-chairman of the National Archival Appraisal Board, he has been its Quebec regional director since 1981. He was member without portfolio on the first Executive of ACA of which he is a Fellow. He served the International Council on Archives in many capacities, including as Deputy Secretary General of ICA until 2007; he was named the first Fellow of the ICA.

The establishment of archives in Canada was gradual and haphazard. Governments and private corporate bodies generated and received records but they did not give them much care beyond the period they were used. While there were early examples of interesting and important archival collections being built in Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the federal government established its archives in 1872, it was well into the twentieth century before the provinces followed suit. Private bodies, particularly churches and businesses, also set up archives for their own records and a number of historical societies and museums began to acquire records both to give them a home and to meet local research needs. To set the archival stage in the 1970s when Canadian archivists were experiencing the stirrings of professionalism, in preparation for the first directory of Canadian archives, 321 questionnaires were sent out and 216 institutions responded in some fashion.[1] The institutions, self-identifying as archives, did not follow a model or fit a mold and were often adjuncts of libraries, museums, and historical societies, and the methods they used were far from standardized. Nonetheless they shared the objectives of acquiring, preserving and making available archival records, albeit often without a mandate.

Few people taking jobs in Archives were making a deliberate career choice. Archives provided employment for many ex-journalists, military veterans, the occasional political appointment and university history graduates (often intending to return to their studies with the objective of finding employment in academe). Ties with historians were strong also because historians were considered the main users. The professional body for archivists up to 1975 was the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association (CHA) that began in 1953. Even after the establishment of the ACA, meeting with the Learned Societies was preferred over a separate professional conference by many archivists who looked to the annual opportunity to interact with academic historians.

The majority of people being employed in Archives learned on the job and greatly influenced by a month-long course many attended given at the Public Archives of Canada (the PAC). The intention of the Archives Section was to place this course at Carleton University and it did operate there for several years, but when that plan did not work out, the PAC gave it a home. The course was of importance in familiarizing working archivists with archival theory and practice, and the holdings and operations of the PAC. Importantly, they developed collegial relationships which advanced archives as a profession. The arrival of several British archivists brought to Canadian practice a tradition of professional archival work, along with their ideas about archival education and theory.

There was considerable borrowing of archival practice from the PAC, which, with a budget 54% greater than the combined budgets of all other Canadian archives, was a leader in the field and helped other Canadian archives in many ways.[2] Such assistance ranged from expert advice and assistance in all areas and specialties of archival work to, the Dominion archivist to the New Brunswick government on the establishment of its archival program in 1967. As well, other archives shared experiences and methods among themselves and by the early 1970s were beginning to form local and regional organizations.[3] The *Union List of Manuscripts* implemented by the PAC and with the support of the CHA, introduced, in effect, an early standard for summary description of archival holdings and provided relevant training in this. Archivists were exercised that library methodology was being imposed on the arrangement and description of records, and about competition for acquisitions, the latter, in part, a reaction to the PAC's introduction of the Systematic National Acquisition Program, or SNAP, not the most subtle of acronyms. This was, in fact, an attempt at a systematic approach to identifying what records should be preserved and brought into the national archives. Records Management became an integral part of the PAC's operations, as well as the Ontario Archives and the more recently established archives in New Brunswick and the Yukon. At the same time there was a growing concern about conservation. However, only a few institutions had conservators and those were European trained and generally fine art oriented, treating individual items rather than coming up with strategies for the growing mass of records that archives held.

By the early 1970s, meetings of the Archives Section were becoming regularized with calls for agenda items in advance, structured sessions on topics of archival interest, and membership extending beyond heads of institutions. The Section's newsletter had been transformed into a journal, reporting news and addressing technical matters as well as broader issues in archival practice.

Senior Canadian archivists participated in the Society of American Archivists (SAA), even as presidents, and the Committee of the Future, put in place in 1983 to develop options for a more vigorous and relevant association for archivists in Canada, took its name from a similar exercise of self-examination carried out by the SAA. Archivists began to meet locally and regionally to discuss issues and organize training courses and workshops. At the Section's annual meeting in 1984 a three person task force was established to investigate ways in which Canadian archivists could become a stronger force and effectively represent the needs of archivists and archives. A professional organization, independent of the CHA, was agreed on and the task force met with archival regional organizations, archival institutions and archivists across Canada to promote the idea and solicit input on the shape that the organization should take and to prepare a constitution and by-laws. These were passed in Edmonton at the annual conference of the Archives Section in the spring of 1975 and the Association of Canadian archivists formed.

