

The Canadian Archival Scene in the 1970s: Current Developments and Trends

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The Public Archives of Canada

The Public Archives of Canada had witnessed tremendous growth during the latter years of Dr. Lamb's tenure in the 1960s. The staff had grown to nearly 260 people and the annual budget had risen to approximately \$2 million. The agency was no longer the small institution it had once been. It had gained a certain stature and respectability which would provide the foundation for a most phenomenal growth in the decade to come, a level of growth which no one could have anticipated and which was to bring with it a number of new problems. That growth in the decade of the late 1960s and early 1970s could be illustrated in a number of ways, but perhaps the most dramatic indicators were those of annual operating budget and staff size. The budget increased from a level of \$2 million in 1968 to approximately \$15 million ten years later, and now exceeds \$30 million. The staff which numbered approximately 260 in 1968 increased during the next ten years to over 700. The Administration and Technical Services Branch by itself, which had once been the smallest unit of the Archives, had a staff complement in 1977 of more than 270. That one branch alone had a larger staff at the end of the 1970s than the whole Archives had in 1968.¹

Although increases in budgets and staff provide a general indication of the growth of an institution, they are only a surface indication of the development and growth of programs within the institution. As one might conclude from a review of increases of this size, the number and sophistication of programs operated by the Public Archives of Canada grew remarkably during the decade of the late 1960s and early 1970s. In all of the media with which the Public Archives deals, there was a significant increase in both the volume and the kind of programs operated. The development of these programs, many of which had existed in seminal form in the late 1960s, led progressively to an overall concept of an archival program which came to be called "total archives." The total archives program was in a sense not really new to the 1970s. The programs which constituted the base of this concept had been in place for most of the Public Archives' history and, within the limitation of its resources, the institution had always attempted to operate a broad and comprehensive program. The great growth in resources in the 1970s, however, permitted the

1 Statistics relating to the Public Archives of Canada are taken from its published annual reports

Public Archives to expand these programs and to increase their level of sophistication to a point where the archivists themselves had achieved a level of confidence which allowed them to present their program as a comprehensive or "total" package.

A number of the elements of this total archives concept might be singled out to illustrate its nature and scope. First of all, the records management program begun by the Archives in the 1950s reached a level of maturity during this period. The scheduling operations and the training programs which had been operated for a number of years ensured by the 1970s a relatively smooth operation in the management of federal government records, at least in the national capital region. During these years the regional records centres were developed in order to cover the vast numbers of federal government records which are created outside the capital area. With the growth in the number of these regional centres came a final stage of development in that program which gives the Public Archives effective control over the selection, disposal and acquisition of departmental records. This program is essential to the success of the Archives because it gave the archivist assurance that historical records generated by government will be preserved and eventually made accessible for research. Without this cornerstone of an archival program it would not, of course, be possible to talk about a "total archives" concept.

In the field of private manuscripts, the Public Archives initiated during this period the new Systematic National Acquisition Program. Although the Public Archives' approach to **acquisitions** had never been passive, through the operation of this program the institution began a systematic approach to acquisitions on a national level. In anticipation of the changing expectations of historians and other social scientists, the Archives began to place greater emphasis on areas that in the past had been either neglected or overlooked. The Manuscript Division began in a systematic way to acquire private papers in the fields of science, labour, medicine, sports, literature and arts, and a number of other fields outside the traditional areas of politics, religion and the military. In addition, the Archives began to look at architectural records, the records of ethnic associations and the photographic records of large national newspapers as sources of archival material which could no longer be ignored. Once again, with effective programs operating in these fields, the Archives could legitimately begin to think of itself as offering a total archives program. In addition, that program would force other archives in the country to examine their own programs, to question the effectiveness of what they were doing and to begin thinking about and discussing proposals for the development of national programs on a cooperative basis.

Another area which the Public Archives of Canada had to deal with in the 1970s, in spite of the monumental problems which it presented for the archivist, was that of developing an archival program for machine readable records. The computer became commonplace in the 1960s and by the early 1970s most government agencies had some form of computer system as part of their operation. As a result, a bewildering number and variety of records were being generated in machine readable form without hard copy ever being produced. Consequently, the archivist's traditional approach to scheduling had to be changed and the archivist and records manager had to begin to struggle with the problem of creating records schedules for machine readable records. Very little work had been done in this area, with the exception of pilot projects at the National Archives in Washington. Consequently,

the Public Archives took on this problem with little precedent to guide it. A number of studies were undertaken and, as a result, a special division was established to manage a program to select, acquire and provide reference service on machine readable records of archival value in the federal government and of national significance in the private sector. This step was an important one and one which has been watched with interest by other archives. Good progress was made in this area in the 1970s, but it still cannot be said that the Public Archives of Canada has found a means of integrating the identification and scheduling of machine readable records into the regular records management process. This remains as a challenge for the 1980s.

