

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Earlier this year, in an editorial and questionnaire in the Archives Section Bulletin, I revived the almost perennial question of the separation of the Archives Section from the Canadian Historical Association. This was done not so much to seek a mandate for one course of action or another but hopefully to stimulate discussion concerning the future of the Archives Section as our national professional body. Indeed, the questionnaires returned indicated no clear consensus. Only forty-two members out of a membership of 330 replied. Of these, twenty favoured immediate separation, eleven opposed separation entirely and eleven others felt that separation should come in time but that the Section was not strong enough to stand alone at present. Twenty-five of those replying to the questionnaire had participated actively in the work of the Section or had attended its annual meetings, and of these sixteen were either against separation or advised waiting.

The views expressed on all sides were emphatic. Those in favour of immediate separation stressed their sense of professional identity and felt that a separate association could provide the focus for the professional concerns of all Canadian archivists be they involved in historical manuscripts, records management or cartographical, pictorial or sound archives. Such a separate association could establish ties both with historians and with researchers in a variety of other disciplines who are now utilizing archival resources. Those who opposed separation emphasized the scholarly aspects of the archivist's task, referring to the warm and traditional ties between archivists and historians. The Roosevelt Library case was cited as an example of the dangers inherent in moving too far apart. Canadian archives and the Canadian historical profession have developed together, often in a state of mutual interdependence. Though this relationship may be changing as both mature, many archivists continue to find these ties important.

Reflecting differences in outlook, temperament and the concerns of a variety of institutions, these differences are not easily reconciled. As more than one veteran of previous Section debates on the topic of separation remarked: "The recurring argument over the role and identity of archivists normally generates more heat than light."

What is of importance in my opinion, and in the opinion of all the forty-two who replied to the questionnaire, is that we develop a strong national professional body. Whether it is an association or section is largely irrelevant at this stage. The organizational problems we face in running an effective national group remain the same in either case. The annual meeting of the Section focussed on these intensely practical organizational problems this year at McGill University. In formal discussions at an extended business meeting, in the many committee meetings and in informal groups, archivists from across the country discussed the types of programmes they want a professional body to perform.

The suggestions took many forms, but one of the most promising was that of fostering the development of regional groupings of archivists. The Prairie Archivists have had four annual meetings. Usually held on a

week end, these meetings have enabled all archivists in a region, few of whom can afford or can be spared to attend a national meeting, to meet and discuss their problems with colleagues from nearby repositories. If similar groups can be encouraged in British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritimes with close ties and perhaps formal representation on the national executive, archivists across the country could be actively involved in the work of the national body to a much greater degree than has hitherto been possible. Similarly, much closer ties should be developed between the Archives Section and L'Association des Archivistes de Quebec.

Other topics discussed in June included the format of our annual meetings, the importance of working committee sessions, the changes perceptible in the structure of the C.H.A., the need for more archivists to write on professional subjects, and the varying alternatives in archival education. Many useful ideas emerged for action by our executive and our committees. But, as the ideas came forward and the discussion progressed, the consensus of opinion was clear: we have much to do to become the type of national professional organization we want. The problems before us as a section or as an association are much the same. In dealing with them, we are limited only by our imagination and our enthusiasm. The goodwill and active participation of every archivist in Canada is needed.

- Ian E. Wilson
Queen's University Archives

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE GÉRARD PELLETIER,
SECRETARY OF STATE,

At the Opening of the Centennial Exhibition of the
Public Archives of Canada,

June, 1972

Je désirerais tout d'abord vous souhaiter la bienvenue aux Archives et vous remercier d'avoir accepté mon invitation en si grand nombre.

I wish in particular to welcome the Prime Minister, several of my predecessors as ministers responsible for the Archives, two former Dominion Archivists (Dr. Lanctot and Dr. Lamb), the representative of the International Council on Archives, the Directors of the National Archives of France, Great Britain and the United States, the Provincial and Territorial Archivists, the representatives of archival and historical associations.

Nous nous sommes réunis aujourd'hui pour assister à l'ouverture d'une exposition des Archives publiques. Mais ce n'est pas une exposition ordinaire. Elle marque le centième anniversaire des Archives, elle tente de donner un échantillonnage de ce que les Archives ont accumulé au cours des cent années de leur existence. C'est l'occasion toute désignée pour jeter un rapide coup d'oeil en arrière, et voir un peu ce que l'avenir réserve aux Archives publiques du Canada.

Les Archives ont été créées par la nomination du premier archiviste fédéral, Douglas Brymner, en 1872. Son rôle était de rassembler des documents historiques, et après avoir parcouru le pays, il s'est tout naturellement tourné vers la France et l'Angleterre, où se trouvaient une bonne partie des documents concernant l'histoire du Canada qu'il a fait copier.

En 1903, le gouvernement décidait par décret de lui confier également les archives du gouvernement fédéral, et un premier édifice des Archives fut construit en 1904-1905. En 1912, une loi entérinait ces décisions et faisait des Archives publiques un organisme autonome. Les structures étaient maintenant en place. Après plusieurs tentatives sans lendemain, ce n'est qu'en 1956, avec l'érection d'un vaste édifice à Tunney's Pasture que les Archives ont pu jouer un rôle déterminant dans le domaine des archives administratives des ministères. Les résultats furent probants, et l'on confia à l'archiviste fédéral, en 1966, la direction générale de la gestion des archives des ministères, comme l'avait recommandé la Commission Glassco.

Alors que Brymner, à son entrée en fonction, en 1872, avait reçu, comme il le dira lui-même, "three small rooms and very vague instructions", le directeur des Archives publiques doit, un siècle plus tard, remplir un mandat très vaste: assembler, préserver et mettre à la disposition des

chercheurs des documents "de toute espèce, nature et description", veiller à la bonne gestion des archives courantes du gouvernement fédéral, fournir des services d'exploitation et des conseils dans le domaine du microfilm. Il a à sa disposition, pour ce faire depuis 1967, d'imposants locaux et un personnel de près de 500 personnes.

In the course of the last hundred years, the Archives has accumulated a very rich collection of archival materials coming from public and private sources and of all types: federal government records, as well as copies of documents from France, Britain and other countries; papers and records of individuals, associations and businesses; manuscripts, maps and plans, paintings, drawings, water colours, prints and photographs, publications, sound recordings, films and medals. Its responsibilities will soon be enlarged and rounded up with the creation of the National Film Archives, and the expansion of facilities for motion picture films, videotapes and recorded sound.

In 1889, Douglas Brymner wrote that he dreamed that one day "Ottawa might become on this continent the Mecca to which historical investigators would turn their eyes and direct their steps". This dream has not come true, but more and more researchers in Canadian studies recognize the Public Archives as the essential centre for original documentation.

The records management programme of the Public Archives is functioning smoothly, and a string of regional records centres will soon extend across the country from Halifax to Vancouver.

The Archives technical facilities are most modern, restoration and conservation specialists taking care of its archival material, and its photographic and microrecording services meet always increasing demands.

Finally, the research facilities of the Archives, have always been one of its pride. In the old building on Sussex Drive (now the War Museum) searchers have found a warm welcome, an attentive and friendly staff, and a door always open, night and day, all year round. In the present building, if some of the intimacy has gone, the same desire to serve the researchers continues, and the rooms are larger and more comfortable.

For a century, the federal archivists and their staff have shown a remarkable devotion to their tasks, and we are thankful to them. They have been supported by the interest and assistance of other archivists, of historians, and many people who have donated their own papers, those of their families, the records of associations and businesses, or even documents that they had acquired for their own enjoyment, but that they wanted to share with the people of Canada. I wish to take this occasion to thank each and every one of them for their past in preserving our cultural heritage.

As for the Canadian government, it may be that it has not always given to the Public Archives all the support it merited or requested. But the modern facilities, the remarkable increases in staff and budget granted to the Archives in the last ten years is proof, I believe, of a greater awareness, on the part of the people, and of the government, of the important role played by the Public Archives in its preservation and servicing of the authentic records of the past, even the most recent past.

Mais un nouveau siècle commence pour les Archives, et ce siècle

devrait être encore plus passionnant. Certes, les présentes activités des Archives vont continuer, notamment l'énergique poursuite de la documentation originale utile à la recherche, mais les développements technologiques et sociologiques vont amener une révolution dans la nature et l'utilisation des archives. Les innovations de la technique pour la création et la transmission des informations, la promotion d'une culture à la fois généralisée et plus individualisée, vont présenter aux Archives des défis de taille.

Mais si l'on ne peut nier l'impact des techniques normales, et leur effet profond sur les Archives, c'est pourtant le nouveau concept de culture qui devrait être au coeur des préoccupations des Archives.

Solidement établies, les Archives devraient, au cours des prochaines années, s'orienter résolument vers la décentralisation et la diffusion de ses ressources, pour les mettre au service de toute la population. Tel est l'esprit des nouveaux programmes des Archives au seuil de ce second siècle. Trois aspects se dégageront de ces programmes: la diffusion des documents, la diffusion des connaissances, la recherche.

Already the Public Archives is storing computer tapes and making extensive use of computer in the preparation of finding aids to private papers and government files. These techniques will be applied to maps, printings, photographs, films and publications. It will not be long before information, images and sound can be projected to terminals in research centres throughout the country or made available in homes and schools through cassettes and other miniaturized packages. Improved communications, which are an essential goal of the new technology, will considerably reduce the problem of distance and help equalize opportunities for Canadians of all regions.

But without waiting until the more sophisticated technology becomes economically possible, more conventional means will be used to bring close to the people of Canada the rich resources of the Public Archives. Microfilms, microfiches, slides, photographs, tapes will be used to decentralize at least the most important archival sources and their finding aids, whether they be manuscripts, maps, pictures, sound recordings or films. By these methods, the wealth of resources of the Public Archives will reach a much larger portion of the Canadian public than is the case today.

Les Archives publiques voudraient aussi partager avec d'autres institutions, du Canada ou d'ailleurs, ses connaissances et son expérience dans les domaines de la restauration et de la microphotographie aussi bien que dans la théorie et la pratique de l'administration d'archives administratives ou historiques.

Elles voudront aussi mener ou commanditer des recherches dans le domaine des archives. Elles s'interrogeront en particulier sur la validité ou la pertinence des documents comme instruments de culture dans un contexte social donné, qu'ils s'agisse du milieu scolaire, des zones défavorisées ou des communautés culturelles minoritaires. Si on a traditionnellement cru, sans même se poser la question, que les documents étaient la source primordiale pour l'étude de l'homme et de la société, on peut se demander si, dans une société en perpétuel changement, ils ne peuvent avoir sur le citoyen ordinaire, une influence bénéfique, rappel des valeurs permanentes et inchangeables de la nature humaine, de la riche et diverse expérience de l'homme vivant en société.

But to be effective, these programmes will require the close cooperation of many institutions, associations and individuals of related interests and preoccupations. We will certainly need the collaboration of the provincial and territorial archives, strategically located across the country, and possessing in many cases a valid experience in these fields. We will also hope for the assistance of research centres such as the universities, of information centres as the libraries, of archivists and historians, of schools, of community centres, indeed of the whole population that the Archives would want to serve.

C'est donc avec plaisir que je constate que ces programmes et la collaboration qu'ils exigent, seront discutés au cours des jours qui viennent, tout d'abord à la conférence qui réunira l'archiviste fédéral et les archivistes des provinces et territoires, et qu'ils feront aussi l'objet des séances organisées par la Société historique du Canada, ici-même, lundi prochain.

Nous sommes reconnaissants au représentant du Conseil international des Archives et aux Directeurs des Archives de France, de Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis de vouloir bien nous faire profiter de leur expérience et de leurs idées touchant ces questions qui affecteront le futur rôle des Archives.

Les résultats de ces discussions et d'autres réunions semblables devraient nous fournir d'utiles points de vue qui nous permettront de préciser les objectifs et les méthodes d'action des Archives publiques du Canada.

In a quiet way, the Public Archives has always been responsive to the present and the future needs of its clientele. I am confident that as it enters its second century, it will be even more effective in its mission to assemble, preserve and communicate to all Canadians a true reflection of Canada and its people.

Or, pour emprunter l'expression utilisée dans le titre de l'exposition, j'ai confiance que les Archives publiques du Canada présenteront aux Canadiens un miroir toujours plus fidèle du passé du Canada.

J'invite maintenant les archivistes distingués qui ont parcouru de longues distances pour participer avec nous aux célébrations du centenaire des Archives de bien vouloir nous dire quelques mots.

[Dr. Morris Rieger, Deputy Secretary General, International Council on Archives (Conseil International des Archives);
M. Guy Duboscq, Directeur général des Archives de France;
Mr. Jeffery Ede, Keeper of the Public Records of Great Britain;
Dr. J. B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, conveyed their good wishes.]

Now I would like to present the Prime Minister with the medal specially commissioned for the Centennial of the Public Archives, the work of Mrs. Dora Hunt, and to invite him to declare the exhibition open.

ADDRESS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU

PRIME MINISTER

At the Opening of the Centennial Exhibition of the
Public Archives of Canada

1 June 1972

Lorsque fut nommé, il y a un siècle, le premier archiviste fédéral, l'Etat canadien se donnait une mémoire officielle. Certes sous les régimes antérieures à la fédération, le Canada avait déjà accumulé d'abondants souvenirs. Mais ces souvenirs ne lui appartenaient pas tous en propre. De plus les uns reposaient dans les archives de ses anciennes métropoles et les autres se trouvaient épars chez lui.

Le catalogue de l'exposition que j'ai l'honneur d'inaugurer désigne les Archives comme le miroir du passé - le miroir du passé du Canada. La formule est singulièrement heureuse. Miroir de notre passé, les archives ne le sont pas seulement par leur contenu, mais aussi par leur évolution même depuis leurs très modestes débuts. Elles ont grandi avec le pays. Obscur bureau à l'origine, comme vous l'avez rappelé, M. le Ministre, elles sont devenues une institution complexe et prestigieuse. Tandis que le Canada imposait peu à peu sur le continent sa présence et s'étendait d'un océan à l'autre et jusqu'au confins de l'arctique. Mais se n'est pas passivement que nos archives se sont développées. Les hommes de grand savoir et de longue patience à qui elles furent confiées, ont tous su faire comprendre aux dirigeants l'importance de leur mission et se faire accorder les moyens de l'accomplir dignement.

Notre présence à tous en ces lieux, cette exposition, son thème, témoignent d'une réussite dont je tiens à souligner le caractère original. Car les Archives publiques du Canada ne sont pas seulement, comme c'est généralement le cas, celles de l'Etat, elles sont aussi celles de la nation entière. Outre tous les dossiers et pièces officielles, elles recueillent en effet toutes sortes de documents privés qui peuvent servir à l'histoire du Canada.

L'Archiviste fédéral supporterait sans doute fort mal qu'on associe son rôle à la moindre connotation de passivité. Il protesterait à bon droit. Il aurait d'ailleurs l'étymologie pour lui. En effet, le mot archives, comme on le sait, dérive du substantif grec arkheion par lequel fut d'abord désignée la demeure des principaux magistrats et qui prit le sens de dépôt de documents officiels. Enfin arkheion lui-même vient du verbe arkho - je commande; la même racine dénote aussi l'ancienneté, mais dans l'antiquité ceux qui commandaient étaient les anciens ou s'appelaient tels.

Nous sommes donc ici chez les archontes de la mémoire, chez ceux qui conservent le souvenir national et en libèrent le dynamisme. Car il en est des nations comme des individus, leur mémoire est dynamique. Elle commande largement leur personnalité et exerce sur leur existence une influence déterminante. Il importe extrêmement que la mémoire de la nation soit constamment visitée, interrogée, enrichie, éclairée.

Since the time of the Pharaohs all civilizations have recognized the need to extract the essence of their past out of the masses of records and documents. History hands to us the experiences that alert against error, that inspire daring and that instil wisdom. It preserves the patterns of political thought and action that successive generations interpret, revise and modify to meet the needs of their time. Thus nations grow and acquire identity and thus the mirror of our past becomes the inspiring teacher of our history. The treasures of the Public Archives are playing an increasingly important role in the intellectual life of this country. I rejoice that this is so. In paying tribute to their predecessors I wish to congratulate you, Dr. Smith, and your staff on the occasion of the centennial of the institute they serve with such skill and devotion.

I wish to thank you very much for this very valuable medal that you have given to me with my inscription and I will treasure it as a memory of this day.

It gives me very great pleasure to declare officially open the Mirror of Canada Past.

SOURCES FOR ECONOMIC HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA¹

by

Bernard Weilbrenner

Assistant Dominion Archivist

Before indicating the archives most useful for economic history, I would like to give a general outline of what the Public Archives has in store for researchers. First, let me use a few figures to indicate the extent of our holdings.

The Manuscript Division, which has been the mainstay of the Archives, contains that portion of government records which are judged worthy of preservation and they amount roughly to 45,000 linear feet. Private papers of individuals and records of private societies amount to approximately 15,000 feet and to that can be added a few thousand reels of microfilm copies of documents of which we could not obtain the originals. They include government records copied in London and Paris concerning the early history of Canada.

The Picture Division include something in the neighbourhood of 10,000 paintings, water colours and drawings which are original and unique; 75,000 lithographs and engravings; a photograph collection which is close to numbering 2½ million items and the film collection of Canadian newsreels, documentary and theatrical productions which is now undergoing a great expansion and which numbers some 17,000 reels (or 6,500 feet).

The National Map Collection has responsibility for both Canadian maps from the beginning of the history of Canada to the present and for a coverage of the world. The maps are completed by a great many atlases, ranging from the Ptolemy Geographica of 1508 to the most recent provincial atlases. In addition to that, the National Map Collection looks after plans of buildings and public works. Total holdings number over half a million different documents.

Our Library has over 80,000 volumes, including some 10,000 fairly rare pamphlets.

We also have a relatively small but quite interesting collection of medals, about 5,000 items, which relates to Canada and its history.

But in addition to all these that we shall call the historical

¹Text of an address delivered at the Fifth Conference on the application of Economic Theory and Quantitative Methods to Canadian Economic History - Laval University - March 24-25, 1972.

records, the Public Archives is also responsible for a comprehensive program in the area of records management and it has records centres in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. While the Record Centre in Ottawa contains over 400,000 feet of records, those of Toronto and Montreal contain each about 100,000 feet, while the Vancouver Centre, which just opened, has already assembled about 25,000 feet of records from the government offices in the area.

These rather impressive holdings are the results of 100 years of activity. The Public Archives of Canada was created with the appointment of the first federal archivist, Douglas Brymner, in June 1872, nearly 100 years ago. He was appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture because the Minister was then responsible, in addition to agriculture, for arts and manufactures. It is only in 1903 that the Bureau of Archives was given responsibility for government documents which until then had been under the responsibility of an officer in the Secretary of State. In 1912, the Archives were made an independent agency of government, a small department if you like, and since then, the minister responsible for the archives has usually been the Secretary of State. An important step in making the Archives really active in the field of records management was the opening in early 1956 of the Public Archives Ottawa Records Centre, in Ottawa. This led to the creation of advisory services and the implementation by the Records Management Branch to implement the comprehensive program approved by Cabinet in 1966. The purpose of the program was to insure the proper preservation of government records, the use of the best methods of filing and storing them, and the transfer for permanent preservation in the Archives of those of long-term research value.

Of particular interest to you in the history of the Archives, would be the activities of the Board of Historical Publications under Adam Shortt, which produced in the 1920's several volumes dealing with economic and financial activities in Canada. They were: Documents relating to Canadian currency, exchange and finance during the French period, 2 vols. (1925) - In its introduction to the book the author says the study of the currency and exchanges is "the most effective introduction to the economic history of the colony" - And Documents relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance in Nova Scotia (1935). Adam Shortt also prepared notes and documents relating to Upper and Lower Canada. They were never published, but they may be consulted at the Public Archives. He died in 1931. His influence has been widely acknowledged. Dr. O. D. Skelton called him: "The founder of the study of economic history in Canada, and its foremost practitioner". It used to be that, in the old days, at the turn of the century, archivists will write something like this: "We have not copied such and such a document; it consisted mostly of financial matters which are of little interest to history, but we have indicated the reference in case somebody might be interested". This was all changed; and with people like Adam Shortt and his assistant, Arthur Lower, the Archives actually acquired business records, notably large collections of lumber companies records.

The fact that interest in economic history was so slow to develop is all the more strange because economic factors were always dominant in the development of Canada, and inevitably had a tremendous influence on the history of the country. Under the French Regime, land never was highly productive and it was the fur trade which presided as the foundation of a French colony on this continent. And trade remained a constant preoccupation for the whole of the French Regime. Under the British Regime, while

the fur trade somewhat diminished in importance, lumber became the staple. Since Confederation, railway construction, the beginning of industrialization and latterly, the use of natural resources will come more to the front. But, I believe, it is not an exaggeration to say that most of the history of Canada was dominated by the importance of imports and exports and that some of the most serious political discussions centered on the question of tariffs and reciprocity. In this century, two aspects have gained in importance: industrialization and the welfare state. This, naturally, will produce important change in the quantity and the type of the economic records produced by the government and by private concerns. Canadian historians were rather slow to awaken to the economic aspect in history. Nevertheless, with men like Adam Shortt, Harold Innis, Donald Creighton, and more recently, Fernand Ouellet, Pierre Wallot and André Paquet, and many others, important contributions have been made and economic factors have been placed in a better perspective than has been the case in the past, where political and military aspects of life in Canada seems to be the most prominent feature that attracted the attention and interests of historians. And, it should be pointed out, these historians have made great use of archival sources, spending years at the Public Archives of Canada. What then are the holdings of the Public Archives which will be of special interest to economic historians?

For the French Regime, a great deal can be found of interest in the general correspondence between Canada and the Mother country and in other series of official records. Cameron Nish, for example, in his Inventaire des documents relatifs à l'histoire économique du Canada français (published in installments in Actualité Économique from 1967) covers official sources of which we have microfilm copies. Court records of New France, particularly those of the Prévôté de Québec preserved in the National Archives of Quebec, are rich in details about transportation and trade. So are notarial deeds preserved both in Quebec and in France and of which we have very incomplete copies. The Nouveau documents sur Champlain et son époque 1560-1622 that the PAC published in 1967 are largely concerned with economic matters. So are many of the series of documents copies in the Archives départementales and Archives maritimes of France. (See PAC, General Inventory, Manuscript, MGI-10, Ottawa 1971, first volume of up-to-date inventories of documents in PAC).

The same is true of the British Regime, both in local records and in correspondence with Great Britain, even if the series are essentially of a military or of a political nature. These we have, nearly complete, either in original or on microfilm.

Of particular interest are the censuses to 1871 (a list of them is given in Tracing your Ancestors in Canada, PAC, Ottawa, 1967), and the Blue Books, giving the general state of the colony, contained in the records of the Executive Council for Central Canada, 1824-1864, or in the Records of the Colonial Office for B.C., 1860-1870; Vancouver Island, 1863-1865; New Brunswick, 1821-1865; Newfoundland 1772-1903; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, 1821-1866; P.E.I., 1821-1871; along with a great number of shipping and other statistics interspersed in several series.