The Association des archivistes du Québec (AAQ) had been founded in December 1967 by a group of archivists desirous of promoting the interests of their profession by raising standards, ensuring greater communication among its members and improving the condition of archives, mainly through interventions with governments on major issues including access to information and the protection of personal information. It was a well-established and thriving organization, and the task force investigating the structure of the new organization for archivists in Canada accepted the proposal of the AAQ executive that this existing association, the AAQ, continue to serve the needs and interests of archivists in Quebec and that it and the new organization for English-speaking archivists be linked by three members of each association in the Bureau of Canadian Archivists (BCA) to promote and coordinate common pursuits of the two organizations and make common representation on archival issues at the national and international levels.[4]

In its first five years, the Association of Canadian Archivists had introduced significant changes to the archival landscape. It held an annual conference that, in 1980, registered 100 members and offered concurrent sessions. Archivists were communicating regularly and nationally in their newsletter and they had a new journal, *Archivaria*, impressive enough to garner funding from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada's (SSRCC) program of support for scholarly journals. Committees had formed to address publications, finding aid systems and business archives, while an education committee had developed Guidelines for Graduate Archival Studies programs. The professionalization of the archivist was underway.

COMMISSION ON CANADIAN STUDIES

Beyond these achievements, fundamental in the establishment of a professional organization, archivists were motivated to organize in order to improve their capacity to carry out the work of discovering and preserving records and making them available for research. The initial impetus to identify and address the problems archives faced in carrying out this fundamental mission, and to do so in terms of an overall system of archives, was sparked by a 1975 report on the state of research and teaching on Canadian studies. The idea of a commission to study, report on, and make recommendations relating to the state of Canadian Studies was conceived in 1970 and its members were appointed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in June 1972. Thomas B. Symons, a historian and the founding President of Trent University, was appointed Chair of the Commission.

The Commission's report devoted a chapter to Canadian Archives and referred to them as "the foundation of Canadian studies."[5] It touched on, among other matters, university education for archivists, new accommodation and revision of legislation for the PAC, mandatory deposit at the PAC of CBC and NFB productions, revision of the Copyright Act, establishment of archives by all universities and the proper care of university records, the preservation of previously neglected business archives and records of ethnic groups, better reference tools, and the completion of the Union List of Manuscripts.

However, as well as offering recommendations relating to these specific matters, the commission called for and outlined a more systematic approach to archival endeavour in Canada. This arose from a primary concern expressed in the Report that the widest range of documentary materials be preserved for future research. It recommended that the PAC undertake a program to promote public awareness of the potential value of private papers and other archival material and it noted

that locating these records must precede systematic collections development. It proposed the preparation of a national guide to records not already in archives to be funded by the federal and provincial governments. In the interest of preserving these records, a next logical and desirable step, the Commission proposed an increase in the number of archives and the co-ordination of their efforts so that they could look after the additional records that would be forth-coming. For this they assigned a major role to universities that were called on to take in more records and lead the start-up of other archives. The Report placed emphasis on the acquisition and preservation of records to meet the needs of scholars and assigned a pivotal role for universities in a network that would support this objective.

Although ACA was not in existence when the Commission undertook its work, and was therefore unable to submit a brief, the organization agreed with the Report's concerns. However, ACA disagreed with the emphasis on universities as major players in the proposed systematic approach. They drew on archival theory and took a Jenkinsonian stand advocating instead the "development of archives based whenever possible in an institutional setting where valuable records are created, as only archives run by knowledgeable custodians capable of instituting standard procedures will ultimately bring us to our goal of linking repositories and their holdings in co-operative networks and systems." [6]

A very important impact of the Commission's Report, issued in the year of ACA's establishment, was its galvanizing effect on the archivists' new organization. Archivists greeted the Report with great interest and were stimulated to think about their practice and theory and how that theory would play out under the implementation of the Report's recommendations. Sixty-two out of 225 archivists surveyed completed questionnaires drawn up by a select committee of ACA. Based on an assessment of the Report's 31 recommendations, and intense debate and many drafts resulted before the ACA response was ready.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES

Another very important result of the Commission's work for Canadian archives was the impetus it gave to a study specifically focused on them. Symons realized that action in response to the recommendations of the Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies would not come automatically or easily. He approached the Canada Council for the Arts (later the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada) for funding for a more comprehensive look at Canadian Archives. Consultative Groups were being used by SSHRCC at the time for several purposes including the strengthening of the infrastructure for research. Andre Fortier, President of SSHRCC, in his foreword to the Report of the Consultative Group on Canadian Archives, stated that the motivation for creating the Consultative Group came primarily from two sources: requests made to the Council over the years for various forms of assistance for archives for which they had neither the budget, nor the mandate; and the Commission on Canadian Studies.