An additional element in the process of building the total archives concept was the creation of the National Film, Television and Sound Archives as part of the Public Archives of Canada. Although the Archives had been acquiring motion picture films for many years, it did not institute a full-scale program until 1969. Since that time, several million feet of film and video material have been acquired, appraised, converted and preserved, and that material constitutes an invaluable source of historical information. The collection, preservation and storage of this moving image material is a very expensive undertaking, but one which adds greatly to the scope of the Archives' work and to the value of its holdings. The concept of a total archives program would, of course, not be complete without the inclusion of a motion picture and television program. By the same token, sound recordings are an integral part of such a program. Again, the Archives had been collecting sound recordings since early in the century, but it was not until 1968 that a special unit was created to collect, process, store and make accessible sound recordings of archival value. In the time that has passed since that unit was created, the Archives has acquired thousands of hours of recorded sound of historical value, ranging all the way from primitive cylinders and phono discs to modern tape recordings of the speeches delivered in the House of Commons. In addition to this collecting activity, the staff of the Sound Archives Section has actively promoted the organization of both national and international associations of sound archives. The Canadian Oral History Association has been particularly effective in promoting the preservation of sound recordings in this country and that association has been supported to a large extent by the Public Archives of Canada. Added to the more traditional activities which take place in the areas of manuscripts, maps and photographs, the promotion of these newer fields of activity has given substance to the concept of "total archives."

In addition to carrying on its own operations, developing new programs and providing archival services at the federal level, the Public Archives of Canada has also fulfilled a traditional role as leader in the archival field both in this country and on the international scene. The Public Archives of Canada has long been the largest and best funded archival institution in the country and, as a result, the provincial, municipal and local archival institutions have traditionally looked to the Public Archives for leadership, a leadership which has taken many forms. During the first hundred years of its existence, the Public Archives made a very large contribution toward the establishment of an archival presence in Canada. Through the agency of the Public Archives and its work, there was established a broad acceptance of the value of preserving the nation's archival heritage. Archives and archivists were accorded a degree of credibility and the profession achieved a certain status. In that sense the Public Archives and its leaders were pioneers in the field in Canada.

There is ample evidence that the expectation of that leadership persisted during the decade beginning in the late 1960s. Provincial, municipal, university and local archives continued to look to the Public Archives of Canada for innovation, leadership and direction in a number of different fields. On virtually any occasion when these institutions required support or consultative services, they turned to the Public Archives. The compilation and publication of the *Union List of Manuscripts* provides a concrete example of this kind of leadership. This program, begun in the early 1960s, has been carried on through subsequent publications in the 1970s and 1980s. The impact of the program has been far-reaching, going well beyond the original intention of publicizing the existence of manuscript material throughout the country. The procedure itself of compiling the information through forms submitted by the institutions has significantly influenced the method of describing units of manuscript material and led to a broad standardization of this procedure in institutions throughout the country. Although, in one sense, the publication of the *Union List of Manuscripts* is a cooperative venture, the compilation, editing and publication of the work depends almost exclusively on the initiative of the Public Archives.

Another field in which archivists have looked to the Archives for leadership is staff training. From the 1950s, many archival institutions throughout the country counted heavily upon the Public Archives for training in the fields of archival techniques, conservation and records management. During that time, the Public Archives played a significant role in professional training, participating in courses in cooperation with universities, as well as providing its own in-house programs. Leadership by the Public Archives in this field continued until the formation of various professional associations in the country. Since then members of the profession have encouraged the development of certificate and degree programs in Quebec and in British Columbia. At the same time the Public Archives has continued to offer its in-house seminars which are open to staff members of other institutions, and these seminars continue to serve a useful role in the professional development of Canadian archivists.