Amongst the records of the Federal government departments and agencies, practically all have some interest for the economic historian. Bulletin nos. 1 and 2, already published, and no. 3 (to be published soon) of the Access Programme to Public Records, PAC, Manuscript Division (1969-1970), give an idea of the size and dates of the major holdings in government

records. Let us list here the most interesting for economic history:

Agriculture 1852-1955 - 2,000 feet
Atomic Energy Control Board, 1947-1955 - 5 feet
Board of Transport Commissioners, 1904-1965 - 200 feet
Canadian Commercial Corporation, 1944-1958 - 15 feet
Canadian Maritime Commission, 1940-1960 - 125 feet
CNR, 1830's to about 1961 - 3,600 feet
Finance, 1791-1968 - 2,100 feet
Fisheries Branch, 1883-1915 - 190 feet
Forestry Branch, 1894-1958 - 170 feet
Immigration Branch, 1873-1970 - 335 feet
Interior, 1873-1933 - 800 feet
Labour Department, 1900-1949 - 1,000 feet
Marine, including registers of vessels, 1762-1936 - 570 feet
Mines and Technical Surveys, 1885-1964 - 200 feet
Munitions and Supply, 1942-1945 - 192 feet
National Revenue, 1791-1968 - 200 feet
Northern Affairs, 1890-1962 - 800 feet
Public Works, 1765-c.1930 - 1,400 feet
Railways and Canals, 1835-1936 - 650 feet
Registrar General, charters of incorporations, etc. - 210 feet
Royal Commissions - over 90 Commissions, 1873-1969 - 960 feet
Trade and Commerce, 1880-1965 - 1,400 feet
Transport, 1916-1962 - 250 feet
Treasury Board, 1911-1956 - 800 feet
Unemployment Relief Branch, 1930-1942 - 230 feet
Vice-Admiralty Court, Halifax, 1784-1818 - 60 feet
Wartime Prices and Trade Board, 1940-1954 - 600 feet

There are also a fairly large number of papers and records from private sources which contain much information on Canada's economic development. I will name just a few of the larger collections:

For the fur trade and fisheries:

American Fur Co., 1803-1847 - 34 reels
John Askin, 1771-1864 - 13 feet
Arthur Dobbs, governor of North Carolina, 1754-1765 - 6 inches
Ermatinger Family, 1770-1872 - 20 feet
John Hargrave, 1821-1865 - 4 feet
Hudson's Bay Co., 1671-1871 (a few records to 1925) - 1817 reels
Robin, Jones & Whitman, 1760-1910 - 48 feet
Dr. Kupp's collection of Dutch documents, 1590-1695 - 8 inches

For Land Settlement and Railways:

British American Land Co., 1830-1936 - 2 feet
Isaac and Peter Buchanan, 1813-1883 - 40 feet
Merritt Family, 1775-1897 - 8 feet
Sir Edward Watkin, 1861-1887 - 1 foot plus 2 reels
Wright Family Papers, of Hull - 1 reel

For Lumber Companies:

Mossom Boyd & Co., 1839-1941 - 120 feet
Bronson Co., 1833-1952 - 190 feet

Gilmour & Hughson Ltd., 1845-1926 - 125 feet
W. & J. Sharples Reg'd., 1854-1923 - 42 feet

For Financial Institutions:

Bank of North America, 1836-1918 - 8 feet plus 14 reels
Bank of Montreal, 1817-1925 - 2 feet plus 7 reels
Baring Bros. & Co., 1818-1872 - 37 feet
Glynn Mill & Co., 1850-1881 - 2 feet
Merchants Bank of Canada, 1864-1924 - 4 feet and 3 reels
Molson's Bank, 1869-1924 - 4 reels

For Industry and other fields:

Cooperative Union of Canada, 1906-1952 - 83 feet
Sir James Dunn (electricity, steel...), 1904-1956 - 200 feet
Sir Joseph Flavelle (munitions...), 1896-1938 - 32 feet
Kerry and Chace Ltd., (engineering), 1887-1938 - 30 feet
Massey Family (trade and industry), 1823-1965 - 45 feet
Massey-Flanders (architects), 1954-1968 - 60 feet
Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation - records to be received shortly -
120 feet, and many others, most of which are listed in the Union List of
Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa,
1968.

While government holdings are considerable and very important, and likely to increase in the near future, it is quite evident that the holdings from private sources are inadequate. There are many reasons for this. The secrecy of many business firms on their operations and fear of a tarnished image if their records were open to consultation. An ignorance, in the past, and even now, of the possible research value of their records, which, as a consequence, have been allowed to disappear. But also, one must admit it, the reluctance on the part of archival institutions, who suffer a chronic lack of space and staff, to acquire large quantities of business records which, in addition to taking much valuable space, will require often long months or years to properly organize, and for very few researchers.

A Business Archives Council was created in 1967. But its beginnings were not auspicious as it succeeded, for lack of consultation, in antagonizing most institutions; the result is that the Council has barely survived and very little can be put to its credit.

An attempt will be made later this year to adopt a policy in collaboration with the provincial archives in order to solve this problem. New buildings planned for Records Centres, both by the federal and provincial Archives, might provide the needed space. Many business firms remain to be convinced that researchers have a legitimate interest in their records, and that they should be opened to research either on their premises or deposited in an archival institution.

Even in the field of government records, some improvements are needed. One case in point is the reluctance of Statistics Canada at opening records to research. I understand that the Canadian Historical Association and other associations are preparing a brief for the opening of the censuses without waiting 100 years. Other departments will have to be prodded into accepting at least the 30-year maximum delay which was announced two years

ago by the Prime Minister.

But one must take into account the fact that archives, in the past, have been treated very parsimoniously, and are only now being given space and staff to start fulfilling their role.

I may add that historians have not been clamouring, either, for "economic" records.

We are now revising our Union List of Manuscripts in Archival Repositories and will likely extend it, in the near future, to become a guide to sources in Canada and encompass all records, even if kept in the institution that created them.

An effort will be made to acquire more papers and records for economic history. At the same time, it should be remembered that similar efforts are being made to cover other areas which have also been neglected in the past, the arts, literature, the sciences, sports and leisure occupations, etc.

In our acquisitions programme and in our selection, we would welcome your cooperation and suggestions. We have found that this method was the most satisfactory as well as the most effective. Informal advisory groups have already been formed in several fields: medicine, pure science, sports, cultural communities, labour, architecture, cartography, and useful contacts have been established through the many national associations which are depositing their archives, on a continuing basis, in the Public Archives.

We would like you to believe that the preservation of records of economic interest is not only our responsibility, but also yours. And that it is partly through your interest, your assistance, even through your prodding, that the original sources on the economic development of the country will be preserved and utilized.

ARCHIVES 2002

The Editor of the Canadian Archivist felt that the journal should make its own contribution to the centennial of the Public Archives of Canada through a discussion that would look forward over the next thirty years and try to project future archival developments from the present state of the art. With this in mind, he gathered together a group drawn from the Public Archives but who would express their own personal opinions as individuals.

The group consisted of:	Jay Atherton	Betty May
	Richard Huyda	Dave Newton
	Léo LaClare	Lynn Ogden
	Claude Le Moine	Hugh Taylor

What follows is a freely adapted and revised précis of that discussion which unfolded in a lively fashion over two and a half hours and several beers. The words are not those used at the time by the contributors but the arguments, with some modifications, are. The tape will be preserved and will rate at least as a curiosity thirty years from now.

Ogden: I suggest that we might develop our discussion by looking at the future role of the archivist in relation to his archives and the ways in which archival media will be controlled. Then we might go on to consider the archivist in relation to the researcher and the general public. Who will use the archives and in what will the users be interested? As our role becomes more complex, we must concentrate on the establishment of professional standards through the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association or a more independent body.

Atherton: Agreed. Archivists will find greater fulfillment within the Section as it becomes more influential but it need not necessarily become independent to do this.

Ogden: It may be that the Section could undertake a vigorous publication programme by taking over the Union List of Manuscripts or the Register of Dissertations besides improving the Directory of Canadian Archives.

Taylor: The future professional, as an expert on information and where to find it, may be a combination of archivist and librarian. The Public Archives Library is working closer than ever with the other divisions in the Public Archives as partners in the human retrieval of information.

Ogden: The demand by the researcher for an effective subject classification as a finding aid is on the increase.

Le Moine: Archivists could probably learn a good deal about indices from the librarian, who has had long experience in this field.

Huyda: All this is true, but there may not be such a professional as an archivist in thirty years' time. Certainly, within the larger record-creating organizations, the future value of certain records will be

recognized and their preservation in good order assured by a sound records management programme, itself a thoroughly automated process.

In the pictorial field, this will be very much the case. Most early collections will have been acquired. Current accumulation will be well organized and automated out of commercial and economic necessity. Future managers of archives must be motivated by other priorities than preservation which will be taken for granted.

In thirty years' time, it will be economically feasible to preserve all material of the past through miniaturization and automation. Space will not be a problem.

Newton: Audiences will be able to make videotape recordings of any of a vast range of programmes beamed via satellites and these could include material in archives and libraries. With so much material so easily available, will the archivist's career be doomed to an increasingly narrow specialization?

Atherton: I do not see the archivist as a super-specialist locating thousands of specific fragments of information for the researcher. Historical research has never worked like this. It involves understanding and interpreting source material from a wide range of sources set within all kinds of contexts, not always directly related to the immediate field of study.

Taylor: Isn't this partly due to the inaccessibility of documentary content? Historiography is closely related to ways and means. One is at present forced to be highly selective, but once information becomes almost an extension of your own nervous system in its range, depth and sensitivity, then all your efforts as an historian can be bent toward the philosophical content, the judgmental side. One becomes more specifically a Doctor of Philosophy in the literal sense.

Atherton: But the historian may not know when he first hits his primary sources just what he is after. He may not at first be able to ask the right questions.

May: Yes, but we do not serve only historians but also geographers and many others who may not have this particular problem.

Ogden: At least the new technology will help to eliminate the erratic, hit-or-miss technique which at present is unavoidable.

Atherton: Then there are only two alternatives - either highly specialized archivists or ten thousand clerks who will index everything under every possible subject!

Taylor: On the other hand, the archivist of the future may not be a specialist, but a generalist, skilled in calling up information across a whole range of subject areas. This is particularly important in the environmental approach best illustrated in urban history studies which use media right across the board. At the heart of such studies is the map, a formalized mosaic of reality which typifies this kind of approach.

Huyda: If we assume that the space problem will cease to exist, surely we can dispense with appraisal. Even housekeeping records, if fully automated, may have a value to the quantifier. They have had to be destroyed

up to now because of space and the inability to handle them electronically.

Ogden: Then what will be the training of the archivist? Do we want a super-specialist in information retrieval? One man wearing many caps or many archivists? How do we keep everyone up-to-date in all areas?

Huyda: Perhaps we can leave all this kind of retrieval to the computer experts who can make it readily available. Thirty years from now the archivist may only be required to be able to convince the holders of valuable archives that they should be preserved. This rather than internal preservation may already have become our principal role. As we bring our backlog to order, we become the conscience of the nation in this respect.

Atherton: On a related point, do archivists communicate effectively with users, and learn to speak their language? For instance, we have no expert in quantification at the Public Archives of Canada.

Ogden: Which comes back to the need for diversification in recruitment.

Atherton: An archives advisory committee on the American model, made up of others besides historians might help to solve this problem.

Huyda: Do we then see the archivist as essentially a super-salesman, selling his products?

Ogden: Yes, very much so.

Taylor: The archivist could become a man of incredible power through his command of source data and where to locate it. But he must keep up with the times. Already the distinction between modern records and older records is becoming blurred. The archivist, through his control of the requirements of reports and forms, could ensure the keeping of a good record at the point of creation, with its retention period built into an automated programme.

Technology is making a nonsense of time as air travel demonstrates. Studies of the past may become increasingly in depth and lateral. This is the demand the archivist must learn to meet.

Atherton: Another off-shoot of the old system was that chronological Canadian history was taught in a vacuum and not in relation to events in the rest of the world. Even now little work has been done on the Progressive Era - (a relatively lateral study) in relation to such work in the United States for instance.

Taylor: There are indications then that the general public are becoming more interested in original eye-witness accounts and are tired of the historian getting in the way?

Le Moine: Yes, the Coles series is an indication. For librarians, the problem is what to collect now. Posters, for instance, is an important field.

Huyda: But in some fields, we are already limited in the quantity of paper records we can keep, especially business archives.

Ogden: How could we store the ten to twelve tons of Home Bank records

even if we acquired them? Yet the bank statements and cheques have much to say about the depositors. Were they all "little guys" as is alleged?

Huyda: In the light of new trends and technological capabilities, should not government records schedules be revised?

Ogden: We are judging records primarily as historians since this is our training. Do we really understand the needs of other disciplines?

Taylor: But in fairness these judgments have had to be made and some people are bound to find them faulty. We have to make these decisions partly on the basis of preservation costs now.

LaClare: Will people be interested in all the recorded material we have saved? Will not the most sought after material be then produced by 'underground' movements of which we have very little. This will not get into institutionalized information systems.

Newton: The 'underground' films, for instance.

Taylor: This is a very real danger. The staffs of most repositories were once conservative with a small and large "C". Little interest was taken in the archives of the left.

Huyda: Will the archivist continue to be too conservative? Will he be able to keep up in the next thirty years? It is often forgotten that he has a dangerous power to retard growth. In the late 1930's, a plan was prepared by a member of the Public Archives of Canada for a national film archives. It petered out and was only revived in the last few years. In 1914, a directive required that all motion pictures from World War I should go to the Dominion Archivist. It arrived in 1921, and he didn't know what to do with it. It was sent elsewhere and eventually cut to shreds. Periods of dynamic growth seem often to be followed by a disastrous impotence.

Taylor: At least we now have a more open mind about what constitutes archives. It is the knowledge of this range which is tending to the impotence you describe.

Newton: One of the media that will still be with us in 2002 will be paper, despite what has been said.

Taylor: Yes, but how do you preserve it? Most modern papers have a relatively short life. Shall we save all this at vast expense, and I am thinking of such valuable series as the Prime Minister's papers? I am not saying we shouldn't. But we will have to cost it out. We have already opted for microfilm as a more stable base for modern newspapers quite apart from other considerations.

Huyda: In terms of ecology, there may be a demand for recycling at all levels, with heavy pressure to recycle old paper. Will the archivist again become impotent? Microfilm requires silver, and the world's silver supplies are being depleted. Already motion picture film has been lost in this way. Will microfilm be threatened?

Newton: In the area of sound archives, telephone recordings are likely to become very prevalent. Many agreements may never reach paper.

Huyda: The authentication of voice "signatures" is already far advanced.

Atherton: Do you mean no one will read any books or write any letters?

Huyda: More people will keep tape-recorded diaries.

Newton: Families already exchange taped letters, but they are usually "wiped".

Taylor: Will there be such a thing as literature as a form of communication?

Ogden: Yes, but books will more and more be miniaturized via the hologram, and then magnified for reading on a screen. The hologram could condense a library of one hundred thousand books into a small cabinet. Already books are being projected via videotape cassettes. We already teach children to read on television.

Taylor: Even so, you could go through life with a minimum of reading and a maximum use of signs and symbols. Literacy could become an optional extra.

Huyda: So what will an archives as an institution be like in thirty years from now? Will it be at a national level only and feed the client through the terminal in his home? Or will it exist must as it does now?

Ogden: We know that leisure will greatly increase, and a wholly centralized system would not be able to cope with the increased demand, quite apart from the pleasure of talking directly to people in the archives (and even this might be done on the television screen!). By then, there should be a complete capability of interchange of information between the Provincial repositories, for example, and the Public Archives of Canada. There will be a great saving in travel grants alone.

Le Moine: Already the genealogists' inquiries are a forecast of the future.

Huyda: But will not travel become cheap enough to make journeys to the capital easier?

Ogden: Maybe, but we are faced either way with dealing with a much larger clientele. Anyway, the public may not want the trouble of coming to Ottawa, no matter how cheap it is.

Newton: Is there not a danger that we will finally be by-passed by the computer - others will provide access, and not necessarily archivists.

May: But people hate using microfilm, especially for maps.

Newton: The image can be greatly improved and VTR may be the route. You can already purchase a cassette worth one hour of images for \$30., which could be stopped at each image like a microfilm reel if necessary. Programmes can also be chosen for television display in the home by using the dial telephone.

Le Moine: Yet more and more people want to see the original, if possible, and not even an offset facsimile.

Taylor: Yes. Because they have to endure so much copy, confrontation with the original is a rich experience engaging all the senses.

Huyda: Even this piece in the Canadian Archivist! This quest for an experience of the original is in some measure being met by facsimiles of famous museum artifacts which can be handled. But, of course, the total experience is still absent.

Taylor: We will have to think in terms of archival museums attached to the archives where a few precious originals will be preserved for all time like the Declaration of Independence in its inert gas. But this is not likely to be a problem by the end of the century.

Ogden: Even at present the archives is regarded by many as a kind of museum; some records managers regard it as a convenient garbage dump where they can offload valuable early material and be absolved from further responsibility, if it is ever needed again. American firms can receive for their firm the accolade of good Canadian corporate citizens besides. What we have is a good alternative to the waste basket at no increased expense! However, we have to be there to present the option to the businessman in the first place.

Huyda: Film-makers also take this approach with their unused film which is all to the good. On another topic, will we have the same role in publications and exhibitions?

Ogden: Because of the new media, our role will expand.

Atherton: Many exhibitions will be via television broadcasts.

Huyda: But the PR people, not the archivist, are doing this.

Taylor: The archivist will become more involved in this as he is freed from more traditional archival functions which in many cases have become chores. His role as a consultant should increase, and with it, his understanding of the television producer's problems and requirements. We must avoid hiding behind comfortable, secure, established patterns and roles as an escape from the future.

Ogden: So archivists should be released from elementary archival tasks?

Taylor: Yes, but it is essential that an archivist, early in his training, should have some experience of these tasks such as physical arrangement indexing and listing as he may never again get quite so close to the record or quite so immersed in a collection, and he will be more patient and understanding of his clerical and support staff as a result.

Huyda: There is a danger of archives becoming topheavy with archivists in relation to clerical and support staff.

Taylor: The true archivist must increasingly use his initiative and take more responsibility in decision-making, otherwise he may become only an archival support person in disguise. We must learn to master technology and spring ourselves loose for creative activity that only a human being and a thoroughly professional archivist can accomplish.

"THE DEATH OF PERMANENCE"¹

by

John Andreassen

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Most people of some experience and maturity accept the idea that death, if not just around the corner, is inevitable, and make rational plans for it. Those same rational people, where their jobs, their life styles are concerned, find it much more difficult to accept one of the other basic facts of our time; e.g., the rapid rate of change.

As a five year old, the most interesting man in my life was the village blacksmith, and just where are there village blacksmiths today? Numerous writers have been concerned with the problem. Alvin Toffler has indicated that the symptoms of "future shock" are with us now. William Gray dealt with some aspects of the problem in a recent article in the Records Management Quarterly.² Dr. Herman Kahn touched on the problem in his presidential address to the Society of American Archivists last fall.³ Probably the most recent discussion of some aspects of the problem as it affects records managers was provided in Jack E. Lee's article entitled "The Fifth Estate".⁴

Lee, of course, deals with the various associations in the United States. Whatever the merits of his proposals, he did force me to attempt a brief statement on the situation here in Canada. I don't request that you accept the reasoning of any of us, but I would hope that you read or re-read some of these statements since they could lead us to a better and more meaningful kind of accomplishment in future.

The records manager in Canada is involved in making sure that useful

¹Alvin Toffler, Future Shock, Random House, New York, 1970, 505 pp. The title of this statement in quotes is taken from Toffler's volume, Part One. "Future shock is the dizzying disorientation brought on by the premature arrival of the future. It may well be the most important disease of tomorrow." p. 13.

²"Is Records Management Dead?" in Records Management Quarterly, Vol. 4, No. 2, April 1970, pp. 23 ff.

³Herman Kahn, "Some Comments on the Archival Vocation" in The American Archivist, Vol. 34, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 3-12.

⁴In Records Management Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1971, pp. 5 ff.

information is available and that it can be, and is, communicated to those who need it at a reasonable cost and speed. He's involved in other things as well, but as of now, most people would agree that he is a useful participant in the so-called "Information Industry".

The record manager's role was defined and recognized largely as a result of the paper explosion growing out of World War II. The record manager plays a role, ranging from records birth control to the undertaking function, be it destruction or archival deposit, but he doesn't and won't necessarily do everything in this "Information Industry". Others involved, for example, include (a) the administrator and/or executive; (b) the manual and electronic systems people; (c) the microfilm systems and miniaturization people; (d) the indexing and retrieval specialists; (e) the archivists; (f) some librarians; (g) and the documentalists and information scientists, to mention but a few.

There is overlapping of interests in all of these fields and the multiplicity of local, national and international organizations which attempt to bring like folk together. The Parent Commission Report pretty well expressed the need, when it stated: "the educational system will be effective only to the extent that it produced adults able and anxious to improve and cultivate their capacities."⁵ In other words, our educational systems must not be terminal. Someone else has expressed this idea in another fashion: What we need is "self-learners". The job holder has to keep up with rapid change, through reading, observing, through various forms of continuing education in colleges and universities, and through active participation in such self-help associations as ARMA.

Here in Canada we have a strong and active Canadian Micrographic Society which is currently establishing local chapters across the country. We have a strong and active Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association. Provincial Archivists also meet annually with the Dominion Archivist. We have a strong and useful group of ARMA chapters in Montreal, Toronto, a new one in Vancouver and very likely a new one in Ottawa. There are several data processing groups including the Data Processing Management Association. I could go on to list a dozen more. This should suffice to indicate that a good many of us are rattling around in the same tub! This was brought forcibly to my attention recently when a trained and experienced programmer brought forth from his computer an incomprehensible report simply because he failed, or refused, to consult the forms specialist in his own organization. Now that COM is with us, whether we wish it or not, can any one of you indicate the number of data processing people who attended our recent ARMA microfilming seminar? One manifestation or symptom, if you will, of the problem we face is the shocking number of accomplished and experienced accountants who are resigning their world to the computer boys by taking the earliest possible retirement.

ARMA suggested amalgamation with the AREA organization and was rebuffed. SAA and ARMA have held joint meetings to good effect, and there is some cross-fertilization, such as the election of a Bill Benedon to the Board of the SAA. Here in Canada, a number of groups have honoured me by placing me on their boards, as has been the case with CMS, ARMA and the

⁵Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education, Report Part Two, 1964, p. 327.

Canadian Archives Section of the CHA. In spite of this, however, here in Canada last year, ARMA, Montreal put on a two-day Microfilm Seminar, without the full support of CMS. In the United States, ARMA meets this year in Chicago, and the SAA in San Francisco - on the same days.

If, as now appears pretty sure, COM will take over the job of producing most of the records of our civilization in this coming generation, we'll need archivists to keep the basic permanent records. We'll need computer people to produce the bulk of the operating and accounting records, and we'll have less and less need for people who operate and manage manual records systems, and the need for records-centre and records centre personnel may well decrease materially simply because we'll be using tape and microfilm librarians.

I may not be worried, but some of us who get too set in our ways or who have advanced too far under the "Peter Principle" have need to be. Alvin Toffler indicates that kind of worry is already an identifiable disease.

One reasonable way out, at least for the various organizations in the "Information Business", is to cooperate, amalgamate in some instances, at least coordinate, meet jointly at reasonable intervals, and keep up with every significant technological development. It's already a matter of preventative medicine. We need more of the "self-learners" prepared to adjust to the rapid changes in the way we do "our thing".