The Consultative Group, comprising nine historians and archivists and chaired by Ian Wilson, Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan, took as a first step the compilation of a statistical picture of Archives in Canada. As a base they worked with responses received from 185 Archives to a survey questionnaire and explanatory letters from a further 31archival institutions as well as briefs from ACA and its committees and other bodies. The data revealed "a sense of crisis in Canadian archives" with even the largest lacking basic facilities or equipment, only a few having full record management programs, no more than a handful conservation programs, and no educational opportunities for archivists.

The Consultative Group Report launched at ACA's annual conference in 1980 made 19 recommendations, well-conceived and substantiated, and directly pertinent to the current and longer term needs of archives. Additional suggestions and conclusions throughout the text proposed an even greater number of actions to be pursued. Several covered the same ground as the Commission on Canadian Studies: university level education of archivists; preservation of business records; revision of copyright legislation. New recommendations concerned security and establishment of a national register of stolen documents, extension of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act to private institutions, the addition of archival science to SSHRC's list of disciplines eligible for research grants and the involvement of archivists in assessing applications in the humanities and social sciences, and designation of an appropriate amount of funding in SSHRC grants to academic researchers who would be using archives to assist the archives providing services.

Unlike the Commission on Canadian Studies, the Consultative Group based its recommendations on archival theory, providing an updated definition of archives that moved beyond the strict Jenkinsonian definition of records "*drawn up or used in the course of an administrative or executive transaction... of which itself formed a part; and subsequently preserved in their own custody*" to encompass the reality that records of archival value would not always, or even often, be kept by their creator.[7] Therefore a complementary principle to guide archival practice was added which extended the principle of provenance, aimed at keeping the context of records intact, to a principle of territoriality which envisaged the local milieu of records as part of their context.

This provided the basis for the major theme of the Report, the development and coordination of archives in Canada. The Consultative Group recommended that "all public archives re-evaluate their overall programs to achieve an appropriate balance between their traditional institutional programs and new programs designed to provide leadership to a cooperative system of archives in their region." [8]

A new Extension Branch for the Public Archives of Canada that would coordinate a national archival information system was recommended. It would share responsibility with provincial networks that would provide consultants, continue involvement in the development of the archival profession, and establish a grants program for projects of national significance. The plan also called for a Canadian Association of Archives, comprising heads of archives over a certain size who would meet to plan joint programs and express collective opinions on public policy from the institutional perspective.

The ACA's response endorsed the Consultative Group's advocacy of a coordinated network in each province to establish priorities, which might not be the same in all areas of the country, develop services, facilities and programs of benefit to all. However it disagreed with the structure recommended for its realization. ACA opposed a PAC Extension Branch as redundant and a waste of public funds, favouring instead an independent National Archival Records Commission (NARC) made up of the PAC, ACA and AAQ, representatives from archives across the country on a rotating basis, and from allied institutions, the National Library and the Canadian Conservation Institute. ACA saw the Canadian Association of Archives proposed in the Consultative Group Report, as elitist and an expense that could be avoided with NARC which could also provide the most efficient linking of provincial bodies, something the PAC extension branch could not.

FEDERAL CULTURAL POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE, CONGRESS ON ARCHIVES AND THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ARCHIVES

Meanwhile, a Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee was established in 1980 to undertake a comprehensive review of Canadian cultural institutions and cultural policy. Chaired by Louis Applebaum and Jacques Hébert its purview included the visual and performing arts, heritage, the cultural industries, broadcasting, the National Library and Public Archives. The Cultural Policy Review Committee presented ACA and other associations of archivists with another opportunity to get across their ideas on the structure best suited to the Canadian archival system and their need for additional resources. Applebaum- Hébert supported the need for an interdependent and cooperative system of archival institutions and organizations and, taking their cue from the ACA, proposed a National Archival Records Commission as an alternative to the Consultative Group's, Canadian Association of Archives.