Another contribution made by the Public Archives of Canada during the 1970s was the institution of its diffusion program. Its object was to make selected archival materials as widely available as possible by means of distributing microfilm copies to the provincial archives. A good beginning was made with the distribution of copies of papers of a number of prime ministers, unpublished sessional papers of the House of Commons, copies of federal records of regional and local interest, and collections of pictorial material. Unfortunately, inadequate resources and the lack of readily available microfilmed material retarded the full implementation of the program at a time when it was meeting with a generally favourable response from the provinces.

Throughout this period as well, the Public Archives continued to contribute to the profession by participating in a number of studies of concern to archivists. Opinions from the Public Archives were sought, both formally and informally, on access to public records, the private citizen's "right to know," protection of copyright and such specialized investigations as the Commission on Canadian Studies carried out by Dr. Symons, the study sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (the Wilson Report) and, most recently, the Applebaum-Hébert Commission.

The Public Archives has also given strong leadership in its support of associations allied to the profession. The Archives, for example, has given strong support to the Canadian Historical Association from the days of the founding of that organization. A number of the Archives' staff were among the earliest members of the CHA and the Public Archives has continued to support the association in a variety of ways. In more recent years, the Archives has provided support and leadership to other organizations allied to the archival profession: the Association of Canadian Archivists, l'Association des archivistes du Québec, the Canadian Oral History Association and the Association of Canadian Map Librarians. In 1971, at the instigation of the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Smith, a meeting was held of the provincial archivists with the Dominion Archivist. Meetings of these senior government archivists have been held annually since that time and, although no formal society or organization has been established, the meetings have provided a forum for the exchange of ideas, the solution of administrative problems and the airing of complaints concerning the operation of joint projects. To all of these organizations the Public Archives has provided valuable assistance not only through its financial support but also by permitting staff members to devote time to executive and administrative responsibilities. Without that support at least some of them would have found it difficult to operate.

On the international scene as well, the Public Archives of Canada has been a particularly strong supporter of the professional associations. The Archives, for example, has supported and hosted meetings in recent years of such bodies as the Pan American Institute for Geography and History and the International Council on Archives. Dr. Smith and senior members of the Archives staff have been particularly active in the work of the International Council and, through that agency, the Archives has provided a great deal of assistance and support to archives in developing countries. It is undoubtedly a measure of the status of the Public Archives of Canada that Dr. Lamb, Dr. Smith and Hugh Taylor have served terms as President of the Society of American Archivists. They have been the only professionals outside the boundaries of the United States to hold that position.

The decade of the 1970s was indeed a period of unparalleled growth for the Public Archives of Canada, and the growth of its programs during that time created the need to define in some clear manner the nature of the relationship which was to exist between the Public Archives and other archival institutions in the country. Although by the end of the decade little progress had been made in defining what that relationship should be, there were a number of forces beginning to shape that direction. First of all, the information generated by both the Symons and Wilson reports contributed enormously to a better understanding of the state of archives in Canada. At the same time, the Public Archives began the process of developing new legislation to replace its out-dated Act of 1912, and this process certainly caused a profound examination within the institution of its basic functions and its role in the development of a truly "national" archival program. In addition, the investigations of the Applebaum-Hébert Commission have caused archivists to examine the challenges facing the profession in Canada in the 1980s. It has been apparent, however, that the country's archival institutions lack, first of all, a truly national forum for the discussion of their problems and until that void is filled there will continue to be a lack of focus and direction for the work needed to develop a Canadian "archival system." The kind of leadership to be provided by the Public Archives of Canada in this new system has yet to be defined.

Two significant events took place in the summer of 1982 which give reason for hope that progress can be made in defining roles in a more formalized archival system in Canada. The first was a "National Congress" on archives held in Kingston in June which could well be the first step in providing an on-going forum for the discussion and resolution of institutional problems. The second was a special meeting of the Dominion, Provincial and Territorial Archivists called to formulate recommendations on archival development for the Deputy Ministers responsible for archives throughout the country. Archivists and all those interested in and concerned about archival development in Canada will be anxious to see what tangible results will come as a consequence of these two important new departures.

The Provincial Archives

By 1968 all of the provinces had established their own archives, the Province of New Brunswick being the last to do so. The Archives nationales du Québec, the Ontario Archives and the Public Archives of Nova Scotia are among the oldest public archives in the country, whereas those of Alberta, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were among the latest to be established. Two new archives programs were established in the 1970s, one in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon. With reasonable funding and support from the Territorial Government, the Yukon Archives made good progress in establishing a well-rounded archives-records management program for its jurisdiction. Administrative changes during the summer of 1982, however, appear to have resulted in some part of the program being removed from the institution's control.