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THE BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF A
WESTERN JEWISH ARCHIVES PROGRAM

by

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The Jewish Archives of Western Canada was conceived in the Spring of 1967 with the formal establishment of a Western Region Archives and Research Committee by the Winnipeg office of Canadian Jewish Congress. Its first objective was to plan a pictorial exhibition as a project in honour of the centennial of Confederation.

The project was in danger of being still-born in its very early stages as the conception took place at a time when war clouds were gathering in the Middle East and the heart and mind of virtually every Canadian Jew came near to being overwhelmed with the thought that Israel's continued existence as an independent state was in mortal danger. Jews throughout Canada rallied to Israel's cause as never before, and it seemed that many better established projects might suffer in consequence, not to speak of the completely new idea of an archives program.

What actually happened might be regarded as an answer to the sometimes still whispered charge of "dual loyalty"; i.e., every man, and every Jew, is capable of sustaining many loyalties: to his country, to his people, to his religion, to his family. While one of these may at times take priority over the others, sooner or later they come back into balance. In this case, the balance was restored fairly quickly; when the guns were stilled in the Middle East, the Jewish community of Winnipeg remembered that it still had a part to play in Canada's Centennial.

The idea of developing a Jewish archives for Western Canada did not come about merely because of the Centennial year, although that observance served as the catalyst. Through several millennia of their existence, Jews have always been conscious of the need to maintain archival records and to assure the continuity of their written history. It is necessary to cite but one example.

In October, 1939, as the Nazis were beginning the occupation of Warsaw and planning to confine the Jews behind the walls of the ghetto which went up in November, 1940, a Jewish community welfare worker, Emmanuel Ringelblum, undertook as a personal obligation the task of recording everything that happened to the Jews under the Nazi tyranny. He established a secret group known as the "Oneg Shabbat Archives Committee" which in the face of inevitable death began to create an archives of documents on the record of the treatment of the Jews by the Nazis.¹ Much of this record was found after the war in many secret hiding places and

attested to the indomitable drive of the Jewish people to preserve their place in the annals of world history even while being cast into the depths of a holocaust.

The task of the Western Region Jewish Archives Committee was not nearly so dramatic. They were confronted with the more mundane problem of apathy and disinterest due to lack of understanding. A few dedicated people, however, soon began to demonstrate the potential for the success of this project, and the exhibition was opened at the Y.M.H.A. Centre at the end of September, 1967, on the theme "Ninety Years of Jewish Life in Western Canada".² More than one thousand photographs and documents were collected over the summer months so that before the display was opened a careful job of selection had to be done.

More than two thousand people viewed the exhibit during a three-week display period, and undoubtedly there were some who considered that this was the end of it. As soon as the exhibit opened however, many more people began to come forward voluntarily with contributions of additional photographs, documents and publications to swell the archival collection.

The Archives Committee undoubtedly owed its quick success to the fact that it had immediately set itself a target of a public event to popularize its objectives. Another important step was the making of a working arrangement with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. Initially, this consisted merely of a deposit agreement by which the Provincial Archives agreed to take custody of acquisitions for the Jewish Archives. This relationship, however, has now progressed far beyond that first stage.

When the 1967 exhibit closed, it was agreed by Canadian Jewish Congress that the Archives should become a permanent project and that the Archives Committee should also undertake to organize a Jewish Historical Society for Western Canada as a means of seeking wider community participation. The acquisition of new materials continued and contributions began to come in from other western communities. In the meantime, careful plans were made to inaugurate the Jewish Historical Society, and this took place in May, 1968, with the reading of a paper³ by one of the founding members of the Archives Committee, and the election of the first officers.

The summer of 1968 was devoted to planning and research. During this period, it was discovered that the Public Archives in Ottawa had a considerable store of primary source documentary material relating to the early history of the Jews in Western Canada.⁴

Between October of 1968 and May of 1969, the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada conducted its first full season of activities under the guidance of the Archives Committee. Papers were read at every meeting, and each meeting stimulated the acquisition of additional materials. One program took the form of a joint meeting with the Manitoba Historical Society, and this has now become an annual event.

In May, 1969, the Canadian Jewish Congress celebrated its 50th anniversary and a banquet marking the occasion was arranged in Winnipeg. The historical part of the program, planned by the Archives Committee, was a project conceived to honour Jewish pioneers of Western Canada who were 75 years of age or over and had resided for fifty years or more in the West. Each pioneer was asked to provide autobiographical reminiscences. Some 240 pioneers were entered in the honour roll and more than half of them

contributed material which helped to expand the human element of the archives holdings. This material has also been used as a basis for the launching of an oral history program.

During 1969, this writer toured other western centres to stimulate local interest. Contact was also established with the other Provincial Archives, including those in Regina and Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria. (In the latter case, it represented the renewal of a friendly relationship first developed with the British Columbia Provincial Archives dating back to the late 1950's.) Additional documentary source material was uncovered in each of the Provincial Archives.

In at least one instance to date, an arrangement has been made for the Jewish community of Saskatoon to transfer its documentary records to the Provincial Archives for indexing and cataloguing. In 1969, a Jewish archives group was started in Calgary, and in 1970, the Jewish Historical Society of British Columbia was established in Vancouver.

In 1970, the centennial of Manitoba as a Province was observed. The Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada concluded its program series that year with a special event in June commemorating the centennial and the first annual publication was issued.⁵

It was also decided to undertake, as a centennial project, the preparation of a source book of Western Canada Jewish history. A student was engaged for the summer to research recorded sources in books, publications and documentary records available in the Legislative, university and public libraries of Winnipeg. A considerable bibliographic file was thus added to the photographic and documentary material which already formed part of the Western Jewish archives collection.

During 1970 and early 1971, a beginning was made in recording a number of oral history interviews. An invitation was also received from the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature (which had opened in the summer of 1970) to begin planning a special exhibit for the Museum's Alloway Hall, reserved for visiting exhibitions. From their inception, the Archives and Research Committee and the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada have followed the policy of working in close cooperation not only with the Provincial Archives but with all major organizations and institutions in the field, including the University of Manitoba History Department.

The value of such a relationship has also proven itself with the Museum. Before that institution was opened, its representatives had met with the Jewish group to explain the concept of the Manitoba Museum and to discuss ways in which cooperation might be developed. On learning of the geographic area approach being taken by the Museum for its permanent exhibit, it was also discovered that at that stage the Museum officials were unaware that there had been any Jewish association with the early development of the grasslands; i.e., the homestead settlement era of 1880 to 1910. This oversight was quickly rectified with documentary and photographic evidence. This experience underscored the important role to be played by the Jewish Archives and Research Committee in bringing to light primary source materials that would help to correct certain stereotyped impressions about Jewish immigrants which, for many years, have influenced otherwise competent historians, archivists and museologists.

Since the fall of 1971, the Jewish Archives and Research Committee has

become very closely involved with the Manitoba Museum in two major projects. One is the expansion of the oral history program⁶ and the other is the development of the Jewish Peoples Museum of Western Canada.

Earlier in 1971, steps had been taken to strengthen the working relationship with the Provincial Archives. Archivist John Bovey had agreed to open a separate accessions book for the immediate recording of all items coming in for the Jewish collection. He also agreed to begin the integration of the Jewish archival holdings into the regular catalogue system of the Archives as soon as staff and space became available. Unfortunately, the Manitoba Archives has continued to operate with limited space facilities and limited staff. Even with the plans for new space and additional staff, the proper indexing of the Jewish collection would have been delayed to 1974.

During the summer of 1971, a history graduate student with a good knowledge of Yiddish and Hebrew was engaged to do an inventory of the existing Jewish holdings.⁷

While all these steps were helpful, they did not constitute proper cataloguing according to recognized archival practices. It was also felt that even with the addition of a number of volunteer oral history interviewers, sufficient progress was not being made in the pioneer interview program.

In January, 1972, an application was, therefore, submitted under the Provincial Employment Program for winter works, and a grant of \$6,600. was received to engage three people for oral history and one person to index the archival holdings.

In the fall of 1971, an active museum project committee was established as a sub-committee of the Archives and Research Committee to plan the new exhibit.

The Manitoba Museum has provided office space for the oral history program as well as a lab for the collection of artifacts for the museum project. The staff and volunteers of the oral history program and the museum project are benefiting greatly from the guidance of the Museum and Archives staffs.

The latest development, as this report is being written, is that a grant of \$16,000. has been received for the Jewish Museum of Western Canada under the new multi-cultural program of the Department of the Secretary of State of the Federal Government. An additional grant of \$10,000. has been received through the Manitoba Arts Council of the Provincial Government to permit the continuation of the oral history and archives cataloguing programs.

The Western Region Jewish Archives and Research Committee also maintains close liason with the National Archives Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal.

The key ingredient of the Western Region Archives and Research Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress and of the Jewish Historical Society to which it gave birth is people. The first Archives chairman was Nathan Arkin, who already had a reputation for his active interest in Canadiana. Mr. Arkin has now been named Associate Chairman of the National Archives

Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress. He has been succeeded as regional chairman by Joe Lavitt who has brought new energy and new people to the Committee. The first collection or acquisitions chairman was Harry Gale, representative of the older Yiddish-speaking element of the community. Mr. Gale, who continues to be active on the Committee, was succeeded first by Joseph Wilder and more recently by Myra Wolch, a housewife with a flair for interior design. Mrs. Wolch is specializing in gathering artifacts for the museum display. The first president of the Jewish Historical Society is A. Montague Israels, Q.C. who continues in office. The publications chairman is Harvey Herstein, a history teacher and co-author of a Canadian history text. The oral history chairman is Barry Hyman, Assistant Provincial Archivist, who is also supervising the cataloguing program. The historical society program chairman is Dr. I. Wolch, a dentist. The chairman of the all-important museum project is Harry Gutkin, a graphic arts specialist. Assisting these people are housewives and businessmen, professionals and students, and many community pioneers.

Additional results of the Archives and Historical Society program to date are as follows:

Second Annual Publication: Papers presented in 1969-70, published in April, 1972.

Two pictorial booklets co-published with the Manitoba Historical Society:

- (1) Role of Jews in Opening and Development of West, A. J. Arnold, Transactions, 1968-69;
- (2) Wapella Farm Settlement, C. E. Leonoff, Transactions, 1970-71.

Cataloguing results to April 15, 1972: (1) 2,200 index cards covering 1,300 photos and prints, including copy negatives for all prints; (2) eight manuscript groups as follows: Immigration and Settlement; Associations and Societies; Religious Institutions; Sports and Recreation; Industry and Commerce; Wars; Individuals; and the Canadian Jewish Congress. An inventory for these eight manuscript groups has been prepared, which lists approximately 170 unit titles. The lineal extent of the collection is twelve feet. Main entry cards have been prepared for each accession with reference to title, dates, type of material, extent, description, restrictions and provenance. Some of the correspondence and minute books have been cross-indexed in approximately 550 cross-reference cards.

Oral History: Close to fifty interviews have been taped. An outline has been prepared for each tape, and the tapes are being indexed. The index and the tapes are housed at the Manitoba Museum.

The third annual publication of papers for 1970-71 is being prepared for September of 1972, and the preparation of copy for the Western Canada Jewish History source book is now well underway.

The first museum exhibit opens at Alloway Hall at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature on Sunday, October 8th. The multi-cultural grant will be used to assist in producing a mobile exhibit to tour other communities.

Footnotes

1. Ringelblum, E., Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto, McGraw-Hill, 1958, Introduction xvii, xix, xx; "Oneg Shabbat" means Sabbath study group signifying the sacredness of the task undertaken.
2. Catalogue: Centennial History Exhibit, 90 Years of Jewish Life in Western Canada; compiled by History and Archives Committee, Canadian Jewish Congress, presented in Winnipeg in cooperation with YMHA Program Committee, September, 1967.
3. H. H. Herstein, Growth of Winnipeg Jewish Community and Evolution of its Educational Institutions; Transactions, Manitoba Historical Society, 1965-66.
4. e.g.: Dominion Lands Bureau papers, Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture papers, Public Archives of Canada.
5. Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada: First Annual Publication, Selection of Papers presented in 1968-69, Winnipeg, June, 1970.
6. Oral History seminar with ten volunteers, November, December, 1971, conducted by John Frishholz and Jim Stanton of Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature.
7. During 1970 the same student prepared an annotated index of selected themes in the first ten years of the Yiddish press of Winnipeg (1910-1920).

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INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND THE TRAINING OF THE ARCHIVIST

by

Hugh A. Taylor

A great era in archival development is drawing to a close in North America. The last state and provincial archives are being established; a vast network of archival repositories now covers the continent; the preservation of private manuscripts has been greatly accelerated; the preservation of public records has been undertaken as never before. A great battle for the surviving records and manuscripts of the past has been won in the sense that chaos and neglect has given way to professional care and the establishment of archival order. Records which now stand on the shelves of repositories are a massive paper monument to two or more generations of legislators, lobbyists, archivists and librarians who have fought the good fight. "Mopping up" operations will continue for some time, especially in the private sector and among the municipalities; many valuable records will still be lost, but not for want of a repository that would be willing to take them.

During the past thirty-five years in particular, archival principles have been challenged, modified, restated and, in some cases, created; much of this celebration has been in contra-distinction to library principles, and we can now speak with confidence of a disciple called archival administration based on a loving (if perhaps a little overawed) respect for fonds. This is a great achievement and a whole new profession has emerged, still rather defensive towards librarians, but on the whole subtle, pragmatic, with the confident assurance of having arrived.

This great rescue operation has necessitated most of our efforts being concentrated upon the media of the record rather than the content. Physical problems of storage, archival order, the summary list and the inventory have been our main preoccupation. The calendar and the index have been used for only a very small fraction of our holdings. Appraisal in records management has required a careful consideration of content, but, generally speaking, has not involved a detailed record of that content. By the appraisal process, we preserve a series from destruction, and that is all. In all this, we have developed some fine skills and considerable insight, using our training as historians and archivists and our knowledge of the administrative and bureaucratic process. But we have been engaged essentially in grappling with problems of order, rather than content. We have established our profession upon preservation and arrangement, and such an emphasis has been absolutely essential. Our future campaigns may, however, be fought on different ground, and unless we equip ourselves with new weapons, we may find ourselves just 'paper tigers'.

We are entering the era in which records will be controlled by automation and miniaturization. Rooms full of unsorted paper are fast disappearing. Organic order will be imposed and maintained at the moment of creation. Chaos and overwhelming mass will cease to plague the archivist. His principal battle, and perhaps his survival as a member of a distinct

profession so hardly won, will depend on his control of a mass and chaos infinitely more complex; namely, the mass of data and the chaos of subject content.

Up to now, we have served our public tolerably well. Historians have been generally satisfied with (though not always too appreciative of) the order we have brought to primary sources and the nature of their contents, which has been essentially by-products of order. This is particularly true of administrative record where the content can be indicated in a general way within the body of the inventory. In some cases, the contents of inventories are then indexed, but for the most part, the historian must rely heavily on the personal knowledge and experience of the archivist - far more than he realizes, and at times, far more than we like to admit. Surely, it is at this point that frustration sets in. We view our neatly ordered series, arranged impeccably on hundreds of feet of shelving, each with its inventory. Here in these series is the grand sweep of our solid achievement constantly before our eyes, gathering dust (even in the best repositories) because the grasp of their subject content in all its richness and variety eludes us. And so we look for another collection to arrange and grumble about "rich mines" ignored by the historian, yet knowing in our hearts the reason for the neglect.

It is absolutely essential that we turn our professional attention now to this whole question of information retrieval (and I do not mean only through ADP) because otherwise, we shall end up as archival janitors without a profession or a raison d'être, knowing less and less about more and more records, series and collections, and mightily relieved that automated records are in order before we receive them. Now, I know this is an outrageous overstatement, compounded with self-condemnation, and I know that there are countless collections which are meticulously arranged, described and indexed by first-class scholar/archivists. But many of these sumptuous programs and editions are often a tribute to personal eminence funded by corporate wealth. We tend to know more and more about élites but what of the grass roots hidden in our intractable record groups?

Societies of archivists should bend the major part of their efforts towards encouraging study and research into content and information retrieval. The rules of order have been soundly established, and like all great principles, are relatively simple to spell out and to grasp. Junior archivists can be given the responsibility of ordering archives and preparing inventories; those with experience or special training should grapple with content; all too often in the past, it has been the other way around. A promising start has already been made. Many archivists, manuscript curators, librarians and records managers have become involved in this field, and there have been some good papers from them amongst the latest archival literature.

There is another aspect of recorded information which should also be considered; namely, that of records creation. Most provincial and state archivists have some responsibility for records management, a function which began with the controlled ad hoc destruction of valueless paper, and has progressed through scheduling to forms control at the point of creation. The archivist who has a thorough grasp of the pattern of statistical output and reporting by departments and can relate past series to present needs could well make crucial suggestions about the form in which information is prepared, so that as much as possible shall have on-going and perhaps interdepartmental value. This would be particularly applicable to

computer programmes where provision might have to be made for the preservation of records having permanent value on COM, CIM or other readable form. The archivist, by his training, may well detect the interdepartmental value of statistics since he is used, in his dealings with historians, to the fact that records have a value other than that for which they were created. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this aspect of the archivist's work has an immediate bearing on the quality of records worthy of permanent preservation, and is, therefore, complementary to his classic role.

This creative approach to records should not be viewed purely within public and corporate administration as it is today, but in the light of organizational changes likely to occur during the next decades in the face of rapid technological change. The old structures are unlikely to survive. The new must be built on accurate data and analysis to be effective.

"In almost every situation where change is desired, deviations to the standard patterns have to be resorted to. The vogue has been to the special committee, the team, the task force, the think tank, and other more exotic forms of 'ad hoc' relationships. These have one thing in common: to set new bearings of thought and action; and that is precisely the ingredient which is now lacking in the theory and practice of organization - the vector or direction of change. Because of this, some of the thinking on organization has become outmoded and meaningless. What is the significance of the old concepts of unit of command, span of control, or line and staff, if they can only explain or support static and traditional relationships? These notions still strongly influence most organizations because they are ingrained in the management culture and offer a convenient intellectual refuge when facts or logic are lacking. They are a framework to protect the forces of resistance and make each change in organization appear as a major rebuilding process which should not be attempted without due reverence and trepidation."¹

Reluctance to change is partly built upon ignorance of the factors involved. It may be that the archivist, with his sense of historical perspective and his concern for the creation and preservation of meaningful information, may be able to limit the risk of change considerably. He could become the keeper of the best possible definitive record in an increasingly fluid situation and provide the essential element of permanence that would make flexibility viable.

"The social structure in organizations of the future will have some unique characteristics. The key word will be 'temporary'; there will be adaptive, rapidly changing temporary systems. There will be organized around problems - to-be-solved. The problems will be solved by groups of relative strangers who represent a set of diverse professional

¹ Jacques M. DesRoches, "The Developing Irrelevance of Formal Organization Patterns", Optimum, Winter 1970, p. 7.

skills. The groups will be conducted on organic rather than mechanical models; they will evolve in response to the problem rather than programmed role expectations. The function of the 'executive' thus becomes coordinator, or 'linking pin' between various project groups. He must be a man who can speak the diverse languages of research and who can relay information and mediate among the groups. People will be differentiated not vertically according to rank and role but flexibly according to skill and professional training.

"Adaptive, temporary systems of diverse specialists, solving problems, linked together by coordinating and task-evaluative specialists, in organic flux, will gradually replace bureaucracy as we know it. As no catchy phrase comes to mind, let us call this an 'organic-adaptive-structure'."²

Within this new context of permanent change, it will be essential for a great deal more information to be available than there is at present. Departments will no longer be able to feed off their own facts and deny them to others. The local data bank, with its galaxy of primary source material correlated as required, will be an archive in every sense of the word, and the archivist should be there mingling with the planners and other experts to ensure that future historians and social scientists are not denied the use of this great source.

The archivist, then, has a unique opportunity in the future if he addresses himself to this vital task of information retrieval, in both the field of historical and modern records. His resources will span the present and the past, and he will hold the key to decision-making and research alike. His bank of interest will be far wider than that of the records manager, but he must learn the language of the computer like his native tongue if he is not to be relegated to the fringe of administration from which he came. We must not be seduced by a kind of academic *dolce vita* or we will surely die as archivists and will fail to ensure for the future the continuation of that record which has, by so much effort, been saved from the past.

This must seem to be an overlong introduction to a paper on the training of archivists, but it has been necessary to examine the future role and priorities of our profession if new entrants are to be adequately prepared. It is suggested that three main types of archival training will be needed:

A. A summer school course in elementary archival theory coupled with the practical techniques of archival arrangement and storage; preparation of the inventory and other simple finding aids. This course could be taken by archives support staff and those, as now, who have already entered the profession.

²Warren G. Bennis, Changing Organizations, 1966, p. 12, quoted in Jacques M. DesRoches, "The Developing Irrelevance of Formal Organization Patterns", Optimum, Winter 1970, p. 8.

B. A post-graduate credit course in Archives Administration which covers the history and principles of archives administration at least in Europe and America; comparative administrative history; the archival administration of emerging nations; records management and the archivist; manuscripts - special collections; finding aids; the custodial function; some practical instruction and a period of in-service training.

The approach to this course should be essentially academic and philosophical since it will be necessary that an archivist of the future should be a graduate with a broad education in archives coupled with some practical experience; to enable him to be as flexible as possible in his thinking. This course might well be expanded to a full degree, perhaps M.A., and could well include statistics and some aspects of a librarian's training in the information field.

C. Special courses and seminars in information retrieval which should be thoroughly inter-disciplinary and ecumenical, and which would normally be attended by experienced professionals of some years' standing. The fruits of these seminars would then be passed down to the graduate school course and included in the curriculum.

The profession might well profit from the admission to the above courses of those who have graduated in degrees other than history, and might include business administration and the social sciences. Such graduates would have to complete the post-graduate course outlined above, but the entry of such persons from other disciplines would bring valuable insights to the profession. It is quite wrong to imagine that only historians make good archivists and reveals a limited view of the nature of a profession which is capable of great diversity and could profit greatly from such diversity.

Societies of archivists should be setting standards and suggesting curricula for the above three types of course. They could discourage type A from being too pretentious and type B from too much involvement in techniques. Type C would be their special concern as being crucial to the development of the profession in the next decade, and some pioneer work would have to be done here.

The accrediting of courses by societies would be a rather delicate and invidious matter, but if the acceptance of their curricula by institutions could be encouraged, then there would surely be an advantage to any institution to be able to append "This course covers the curriculum recommended" since it would give a student confidence that the course was worth taking.

As regards the standard of teaching, this would again be difficult to regulate directly. However, if an approved curriculum was being offered, it would be up to the student to assure himself that the director of the course and his staff had a high standing in the profession and this could easily be done.

The archivists of the next decade must begin to solve some of the more complex problems of retrieval and learn to talk and think with librarians engaged in similar fields of enquiry; they must increasingly be able to provide the data for problem solving in administration. As information specialists, they will have to look on occasion beyond the bounds of the record and the manuscript and move with more confidence amongst

those contemporary official sources which librarians call "documents", and then understand and perhaps adapt their methods of retrieval. The future is full of promise, but if this new battle for professional effectiveness is to be won, we cannot afford to stay in our archival foxholes.

One final point. There is evidence that the size and complexity of archival repositories handling a wide range of archival media may result in a basic division of responsibility between:

- (1) acquisition, subject specialization and the production of subject guides to primary sources in all media, which may include related material (which is "extramural" in other repositories or elsewhere).
- (2) accession, physical custody and the production of finding aids and indexes to each collection.