The Congress on Archives organized by archivists and held in Kingston in 1982, provided another avenue for promoting action in regard to the recommendations of the Canadian Studies and Consultative Group studies. It was titled "Planning for Archives" and was organized by archivists. Archivists, users of archives, and funders of Archives were invited. A number of resolutions were passed at the Congress, several supporting a program of grants for archives, and another, the development of standards for archival description. The realization of this resolution was the most enduring result of the Congress.

Ian Wilson, who had chaired the Consultative Group on Canadian Archives, saw the need to press for action on the recommendations of the various reports and discussions around them and, in September 1983, persuaded SSHRCC to fund an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Archives. The Committee was asked

to consider the responses and discussions stimulated by the Consultative Group report and the Congress on Archives, and the recommendations of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee. Also, it was given a mandate to discuss the general federal funding role for the development of the archival system. The Report of the Advisory Committee addressed specific recommendations to the bodies that were in a position to implement them moving forward the case for archival support in a variety of areas.

IMPLEMENTING THE CANADIAN ARCHIVAL SYSTEM

The examination of the status of Canadian archives had been ongoing for nearly eight years. The various reports and the extensive discussion by individual archivists and archival associations had begun to coalesce the thinking of the Canadian archival community, and agreement on certain basic points was evident. Responsibility for the support of archives should be shared by sponsors of archives and provincial/territorial and federal governments; increased funding was essential to provide this support and to develop a systematic approach for its delivery; a Canadian Archival System should be capable of determining needs within diverse circumstances and sufficiently flexible to meet these needs effectively. All could be achieved only through the sustained participation of archivists, their institutions and their associations.

Archivists were not experienced or skilled in methods to augment funding outside their institutional budgets to improve their situation. In 1972 when Gerard Pelletier, Minister of Communications, was seeking to implement decentralization in the cultural field, several programs were introduced for the support of museums. These included a National Inventory proposed to compile a computer-based inventory of all objects held in Canada's museums, the Registration Assistance program, a Museums Assistance Program, and others over ensuing years. In eight years of operation the National Inventory consumed more than $7.5 million and the Registration Assistance program, $4.3 million. These, and other museums support programs, continue to this day.[9] In contrast, the Diffusion Program devised for archives in 1972 provided only $10,000 a year to place microfilm copies of significant records, such as records of Prime Ministers, at Provincial Archives.

Symons lobbied for and had some success in obtaining funding to implement the recommendations pertaining to archives in the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies, specifically his call for a national inventory of significant records that were not preserved in Archives. Through his lobbying and with support from Wilfred Smith, Dominion Archivist, $330,267 was allotted by the Department of Employment and Immigration and $10,000 by the PAC to cover the first phase of a national survey that involved 138 students working in 20 locations. The program continued for several years and, while there is no tally of how many records listed in the survey ended up in archives, the profile of archives was raised and the need for attention to records not having an archival home was highlighted. SHRCC also operated the Research Tools Program that funded the preparation of finding aids with the aim of making documentary materials in libraries and archives available to the scholarly research community. While the public records held by provincial/territorial archives were not eligible under the program, it did benefit archives by funding the creation of numerous guides, inventories and catalogues in the years it operated.

Despite recommendations from the various studies and the Congress, and lobbying from archivists with SHRCC for its support for archives, funding of grants for direct archival work was deemed not within SHRCC's mandate or role. However, SSHRCC did open its granting program for academic research to archivists and archival topics, and the Council provided significant funds for research related to archival descriptive standards.

These programs, however, were piecemeal and not what Canadian archivists needed or were seeking. Archives at every level struggled for resources. Except for funding of the Public Archives of Canada, little federal funding had been directed to the support of archives.

Coinciding with the consensus developing among archivists as to what they wanted was a serendipitous situation. A deputy head and an assistant deputy minister, friends who had a thorough understanding of the importance of archives and an awareness of the resource gap faced by archives in Canada, had responsibility for provincial archives in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. They each employed senior archivists who had been actively involved in the ACA from its beginning and saw implementation of an archival system

and new funding to support it as critical.[10] These deputies maneuvered to have the matter of the archival system and funding placed on the agenda of the meeting of federal and provincial Ministers of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources in Regina in May 1982. They did this by having a request from Quebec that the pending revision of PAC's legislation broadened to include other federal legislative initiatives and the recommendations of the report of the Consultative Group on Archives concerning structure, responsibilities and needs of archives in Canada.[11] These matters were discussed further at the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers Responsible for Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources on May 4. The federal participants had not anticipated this agenda issue and had not developed a position, but after telephone consultation with Ottawa, the recommendation of the national archivist to direct the Dominion-Provincial-Territorial Archivists' Conference (DPT) to investigate and report on these issues was accepted.[12] After provincial and federal ministers were briefed by their head archivists on the consensus of the archival community on a Canadian Archival System supported in part by new federal funding, they accepted the concept of a Canadian archival system and they resolved "that they encourage and facilitate the evolution of an 'archival system' in Canada."[13] This approach was confirmed by the federal Minister of Communications as reflecting the principle of "partnership of effort" in the cultural field in 1984.