One would have to characterize the progress made by the provincial archives during the 1970s as uneven. Although operating budgets and personnel rose overall, there was a great unevenness in the growth and development of the provincial institutions. Whereas federal spending on archives was seven times higher in 1977 than it had been ten years earlier, total provincial spending had multiplied only four times.² In addition, whereas the staff of the Public Archives of Canada was more than three times higher at the end of the decade, total establishment in the provincial archives was twice as high at the end of the decade as it had been at the beginning. Again, the growth which did take place in the provincial archives appears to have been very uneven. Figures which are available on *per capita* spending appear to bear this out. The ordinary operating budget of the Public Archives of Canada for 1977 was approximately 68¢ *per capita* of the national population. In a couple of the provinces, the *per capita* spending was slightly higher than that but, in several of them, it was significantly lower, ranging as low as 25¢ *per capita* in one province. The fact remains that in several of the provinces the archives simply had not succeeded by the late 1970s in establishing a presence within their government organization, nor had they achieved that level of credibility which would allow them to convince the decision-makers within the government that public demand justified further spending on archival activity. One interesting exception to this was in the province of Quebec where the level of spending on cultural matters, including the Archives nationales, increased dramatically after the election of the Parti Québécois in 1976.

2 Figures compiled by the author from data gathered from the various provincial archives

Although it is true to say that in most of the provinces spending on archives still maintains a low place on the scale of government priorities, there are a number of signs of positive growth and development in the provincial area. In Nova Scotia, for example, a new building was constructed for the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, providing first-class facilities for that institution. At the same time New Brunswick acquired a new records centre building. The Archives nationales now occupies a building in Quebec totally renovated and equipped to meet its needs and the province of Manitoba also undertook a major renovation project to provide new facilities for its archives. Finally, the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are both in the process of planning for the construction of new archives buildings.

In the program area also, development has been noteworthy but uneven. The Quebec archives in particular has developed its program quite dramatically by creating a series of *regional archives* throughout the province and initiating its comprehensive inventory program. In Manitoba the Provincial Archives substantially expanded its program by acquiring from London the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, a uniquely valuable collection of archival records pertaining to the development of the Canadian West. Similarly, in British Columbia, the archives took over responsibility for a major oral history project and operation of the province's microfilming facility.

In the area of the development of records management programs, progress in the provinces has been disappointing. Although all the provincial archivists exercise some degree of control over the destruction of government records, most of them remain remote from the actual day-to-day process of the management, scheduling, storage and selection of records. The province of Ontario had developed a full records management program which many regarded as a model for other provinces. In the mid-1970s, however, the provincial government partially dismantled the program, taking away control of the operation from the archives and placing much of the responsibility for day-to-day operations back on individual ministries. Similarly, the Archives of the Yukon had succeeded in developing a fully integrated archives-records management program during the 1970s, but it too has been recently dismantled by the Territorial administration. Among the provinces at the present time, only New Brunswick maintains a fully integrated archives-records management-micrographics operation. It is encouraging to note, however, that British Columbia and Manitoba are making progress toward the goal of having the archives more closely involved in the management of government records. Archivists throughout the country can hope that the development of successful programs in those jurisdictions will help to stimulate renewed activity in this area by the other provinces.

Another encouraging sign of the maturing of programs in the provincial archives was the development of conservation facilities. The Ontario Archives was probably the first of the provincial institutions to establish a conservation workshop and hire a trained paper conservator. New Brunswick later established a capability to deal with paper and photographic materials and Quebec took over a large and sophisticated conservation facility from the Canadian Conservation Institute. Later British Columbia and Manitoba established facilities and hired professionals to run them. It is significant to note in this respect that the new archives buildings which were built or planned during this period all made provision for conservation facilities.

One further development in the provincial archives during that period deserves comment and that is the growth of professionalism which was manifest in many ways. As the provincial institutions grew in size and complexity during the 1960s and 1970s, they attracted a group of well-trained people with a growing commitment to careers in archives. These people gradually developed professional contacts and eventually began, in a small way at least, to develop some mobility between jobs in the Public Archives of Canada and the provinces and among the provinces themselves. This kind of movement undoubtedly contributed to a growing uniformity of concepts and standardization of procedures among archives in Canada. As this level of "professionalism" grew within the provincial archives, it permitted the institutions to take on growing responsibility for the exercise of a leadership role within their jurisdictions. Virtually all of the provincial archives now engage in some form of training, provide advice and assistance to regional archives, make available supplies and technical equipment and even cooperate in the acquisition and description of archival collections. This kind of leadership is exercised in varying degrees, but it is out of this type of activity that the links will undoubtedly grow for the networks which all agree must develop among archival institutions in Canada.