It is vital to the self-fulfillment of archivists that these major functions never become divorced from each other. The acquisition archivists must have a greater or less input into the finding aids according to the importance and complexity of the collections or their personal involvement with them. The media control staff must never be put in the position of Cinderellas serving "prima donna" acquisition and subject specialists. Granted that media control may involve a relatively larger proportion of junior archivists and archival support, nevertheless, for the senior archivists, the responsibility for producing finding aids and information systems of uniformly high quality (which may involve EDP information retrieval) should stretch the professional to his intellectual limit and be thoroughly rewarding for him. Ultimately, this area may offer the most challenge to the thoroughly mature and experienced archivist rather than the acquisition field which, at present, appears more "glamorous" to many.

However this may be, the archivist's understanding must be thoroughly versed in media control before moving into acquisition and subject specialization. As a senior archivist, he may later return to media control having gotten experience in a specialized field (and perhaps an M.A. for a scholarly and critical guide to sources!) which will give him the necessary sophistication for information retrieval problems as a whole.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'ARCHIVISTIQUE AU QUÉBEC

par

Robert Garon

Professeur à l'Université Laval

Le texte qui suit a servi d'introduction au colloque sur la formation des archivistes qui a eu lieu le 1er juin 1971, lors d'une séance de travail de la section des archives de la Société historique du Canada. L'auteur s'est intéressé uniquement aux institutions francophones du Québec.

Dans toute étude de l'enseignement de l'archivistique au niveau supérieur, il faut garder présent à l'esprit le fait suivant: cet enseignement est assuré et a toujours été assuré par des institutions destinées d'abord à l'enseignement de l'histoire. Cela permet de comprendre pourquoi, depuis ses débuts, l'enseignement de l'archivistique a été conçu et dispensé plus en vue d'apporter à de futurs historiens un complément de formation qu'en vue de former des archivistes.

L'enseignement de l'archivistique au Québec date de 4 ans. En effet, le premier cours a été mis sur pied par l'Institut d'histoire de l'Université Laval en janvier 1967. L'enseignement était alors assuré par deux spécialistes étrangers à notre institution: M. Bernard Weillbrenner, alors archiviste des Archives du Québec et M. René Lacour, conservateur en chef aux Archives départementales du Rhône (Lyon-France).

Après le départ de ces deux spécialistes, nous avons modifié le cours à chaque année, soit en permettant aux étudiants d'en suivre seulement une partie - alors qu'au début ils devaient prendre le bloc de 8, 10 ou 12 crédits qui constituait un certificat, c'est-à-dire le quart de leur diplôme en histoire - soit en augmentant puis en diminuant le nombre de crédits. C'est ainsi que nous en sommes venus à donner, en 1970-71, seulement deux cours en archivistique. Il s'agit de deux cours de 3 crédits chacun - 45 heures chacun.

Le premier de ces cours est intitulé Initiation à l'archivistique et traite de l'histoire des archives à travers les âges, du principe de provenance, des instruments de travail et du contenu de quelques dépôts d'archives accessibles aux étudiants québécois. Il tente aussi d'initier les étudiants à quelques-unes des techniques modernes utilisées pour la conservation et l'utilisation des sources documentaires, comme le microfilm et l'ordinateur (par le recours à des conférenciers comme les spécialistes du Centre de traitement de l'information de l'Université Laval).

Le deuxième cours, dispensé de janvier à avril 1971, a été pour moi une expérience nouvelle. Intitulé Initiation à la recherche dans les archives, ce cours était offert aux seuls étudiants de 3e année du 1er cycle (finissants à la licence) et de préférence à ceux qui avaient l'intention de s'inscrire à la maîtrise, c'est-à-dire à ceux qui étaient attirés par la recherche dans les archives; ils étaient 20.

Après une initiation intensive sur le principe de provenance, les instruments de travail, le rôle des archives comme organe administratif, les étudiants sont partis, chacun dans un dépôt d'archives différent pour:

- 1 - étudier le fonctionnement de l'institution en question, étudier et critiquer son cadre de classement et ses méthodes de travail;
- 2 - inventorier le contenu du dépôt, ou d'une partie de celui-ci, selon l'importance de chaque dépôt, pour tenter de découvrir s'il s'y trouvait de la "matière historique" inexploitée parce qu'inconnue.

Cette recherche a duré 7 semaines au cours desquelles j'ai passé une journée avec chacun des étudiants pour le guider, corriger l'orientation donnée à ses travaux, limiter son champ de recherche, etc. Finalement, pendant les trois dernières semaines du trimestre, chaque étudiant a communiqué à ses confrères le résultat de son travail.

Tous les étudiants inscrits m'ont dit avoir aimé le cours et ont semblé en profiter grâce au fait que, leur nombre étant restreint (ils étaient 20) j'ai pu accorder à chacun d'eux une attention suffisante; grâce aussi au fait qu'ils ont travaillé dans des services d'archives aussi différents que ceux du séminaire de Québec, de la paroisse St-Roch de Québec, de l'Assurance-vie Desjardins et de l'Université du Québec.

En plus de ces cours dispensés à Laval, deux cours d'archivistique ont été dispensés en français au Québec cette année. L'un a été donné à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. Conçu comme un élément de formation historique, il s'adressait aux étudiants de 1^{ère} année du baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire. L'autre a été donné par le Collège (CEGEP) de Cap Rouge en trois sessions intensives d'une semaine chacune (3 sessions de 30 heures) et était destiné aux archivistes des communautés religieuses essentiellement. C'était un cours à caractère technique qui portait surtout sur l'organisation interne d'un dépôt d'archives.

D'autres changements vont survenir. Un programme a été mis sur pied, programme qui prévoit la participation des Archives Publiques du Canada, des Archives Nationales du Québec, de l'Association des Archivistes du Québec, de l'Université Laval et du Collège (CEGEP) de Cap Rouge. Ce programme vise à:

- 1 - recycler des archivistes en fonction dans des institutions privées ou certaines branches de l'administration publique provinciale;
- 2 - "former" des archivistes ou préparer des diplômés d'université à devenir archivistes;
- 3 - initier les futurs professeurs d'histoire et futurs historiens au monde des archives.

Pour atteindre ces buts, le programme conjoint compte trois éléments complètement distincts l'un de l'autre.

- 1 - un cours de niveau collégial dont le but sera de donner aux archivistes un poste dans différentes institutions, ou qui aspirent à le devenir, des connaissances de base sur les principes et techniques de l'archivistique. Ce cours s'en tiendra aux renseignements de base;

2 - un bloc de niveau universitaire, dispensé dans le cadre du baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire et qui comptera deux cours:

- a) Un cours sur les archives historiques: présentation des Archives Nationales du Québec et des Archives Publiques du Canada, historique, institutions productrices des documents, fonds, instruments de travail existants, utilisation de la masse documentaire par les historiens, etc.
- b) Les archives privées et administratives: présentation de quelques dépôts d'archives privées et administratives de la région de Québec, organisation, gestion des documents, histoire, techniques modernes de traitement des données, archives de folklore, archives audio-visuelles, etc.

Ces deux cours se donneront probablement aux deux ans;

3 - ayant lieu également aux deux ans, un stage d'été se tiendra à Québec. L'enseignement de la direction des travaux seront assurés conjointement par l'Université Laval, les Archives publiques du Canada et les Archives Nationales du Québec si, comme nous l'espérons, nous en venons à une entente avec ces deux institutions.

Ce stage sera ouvert à 2 catégories de personnes: celles qui seront en train de faire ou auront complété un baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire et celles qui auront une certaine expérience archivistique et qui auront suivi le cours de niveau collégial donné au CEGEP de Cap Rouge. Il durera 6 semaines, chaque semaine étant centrée sur 1 ou 2 thèmes majeurs tels que l'acquisition et la sélection des documents, le cadre de classement, le classement, la diffusion, les instruments de travail, la restauration et la reproduction, les documents figurés, l'organisation interne, les archives courantes, la gestion des documents, les archives semipubliques: archives d'université, d'Eglise, de municipalité, de communauté religieuse, etc.

De plus, comme il se veut pratique, le stage d'été se déroulera comme suit, dans la mesure du possible: l'avant-midi sera occupé par un exposé magistral, une conférence, un séminaire ou une visite; l'après-midi sera consacré à la réalisation d'un travail pratique en relation avec les exposés et séminaires. Nous avons l'intention d'exploiter au maximum la formule du séminaire plutôt que de faire subir aux étudiants une suite ininterrompue d'exposés doctoraux. Enfin, dernier élément à noter concernant ce stage: tout comme les cours dispensés à l'université pendant l'année académique, il sera officiellement reconnu comme partie de la scolarité du baccalauréat spécialisé et crédité comme tel: le stage vaudra 6 crédits.

CONCLUSION:

La tendance à l'Université Laval a changé légèrement. Nous nous intéressons toujours aux archives et à l'archivistique comme complément à la formation de l'historien, mais nous poursuivons également maintenant un deuxième but, la formation d'archivistes ou, comme je le disais au début, la formation de diplômés d'université préparés à devenir archivistes.

Ce que je vous ai présenté est un projet, non encore définitif, dans lequel il y a place pour beaucoup d'améliorations. Ayant été élaboré par des théoriciens, il aurait grand avantage à recevoir les commentaires et suggestions de gens tels que vous, conscients des problèmes et des besoins des services d'archives, et conscients des lacunes des cours d'archivistique pour en avoir été victimes à un moment ou à un autre.

REVENUE STAMPS AND ARCHIVES: SOME TENTATIVE OBSERVATIONS

by

Richard W. Ramsey

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

Revenue stamps, in their many varieties, can most definitely be considered a record of governmental administration. As such, they should be of interest to the observant archivist as a source further elucidating and enhancing his records.

Each stamp produced by an administration has behind it in its creation, composition, distribution and use a not inconsiderable history. This becomes even more true when one realizes that popular usage of the word "stamp" conceals a number of useful administrative tools which serve several different purposes. The illustrations placed on the many issues of the North American nations give a visual clue to the thinking of the day in regard to the power and purpose of states, as expressed by governments to their citizens. A crown, rose, ship or portrait head were not merely decorative but also physical expressions of ideals all too difficult to place into words.

There are numerous series of revenue stamps: for weights and measures, war taxes, cigarettes and tobacco, liquor, newspapers, playing cards, bills, registration of documents, and for legal administration. This latter group is most heavily used by probate courts. In all these series, more than one denomination is usually current, with ranges of colours matching the changes in value. As any serious investigator or collector can rapidly discover, the variations and complexities involved in such a group of stamps can become nearly infinite.

The archivist, however, should become neither a collector of stamps (in his official capacity) nor one concerned with extremely academic differences in obscure issues -- differences often made to seem overly important by a booming, inflationary and speculative market in this field.

He should, as well, be warned of the damage to his collections which stamp collectors could conceivably make, and take steps to avoid these. Archivists have previously been made aware of these dangers by the incursions made by collectors of seals into groups of parchment indentures. Similar damage is often caused by those donating collections or doing the original sorting of an archival series. Letters left in envelopes present a temptation to remove stamps by cutting, leaving the document inside damaged.

If the archivist chooses to become aware of the value of stamps, it should be in connection with his regular interests, as added insight to his collections, but not as a separate entity within them. In this way, stamps may be of use in (1) dating questionable documents, (2) proving the authenticity of a special class of documents (legal records),

(3) identifying the source of questionable documents (i.e., revenue stamps usually state the local corporate body issuing them or authorizing their issue), (4) identifying documents which were given special value by their originator or first owner, and (5) improving public relations by presenting more interesting material in connection with exhibitions, tours, discussions, and other presentations of archival holdings.

The first revenue stamps used in the Canadian portion of British North America can be dated at about the mid-1700's. These stamps, featuring an embossed design of a crown and Tudor rose were very similar in appearance to those which were later to cause such discord in the rebellious American colonies to the south. The first regular series of revenue issues, however, came much later, in 1864, not long after the introduction of the postage stamp for the public mails. The first revenue issues were bill stamps, and appeared simultaneously in the two areas of Ontario and Quebec. Following the British tradition set in postage stamps, these early issues featured pictures of a middle-aged Queen Victoria and ran in denominations of one cent to three dollars, thereby facilitating their use. Later issues took on crowns, further portrait heads, Indians, maple leaves, figures of blind Justice and geometrical designs. Until the late 1920's, the tradition in designing these revenue issues was to follow a pattern of ornate and elaborate engraving. In this way, the solemn powers of government were communicated through an art form used, especially in the nineteenth century, for papers as important to men's affairs as bank notes, stocks and bonds. Expanded uses brought in higher denominations and new issues for law, gas and electrical inspections, excise taxes, customs, war bonds and taxes.

The application of these revenue stamps, both nationally and provincially, has a legislated basis. On each of the levels of government in Canada, the legislation involved begins with an initial stamp act for each type of issue proposed. Incorporated into the initial act is a fee schedule setting down the rates which must be paid through purchase and application of stamps, as well as those occasions when the use of the stamp is not necessary or may be replaced by some other method. In this manner, separate acts would be passed for actions in the Provincial Supreme Courts and actions in Probate courts. Legal authorities at levels below the provincial, however, rarely use legal stamps.

Amendments to the various stamp acts can be expected to follow at fairly regular intervals after the several initial bills have been passed. These incorporate changes in the titles of bills, in the design of stamps, in the circumstances of usage, and in the channeling of revenues received for their sale. This latter may be considered of some importance in certain governmental offices because the funds received through the sale of stamps are often diverted to the maintenance of court or provincial officers.¹ Stamps, therefore, form a definite part of governmental administration.

For the archivist, legal stamps and their varying designs may help to date otherwise unknown material, even though it is often true that the documents they are applied to are usually dated in themselves. But frequently, there are documents which are dated only by their registration marks on the outside protective cover. These covers would most often tend to be the first destroyed by age or wear. Other documents requiring

¹ A typical example of this may be found in Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, 1952, II, Chapter 127, sections 4 - 10.

revenue stamps are often dated only on the last page, underneath the official signature. When paper clips come out, or staples rust away, the various pages are bound to come apart and be easily scattered. Archival finds of legal documents have more than once been in this condition. As legal stamps are usually placed on the uppermost pages, some dating is possible for these.

Dating may often be made more precise by the cancellation mark applied to the stamp, usually accompanied by some signature and perforation or defacement required by law.

Another useful indication to be found in documents bearing revenue stamps is the value assigned to them by their creator or first owner. Most legal documents require a fee to be paid to cover the costs of court officers, proceedings and materials used. In certain cases, where revenue stamps are unavailable, court officers will notate payment with their own signatures. But documents without revenue stamps or official notations (except in courts where fees are otherwise covered) are either minor items or copies of originals without claim to official existence. In many courts, for instance, judges or citizens involved often wish copies of proceedings and documents for their future reference.

There are, as well, certain problems of document maintenance which can arise in regard to revenue stamps. Documents which have been especially badly treated are often subject to attack by those peculiar molds which affect paper. The application of stamps, under certain conditions, can encourage the growth of such mold. Application of revenue stamps is usually accomplished by wetting the glue which has been dried onto the reverse side. If the document is quickly filed away into a moist cupboard, or in humid weather, mold will probably begin its work. Drying will inhibit the growth of this mold, but the original source is easily detected because of the yellow-green, powdery stain to be seen around the edges of the stamp applied. In most cases, the stamp drops off with ease, revealing the mold underneath.

A catalogue of revenue stamps would be a worthwhile investment for any archives interested in the variety of revenue issues produced in Canada. An inexpensive catalogue is now produced by Sissons Publications Limited, and may be obtained by writing to that company at 37 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario. Its well-illustrated pages can serve as a fair guide to those seeking the origins of a document otherwise difficult to identify.

REVIEW:

PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE 1971 ARCHIVES SUMMER COURSE

Ottawa, 1971

by

John H. Archer, Principal

Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan

The introduction to the limited edition of papers prepared for the training course given in Ottawa in 1971 was written by Ian E. Wilson, University Archivist of Queen's University, Kingston. Mr. Wilson is also Chairman of the Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association. In his introduction, he makes it clear that the collection of papers, quite properly referred to as an "edition", is but a first step towards the publication of a manual of Canadian archival methodology and practice. This "first step" reveals an earnestness of purpose and a sophistication in performance that promises well for the next step.

The 1971 Archives Summer Course was not a first foray into this field. Many of the experienced and expert archivists who presented papers at this Course had contributed to one or more of three earlier training courses offered in Ottawa in 1964, 1968 and 1970. The papers prepared for the 1971 course were prepared as the bases for seminars. Audio-visual, cartographic and other aids were used in seminars. The edition of papers under review here does not include papers or presentations given on records retention and disposal, nor does it include papers on certain aspects of preservation and conservation of archival material. Three papers, distributed to students enrolled in the course, were not included in the edition of papers prepared for review.

The heart of the edition is comprised of papers which deal with the principles and practices of archival methodology and science as developed in the Public Archives of Canada. The majority of the authors are staff members of the P.A.C., the brief designation so well known to Canadian scholars. This is as it should be for the P.A.C. is the acknowledged leader in the Canadian archives world. The edition does go beyond the P.A.C. experience, nevertheless, and includes papers on aspects of museum work, on university, church and historical society archives, on provincial archives and on subjects of common interest to archivists wherever they may labour. It is fitting that occasionally echoes of the far world of the more local institution should be heard in Ottawa. Sometimes these echoes may misdirect, however, for I noted a fairly lengthy reference to Alberta Archives, a latecomer to the arena, whilst no reference was made to the British Columbia Archives, one of the longest established archival institutions in the country.

The first half of the training course is composed of a collection of papers covering the fundamentals of archival methodology and practice. There is a good bibliography set out as an introductory paper. Other papers cover such fundamental areas or operations as terminology, the

history of archives in Canada, the purposes of archives, organization and function, acquisitions, appraisal, classification, arrangement, description, inventorying and the preparation of finding aids. These papers were prepared by trained and experienced archivists who obviously know their respective fields. The student of archives, however, may have difficulty in isolating principle from practice in so short a span of time, and from so great a store of information. Not all of the papers are uniformly well organized, nor are they of uniform length. One could hope for a clearer rationale for map collecting, for example. The selection criteria for private manuscripts, too, should be set out in simpler form. I happen not to agree with the statement that the P.A.C. policy of collecting historical manuscripts came about by accident. My reading of the evidence convinces me that the collection of "Canadian records", a term used by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, was given a high priority by the advocates for a public archives in Canada, and was a condition for the establishment of the institution. These are minor points and do not detract from the general excellence of the papers.

The last half of the course makes provision for the specifics of archives work. Papers here have to do with reference service, automation, publication programs, exhibitions, genealogy, heraldry, micrography, security and the general care and preservation of archival materials. Once again, the papers were written and presented by people familiar to the Ottawa scene. This situation is almost inevitable since the training course was organized and set in Ottawa, and since the preponderance of knowledgeable people in the areas covered, work in Ottawa. I do think it a legitimate question, however, to ask, if museums are to be discussed, why not libraries or art galleries? I think, too, that the fact of the resources being Ottawa based does lead to an under-emphasis on resources outside of the national capital. One example should suffice - the paper on genealogy stresses records in a government department in Ottawa. The homestead records in the Saskatchewan archives, organized, indexed and listed as they are, constitute a much more important regional resource. Again, this criticism in no way belittles the value of the papers given. It is simply a suggestion that if and when a Canadian manual is prepared, that it be more broadly based.

Two seminars did introduce the broader dimension to the course. The paper on provincial archives raises some very pertinent issues though it passes over other important points. The author writes from the position of a person who is well versed in the philosophy of archives and in the archival practice. He has had experience in the provincial field in Canada, but his longer experience and training lay elsewhere. It would not be possible for him to appreciate all the nuances of the Canadian constitution nor could he be versed in the history of archival development in the provinces. Not that what he writes is not correct - simply that he does not give sufficient background. On the other hand, his paper does give an overview from an outside vantage point and it draws comparisons which would not occur to a local practitioner. I doubt if there is a good basis of comparison of Canadian provinces and local government archives in Britain. On the other hand, the principles discussed should be universal in application and it is well that these be stressed rather than the parochial practices that develop in localized archival institutions. Because many topics discussed in this paper were general topics, there was a certain duplication of content. The paper was very well written and so relevant to the broad field of archives that I felt it should have found a place in the first half of the course. A second paper covering the problems of

acquisition, protection, publication and reference service at the provincial level and relative to all the provinces could have been given in the second half.

The paper on university, church and historical society archives introduced an important area of archival development outside of the federal and provincial governmental field. Probably the paper could have been expanded to cover city and business archives. The author sets out the broad skills needed in an archivist who must face the many-faceted challenges inherent in small institutions without sufficient resources of staff or money to provide more than the bare essentials of space and equipment. The paper does point out that the real test of the efficiency or performance quotient of any archival institution at any level is the quality of service given.

The Archives Summer Course was organized around a number of seminars given by practitioners well known, each in his field. Given the organization of the course, it is but natural that certain areas were stressed, certain areas left unexplored, certain developments left unrecorded. The course was not meant to be a history or a catalogue of archives. For the purposes for which the papers were prepared, the level was almost universally high. One can only conclude that there is an impressive body of knowledge on the "how" and the "why" of archival science. But papers prepared for seminars for a course do not in toto constitute of themselves a manual.

What is needed to convert the collection into a manual is an editor who will ensure that all essential subjects are covered and that the coverage is even and logically arranged. The editor will do more. The present "edition" is strong on the practical and the empirical, but less strong on the philosophical. It presupposes a considerable familiarity with archival routines. It gives little on the historical development of archives in the provinces though the early provincial archives were more interested in "history" than in public records until 1945. One can only understand the historical development of archives in Canada if he knows Canadian history. A competent editor will be able to put the development of principles and practices in a Canadian context while ensuring that the broad principles are not captured by a narrow nationalism.

A prepared manual covering the whole field of development and growth would be of inestimable value as a basic text in archives to the administrator, the staff member and the student entering the profession. Training courses would still be necessary, but the instructors could expect a higher level of familiarity of subject content and would be able to delve deeper into the more intricate problems facing the archivist. More time could be spent on the so-called specialties. More stress could be given to the philosophic "why" rather than the empirical "how". There would surely result a more rapid development of skills and a maturing of the professional spirit.

REVIEW:

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ARCHIVES

by J. H. Hodson

Pergamon Press, 1972. xv & 217 pp., 13 illus. 5.50

It was once the custom of some writers to praise the work of all potential reviewers of their book in order to avert an unfavourable review. Mr. Hodson seems to have reversed this by making veiled criticisms of all the possible reviewers of his book. It is, therefore, difficult for anyone to criticize it without appearing to be inspired by personal animosity. This preamble is necessary because the present reviewer is criticized by Mr. Hodson (on p. 58) for an unhealthy concern with the status of archivists in the English local government hierarchy. Mr. Hodson obviously feels that archivists should rest content with the humble station assigned to them by God and the National Joint Council.

As the publisher's puff says, Mr. Hodson has worked in a County Record Office, a Public Library and a University Library, which is a wider range of experience than most English archivists achieve in a lifetime. However, his experience has been restricted to three repositories which can only be described as atypical of English record offices in general. Furthermore, for nearly a decade, Mr. Hodson has not been a practising archivist, but a lecturer at the University of Manchester so that he knows little, except what he has read, of the new developments in English record offices during the past five years.