The newly appointed national archivist, Jean-Pierre Wallot, immediately warmed to the concept the resolution endorsed. Supported by a personal acquaintance with his minister, the Minister of Communications, Marcel Masse, he pushed for its implementation through a commitment of funding by the Canadian government in the amount of $1.8 million. Several years later, after an intensive lobbying campaign, an additional million dollars was added specifically for programs devoted to conservation of archival records.

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF ARCHIVES

The result was the establishment of the Canadian Council of Archives, the CCA, to provide leadership and coordination for the Canadian archival system. Its structure, objectives and programs reflect the ideas, principles and recommendations of the reports of the groups studying Canadian archives and the archival community's responses. It is representative of the various elements of the Canadian archival system including the National Archives, all provincial/territorial councils (themselves representative of archives), and the professional associations ACA and AAQ. Direct input from the provincial/territorial councils ensures that priority needs of their member archives are identified and several granting streams provide sufficient flexibility to address these needs. Bureaucracy and operational costs have been at a modest level as CCA has operated with a small but skilled and dedicated secretariat and a reliance on the sustained participation of archivists, their institutions and their associations. Support of the system is shared by archives, as well as government at the provincial/territorial and federal levels through direct financial and in-kind contributions.

CCA has brought coordination to the Canadian archival system through annual meetings of its members, through planning that began immediately with its formation in a two year comprehensive process that drew on needs assessment studies carried out by each provincial/territorial council with results informing the setting of national goals and objectives and programs, and through committees and support of provincial/territorial councils.

The projects that CCA has funded have had a national impact: the development of standards for description of all archival media, the preparation of guides to thousands of kilometers of archival resources in individual archives, a national conservation strategy, conservation assessments in numerous archives, technical manuals, training materials, workshops and conferences, and public events that raise the profile of archives. CCA's work in coordinating and supporting the Canadian Archival System has been directed to improving the capacity of archives and archivists to preserve and make available the records of Canada's past – the ultimate objective of the Commission on Canadian Studies, the Consultative Group on Archives, the Federal Cultural Review Committee, the Archives Congress, the Advisory Committee on Archives and the archivists who were part of and respondents to these initiatives. The needs of archives were, of course, not completely met, and new challenges had arisen, but the Canadian archival system that was invented, advocated for and participated in by archivists, archives and archival associations, was successful in addressing serious gaps and issues.

Moreover, with CCA at its centre, the Canadian archival system was able to adapt as it matured and as times changed, and it remained a viable vehicle for bringing together the players on the Canadian archival scene and supporting their progress.

CONCLUSION

What do we, as archivists who preserve the record of the past, have to do with our own past? Do we examine it with the same analysis, contextual review and appraisal that, as a profession, we bring to evaluating the record and evidence of others? We have found that we must have a solid sense of where we have come from and who we are to be able to confidently and purposefully articulate and pursue our role in society and to convince others to support it. In looking back, we surely agree that we have accomplished a great deal in our associations and organizations, publications, education, advocacy, sorting out what the Canadian archival system is and putting it in place and managing it, and preparing to meet the many challenges that remain and are new. Knowing our past will help with this.

However, the past could not prepare us for the body blow struck by the elimination of all funding for the CCA and the emasculation of Library and Archives Canada. It has been a shock to witness structures and programs brought down that have supported archives in doing what we know is essential to life in a democratic society and a basic right of society – preserving the records of the past and making them accessible to all to inform the future. No one else has this responsibility; no one else can carry it out.

Archivists are, of course, carrying on, valiantly and with success. ACA and AAQ maintain their programs and have been energetic and sophisticated in their lobbying efforts. Provincial and territorial councils still function. CCA is finding new and creative ways to provide services of benefit to archives. This is laudable and important, but archivists must not give up on having funding reinstated so archives can continue and improve in their core role that ensures citizens are able to investigate and understand their past for a myriad of reasons. Archives are a public good and as such are deserving of public support.