Another encouraging sign in the development of archives in the provinces during this decade has been the growing interest exhibited in archives by non-government institutions. There are indeed indications that institutions such as national business firms, universities, a few municipalities and local historical societies are becoming more aware of the importance of preserving archival material. In the case of business firms, there is evidence that administrators are increasingly realizing the economic advantages of good archives-record management programs.

On the other side of the coin is the whole field of municipal and county records. In most cases, the provinces have not dealt effectively with encouraging the development of municipal archives. Quite often, they have not even come to grips with the subject at all. The most striking illustration is that there are no more than half a dozen effective archives programs being operated by municipalities in this country. What the fate of this invaluable archival source may be is a matter for gloomy speculation.

Professional Development

An awareness of a distinct archival profession developed only very slowly in Canada. Although societies of archivists had existed for many years in European countries, in Britain and in the United States, there was no strong sentiment in favour of the formation of such an association in Canada. The rather small fraternity of archivists that existed in the country apparently felt no strong compulsion to organize a professional society of its own. Perhaps the overriding reason for that situation in the 1960s was simply that Canadian archivists considered themselves part of the historical profession. Perhaps they were a different kind of historian, but they were historians nonetheless. Most archivists in the public institutions, and particularly those at the Public Archives of Canada, had their training in history. In addition, among archivists in Canada there was a tradition of research and writing in the field of history and a very close professional association was maintained with the academic community. The Canadian Historical Association formed, in fact, the archivists' professional organization. An Archives

Section of the CHA had existed for many years, although it had not been particularly vital, at least up until the mid-1960s. The efforts of most archivists were directed to the principal activities of the CHA, with the Archives Section doing little more than meeting once a year to receive reports from member institutions.

In spite of this situation, there was an awareness among the administrators of archives of the need for some form of special instruction for people in the profession. Dr. Lamb was one of the early promoters of staff training. He instituted an in-house training program at the Public Archives of Canada in the 1950s and this course was opened to practicing archivists from other institutions in the country. The course provided by the Public Archives of Canada in co-operation with the Archives Section of the CHA became an annual event in the 1960s and for a time was operated in conjunction with the summer program of Carleton University. Another of the early courses of archival instruction was the one developed at McGill University in the 1960s. That course was offered in connection with the program of the McGill Library School and drew upon archivists in the Montreal-Ottawa area for its instructors. These early courses of instruction were important in that they developed an appreciation of the history of archives and of archival principles among archivists working in Canada and helped to create in the country a body of archival thought and practice which, although drawing on the experience of other countries, was to a large extent uniquely Canadian.

One of the results of these training programs, and others which were established later at universities in the Maritimes and in Western Canada, was the development, particularly among the younger archivists, of a new awareness of their profession. This awareness was exhibited during the annual meeting of the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association which was held in Charlottetown in June of 1964. At that meeting Alan Ridge, who at the time was University Archivist at McGill, delivered a paper on the subject of training for archivists in Canada. At the business meeting of the section held at that time, there was according to the minutes a "brief discussion" concerning the possibility of forming an archives association in Canada separate from the Canadian Historical Association.³ The minutes indicate that there was a considerable diversity of opinion and that the final consensus of the meeting was that the time had not yet come for the formation of a professional association of archivists. During the few years following 1964, however, a number of gradual but significant changes took place in the body of practicing archivists in Canada, the increase in numbers probably being most significant. The number of working for archival institutions in the country grew dramatically during that time, and a large proportion of these people were young, well-educated and active. Once inside the profession, they realized the need for professional development and concluded that this would not take place effectively within the Canadian Historical Association. The Archives Section became much more active during the late 1960s and early 1970s and, gradually, the sentiment in favour of the formation of an archival professional association became relatively strong. In fact, a francophone association (the AAQ) was formed in Quebec giving impetus to discussions of the formation of an association in the rest of the country. Finally, at its 1973 meeting, the executive of the Archives Section was given a mandate to examine and report on