Mr. Hodson has compiled this book mainly from the standard volumes on archive practice available in English and from articles which appeared before 1968 in Archives and the Journal of the Society of Archivists. No use has been made of equally valuable articles in the Society of Archivists' Repairers' News Sheet, The American Archivist, or Archivum; neither has La Gazette des Archives been consulted. It is presumably because no articles were available to Mr. Hodson that he neglects certain areas of archive administration. Search rooms and their equipment receive very perfunctory treatment (p. 85); the Liverpool, Bodleian, Aberystwyth and Bangor training courses are not mentioned (pp. 22 and 43); no reference is made to the use of computers by archivists (p. 59), or to the recent developments in the field of local government records management (p. 52).

Although Mr. Hodson's use of extensive quotations frequently obscures his own views, it is clear by the end of the book that his ideal archivist is very English and very traditional. His favourite occupation is to calendar medieval deeds with loving care, and he has no concern for either his low salary or low status. He should even avoid asking for a better building for the archives in case it displays too much concern with his own status (p. 84). Content to remain at the bottom of the administrative hierarchy forever (p. 58), he receives his reward in occasional visits to a ducal mansion where he relieves His Grace of a further box of medieval deeds. If the ideal archivist is fortunate enough to work in a library, then he is freed of all responsibility for administration and "second class, modern records" (p. 137). (Incidentally, 'modern' for Mr. Hodson means post-1889 when files begin to accumulate - p. 113) The archivist's concern with the records of his own employer should apparently be minimal, although he is permitted to provide a rudimentary records management service for his

noble depositors (p. 82). But the ideal archivist's principal aim and purpose is to provide material for academic historians (chap. 2).

It will be a great pity if non-archivists in Britain ever accept this book as a standard for record offices. There is still too much confusion in the minds of British academics about the purpose of record offices as a recent article in the Social Science Research Council's Newsletter (no. 14, p. 30) has shown. It would be a greater pity if Canadian archivists thought that their British colleagues subscribed to Mr. Hodson's beliefs. Many, like Mr. Sargeant of Worcestershire and Dr. Hull of Kent, have always believed that the archivist's first duty is to the records of his employer and this has not prevented them from providing a first-class service for academic historians too. Neither do British archivists seek to work in public libraries where status (and, therefore, facilities and salaries) are inevitably lower than elsewhere. Mr. Hodson himself quotes horrifying examples of libraries' failures in the past (pp. 61 and 65), but adds with touching faith that conditions are much better now. Recent visits by this reviewer to English public libraries gave the impression that they find it difficult to obtain qualified archivists while the accommodation is usually inferior to that of record offices. The minimum of service is provided, and the archives themselves suffer from bad conditions.

Mr. Hodson is also very ready to see dissension among British archivists where none exists. His suggestion that the Society of (Local) Archivists was formed by seceders from the British Records Association (p. 23) is the exact opposite of the true story, while his belief that there was tension between local record offices and the National Register of Archives (p. 26) is ludicrous to anyone who can remember the pioneering work of the first two registrars. In each case, a little research would have provided him with the correct version. He also manages to imply that Dr. Hull is opposed to the educational use of records (p. 172), although Dr. Hull was a pioneer in that field as well as records management. Mr. Hodson has also misjudged one of England's best living archivists (whom he patronisingly calls "Ellis") by describing him as "uncertain" on the subject of lamination (p. 145).

On the subject of lamination, he fails to note the great advantage which the Langwell process has over the Barrow machine - it is dry and can, therefore, be used safely with fugitive inks (p. 101). Similarly, he fails to distinguish between the merits of mechanically operated mobile shelving and the demerits of manually operated (p. 112). He condemns wooden shelving without realizing that it has certain advantages (p. 107) and is extensively used in some countries. His comparison of the costs of photocopying processes (p. 168) is apparently based on the provision of a duplicate microfilm rather than an original. The true cost for a single copy would be almost the same as for a Xerox copy. He revives the ancient legend that shelves should be open for the free circulation of air (p. 109), while admitting that documents in boxes on those shelves will not benefit from it (p. 116). There are many similar points of criticism, and this is certainly not a book to be placed in the hands of "students of librarianship and library science, librarians, record officers, intending... archivists".

--Edwin Welch
University of Ottawa

REVIEW:

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES: THE CIVIL WAR YEARS

by Robin W. Winks

Harvest House Limited; pp. 432; \$4.50 paperback

Originally published in 1960, Professor Winks' study of Canadian-American relations during the Civil War is an impressive example of multi-archival research. The book, which has been reprinted recently with minor revisions in paperback, demonstrates the variety of sources available for the indefatigable student who wishes to pursue in greater depth any of the many questions suggested by Winks' survey of this crucial period in Canadian history.

As Winks notes, the phrase "Canadian-American relations" is not technically accurate for the Civil War period. Before Confederation, Canada consisted of eight separate units under a Governor General of British North America. This makes it impossible to ignore the Imperial context which is a major theme in the book. The United States, moreover, was no longer united but had split into Federal and Confederate governments, each engaged in diplomatic manoeuvres with both British North America and the Imperial government. This multiplicity created a complex and rich situation which Winks examines with clarity and a balanced awareness of the issues involved.

Winks' major manuscript sources were found in the National Archives of the United States and the Public Archives of Canada, complimented as "the most accessible of archives". Apparently no research was done abroad but photoduplications of the relevant British Colonial and Foreign Office records were used at the Library of Congress and the Public Archives. The author also consulted numerous smaller Canadian and American repositories. For example, by using the papers of Joshua Giddings at the Ohio Historical Society, Winks gained insights into the American Consul General at Montreal not revealed by the consular dispatches.

The book contains a short, but valuable, note on sources which lists where the author obtained his major documentation. This note is useful for its comments upon the state of various archival collections. There is a good discussion of both the Canadian "G" series (Record Group 7) at the Public Archives and the State Department Consular Correspondence at the National Archives. Winks especially praises the William Henry Seward papers at the University of Rochester for being superbly organized with an extensive nominal index of correspondents while he notes that the Charles Sumner papers at Harvard are organized in a somewhat cumbersome manner. In Canada, the Macdonald papers are also cited for their superb organization.

Except for public figures, Winks found that there were less private papers available for the Civil War years than for the preceding period. He suggests that this might have been caused by the introduction of cheap postage in the 1850's which could have made people treasure their letters less. Lacking large collections relating to small town merchants and farmers, Winks used newspapers from small communities to study the opinions expressed by these groups. Newspapers are employed throughout the book, but they become especially important in Chapter Eleven, "Public Opinion in British North America on the Civil War", which is a good demonstration of

how such sources may be applied to historical analysis.

Although the author hoped to go beyond G. M. Young's description of diplomatic history as "what one clerk said to another clerk", the book inevitably gets bogged down at times in the endless dispatches that form the necessary basis for such a work. The number of consuls, commissioners, agents and spies involved in plots which rival anything Italian opera could devise is also sometimes overwhelming and the reader will find the book's excellent index invaluable long before he reaches the concluding chapter. What rescues the study from a potential slough of detail is Winks' ability to recreate vividly such fascinating incidents as the abortive plot to attack Johnson's Island, a Northern camp for Confederate prisoners of war in Lake Erie; the mad career of John C. Braine who captured the U.S.S. Chesapeake in the winter of 1863; and the St. Albans Raid with its subsequent legal complexities. The description of these incidents represents the fruits of meticulous research.

The main benefit of Winks' book is that it provides a solid foundation from which more detailed studies of the period may commence. Undoubtedly many of his observations require refinement or alteration. The author admits that his conclusion which posits the development of Continentalism and Collective Security binding the United States and Canada in the century since the Civil War received too much emphasis in his book. Likewise, such statements as "In effect, both parties in Canada West served to increase anti-Americanism, the Liberal-Conservative party from principle and the Reform group from expediency" (p. 59) indicate the type of generalization which deserves greater analysis. There is also the question of the blacks which Winks has investigated in a separate volume. But within the framework of an introductory survey, the book makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of the Civil War years and provides a significant lesson in historical methodology.

--Robert J. Taylor
Public Archives of Canada

REVIEW:

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF WESTERN CANADA

by Tony Cashman

Edmonton, M. G. Hurtig Ltd., 1971; \$9.95

This book might satisfy Cy Brown relaxing indoors as the winter winds howl across his Saskatchewan farmland. Certain Winnipeggers, Edmontonians and Vancouverites will be pleased. So might Joe College sunning himself on the slopes at Simon Fraser or Sue Smith from Irma, Alberta. Indeed, the book might even enlighten your average Easterner from the valley, the Maritimes, or from the great metropoli of Montreal and Toronto. It might interest our American tourists. For the book convincingly reveals that west beyond Parry Sound and north of Grand Forks, North Dakota there are people - people with a heritage unique unto themselves and yet part of the great Canadian fabric. Tribute is paid to the hardy Western fur trader, sturdy pioneer, land tiller, railroad builder, oil driller and city dweller; to the men of the islands, the coast, the mountains, the valleys, and the prairies. One can read of indians, Mounties, buffalo, wheat, water, and grasshoppers; of rebellions, riots and strikes; of politicians, pilots and potash; of raging floods, mighty dams, and peaceful lakes; of the fur trade era, the boom years, the war years, the dirty thirties, the fabulous fifties, the high-rise sixties, and the dawn of the West's second century. And in addition, there are plenty of pictures. Yes, this book might please a lot of people.

But, unfortunately, this book is not going to please Thor Sigurdson, Sonia Buchinsky, Hermann Steinbeck or Zenon Maranchuk. Nor will it satisfy Western historians. It will disappoint anyone who is aware of the potential impact of visual documentation.

The author writes well. I like the lively style that allows him to display his expertise as an historian with the charm of a western armchair yarn-spinner. Mr. Cashman has attempted to present a well-balanced account of the political, social, economic, cultural and geographic forces that, over the centuries, moulded the Canadian West from the Shield to the Pacific Coastal Islands. There are no earthshaking or new interpretations for this is basically a popular history written, so it seems, from secondary sources and from insights gleaned from Western newspapers or heard in the backroom. Indeed, at times there are most refreshing insights into events and people, great and small. There are the familiar commentaries on Lord Selkirk, Governor Douglas, Amor de Cosmos, Louis Riel, the Roblins, the Bennetts, Aberhart, Douglas and Diefenbaker and all those who loom large on the Western horizon. More interesting are the references to people like Norman Criddle, Charlie Greenwood, Allan Macleod and Private Smokey Smith. In addition to reading about farming, lumbering, oil and potash, about the building of the CPR, the Manitoba Schools Question, the Regina Riots and Japanese Internment Camps, one learns about how the West first won the Stanley Cup in 1896 and the Grey Cup in 1935, and built Mount Blackstrap in the nineteen-seventies. But for all that, the text has some serious shortcomings. The omission of adequate discussions on the importance of fishing, cattle ranching, northern mining and religious communities may be excusable.

But to relegate mention of the contributions and roles of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Central, Eastern and Northern Europe to two small paragraphs and to ignore completely the role and contribution of their descendants is unforgivable. Perhaps the blame does not lie entirely with Mr. Cashman. It is true that there is little written on the histories of these peoples in the West. The holdings of our archives and repositories contain few accessible primary records of these groups. Nevertheless, most Westerners are aware of the presence of Ukrainians, Icelanders, Doukhobors, Mennonites and thousands more. In spite of this, Cashman has presented the reader with an Anglo-Saxon West. In so doing, he has written an incomplete history of Western Canada.

But Cashman's book is also an illustrated history of Western Canada. It is far from being the illustrated history of Western Canada. However, credit is to be given for the effort put forward. There is evidence of systematic forethought and method in the selection of the some one hundred fifty illustrations.

Cashman has made his pilgrimage to the usual sources: the national and provincial archives, Glenbow, McCord and the RCMP Museum. He has also made use of various galleries and from them chosen some of the best selections for his book. It is unfortunate that he did not tap the rich resources of the lesser known Western repositories such as the Vancouver Public Library and the Western Development Museum.

In general, there has been a comprehensive and appropriate selection of illustrations with a good balance of artistic and photographic documentation. Many of the images we have seen before: the inevitable portraits of Louis Riel and the C. W. Jeffreys pseudo-representations that always serve to fill the gap when no contemporary image can easily be found. However, it is refreshing to see many new items. Cashman is to be commended for his choice of paintings and watercolours which his publishers judiciously allowed to be reproduced in colour. The use of the Emily Carrs, the Paul Kanes, the Hinds, and the Russells enfuse a vitality into the book. Some of the illustrations are most intriguing: the W. Hind watercolour on page 52; the Boorne and May photo on pages 132-3; the painting by A. C. Leighton on pages 244-5. The photo on page 179 of World War One volunteers at Youngstown, Alberta is indicative of a good blend of text with illustration to create a mood or emphasize the impact of an event.

Unfortunately, there are some extremely poor choices of illustrations which detract from the good selections. For example, the reproduction on page 48 of HBC 'beaver' was a misjudgment, as was the contemporary photo of the Fort Garry Hotel appearing on page 55. The photo of Stephenson's locomotion No. 1 is incongruous with the text and the pace of the book. The choice of the photo of the boundary marker on page 89 is a good measurement of the general quality of illustration research. The selected photo does illustrate the boundary marker but gives no indication of its relative size. Sounder research would easily have revealed several much better illustrations showing men standing by these markers. The symbolism attributed to the illustrations on page 193 and on pages 262-3 escapes me.

The selection and use of postage stamps as illustrations is always difficult. Cashman should not have included them. Instead, he might better have used more maps. That there are some five illustrations relating to the North West Mounted Police is somewhat unjustified, particularly as Cashman includes no illustrations reflecting fishing, cattle ranching,

northland mining, nor the ethnic groups and their impact on the West.

Even the illustrations selected reflect an Anglo-Saxon bias. Look closely at the group appearing in the photo on page 146. Are they truly "the faces of the Canadian West"? But, perhaps it is not the illustration that has been mischosen but the wording of the caption. Cashman is to be commended for inclusion of proper credit lines and attributions for most of his illustrations. Regretfully, his captioning is not always entirely appropriate or accurate. The portrait of John A. Macdonald on page 82 is wrongly attributed to Frederick rather than William Notman, while the photo on page 95 of the portage of the North Thompson was not taken by Notman as stated but by B. Baltzly. One questions whether the illustration on page 187 truly depicts "an unruly crowd", and few people outside of Saskatoon would refer to that great mound of earth - Mount Blackstrap - as a "symbol of the seventies and of the enormous technological power available to man". In an attempt to personalize his captions, Cashman loses a certain credibility.

The publishers, M. G. Hurtig Ltd. of Edmonton, are deserving of both accolades and criticism for this book. The lot of the Canadian publisher is a hard one. Skills are scarce, costs are high, markets are small, and without massive infusions of government or private grants, one cannot expect publications of the high quality and standards achieved by the foreign publishers. Thus, Hurtig is to be commended for venturing to publish this book. Moreover, they are to be praised for certain of its technical merits. The overall format is well planned. The book size and the texture of cover and page stock make it pleasing to hold and handle. The clean, bold type and text layout make for easy reading. The decision to use full colour plates was a costly but wise one. They enhance the book inestimably. But the decision to use toning on other selected illustrations was a disaster. The anaemic blue, cream, and pink tones scattered throughout the book detract from the positive strengths of the full colour plates. The sickly toning of Lord Selkirk's portrait on page 38 does no justice to the Lord and depresses the viewer. The toning detracts from the full impact of such illustrations as that on page 179 or exaggerates and makes less credible the evidence of an illustration such as that on page 121. The toning also suppresses detail as it has done on page 106. It would have been far better to have dispensed with toning and concentrated on sharp black and white illustrations.

There are other technical features of the book that detract from its virtues. In essence, the layout of the illustrations lack soul. There seems to be no sensitive relationship between the art editor and the illustration. One senses a cold, unfeeling, mechanical manipulation with little attempt to grasp the meaning of the illustration and to emphasize its most important or dramatic aspects. The frontis-piece illustration on page one is most promising. It utilizes the impact of the photograph to dramatize and set the mood for the book. But on page two, the reader is depressed immediately by a heavily contrasted muddy print. He becomes even more depressed when, upon coming to page 161, he realizes that the frontis-piece on page one is only one half of the original photograph and that a unique opportunity for an imaginative illustration layout was missed. An art editor more sensitive to the impact of illustrations would have seen the advantage of placing the other half of the original photo as the second frontis-piece image on page two. One must also be critical of the cropping and sizing of the illustrations. Although most of the cropping is presentable, it is poor on pages 208 and 210, unacceptable for the

portrait on page 240, and inexcusable for the photo on page 148-9. In terms of sizing, the overall handling of the portraits is inconsistent and often illogical. One can understand the blow-ups of portraits of Louis Riel and John A. Macdonald, but what rationale or fixed rule ever dictated that the poor portrait of Mrs. Tilly Rolston be treated in such a gross manner? The views have been handled better, but it is unfortunate that the Barkerville scene on page 74 and the majestic Baltzly view on page 95 have been reduced while the less inspiring views on page 55 and 163 have been enlarged to full page. Finally, it should be noted that although the quality of the reproductions is generally good, Hurtig should have insisted that better photo prints be supplied to them for such illustrations as the frontis-piece on page two, the CPR construction scene on page 106, and for the group photo on page 130 of Big Bear and his son. The originals are surely in far better condition and our repositories have little excuse for supplying poor quality photo reproductions.

Fortunately, the textual and technical shortcomings of An Illustrated History of Western Canada can be remedied. The book merits a second and third edition. May Hurtig exhaust its present production run and republish Cashman's work - with a few corrections!

--Richard Huyda
Public Archives of Canada

CONFERENCE COVERAGE: CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

Archives Section

1972

The Annual General Meeting of the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, 6 June 1972, at McGill University, Montreal. Forty-five members attended the meeting, which began at 2:00 p.m.

Chairman's Report:

Mr. Ian Wilson opened the meeting with the Chairman's Report. He reviewed the activities of the year. The events in Ottawa on 5 June in honour of the 100th anniversary of the establishing of the Public Archives of Canada were organized by the Section in cooperation with the PAC, and Ian expressed thanks to Lee McDonald for his work in organizing the day. The Chairman represented the Archives Section at the Archives Course, given in Ottawa in July 1971. There had been a meeting of the Archives Section Executive in Ottawa in October 1971, and the Chairman had attended the annual meeting of the Prairie Archivists, held in April 1972 in Saskatoon. Ian apologized for the lateness of the publication of the Bulletin.

Minutes:

The Secretary moved that the minutes of the 1971 Annual General Meeting, which were circulated as part of the Bulletin, be accepted as circulated. Seconded by Mr. Andreassen. Carried.

Treasurer's Report:

The Treasurer read his report and moved that it be accepted. Seconded by Dr. Fergusson. Carried. Cash on hand as of 31 May, 1972, was \$3,190.44.

Mr. Allan Turner asked whether the Section had paid the expenses of the Chairman to go to the meeting of the Prairie Archivists in Saskatoon. The Chairman said no, but in future the Section will meet this type of expense.

Committee Reports:

Several of the committees have been very active during the past year. Open meetings of some of the committees were to be held during the CHA conference and interested archivists were welcome to attend. Ian reminded people who might like to join a committee that they should write to the chairman of the committee in question.

1. Copyright Committee

Mrs. Daniells presented this report, which was in two parts: one, a report of the work of the committee on copyright and a bibliography, prepared by the chairman, Miss Ethelyn Harlow; and the second, a report

prepared by Mrs. Daniells, summarizing replies to the questionnaire on copyright. The questionnaire had been circulated with the Bulletin in April, and the many replies received indicated that there was wide interest in the problem. The committee recommended that: (1) legal advice should be sought by any large repository responsible for maintaining public access to all types of materials, whether published or unpublished; (2) the Copyright Committee should seek liaison with and cooperation from other organizations which have copyright committees; (3) membership in the Archives Section Copyright Committee should be increased.

Dr. Fergusson moved and Mrs. Goeb seconded that the committee should draft a statement for submission to the federal interdepartmental committee on copyright. Carried.

2. Committee on Maps

Ed Dahl reported. He has visited several archives in the past year, and has observed that maps and photographs often suffer when the budget of an institution is restricted. The Map Committee has been cooperating with the Association of Canadian Map Librarians.

3. Microphotography

Mel Starkman reported for this committee, which is concerned with standards for microfilm and microfiche. A report will be ready by September. The committee feels that a statement of archivists' concern is needed.

There was considerable discussion following this report. The following points were raised: Reading quality of microfilm has not been given much attention. The cost of a microfilm reader is very high. Eye damage can result from reading microfilm on a translucent screen; an opaque screen is better for the eyes. The possibilities of copyflow and computer on microfilm should be studied.

4. Evidence Act

Mr. Andreassen reported that three groups in Canada are working in cooperation with the American Records Management Association on a uniform statement regarding evidence. A report will be included in the September newsletter.

5. Oral History

Mr. Hugh Taylor read Mr. Delisle's report. There are many oral history projects in process and there is increasing interest in the techniques of interviewing, recording, transcribing, and preserving this documentation.

6. Reference Systems

Mike Carroll reported on the work of this committee. A report will be included in the September newsletter.

7. Training

(a) Mr. Bocking reported on the work of this committee, and on the plan of the Prairie archivists to offer an archives course in Edmonton which might alternate with the course in Ottawa (i.e., the course might be given every second year in Edmonton and on alternate years in Ottawa.).

In discussion it was mentioned that a shorter training session has been requested by business archivists and by the Canadian Museums Association.

(b) Mr. Hugh Taylor reported on the training course at the University of Ottawa. Dr. C. E. Welch, archivist at Churchill College, Cambridge, has been appointed archivist on the teaching staff of the School of Library Science at the University of Ottawa. A course M.A. in archives work is planned (one year and perhaps some summer work). This is not intended to supplant the PAC course.

8. Document Appraisal Committee

A report was published in the Bulletin. There may be Prairie and Maritime Document Appraisal Committees formed.

Report on the Archives Course:

A report on last year's course was published in the Bulletin. Mike Carroll told the meeting that the course this year will be five weeks long (5 Sept. - 6 Oct.). There will be eighteen students.

Canadian Archivist:

Mr. Hugh Taylor apologized for the delay in publication of the Canadian Archivist and said that it would be published later in the summer. At latest count there were 440 subscribers. The cost of publication was discussed. Mr. Taylor asked whether the Section could pay for typing; the Chairman said this could be done. The possibility of publishing two issues per year was discussed.

The Chairman moved and Jim Parker seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Hugh Taylor for his work on the Canadian Archivist.

Report of the Chairman on the Question of the Future of the Section:

A questionnaire concerning the future of the Section had been circulated in the Bulletin. Ian received forty-two replies: twenty people voted strongly against; and eleven voted to work towards separation as a future goal. Ian said he felt the most significant statistic was that only forty-two members replied. He stressed that our relationship with the CHA has been most cordial; we have had no quarrels with the main organization. We should think of what we want to achieve as archivists. A philosophical debate on the relationship between archivists and historians will not resolve the problem.

Lynn Ogden said that he is in favour of separation in the future. However, there would be a number of problems, one being financial. We would need more money for publications, etc. In future, the Union List of Manuscripts might be published by the Section. Training and professional standards should also be regulated by the Section, and we should work eventually towards a permanent secretariat.

It was pointed out that the CHA does not have a permanent secretariat.

Jay Atherton suggested that for the next two years, since we will be meeting in central Canada, we should have a full day of archives work before the CHA meetings.