Meanwhile, we must rely on the strengths of archivists often acknowledged by those outside our profession. These characteristics are dedication, commitment and passion. We have always had individuals among our numbers who have helped navigate difficult issues and who have helped shape the profession we have today. In many respects, our profession's relatively small numbers may help account for the sheer effort and hard work many pour into it. These are characteristics archivists must continue to bring to their work and their efforts to reinvigorate and regain support for the Canadian archival system.

A quote from William Deacon – appropriately, found in the festschrift honouring Kent Haworth and used by Gordon Dodds in introducing a session at ACA in Saskatoon in 2005 on the 30th anniversary of ACA and the 20th of CCA, provides what he saw as "a perfect reflection" of the approach many of our colleagues have taken:

"I have a word of advice for you," he said, "…and that is to think highly of faith. Not only to keep faith, but to realize the sterility of cynicism, and the fertility of belief, which is positive. […] You have work to do that you mustn't jumble… Don't be negative; don't be afraid; and don't be restricted." [14] For a profession whose role in part is to inform the future, keeping the faith – fearlessly – is surely a job requirement. We *have* work to do that we mustn't jumble, and we have many, thankfully, who have not been constrained either in their vision or their dedication to ensuring that work gets done. [15]

FOOTNOTES

1 The "Directory of Archives in Canada" was compiled in 1973 by the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association.

2 The Toronto Area Archivists Group and the Archival Association of Atlantic Canada both formed in 1973; and a fledgling Prairie archivists association, also, began to organize.

3 The Bureau of Canadian Archives was dissolved in 2010. Its main achievement was the coordination of the drafting of the Rules for Archival Description which influenced forever the way archives are described not only in Canada, but also internationally.

4 Consultative Group on *Canadian Archives*, Canadian Archives (Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada 1980): 47.

5 T.H.B. Symons, *To know Ourselves: The Commission on Canadian Studies* (Ottawa, Association of Canadian Studies, 1975): 69.

6 Sir Hilary Jenkinson, *Manual of Archive Administration* (1922, rev. 1937)

7 Ibid.

8 Consultative Group, Ibid.: 66.

[9] 1981 Report of the Auditor General of Canada's, Chapter 11: 19.

[10] George MacBeath as Deputy Head of Historical Resources Administration had established the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in 1967-68 and the Provincial Archives remained in this agency through this period. Allen Turner, who had served as Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan, 1961 -74 was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Culture, Recreation and Sports in the British Columbia Department of the Provincial Secretary in 1979. In that position was responsible for the Provincial Archives of British Columbia. Marion Beyea, Provincial Archivist of New Brunswick, was President of ACA, 1979-80, and Kent Haworth, Head of Government Records at the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, was President of ACA 1980-1, each having served as vice-president in the year preceding their presidency.

[11] Quebec was concerned that the pending new National Archives of Canada would encroach on the acquisition interests of the Archives Nationale du Quebec.

[12] The Dominion-Provincial-Territorial Archivists Conference (now the National-Provincial Territorial Archivists Conference) was a collegial body comprising heads of the federal, provincial and territorial archives who met annually from the early 1970s to learn of developments at the (then) Public Archives of Canada and to share experiences. Prior to 1978 it had only occasionally undertaken any joint activity.

[13] The resolution in full reads: "that they encourage and facilitate the evolution of an 'archival system' in Canada." a) by enabling provincial and territorial archives to take the initiative in forming cooperative archival networks in their jurisdictions, structured as best suits their archival circumstances, b) by supporting the work of the networks, c) by requesting that the federal government encourage the development of a national archival system by supporting and linking the provincial/territorial archival networks through a national archival information system, making specialized and technical staff and facilities available, providing advanced training for staff, coordinating projects and providing funding to the provincial/territorial networks. "The Canadian Archival System. A Report with Recommendations Prepared by the Dominion-Provincial-Territorial Archivists' Conference."

[14] Henry Weekes to Arthur Deacon on Christmas Day 1934, quoted in John Lennox, "Using the Archives," in Marion Beyea, Reuben Ware, Cheryl Avery eds., *The power and passion of archives: A festschrift in honour of Kent Haworth* (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Archivists 2005): 145.

[15] Gordon Dodds' Introduction to the conference session, "A Year of Anniversaries: The Canadian Archival System After Twenty Five Years," ACA annual conference, Saskatoon, 2005.