3 Minutes of the business meetings, Archives Section of the CHA, 10 June 1964, in *The Canadian Archivist* 1, no. 3:19.

the subject of the formation of a professional association of archivists. The executive established a committee of prominent archivists in the country to receive submissions, study the question and prepare a report in time for the annual meeting scheduled to be held in Toronto in 1974. The so-called "Committee of the Future," headed by Hugh Taylor, conducted its study and submitted a report to the Toronto meeting indicating that a substantial majority of archivists in Canada were now in favour of the formation of a professional association. Accordingly, the executive of the Archives Section established a constitutional committee which succeeded during the year 1974-75 in putting together a comprehensive constitutional proposal for a new Association of Canadian Archivists (ACA). The constitution of the new association was formally adopted at a meeting held in Edmonton in June 1975. Thus a professional association of archivists was formed with an immediate membership of approximately two hundred. The membership has since grown to more than four hundred.

Organizers at both the Toronto and Edmonton meetings made efforts to bring Quebec archivists into the new association. However, spokesmen for the archivists of Quebec expressed, on a number of occasions, their fear that participation in the new Canadian association would weaken their efforts to establish a strong francophone association and, further that it would be virtually impossible, with the resources available, to establish an organization which was truly bilingual and fully representative of the interests of francophone archivists of Quebec. As a result the organizers accepted the fact that the new association would be the professional body of English-speaking archivists in Canada. Within a year a partial accommodation was found to this problem by establishing a new Bureau of Canadian Archivists. This organization is a small body consisting of three members appointed by both the AAQ and the ACA. The purpose of the Bureau is to promote effective communication and cooperation between the members of the two professional associations and to coordinate joint projects. The Bureau acts as a spokesman for the two associations and represents archivists of Canada in dealings with the federal government and with international organizations. The members meet at least twice a year and communicate with members of the two associations through their respective bulletins and newsletters.

The major thrust of the new Association of Canadian Archivists during the first years of its existence has been two-fold: first, to provide a means of effective communication between people working in the profession in this country and, secondly, to find a way to deal realistically with the matter of archival education. In the first area, the ACA executive was insistent upon carrying on the *Archives Bulletin* which had been published quarterly since 1973. The *Bulletin* provided an effective means for people working in the profession to maintain communications on matters of interest to their profession between annual meetings. An effort was made to upgrade the publication, to improve its coverage of news and to determine specifically the scope of material to be included in it. In an entirely new venture, the ACA launched a scholarly journal entitled *Archivaria*. The journal appears semi-annually and has provided the profession in Canada with a vehicle for the publication of both scholarly articles and writings on technical subjects of interest to the archival profession. Since the first volume of the journal appeared in 1976, it has received wide acceptance and commendation for the excellent standard that it has achieved in a relatively short time.

The other area into which the ACA put a great deal of effort in the first few years of its existence was education and training. A strong committee was established early in the life of the association to examine the subject of education and to prepare recommendations and proposals for the membership. As a result of this study, the committee recommended that the association concentrate its efforts on working toward the establishment of university-level courses in archival theory and administration. The point of view developed that the association should not be directly involved in the provision of educational services, but rather that this matter should be left to the teaching institutions. The association would offer recommendations and guidelines on course content and provide direction relative to the qualifications and background of those who would teach such university-level courses. Negotiations toward this end were carried on for some time with a number of institutions with the result that a graduate-level course in archival studies was eventually established at the University of British Columbia. This course is now in its second year of operation and will graduate its first students in 1983.

The establishment of this course has been viewed as a significant event by many archivists in the country, especially by those who were involved in the early efforts to organize the ACA, since it is another of the tangible signs of the solid development of a distinct archival profession in Canada. It is hoped that this program will prove successful and that, at some appropriate time, other educational institutions will follow the example and institute other programs as they are required.

There is no doubt that, as a result of the existence of the archival associations in Canada and the work that they accomplish, the profession has a much higher profile and a certain impact on events which it did not exert in the past. The influence which the corporate existence of the profession can exert has been brought to bear on such areas as education, publications, and legislation in such fields as access to information, copyright, the export of cultural property and tariff regulations. Indeed, the voice of the profession is now listened to, and opinions expressed and advice tendered by the associations are considered critical by commissions of government and regulatory bodies. Members of the profession who have worked to achieve these ends through the 1960s and 1970s should most certainly take pride in their accomplishments.