Hugh Taylor stated that he had originally favoured separation, but he is now impressed by other considerations. The CHA connection is important,

especially for financial reasons. He is impressed by the regional organizations, which he described as "organic, exciting, and right". He feels that growth will arise from the regional organizations. The Society of American Archivists is in trouble because the annual meeting is too big and only the highest-echelon archivists can get there. Archivists in B.C. have started an organization (consisting of twelve members) but very few can afford to come to national meetings.

Mel Starkman said that we must analyze the question: what is an archivist, and what is the relationship between archivist and records manager? Archivists become involved in their own areas and do not have a perspective over the whole field. An archivist should have some time to do his own work.

Ted Regehr said he favoured continuing the association with the CHA. In both the historical and archival fields, there is much self-analysis in process. He suggested a joint session with historians next year.

Mike Carroll suggested that persons of disciplines other than history (e.g., sociology, political science) should be added to the Archives Section.

Harold Naugler suggested a separate meeting of archivists with people of other disciplines, sponsored by the Archives Section.

François Beaudin said that work with historians is only part of our work.

J. Knoppers said he favours separation from the CHA because, if we continue as at present, we will be dealing only with historical archivists.

Mike Carroll suggested associate membership for archivists not wishing to join the CHA.

Mr. Burnham Gill said that, in Newfoundland, the importance of the relationship between archivists and historians is recognized. He said that the ideal archivist has an M.A. in history, plus archival training. Parenthetically, he told the meeting that an Atlantic regional committee had just been formed.

John Bovey said that discussion should cease because it was 5:20 p.m. and many members wished to attend the joint meeting of the Archives Section and the American Records Management Association at 7:00 p.m.

It was decided that the discussion would continue on Friday at 9:30 a.m.

The Chairman reminded members that the Section is trying to collect its own archives. Anyone having material which might be considered part of the archives of the Section is asked to send this material to the Secretary.

New Executive:

The proposed slate of officers for the year 1972-73 was:

Chairman	- A. W. Murdoch, Ontario Archives
Vice-Chairman	- Michael Swift, New Brunswick Archives

Past Chairman	- Ian Wilson, Queen's University Archives
Secretary	- Grace Maurice, Public Archives of Canada
Treasurer	- J. M. Parker, University of Alberta Archives
Editors, Canadian Archivist	- Ian Wilson, Queen's University Archives Anne MacDermaid, Queen's University Archives
Members at large	- J. Andreassen, McGill University Archives Robert Garon, Laval University Archives

This slate was accepted.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

The meeting was reopened on Friday, 9 June, at 9:30, with the new chairman, Mr. Murdoch, presiding.

Mr. Murdoch opened the meeting by saying that he was glad to meet the group formally. He is particularly interested in the development of regional groups, and in microphotography.

Mr. Murdoch moved a vote of thanks to Ian Wilson for his services to the Section.

Discussion on the future of the Section continued.

Mr. Hugh Taylor asked for representation of the regional groups in the executive of the Section. It was decided that this will evolve, but no change in the constitution will be made at this time.

Mr. Andreassen said that we should meet at times other than the times when the CHA was meeting, so that we could also attend CHA meetings.

Ian Wilson suggested payment of a base fee to the CHA (perhaps \$5.00), and an extra fee for each service (e.g., Archives Section dues, subscription to Canadian Archivist, subscription to Canadian Historical Review and historical papers).

Ed Dahl suggested a full-day meeting of the Archives Section the day before the CHA started.

Ian Wilson suggested brief committee reports at the general meeting, fuller reports to sessions of the committees.

There was discussion of problems that would result from simultaneous committee meetings, when people are on several committees.

Robb Watt suggested that no one should be on more than two committees, but there should be no simultaneous meetings. Priority should be given to our own work, not to attendance at the CHA meetings.

Mr. Andreassen mentioned a meeting on education which he would like to

attend, but will not be able to attend.

Mr. Hugh Taylor said that committee meetings should not be arranged very rigidly in advance, because people become interested through hearing reports.

Lynn Ogden mentioned that some of our committee meetings are announced in the CHA programme and CHA members may wish to attend.

Mr. Allan Turner said that committees are in-house work and we could be overwhelmed by attendance of historians not actively involved in our work.

Mel Starkman said that CHA papers themselves conflict with one another.

J. Knoppers said that other learned societies, besides the CHA, are interested in archives.

Mr. Murdoch said that five days is the maximum time possible for the CHA conference.

Mr. Taylor suggested that people in the institution where meetings are to be held should attend other meetings and report to us.

Ed Dahl moved and J. Knoppers seconded that the Archives Section meet one day before the CHA and for the first day of the CHA meetings, on Saturday and/or Sunday if necessary, for business and committee meetings. Other papers or sessions could be held at other times. Carried.

Alan McCullough said that the number of CHA meetings could be reduced.

Mike Carroll said that this meeting should make definite recommendations for the guidance of the executive. He suggested the establishment of a programme committee.

Mr. Andreassen said that we do not have a member on the CHA programme committee.

Mike said Professor Leith of Queen's is the new chairman of the programme committee. Through him, we could have coordination.

Mr. Murdoch asked what the position of the Archives Section is in the CHA Council. Ian said he is always invited but cannot vote.

Robb Watt said we shouldn't worry about the CHA programme. If we are professionals, we should not have to meet on Sundays.

Jay Atherton said that we must accept realities. There is a limit to the length of time we can be away from our offices. Meeting on Sundays may be a good solution and should not be ruled out.

Stan Hanson and others favoured the idea of establishing a programme committee. Mr. Turner suggested that the Executive could do this work for the time being, because they will be meeting during the year.

Mike Carroll said that the executive might be overburdened.

Mel Starkman said there should be one person in charge of programme,

either the vice chairman or an extra person on the executive. It was decided to leave the issue flexible, the chairman having authority.

J. Knoppers repeated that we could meet with other groups as well as historians.

Betty May said that she works more closely with historical geographers than with either historians or records managers.

Mr. Turner said that we must respect realities. We cannot stay three weeks at meetings.

Mr. Murdoch invited people to write to him, expressing their ideas.

Ed Dahl suggested that the executive keep in touch with Julian Craft of the Education Committee.

Mike Carroll moved and Lynn Ogden seconded that the past chairman (Ian Wilson) should look into the implications of our relationship with the CHA, and other options. Carried.

There was some discussion of internal relationships (e.g., a more formal relationship between the regional groups and the Executive of the Section), but it was agreed that changes could be made informally.

Mike Carroll moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Andreassen and Miss Sandra Guillaume of McGill University Archives for their cooperation and hospitality during the conference.

PRAIRIE ARCHIVISTS' MEETINGS

Meetings of the Prairie Archivists continue to be held and the following is a note on the second from a report which arrived too late for publication last year:

The 1971 meeting in Edmonton was attended by nineteen participants who delivered reports on their repositories and then proceeded to discuss the possibility of a Union List of Western Canadian newspapers. A discussion on the training of archivists ranged widely and included the joint aspects of education and professionalism. It was agreed that the Archives Section should be more active in setting standards and promoting educational programmes.

Other matters raised included the desirability of Union Catalogues on selected subjects, documentary repair on the Prairies and a regional document appraisal committee for the West.

The following is a report on the third meeting, prepared by Mr. D. H. Bocking:

The third meeting of the Prairie Archivists was held in the Saskatoon Office of the Saskatchewan Archives on April 15, 1972. In all, there were

thirty-three delegates in attendance representing city, provincial, private, religious and business archives and, in addition, there were two representatives from public library local history collections. The meeting was chaired by Mr. D. H. Bocking and Mrs. Georgeen Barrass acted as secretary. Following the traditional format, the meeting began with a report by one representative from each institution represented on recent acquisitions and developments in their archives.

Mr. T. R. McCloy of the Glenbow Alberta Institute reported on the proposed Union List of Newspapers in western repositories. During the past year, he had received reports of newspaper holdings from a number of institutions, but he said that there were still some institutions who had not reported. The consensus of the meeting was that the program instituted by Mr. McCloy, at the request of the last meeting of the Prairie Archivists, should be continued and that an effort should be made to have a copy of the information already gathered made available to contributing institutions as soon as possible. In view of the imminent retirement of Mr. McCloy, the meeting asked his successor, Mr. L. Gottselig, to act as a one-man committee to carry on the project.

The meeting heard a report on a proposed training course to be held at the University of Alberta. Working closely with the School of Library Science, Dr. L. H. Thomas, Mr. Alan Ridge of the Provincial Archives of Alberta, and Jim Parker of the University of Alberta Archives had drawn up a course on archives training. The course will be offered as a summer session at the University of Alberta in 1973, and it will be for university credit to students in the School of Library Science. Persons engaged in archives on a professional or voluntary basis but who do not hold a university degree will be admitted as special students and upon successful completion of the course will be awarded a certificate. The feeling was expressed that the Prairie Archivists should continue to be involved in training and that there was a strong need for the Section to be concerned with standards of training. A committee on training made up of D. H. Bocking, Jim Parker and John Bovey was appointed. It is proposed that this committee will work with the training committee of the Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association, on training programs.

There was some discussion on documentary repair and Mr. Bovey reported that the Public Archives of Canada would be willing to train some people in repair work. Mr. Dempsey, of the Glenbow Alberta Institute, indicated that they would be expanding their repair operations, and the meeting suggested that the Provincial Archivists investigate what support they could give to the development of the repair centre at the Glenbow Alberta Institute.

The problem of the evaluation of manuscript accession for taxation purposes came before the meeting. Mr. Ian Wilson, Chairman of the Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association, attended the meeting as a guest, reported on the work that had been done in eastern Canada and the experiences they have had in evaluating some records. Mr. Turner expressed the view that there was a real need for an evaluation committee in western Canada, particularly with the new changes in taxation laws. It was agreed by the meeting that the representatives from western Canada attending the Archives Section meeting in June would meet with the existing committee with a view to establishing an evaluation committee for western Canada.

The meeting spent some time discussing the question of the relationship between the archivist and the researcher. During the discussion,

varying opinions were expressed on the problems of how to handle the researcher and to control the use of archival materials.

There was also a discussion on tape recording programs which consisted mainly of reports of activities of the institutions represented. The Manitoba Archives, through Mr. Barry Hyman, has been active in a Jewish Historical Society recording program. Mr. Alan Ridge reported that a conference was going to be held in Alberta late in April, at which time it was hoped that all agents involved in tape recording programs could be brought together to discuss the kind of work that was going on and to try to establish what areas were being included and what programs should be carried out in the future.

The meeting heard a report from Mr. Ian Wilson on the Archives Section and on the question of the possibility of forming a separate association. In the main, the feeling of the western Canadian archivists, as expressed in the meeting, was that the time was not right for a separation from the Canadian Historical Association. There was a feeling that regional meetings such as the one then in progress would help to solve some of the problems associated with the Archives Section.

It was proposed that the next meeting be held in the spring of 1973 with the location to be determined but probably either at Winnipeg or Banff.

FORMATION OF A REGIONAL PROFESSIONAL GROUP IN B. C.

The first meeting of the Association of British Columbia Archivists was held in the reference room of the Vancouver City Archives on 14 May. There were twelve present, including archivists from the Provincial Archives, the Vancouver City Archives, the Historic Photo Section of the Vancouver Public Library, Special Collections and the University Archives of B. C., and the Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of B. C. Mr. Willard Ireland addressed the meeting on the situation of the profession in the province, and discussions followed on aims for the Association and the conservation of photographs and manuscripts. The next meeting will be in Victoria in mid-September and will feature reports by several of those attending the annual meeting of the CHA on the sessions of the Archives Section.

DOCUMENT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE

The Document Appraisal Committee was constituted by resolution of the Executive Committee of the Archives Section which reads as follows:

"The Executive of the Archives Section of the CHA approves the accreditation of Mr. Ian Wilson, archivist of Queen's University, of Robert Gordon, head of Manuscript Division at the PAC, and of Mr. Douglas Wurtele, professor of archival science at Carleton University, as members of the Document Appraisal Committee/Comité d'évaluation des documents, formed to assess for income tax purposes the market value of documents presented to Canadian archives and institutions."

The DAC has held two meetings, and, in addition, further discussions were held by telephone and mail. As the result, the Committee is pleased to submit the following recommendations:

1. Name: The Committee shall be known as the Document Appraisal Committee/Comité d'évaluation des documents.
2. Objects: The purpose of the DAC shall be to serve members of the Archives Section whose institutions require the appraisal of donated documents.
3. Membership of the Committee: The membership of the DAC shall consist of five professional archivists or other qualified persons with experience in appraisal of documents. The members will be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Archives Section. One of the members shall be designated as Chairman.
4. Meetings of the Committee: The Committee shall meet when or where required. Meetings shall be called by the Chairman in response to requests by archival repositories. Three members, including the Chairman, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the DAC. The majority of those attending shall determine its decisions.
5. Duties of the Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and shall perform such other duties as the Committee may assign him. He shall sign all appraisal reports and related certificates, and shall keep on file duplicate copies of all reports and supporting documents. He shall notify the Treasurer of the Archives Section of any charges to be levied against archival repositories for appraisal services.
6. Duties of the DAC: The Committee shall decide on internal procedures, and shall appropriate money to cover travel and living expenses of its members in performance of appraisal service. It may also authorize honoraria instead of, or in addition to travel and living expenses of members of the DAC who are not professional archivists. All such appropriations shall be made within available or anticipated revenue of the DAC.

7. Procedure for Accepting Requests for Appraisal: The DAC shall accept all requests for appraisal service from archival repositories whose staff has membership in the Archives Section of the CHA. At the time of appraisal, the documents shall have been donated to the repository making the request for appraisal, or shall have been placed in the custody of the repository with a bona fide intention of donating the documents to the repository regardless of outcome of the appraisal.

The archival repository shall submit to the DAC a formal request for appraisal, enclosing a meaningful, and sufficiently detailed description of the document(s) to assist the Committee in arriving at proper evaluation. The repository shall afford the DAC an opportunity to examine in detail the actual documents.

8. Appraisal Report: Following a detailed examination and evaluation of donated documents, the DAC shall prepare an appraisal report. The report shall contain basic descriptions of the documents, an explanation of their historical (or otherwise) significance, and a statement of their fair and reasonable market value. The report shall be signed by the majority of the DAC attending the appraisal, including the Chairman.

9. Resumé of Qualifications: A Resumé of qualifications and activities of members of the Committee shall be prepared. A copy of the Resumé shall be attached to all Appraisal Reports.

10. Appraisal Fees: The DAC shall institute a system of fees to be levied for appraisal services. Such fees shall be paid by institutions requesting the appraisal. The scale of fees shall be determined by the DAC, and should reflect the actual expenses of the Committee in performance of its appraisal service. The invoices shall be issued by, and remittance shall be made to the Treasurer of the Archives Section. The Treasurer shall compensate members of the DAC for their expenses from available or anticipated receipts from appraisal service.

-- R. S. Gordon

NEWS IN BRIEF

ALBERTA

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA: In terms of use and accessions, the past year has been a busy and productive one for the Provincial Archives of Alberta. But it was a year which also brought with it the resignation of one staff member. Mr. D. Leonard left to write his doctoral dissertation and was succeeded as assistant archivist in charge of maps and government records by Mrs. Ermeline Ference. The professional staff was augmented during the summer months with the addition of six student assistants to help in organizing collections and to prepare inventories and indexes. In addition, two graduate students were commissioned to research the folk music of Alberta, to make tape-recordings and to provide transcripts of lyrics with descriptive texts.

The year showed an increase in the number of students and others using archives research facilities; the reference room register recorded 1,430 users.

In terms of acquisitions, 1971 was a good year for archives. 723 linear feet of material were received in 452 accessions, of which 135 were from government departments and agencies; 145 microfilms and 119 audiotapes were acquired, as well as 375 maps, and private papers and photographs. Acquisitions worthy of note have included archives of the Oblate Lay Missionaries of Mary Immaculate; watercolours of Albertan churches by C. R. Kaufman; records of dissolved Mutual Telephone Companies; records of the dissolved Provincial Secretary's Department.

The Provincial Archivist continued to serve as Chairman of the Public Documents Committee under the Public Documents Act. The Committee was very active during the year and sixty-one recommendations for the disposition of records were made, including thirty-two recommendations for transfer to the Archives. A half-day conference on public documents was held to which departmental representatives were invited.

During the year, the staff prepared 247 inventories. A programme of indexing, printing and arranging by subject sets of prints from photograph collections was continued, and over 2,350 negatives were renumbered, printed in duplicate and indexed.

The outstanding event of the year was the preparation and the official opening of the Archives Gallery display, which was entitled "Ernest Brown - an early Alberta Photographer". In 1947 the Ernest Brown collection of photographs, artifacts and manuscript material was purchased by the Alberta Government. It is today regarded as one of the outstanding collections held by the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta.

GLENBOW-ALBERTA INSTITUTE ARCHIVES: The archives staff remained at eight during the year, but a university student was hired for the summer to assist with the work load. During the past winter, the services of

four students were obtained for four months through the Government-sponsored Local Incentives Program to help make Archives' collections more available for public use. Of these, three worked on the processing of photographic collections and one on transcribing and preparing outlines for tape recordings. In addition, two students working directly under the Extension Department transcribed some of Archives' manuscripts for future publication.

Plans are underway for a large new building which will house all of Glenbow's departments. There will be considerable exhibition space for the Museum and Art Gallery, while the Library and Archives research centre will occupy a separate and complete floor. Building is scheduled to commence this fall and, hopefully, will be completed by 1975. In the meantime, the building in which the Archives and Library are located is becoming increasingly crowded. The installation of Lundia rolling shelves in one section of Archives' stacks last year helped to alleviate the situation, and a further extension is planned for this summer.

The use of Archives' facilities by students and others continues to expand; to facilitate the handling of increased numbers of requests for photographs, mimeographed lists of selections of views on the most popular subjects are being prepared for mailing. Also further demands have been made upon Archives staff members as speakers.

Glenbow is planning a publication series of important manuscripts, two of these, namely N.W.M.P. Inspector W. Parker's papers and Rev. Robert Rundle's diary, are presently being edited.

Acquisitions of significance include the following: a collection of letters of Frank Crosby, an employee of the I. G. Baker Co. at Fort Calgary, 1882-1884; diary and post cards of R. K. Allan, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, written during the Riel Rebellion, and related papers; a large collection of letterbooks and other papers of A. E. Cox, Dominion Land agent in Southern Alberta, 1886-1912; papers of a pioneer Calgary law firm; a varied and interesting collection of photographs and papers relating to the Depression era on the Prairies; a four-reel film on the Blood Indian sundance, crafts, etc., taken in 1946 by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator, American Museum of Natural History.

During April, Glenbow archivists participated in the Prairie Archivists' Conference held in Saskatoon, and a Conference on Tape Recording in Edmonton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER CITY ARCHIVES: The period from January, 1971, to May, 1972, has been a time of very rapid development for the City Archives in all areas; including accommodation, staffing, collections development, planning and public service.

In January, 1971, City Council chose, as the 1971 Centennial project, a new archives building. Plans were completed by June and tenders called in August. The structure, now six weeks away from completion, will provide 16,000 square feet of environmentally controlled stack area, work rooms, reference room, and office and display areas. It is joined to the

existing Museum-Planetarium complex at Vanier Park on the south shore of False Creek.

On 1 May, 1971, R. D. Watt was appointed City Archivist to succeed the late Major J. S. Matthews, who died in October, 1970. Pending an increase in the permanent staff, six temporary employees have been engaged since 1 January cataloguing, indexing and arranging the mass of uncatalogued public and private records, maps, paintings and photographs. To date, 253 feet of private manuscripts, 163 feet of public records, 386 maps and 160 paintings have been formally accessioned, indexed and shelved.

A vigorous collections development programme has begun. In the last six months, the Archives has received the papers of the Vancouver Little Theatre Association, 1921-1970; the Cates family of North Vancouver, founders of a pioneer tug firm, including the papers of the firm up to 1950; the British Columbia Society of Artists, 1917-1968; the papers of Mayor D. Oppenheimer and his family, 1876-1914, to mention only a few of the more significant donations. Portions of several public series are now open to researchers, notably the correspondence series of the City Clerk's Office, 1886-1929.

In order to ensure that the City Archives developed on more precise lines than in the past, City Council passed a Statement of Purposes and Objectives for the institution on 23 November, 1971. This document sets forth, as the primary objectives of the City Archives, the preservation, arrangement and development of the public records of the city and the collections of private material, in whatever form, together with the development of records scheduling and records centre services associated with the management of the public records. Associated responsibilities relate to the provision of reference services, publication and relationships with other civic institutions such as the Museum and the Public Library. Subsequent legislation will deal with public records retention and scheduling.

Owing in part to the increased availability of materials, user attendance has increased sharply. Since 6 May, 1971, 395 separate research passes have been issued, and there have been over 1200 separate research visits.

MANITOBA

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: After the unequalled demands and extraordinary activities of the 1970 Manitoba Centennial celebrations, the Provincial Archives has returned to a plateau of relative normality, at least in respect to the number of research demands made on the institution by correspondence and personal visits.

Planning of the new Provincial Library and Archives Building (the former Winnipeg Civic Auditorium) continues, but a move from offices in the Legislative Building to the new location is not expected to take place until July, 1973. The Auditorium is being internally reconstructed to provide spacious and up-to-date research rooms, offices and especially storage areas, in a central downtown Winnipeg location less than two blocks from the Legislature.

A major organizational change came into effect on April 1st, 1971,

when, for administrative purposes, the Provincial Archives ceased to be a subordinate branch of the Legislative Library. Both the Provincial Archives and the Legislative Library are now branches of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

Acquisitions of particular interest include a group of legal records covering the last years of the Courts of the District of Assiniboia and the first years of the Province of Manitoba; a collection of the family papers of Senator C. A. Boulton, (1841-1899), organizer and commander of "Boulton's Scouts" during the North West Rebellion of 1885; papers of the Hon. Valentine Winkler (1864-1920) and of Howard Winkler (1891-1970); a collection of manuscripts related to the migration of a group of Mennonites from Manitoba to Mexico in the 1920's. The copyright on the L. B. Foote photograph collection was purchased outright from L. B. Foote's heirs. The collection which has been physically deposited in the Provincial Archives since 1957 consists of approximately 2,000 glass negatives taken mostly during the years between 1903 and 1946.

ANGLICAN ARCHIVES - ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND: Considerable activity has occurred in the past year related to the organization of the archival materials belonging to the dioceses included within the boundaries of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land.

On March 2nd, 1972, coincidental with the Western Studies Conference at the University of Calgary, representatives of the Provincial Archives of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba met with the Dean of Calgary, to discuss the state of archival organization within each diocese and throughout the Ecclesiastical Province as a whole. At present, the archives of the Diocese of Calgary are being deposited at the University of Calgary, the archives of the dioceses of Athabasca and Edmonton at the Provincial Archives of Alberta, the diocese of Qu'Appelle at the Regina branch of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, and the dioceses of Saskatchewan and Saskatoon at the Board's Saskatoon office. The Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land and of the Diocese of Rupert's Land are deposited in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. Those attending the Calgary meeting were John Bovey, Alan Ridge, Doug Bocking and The Very Reverend David Carter, Dean of Calgary. The only two dioceses in which a beginning on archival organization is yet to occur are those of Brandon and Keewatin, and a beginning on the materials in their custody is hoped to occur during the present year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Mr. Michael Swift has been appointed the new Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Mr. Swift, a native of Minto, N. B., is a graduate of U.P.E.I. (1958) and U.N.B. (1964). He commenced work at the Public Archives of Canada in the summer of 1964 and was Head of the Post-Confederation Section there until his appointment to New Brunswick in January of this year.

Recent Acquisitions: Maritime Union Study, 1968-1970, includes correspondence, briefs, hearings, speeches, reports, publications, background materials and tape recordings. No restrictions and inventoried.

Saint John Common Council, 1840-1955, includes draft minutes, petitions to Council, committee reports, correspondence on finance and administration and annual returns. No restrictions; inventory in progress to 1867. There is material here for many research papers on municipal administration. New Brunswick Task Force on Social Development, 1970-1971, includes correspondence, briefs and hearings, working papers, Director's files, the SORECOM study, the final report, tapes of hearings and an extensive bibliography of published works. No restrictions and inventoried. Samuels Family Papers, 1836-1859. Papers of the firm of Michael Samuels and Sons of Chatham, N. B., an early merchandizing firm; includes correspondence, agreements, accounts and invoices, orders, receipts, and bills of shipping, lading and exchange. The account ledgers may be seen on microfilm. No restrictions and inventoried. Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1846-1887. Marriage registers of Albert County. No restrictions.

Publications: New Brunswick History: A Checklist of Secondary Sources, Fredericton, 1971. By Hugh A. Taylor, former Provincial Archivist of New Brunswick. The Checklist has over 3,000 entries and a useful index. Available from the Provincial Archives at \$5.00 (paperback).

The New Brunswick Census of 1851: Albert County, New Brunswick, Canada. Fredericton, 1972. Edited by Robert F. Fellows. This is the first volume of a series of edited publications of the earliest surviving census of each County in New Brunswick. The text contains the names of all family members, their ages, occupations and dates of arrival in New Brunswick. Over 6,000 Albert County residents are listed. Available in paperback to individuals at \$5.00 and to institutions at \$7.00.

Genealogical Section: Over the past year, a Genealogical Section has been set up under the supervision of Mr. Robert Fellows with the aim of assisting visitors and correspondents and of organizing available genealogical records with a long-range view to indexing and publishing these aids for public use.

Original or microfilmed copies of census, marriage, land and church records are being processed as a distinct entity. A County-by-County breakdown of genealogical records has been completed, and a compiled name index of each researcher and the subject of interest is well underway. All documents valuable to the pedigree inquirer have been filmed. These several hundred reels of film, along with a growing library of secondary sources, indicate that a sound start has been made to assist family historians by our Genealogical Section.

Photographic Section: During the past year, Provincial Archives took custody of some 1,850 negatives from Miss E. Madge Smith, a former professional photographer who practised in Fredericton. These have been indexed, filed and catalogued by subject, thus providing Archives with a valuable photographic record of Fredericton in the years just prior to World War II.

Church Records Microfilm Program: This program is designed to cover all the older churches in the Province, of whatever denomination, and will extend over two or three years as a summer project. Two years' work has been completed and all churches contacted have responded favourably. The master negative of each film taken remains unused, one copy is placed in the Search Room of the Provincial Archives, one copy is supplied to central church archives and a further copy can be supplied to the local church if required. The material filmed should be useful to both historians and genealogists. Lists of churches covered and film inventories are available.

Technical: The staff of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick have also given papers or taken courses, as follows:

The Provincial Archivist, Mr. Swift, presented a paper in May to the Charlotte County Historical Society. In this, he outlined the development of archival institutions in New Brunswick, and in particular the Provincial Archives. It was hoped that the paper would initiate a movement of greater contact between the Provincial Archives and local historical societies.

Mr. Robert Fellows, Assistant Archivist in charge of the Genealogical Section of the Provincial Archives, read a paper entitled "Researching in New Brunswick" before a May meeting of the Ontario Genealogical Society. In this, among other things, he explained the expanding opportunities for genealogical research in New Brunswick, and presented a new Genealogical Records List, soon to be published by the Provincial Archives.

Mr. Roger Nason, Assistant Archivist and Map Curator, finished a course in May at the Public Archives of Canada on document restoration, map repair and classification of maps.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK: Finding aids for the Winslow and Saunders Collections are near completion, and indexing of other collections goes forward as time permits.

A number of guided tours were arranged during the past year for University of New Brunswick staff members, post graduate students and civic groups. These met with an enthusiastic response and will be continued.

Significant accessions received for the University Archives include: Files from the Office of the Dean of Arts, 1957-1968; Minutes of the University Senate, 1965-1968; Faculty Minutes, 1965-1968; Faculty Women's Club records, 1944-1966; Microfilms of University of New Brunswick Calendars, 1861-1925; University of New Brunswick Student Cards, 1968-1969; University of New Brunswick Student Records, 1912-1949; Files on the Bryan Priestman Lectures, 1952-1970; Beaverbrook Correspondence files re University of New Brunswick Library, 1950-1952.

Recent accessions in the Manuscript Collections include seventeen tapes and transcripts made from interviews with Canadian novelists and poets; Theodore Goodridge Roberts, manuscripts and correspondence; Sir George Parkin material.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR see page 86.

NOVA SCOTIA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA: Several inventories have been issued during the past year. The latest to appear is A Preliminary Short Inventory of the Holdings of Manuscripts in the Archives Building. This inventory of 93 pages was printed in 1972. It is hoped to publish a longer inventory of manuscripts in 1973.

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia is now open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, and 1:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Sunday.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA: The Maritime Conference Archives, housed in one of the buildings of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, continues to attract students and faculty members of Maritime universities, as well as church groups.

One of our more pleasant functions is assisting in the writing of theses, papers and histories of local congregations, a number of which have been published during the past year.

Among our accessions were rolls of microfilm taken by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, copying the records of congregations in that Province. For many years, the Public Archives of Nova Scotia has been doing the same.

We are now the Archives of the newly organized Atlantic School of Theology.

ONTARIO

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA: Although this news report covers the year ending April, 1972, mention should be made of the centennial celebrations referred to elsewhere in this issue. The exhibition "Mirror of Canada Past/Miroir du passé du Canada" was opened by the Prime Minister, who was introduced by the Secretary of State. Among distinguished guests were two former Dominion Archivists, the National Archivists of Britain, France and the United States, together with Provincial and Territorial Archivists from across Canada. A commemorative medal was also struck and presented. An illustrated catalogue of the Exhibition, containing a history of the Public Archives, was published and this exhibition remains open until the end of September, 1972.

Historical Branch: The centennial of the Public Archives has centered upon an exhibition: "Mirror of Canada Past" which was opened by the Prime Minister on June 1st. An illustrated catalogue containing a history of the PAC is available.

This has been a very active year for the Historical Branch as reflected by all-round increases in acquisitions, new finding aids, and the use of the services and facilities of the Branch by the public. The range of acquisitions is particularly notable, including the papers of Sir James Dunn, presented by Lady Beaverbrook; the Régor history of costume collection; the photo collections of the Toronto Daily Star and the Globe and Mail; the C. W. Jefferys Collection of historical illustrations presented by Imperial Oil; and the total production file of the World War II Canadian comics, with original drawings and correspondence, by Cy Bell.

Other items from the Divisional reports help to illumine several trends over and above the classic archival role of "care, custody and control" as set down in the Archives Act. Most of these trends are not new, but they are becoming a great deal more prominent and will have a profound effect on the Branch in years to come. They can be summarized as follows:

(1) The recognition of photography in all its forms as a valid record of the past. The actual and potential growth of the National Photograph

Collection which has multiplied five times in the last eight years bears this out. The National Film Collection already runs to over 6,000,000 feet.

(2) The importance of recorded sound as historical evidence. Despite a very small staff, accessions and services in this field are growing fast.

(3) A sharpened audio-visual awareness of the past complementing and reinforcing literary history, which is beginning to make heavy demands on audio-visual records, witness the increased use of the Picture Division and National Map Collection by the public and especially by the "media".

(4) The decline of an élitism which restricted the appreciation of history to those who lived close to the evidence or were sufficiently privileged to be able to reach it. This limited public use was largely unavoidable before the new reproduction and duplication processes.

(5) A demand for the riches of the Archives to be "projected" in other provinces and other cities, towns and villages of the nation. Ways are being explored, through microfilm and facsimile publishing, to meet this new challenge; the "touring" of Public Archives exhibitions is a start. The Library's fine pamphlet collection, now being copied on microfiche may become very useful in this area.

(6) The decline of national and purely political history, written with a centralist perspective, in favour of regional, urban and local studies which often involve a mosaic environmental approach and several related disciplines. The Manuscript Division in particular notes the exposure of its resources to many social sciences. An increased use of maps and an even closer relationship with provincial and other archives is bound to result from the new regionalism in approach to research.

(7) The growing enjoyment and appreciation of history and a sense of historical environment by the general public through exposure to the archival image. The realization that history does not have to be read to be enjoyed, and that it is much too important a matter to be left entirely to the historians.

(8) The need for the Public Archives to continue its initiative in securing archival collections of national importance in a range of subjects, some of which have hitherto remained largely unexplored. The recently created Systematic National Acquisition Programme has already been remarkably successful and has secured collections for the Archives this year.

(9) The need to devise finding aids, including the use of EDP, which will retrieve source data information rapidly and selectively. Successful projects with the Prime Minister's Papers will be improved upon and extended into other fields.

(10) Within the Branch itself, the organization will become less structured in the old sense, as individual skills, initiatives and managerial capability are deployed in a more fluid way to meet the new problems and challenges of the Archives as a vast multi-media resource centre.

Manuscript Division: The Manuscript Division has continued to expand throughout the 1971-1972 year. Archival functions, research facilities and public services have grown in response to increasing demands made by the public. The demands were particularly urgent in four areas:

(1) a broader and more comprehensive acquisition program for primary research materials; (2) a more liberal access policy to public records and private papers; (3) expanded research facilities and services; (4) expanded research in response to growing inquiries for historical and genealogical data.

The Systematic National Acquisition Programme was expanded to ensure the preservation and availability for research of the full scope of primary research materials in Canada. Structural changes were made in the Divisional organization to reflect greater emphasis on acquisition of manuscripts and other textual documents, and the Division established eight separate Units to coordinate the programs.

While the lists of acquisitions of the various Sections already reflect the increased diversity of the programs, a much greater flow of research materials to the Manuscript Division is expected in the years to come.

In May, 1969, the Prime Minister announced a new policy of liberalized access to public records that are more than thirty years old. This decision opened to the public large and important new bodies of research materials, among them the Minutes of Meetings of the Cabinet, records of the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defense, to name the more sensitive sources. Massive transfers of public records to the custody of the Manuscript Division required the extension of the Electronic Data Processing to control the access to, and information retrieval from the government files. In addition, large segments of public records have been microfilmed to protect the originals, and to make them available on loan to institutions throughout the country.

Researchers have begun to question the traditional role of the Manuscript Division as the preserve of an elite group of historians. As manuscript holdings have grown and diversified, new types of researchers have begun to appear in the search rooms. Genealogists and local historians have made their presence felt in ever increasing numbers. Last year's attendance in the Division included, in addition to the historians, genealogists, geographers, economists and sociologists, such specialized researchers as anthropologists, archaeologists, ecologists and ethnologists, to name but a few. In response to increased attendance in the search rooms, research facilities have had to be expanded. Additional microfilm readers were placed in service, more microfilms were offered to the public, and new staff was added at the circulation desk. Photoduplication and microfilm loan and rental services were expanded to meet increased needs of researchers unable to visit Ottawa.

A heavy load was placed on the professional and the clerical staff conducting research in response to written inquiries for information. Over 20,000 man-hours were spent on this service last year, and the number of requests continues to grow. To cope with this demand, the Manuscript Division has obtained permission to establish a separate Section to be responsible for all general inquiries received in the Division, and for the research conducted by the staff in this connection.

Map Division: Excellent reviews have been received of County Atlases of Canada, published in 1971, which has been widely distributed in Canada and the United States and to several European libraries.

Because of staff shortage necessitating that personnel of the Cataloguing Unit be employed on duties other than cataloguing, some programs have been tentatively curtailed; for instance, very little progress has been made on the check-list of 17th century maps in the Collection which was planned for distribution in 1971-1972. For the same reason, and because of the expense and difficulties of translation into French, the catalogue of charts in the Des Barres Collection will not appear until probably the last quarter of 1972-1973.

The National Union Catalogue of Maps needs the stimulus of an automated future, and the concerted action of the several map collections across Canada to make it an effective publication. In February, the National Map Collection played host to a committee of experts designated by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. The committee, after four days of concentrated effort, agreed upon a program for automated data processing which, if sanctioned by the authorities concerned, could process a million maps within a five-year period.

The rare Atlas Collection has undergone a thorough and virtually a complete analysis. There are now several sections of the proposed catalogue of atlases in final stages of preparation. It is hoped that the first section, which relates to German and Dutch atlases in the collection, will be published during the centennial year of the Archives.

Public Archives Library: The Public Archives Library has ended this year's activities with a major move involving both the staff and the entire collection. This was necessitated by additional personnel as well as increasing additions to the collection.

The Library Division was represented at the Special Libraries Association Convention, the annual meetings of the Canadian Library Association, l'Association canadienne des bibliothécaire de langue française, and the Canadian Historical Association.

On August 4, 1971, the Hon. Robert Stanbury opened the Library's exhibition entitled Immigration to the Canadian Prairies, 1870 - 1914. The Library staff has also contributed to the preparation, description, and selection of material for the forthcoming exhibition commemorating the Public Archives Centennial.

Microfiche reproduction of the items listed in Vol. 1 Catalogue of Pamphlets has been accelerated, and it is hoped that the project will be even further speeded up in the coming year. In order to maintain the high standard of cataloguing and identification of obscure items in this pamphlet collection, flaws continue to be corrected.

The preparation of Vol. 3, Catalogue of Pamphlets is also progressing. Seventy-five percent of these pamphlets, covering the years 1867 - 1900, are now catalogued and bound. The aim is total completion of this period within the next year, including those pamphlets of the period secured through acquisitions and gifts. In the meantime, work on the uncatalogued pamphlets of the Pre-Confederation period has begun, and to date all pamphlets held in the collection which were published prior to 1820 have checked and catalogued.

The annual listing and editing of significant Canadian historical articles and books published in Canada has been completed and sent to the

editors of the International Bibliography of Historical Sciences for inclusion in the next edition.

The Library's staff also contributed to the preparation of the course in Archives Administration held early in September, 1971. This year, too, the Public Archives Library became one of the Department's "unité française".

Picture Division: The implementation of a general program for an all-embracing audio-visual documents collection produced astounding results during the year under review. Not only was it considered a major improvement by the researchers, but the number of significant acquisitions recorded by the sections and units of the Division are second only to the recent purchase of the Manoir Richelieu Collection.

This year was particularly important for exhibitions. "Image of Canada", a collection of ninety-nine historical water colours documenting the history of Canada, was opened in January, 1972. Preparation for this exhibition and the catalogue demanded much from the staff during the year. This exhibition received coverage on the FM network program The Arts in Review, in the Canadian Collector, Canadian Magazine and the local news media. It will go on tour to other major institutions, notably the Royal Ontario Museum and the Winnipeg Art Gallery.

Many of our paintings and water colours by Cornelius Krieghoff were loaned to the Quebec Museum for their exhibition in the Fall. Our valuable collection of Alfred Jacob Miller water colours of the Old West is currently on display at the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas. A dozen of our Thomas Davies water colours and drawings will be featured in Dr. R. H. Hubbard's Davies exhibit at the National Gallery in June. Staff members prepared four of the individual displays for the Centennial Exhibit.

In addition to the routine research and the updating of information which takes place during the regular work, a number of in-depth research projects have been taken on by the staff. Michael Bell has just finished a report on the work of William Armstrong (1822-1914), a civil engineer, photographer and artist active around the Great Lakes. Several of Armstrong's paintings were located while researching this project. The Head of Cataloguing has just completed a paper on Frederick G. Gardner. Gardner is represented in our collection by an important group of pen and ink sketches of the Klondike Gold Rush. Another member of the staff is working on a sketchbook by George Seton, the commander of the Royal Canadian Rifles Regiment stationed at Fort Garry, 1857-1858. Original research projects such as these help to uncover the historical and art historical value of our collections. A catalogue of our Alfred Jacob Miller water colours and a paper on Henry J. Warre, a western artist contemporary with Paul Kane, are planned for the future.

Accessions include: the Frederick B. Taylor, R.C.A., Collection. 120 documentary paintings, drawings and etchings including portraits, scenes of the fur industry, Ottawa views, etc. Gift of the artist.

5 sketchbooks by Henry James Warre (1819-1898).
Four notebooks and one folder containing approximately 100 pencil and water colour sketches dating c. 1840. Transferred from Manuscript Division.

The George Cuthbertson (1900-1969) Collection.

91 water colours, drawings and sketches, mainly drawings reconstructing the history of shipping on the Great Lakes. Acquired by purchase.

Duncan Macpherson's coverage of the F.L.Q. Trials. Nine sketchbooks and fifteen finished drawings in water colours, felt pen and pencil. A unique visual record of the trials. Gift of the artist.

The Imperial Oil Collection. 1400 original drawings, water colours and photographs by Charles W. Jefferys, R.C.A. (1869-1951) prepared for the Picture Gallery of Canadian History. A valuable series of historically reconstructed drawings documenting the first 400 years of discovery and development in Canada.

The Dudley Baxter Sketchbooks. 62 pages of views of a journey by ship to the St. Lawrence, c. 1820.

The Régior Costume Collection. Approximately 40,000 pictorial items depicting costume through the ages. By purchase from the owner.

Canadian Comic Book Collection. A collection of approximately 2,300 pieces of artwork and two complete sets of comic books produced by Cy Bell during World War II. These are examples of the "Canadian Whites". By purchase.

National Film Collection Project: In an effort to establish a solid national film archival policy and working arrangements for the acquisition and servicing of film, numerous meetings have been held with various organizations involved in the motion picture industry. Discussions have taken place with officers of the Secretary of State, NFB, CBC, CFCF-Montreal, CTV-Toronto, CFI, York University and VTR Films. Although a definitive Federal policy on Film Archives has not been formulated, the Treasury Board has authorized three man-years for 1971-1972 and a ten-year program for the conversion of nitrate film holdings. The staffing of the three positions thus created is underway.

Negotiations for the acquisition of film have been extensive, involving major trips to New York - New Jersey, central Ontario, Western Canada from Sault Ste. Marie to Medicine Hat, the Maritimes including Newfoundland, and to California. Travelling was directed to visiting collectors, radio-television stations and film companies and to securing their help and cooperation. Among the film holdings negotiated for transfer from the Montreal and Toronto areas were Norman McLaren Films, CNE Films, Bellevue-Pathé, and Graphic Consultants.

Total motion picture holdings to date stand at approximately 6,200,000 feet, or 17,000 reels. Films acquired include some by Norman McLaren, the collections from the Victoria Shipping Company, Montreal, and selected material from the R.S. McLaughlin, Jean Veliveau, and McMillan Arctic collections.

Historical Photographs Section: The year 1971-72 has been highlighted by several spectacular developments. Photo accessions to date have increased holdings from 1,400,000 to 2,550,000 items, a rise of 82.1%. The demand for photo reproductions by researchers sky-rocketed with a 57% increase during the first quarter and increased activity during the

following quarters. The repercussions on our financial, physical and personnel requirements are obvious.

Requests for services have come from as far away as Sweden, Japan, Mexico and South Africa. Federal and Provincial government agencies and departments continue to be major users of our services. Requests from publishers and newspapers are increasing not only in volume but in diversity in terms of types of publications and subject matter requested. MacLean's, Canadian Magazine, Imperial Oil Review, the Atlantic Advocate, B.C. Outdoors and Cry California were among the more than eighty-seven publications employing our services.

In terms of exhibits, the Section not only contributes to Departmental displays but also is presenting an ongoing series of specialized photographic exhibits. These exhibitions feature the work of major Canadian photographers, honouring them for their significant contributions and promoting preservation of our photographic heritage.

Two exhibitions in this series were prepared and presented this year. On October 4, 1971, the "Ken Bell: 40 Years of Photography" exhibit opened. The second in this series, "With a Painter's Eye: Portrait by Cavouk", was opened on March 14 by Her Excellency Mrs. Michener. Unfortunately, arrangements for a Karsh exhibit sponsored by the Public Archives of Canada and to be held in the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris did not materialize despite PAC's efforts.

Acquisitions from Government Sources include: National Film Board (now Information Canada Photothèque), The Still Photo Collection. 260,000 negatives and prints providing extensive coverage of Canadian activities, developments and personalities from 1927 to 1966. Further transfers of non-current materials are anticipated in the future.

Historical Sound Unit: Research was conducted into the history of sound recordings, oral history techniques, radio broadcasting, detailed finding aids for audio-visual media and archival terms in French. Reference service on our holdings of historical sound recordings was provided for the CBC and private radio stations, research institutions, professors, teachers, students and government researchers. Of particular note was the service provided to a student who is completing a doctoral thesis on the Prime Minister.

The appraisal and selection of current programs produced by both the French and English networks of the CBC is continuing. Other items appraised included disc recordings from the Department of National Defense, and oral history interviews conducted by J. W. Essex and David Gustafson. The following collections were appraised and items selected: Nathan Cohen, Donald B. Smith and A. M. Nicholson.

Preparation and finding aids play an important role in the utilization of our collections and will eventually be used for a catalogue of the collection. Auditioning, identifying, describing and cataloguing has been done for the following important collections: YMCA National Council, National Film Board, Liberal Federation of Canada, Société d'Etudes et de Relations Publiques, Commission on the Relations between Universities and Governments and the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Other collections were also auditioned and prepared.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: A move to new and expanded quarters at 77 Grenville Street took place in March, 1972. The number of registered research visits to the reading room in 1971 was 5,037, the largest annual total in the history of the Archives.

A major project of 1971, involving participation by all staff archivists, was the basic revision and updating of the catalogue card entries (general series) in the public reading room. This has been completed and the relevant longhand entries made on the old cards. It is hoped that the new cards will be typed and available to researchers before the end of 1972. In order to facilitate searches by genealogists and, conversely, to obviate necessary checking of all relevant catalogue cards by other researchers, a series of cards containing primarily genealogical entries has been separated from the main series. At a later date, we plan to revise and interfile the extensive series of catalogue entries covering our Crown Land Papers.

Government Records Section: Apart from transfers of hard copy records from Government Departments and Courts, the Section received further large accessions of microfilm copies of 19th century Surrogate Court records under an agreement with the Salt Lake City Genealogical Society. These totalled 341 reels and included Surrogate records of the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox-Addington, Northumberland-Durham, Ontario, York and Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry. Among original municipal records transferred to the Archives in 1971 were: Assessment Rolls of Caledon Township, 1897-1926; Miscellaneous Records of the Grey County Council, 1852-1871; and Norfolk County Treasurer's Records, 1870-1921. Some 190 reels of microfilmed Municipal Records were acquired, including various runs of assessment rolls for Brant, Bruce, Elgin, Huron, Lambton and Middlesex.

Private Manuscript Section: During 1971, the Archives acquired, through donation or purchase, 347 separate accessions of non-government documents. These acquisitions varied from several thousand items to single manuscripts. A substantial proportion was obtained through the efforts of the Field Liaison Officer who, in addition to extensive travelling in Canada and the United States, spent six weeks in the United Kingdom. Among the larger and more significant acquisitions were: The Papers (1880-c. 1950) of Sir Syly Grier (1862-1957), one of Canada's most talented portrait painters and a president of the Royal Canadian Academy and the Ontario Society of Artists. The papers include extensive correspondence with leading artists and public figures, as well as drafts of Sir Syly's personal memoirs; the personal Papers (1901-1965) of the Honourable E. C. Drury (1878-1965), Prime Minister of Ontario, 1919-1923. They include correspondence, speeches, clippings and drafts of many of his articles and books. (It should be noted that these Papers are in addition to the official files of this Prime Minister acquired several years ago.); the extensive personal papers and business records (1870-1940) of Narcisse E. Cantin (1892-1940), financier, inventor, canal builder, town planner and visionary, constituting an extensive and interesting record of a Loyalist family who came to New Brunswick c. 1785 and moved to North Oxford County, Upper Canada, c. 1836. Of particular significance are diaries, 1810-1881, kept by Benjamin Benedict Crawford, U.E. (1777-1859) and his son, James Augustus Crawford. Another son, Christopher Colin (1862-1891) spent considerable time in the West on both sides of the international boundary during the 1880's; the papers (1883-1903) of Roderick R. McLennan (1842-1907), including business and personal documents of this contractor, banker, publisher and Glengarry M.P.P. The colourful and informative diary of

Joseph Pringle, describing a journey on a squared timber raft from Picton, Upper Canada, to Montreal, in 1830; The Dr. H. T. Townsly Douglas Papers (1816-1965), comprising an extensive collection of research notes and articles on regional history relating particularly to Bytown-Ottawa. The Collection includes original correspondence (1816-1910) of the prominent Christie family of the above community; selected records (1935-1967) of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Forty-three personal diaries (1870-1900) kept by John Penix, an Albion Township farmer; the papers (1865-1881) of Sydney Barnett, who operated a Niagara Falls museum, one of the community's earliest tourist attractions and who was active in the regional militia at the time of the Fenian Raids; the Wadsworth-Ridout Papers (1822-1943) which contain historical and genealogical documents relating to the Wadsworth family of Weston. They include diaries and letters of Thomas Gibbs Ridout (1792-1862), Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Upper Canada during the War of 1812 and correspondence of his wife, Matilda; the Adam Hope correspondence (1837-1878) containing valuable information on contemporary affairs, including immigration, politics and commerce in Southwestern Ontario; the comprehensive business records of the Barber Turbine and Foundries Co. Ltd. of Meaford (1867-1953); a muster roll of the 4th Lincoln Militia during the War of 1812.

Apart from acquisitions of original documentary material, the Archives microfilmed records and collections in other institutions and agencies. Particular mention might be made of the extensive archives of the Roman Catholic Church relating to its activities in the western part of the Diocese of Upper Canada prior to the establishment of the Diocese of Toronto in December, 1841. "Inter alia", we have filmed the correspondence and papers (1786-1842) of the Most Reverend Alexander Macdonnell, first Bishop of Upper Canada (1826-1840); and the papers and correspondence (1839-1842) of the Most Reverend Remigius Gaulin, Bishop of Kingston (1840-1857).

Picture Collection: Among the larger accessions were approximately 450 photographs (c. 1900-1930) relating to the Temagami and Biscotasing areas and including scenes and persons associated with the life and times of Archie Belany, better known as Grey Owl. A second large collection documents mining and settlement activity in the Cochrane area (1910-14). It provides some detailed views of mining operations, railway construction, social gatherings and labour demonstrations. Port Hope is the focus of one hundred and sixty-five glass negatives in the Alfred Long (1890-1929) collection which covers street scenes, social gatherings, interiors and local personalities. Port Perry and vicinity is illustrated in a series of 68 photographs, while Toronto's Ashbridg's Bay 1910-1940 is recorded in a group of 65 pictures. Great Lakes ships are the subject of 68 photographs taken between 1890-1915.

Our handling of glass negatives (of which we have several thousand) has been facilitated by the acquisition of a "contact printer" which enables the Archives to produce copies quickly and easily from these glass plates, prints for reference or further copying.

Newspaper Collection: During 1971 the newspaper collection was strengthened by 33 accessions including 80 mastheads, 34 of them not previously represented in our holdings. Fifty-four mastheads consisted of only a few original issues each, but others comprised runs of a year or more.

Map Collection: Among the larger and more interesting acquisitions were 47 maps and plans (c. 1860-1923) from the Victoria County Court House, including county maps, railway plans, directory maps and town and survey plans covering the east central Ontario region.

In May, 1971, the Ontario Archives participated (with the Canadiana Division of the ROM and the MacDonalld Ophthalmic Foundation) in a joint map exhibit entitled "Plotting the Land of Ontario 1564-1919".

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES: The Archives continues to acquire material in the four major areas of public affairs, literature and fine arts, Queen's records and faculty papers, and Eastern Ontario materials. A manuscript group system dividing the collection into these four major subject fields has been devised and largely implemented. This system allows for indefinite expansion of the Archives collections.

Collections: The year was highlighted by the acquisition of two small but very important archival collections in the field of public affairs. These were a unique find of some of the early papers of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada 1894-96, and the gift of the early letter and account books of the R. McLaughlin Carriage Works. This year, the Archives was also fortunate in obtaining the papers of Mrs. Joan Mackenzie, a Kingston writer well-known for her television scripts and other writings. Several sets of records related to Eastern Ontario - Kingston Board of Trade Minute books, Grand Theatre Guild records, and others, were also brought in during the year.

Among others, finding aids for the Donald Macdonald, George Grube, T. A. Crerar, Blanche Hume, George Bowering, Hugh Garner, Dorothy Livesay additions, and Al Purdy papers have been prepared.

Several special projects have been undertaken by the Archives staff during the year. Miss Rose Mary Gibson has compiled an inventory of the Literary and Fine Arts Manuscript Collection, which will be published in the near future. Mrs. Anne MacDermaid has been assisting Dr. Hilda Neatby in the official Queen's History Project. Mr. Roger Olson has been actively engaged in a project to produce several history lesson kits with war poster slides as the central core. Mr. Ian Wilson has been helping to prepare a major visual interpretative exhibition of the full course of Kingston's history for the Agnes Etherington Art Centre City Tercentenary in 1973. Miss Linda Dumbleton has joined our staff as an archival assistant.

The annual Archives Course given jointly by the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association and the Public Archives of Canada visited the Archives as an integral part of their course this year.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA ARCHIVES: Since the last report, two major projects have been completed. First, the Canadian Churchman has been microfilmed, 1927-1970. Institutions which have a microfilm of the Dominion Churchman - Canadian Churchman 1877-1926 and which wish to acquire the continuation may obtain the twenty-five reels (1927-70) by writing to this Archives.

The second project is the organization of the Bishop I. O. Stringer Papers and the preparation of a guide to this large collection. The papers of Isaac O. and Sadie Alexander Stringer consist of correspondence, diaries, sermons, photographs, scrapbooks and miscellaneous manuscript and printed material accumulated by them from the latter part of the nineteenth century into the mid-1950's. The collection will be of particular interest to students of the Western Arctic.

UNITED CHURCH ARCHIVES: The Central Archives of the United Church of Canada is to be relocated in the former Birge-Carnegie Library of Victoria University during the late summer of 1972. At present, this building is under reconstruction. The new quarters will provide approximately ten thousand square feet of floor space with an air conditioned, humidity controlled storage area for our manuscript collection. There will be adequate accommodation for our special collections. The student room will have accommodation for thirty readers. We hope to be able to provide more adequate facilities for photocopying. Provision is being made for the display of artifacts.

The regional Conference Archives of our Church have continued much as usual. New accommodation for the collection of the Manitoba Conference is to be provided in the new library of the University of Winnipeg, due to be opened in the autumn of 1972. The Maritime Conference Archives is now well established at Pine Hill College in Halifax. Both Newfoundland and Montreal-Ottawa Conference Committees are faced with finding larger quarters for their collections.

In spite of the reduction in the number of graduate students in Canadian universities, the number of users has increased during the past year at the Central Archives of the United Church of Canada. The greatly improved physical arrangements that our new quarters will provide will make it possible for our Archives to be of greater service to the cause of Canadian History.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ARCHIVES: Personnel Changes: On May 15, 1970, Mrs. Kathryn Minorgan, B.L.S., joined the staff, replacing Mrs. Carolyn Erlichman.

Buildings: The University Archivist continues to be involved in the planning of the archives floors of the new Rare Books building now under construction.

Professional: The lecture on "University Archives" to the 1970 participants in the "Archives Course" at Ottawa was given by Miss E. Harlow, University Archivist.

Collections: Significant accessions during 1970 were: records of the Board of Governors and its predecessors, 1828-1955; Senate minute books, 1850-1961; materials created by the Commission on University Government Programming Committee, 1969-1970 and the resultant University-wide Committee, June 1970; various types of student records of the Faculty of Arts and Science, 1881-1968; records of the Students' Administrative Council, 1890-1970; Library Committee minute books, 1890-1960; materials, including

minute books, created by the Mathematical and Physical Society, 1882-1959; architectural plans for Innis College, 1966-1969. Descriptive finding aids for the CUG Programming Committee minutes, tapes of its public hearings, briefs submitted to the Committee, completed questionnaires from the six University-wide constituencies, print-out of questionnaire results, and for the University-Wide Committee materials (among which is a 450-page transcript of proceedings, indexed by us as to speaker and subject) are available in the reading room.

Activities: Microfilming of records of administrative offices; e.g., Board of Governors, Senate, Faculty of Arts and Science, University College etc., continues.

(Note: The above report was omitted in error from the last "News In Brief". Ed.)

Effective the 15th of November, 1971, David W. Rudkin, formerly of the Manuscript Division, Public Archives of Canada, succeeded Miss Ethelyn Harlow as University Archivist.

During the past year, the University of Toronto Archives has continued to add to its holdings of university records and papers of faculty and staff. Significant accessions included the records of the Offices of Research Administration and the Registrar, the Library and the Department of Mining Engineering, as well as the papers of Sidney Earle Smith, Harold Adams and Mary Quayle Innis, and Herbert E. T. Haultain.

Work on microfilming the 25,000 or so architectural and engineering plans in the custody of the Physical Plant Department is progressing well.

The problem of lack of space, which has thus far militated against an aggressive acquisitions policy, will likely be overcome later this year when the University Archives moves to new quarters atop the Rare Books wing of the John P. Robarts Humanities and Social Sciences Research Library, which is now nearing completion.

Throughout the year, the Archives staff has worked very closely with Professor Robin Harris, University Historian, who has begun research for a history to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the University's charter in 1827.

University of Toronto: Department of Rare Books, Manuscripts:

The Champlain Society Papers: The library has recently received a most welcome gift in the form of the records of the Champlain Society. The society which has been in existence since 1905, has won an international reputation for its scholarly publications. The collection consists mainly of correspondence relating to membership in the society and to the publication of the various books. In some cases, typescripts of the publications are included. The collection complements the library's previously acquired papers of such prominent members of the Champlain Society as Sir Edmund Walker, George M. Wrong, Hugh Hornby Langton and W. S. Wallace.

Sir Allan MacNab papers: An outstanding collection from the point of view of the Canadian historian and economist, the papers of Sir Allan

MacNab are the gift of the Department of History. They throw light not only on the activities of Sir Allan but on a very important cross-section of Canadian society, from approximately 1830 to 1865. Sir Allan MacNab, a politician who became Prime Minister of Canada from 1854 to 1856, was the first lawyer to practice in the rising town of Hamilton, and many of the documents in the collection relate to purchases of land in that area.

F. G. Banting papers: From Lady Banting, the library received additional material to supplement the collection of her husband's papers already in the Rare Books Department. The new material includes several case histories and charts for the diabetic patients who were among the first to receive insulin treatment, correspondence with these patients and others, arranging and following up their treatment; several notebooks recording and describing Banting's later researches on tumors, some general correspondence, envelopes of photographs and clippings, and some relevant offprints from scientific journals.

The New Play Society papers: This important collection from Mrs. Dora Mavor Moore will be a primary source for future researchers studying Canadian theatrical history. The material includes not only the business records of the Society from 1945 on, but also copies of the plays produced, the programs, musical scores, cast lists, and even some plays submitted to the Society but for various reasons never produced. Also included are the records of the New Play Society School.

The George Dempster papers: The George Dempster papers consist of 19 volumes of correspondence and papers from George Dempster, friend of James Boswell, and Scottish landowner in Sutherland from 1786 to 1818. Dempster's correspondents include Thomas Telford, Henry Dundas (Viscount Melville), James Gregory, Sir John Sinclair, Sir Adam Fergusson. The collection as a whole illuminates the economic situation in Scotland which led to wholesale immigration and discusses the founding of the Red River settlement by Lord Selkirk. Unlike Selkirk, Dempster tried by every means in his power to change the disastrous economic situation and to encourage his tenants to stay in Scotland. To this collection of over 400 letters was added, as a gift of Mr. D. K. Duval, the letters received by George Dempster's great nephew, George Soper Dempster, from 1827 to 1883.

The library has made extensive additions to its collection of Canadian literary manuscripts. Major acquisitions are the papers of Ernest Buckler and Margaret Atwood, in each case including work sheets and typescripts of published work as well as correspondence relating to publication. Miss Atwood's collection contains some juvenilia and manuscripts of unpublished poems and short stories. The library has also acquired some Joseph Rosenblatt material and has added to its already extensive collections of Earle Birney and Anne Wilkinson.

QUEBEC

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC:

I. Changements: De nombreux changements ont marqué l'année 1971, tant au point de vue du personnel et des services offerts que de celui de la régie interne. A cela s'ajoute l'établissement d'un dépôt régional des Archives nationales à Montréal.

Personnel: Soulignons d'abord l'entrée en fonction, le 28 juin, du nouveau Conservateur des Archives nationales, M. André Vachon, précédemment directeur général des Presses de l'université Laval.

Au mois de juillet, M. Jean Dosmond assumait la direction de la bibliothèque des Archives.

Enfin, la section des manuscrits accueillait, au mois de septembre, Mme Louise Minh, archiviste, et Mlle Gabrielle Gingras, préposée au prêt à la salle des manuscrits.

Service du microfilm: Au cours de l'hiver, le service du microfilm rattaché à l'Assemblée nationale après l'abolition du Secrétariat de la province passait aux Archives nationales dans le but exprès d'entreprendre le microfilmage des arrêtés ministériels promulgués depuis 1867.

Nous avons profité de ce nouvel apport pour obtenir, sur microfiches, copie de toutes les lettres patentes de terre accordée jusqu'à 1867.

Nous avons déjà établi un programme de microfilmage de plusieurs fonds du régime français.

Régie interne: En juillet, une nouvelle salle de consultation a été aménagée dans la rotonde des Archives et une trentaine de chercheurs peuvent y trouver place à la fois.

L'aménagement de cette salle a permis de doubler l'espace utile de la bibliothèque, de façon que les journaux les plus consultés ont pu y être transportés du sous-sol.

De nouveaux règlements régissent maintenant la salle de consultation, la photocopie, etc.; et obligent les chercheurs à se procurer un laissez-passer pour avoir accès à la salle de consultation qui, depuis le 7 septembre, est accessible tous les jours de l'année de 9h. à 23h. Au 31 décembre 1971, 449 laissez-passer avaient été émis par le Conservateur.

Archives nationales a Montreal: Le 27 septembre, les Archives nationales prenaient possession du local abandonné par les archives de la Cour supérieur et des documents qu'il contenait jusqu'à 1900. Les greffes des notaires, les registres d'état-civil, les procès-verbaux des arpenteurs et des grands-voyers, les registres d'audience de la juridiction de Montréal et d'autres séries de grande valeur sont ainsi mis à la disposition des chercheurs qui doivent, comme à Québec, se prémunir d'un laissez-passer. Les heures de consultation y sont les mêmes qu'auparavant, soit de 9h. à 16h.30.

Les archives, tant publiques que privées, produites dans la région de Montréal pourront, de ce fait, y demeurer.

II. Renseignements généraux: Fichier-index: La confection du fichier-index de nos petites collections privées s'est continuée et, jusqu'ici, 1,500 fiches-inventaires ont été rédigées, les documents estampillés et numérotés.

Acquisitions: Section manuscrits: A mesure que leur rôle est mieux perçu et la loi 88 mieux appliquée, les Archives nationales acquièrent de plus en plus d'archives officielles.

Cette année, nous avons donc eu la bonne fortune de nous faire verser ce qui restait de la documentation ayant appartenu à l'ancien Secrétariat de la province. De plus, le ministère des Terres et Forêts nous a abandonné la correspondance reçue par le Bureau du cadastre de 1868 à 1917.

Au cours de l'année, nous avons reçu de divers ministères au-delà de 3,550 pieds linéaires de documents, et si nous avions pu disposer d'un espace plus considérable, ce chiffre aurait été considérablement augmenté.

Du côté des archives privées, nous avons acquis, entre autres, des documents relatifs au Grand Tronc, et à la Société canadienne d'histoire de la médecine, de même que plusieurs livres de comptes du 19^e siècle.

Section cartes et gravures: La section des cartes et gravures a acquis de nombreuses photos. Signalons d'une manière spéciale le versement, par le ministère du Tourisme, de 5,200 photographies.

De plus, le ministère des Travaux publics lui a versé 175 cylindres, contenant des plans de chemins de fer construits au Québec.

Section généalogie: Des documents et des volumes concernant la famille Trudel de même que le fonds généalogique faisant partie des papiers laissés par Gérard Malchelosse se sont ajoutés à la documentation considérable que nous pouvons mettre à la disposition des généalogistes.

Bibliothèque: La bibliothèque s'est enrichie de 1,854 volumes et la collection des périodes est en passe d'atteindre le chiffre de 200. La bibliothèque reçoit en outre les rapports de 23 sociétés et associations.

III. Statistiques: La section cartes et gravures a préparé 940 fiches-photos d'individus et 94 fiches-photos de peintures et gravures.

5,000 chercheurs ont consulté la documentation conservée dans les sections manuscrits, cartes et gravures, généalogie et bibliothèque.

Nous avons répondu à 2,084 demandes de renseignements par la poste, sans compter les nombreux appels téléphoniques reçus tous les jours.

ARCHIVES DE L'UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL: A la suite de la démission de M. Luc-André Biron, devenu Directeur du Service de la documentation administrative, au siège social de l'Université du Québec, à Québec, François Beaudin, ex-archiviste de la Ville de Québec, est devenu, le 4 avril 1972, l'Archiviste de l'Université de Montréal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES: Buildings: McGill's fiscal year begins on 1 June, and shortly after that date in 1971, the McGill University Archives was transferred to new quarters in the McLennan Library. There was no increase in space for office, reading room or microfilming laboratory, but there was a substantial increase in storage facilities, including new shelving, archives containers, and in improved temperature, relative humidity, lighting and security controls. Close proximity to the Library system's reference collections is proving beneficial to staff and users of the collections. There has also been a steady increase in the number of

users since the move took place. The move to new and improved quarters made possible, also, substantial re-arrangement of the collections from the largely accession number arrangement to the arrangement of almost 2/3rds of the collections by office of origin or deposit.

Personnel: Shortly after the move took place, two graduate assistants were lost to the staff because of budgetary reductions. One, Nicholas de Jong, was transferred to the Notman Archives of McCord Museum and eventually to the Provincial Archivist's position in Prince Edward Island. The second, Jake Knoppers, has been retained on a part-time basis on several self-liquidating microfilming projects. Present staff consists of the University Archivist, the Assistant University Archivist, Miss Sandra Guillaume and the Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Dolphin.

Publications and Professional: The University Archivist again offered Course 645a, a seminar in the Graduate School of Library Science, entitled "Archives and Records in Libraries" to some twelve second-year students in the course leading to an M.L.S. The preliminary guides prepared by these students were published in near-print form where they had applicability to the collections in the University Archives. A limited supply of the ten publications issued during the current fiscal year, largely relating to the Sir William Dawson Official Papers, is available on request by archival establishments and libraries.

Collections: Significant additions have been made to the papers of Sir William Dawson, and George Mercer Dawson, as well as to those of other members of the Dawson family, mostly through the kindness of Mrs. Lois Winslow-Spragge. One of the large accessions is composed of the papers of the Family Herald, a gift of the Montreal Star. Important additions have been made to the F. Cyril James papers. The collection of motion pictures dealing with McGill activities has more than doubled during the current year, and a copying program for the older motion pictures has been entered upon in co-operation with the Public Archives of Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD: Collections: The Saskatchewan Archives received extensive papers of ten ministers of the former Liberal government, further papers of the late Woodrow S. Lloyd, and papers of three former Members of Parliament: J. W. Burton, J. A. Maharg and C. R. McIntosh. We proceeded with the filming of minutes of a select group of rural municipalities, and have now extended the project to incorporated villages.

General: The Provincial Archivist has received some forty replies to a detailed questionnaire on manuscript and local history collections and facilities which he directed to Saskatchewan museums, libraries, historical societies, and to churches at the diocesan or provincial level. The information, while of value in itself in recording the current level of local archival activity, has brought to light a good deal of material of which we hope to acquire copies.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Beginning in 1970, the staff of the Provincial Archives undertook the enormous task of creating the finding aids necessary to provide a minimum degree of service to researchers. While a modified accessions register had been kept in the past, no key to the location of the material had been created.

In spite of this situation, the Archives was daily faced with the responsibility of providing service to an ever-increasing body of researchers in the fields of history, folklore, geography, sociology, etc. We therefore began the compilation of a Preliminary Inventory for the purpose of affording a minimum degree of control over our holdings while, at the same time, furnishing information to researchers on the extent and nature of our material. The first inventory was hurriedly produced by December, 1970, after which we began work on a Supplement. The latter is now nearing completion and the two of them together list the main Entries for almost all of our manuscript material and also contain entries for the overwhelming majority of the remainder. For each entry on our Supplement, we give provenance, title, chronological references, type of material and quantity.

In the meantime, the preparation of both these inventories has given us the detailed knowledge of our holdings which we needed in order to establish a system of classification and arrangement so urgently required. The master sheets produced in the taking of the inventories have provided us with main entry cards as temporary finding aids and these have served us very well during this re-organization stage of the Provincial Archives.

Our next step will be to reorganize our holdings with the development of a good classification and arrangement system while, at the same time, producing more permanent finding aids. This will commence in the coming month of June.

At this point in the development of the Provincial Archives, we can say that there will be no more general, preliminary inventories of the type just completed. Subsequent inventories will be of a more detailed variety - that is, inventories of groups, or series, or units of papers.

Arrangements have been made to have the Captain Robert A. Bartlett Collection of Private Papers copied and brought to this Province. The existence of these Papers was discovered by the Provincial Archivist who found that they were held at the Library of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and consisted of ships' logs, personal diaries, private letters and photographs dating back to 1883. There are diaries and logs which were kept on board the "Panther" by Captain Bartlett's uncle, several diaries and logs kept on the S.S. "Viking" by Captain Bartlett's father and personal diaries kept by Captain Bartlett during his sixteen voyages to the Arctic in the M.V. "Morrissey".

One of the most important milestones in the thirteen-year history of the Provincial Archives is the recent announcement that the Government has accepted, in principle, the proposal of the Provincial Archivist to introduce a Records Management system into this Province.

The Provincial Archivist has been awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Canadian Historical Association in recognition of his services to archives and local history.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

Public Archives of Canada: Annual Reports on Microfiche

Over the years since its founding in 1872 until 1949, the Public Archives of Canada published in the Annual Reports a continuing series of Calendars and Notes on the documents in its possession. In preparing these, the respective Dominion Archivists attempted to serve two purposes. The first, to compile for scholars a survey of important holdings of the Archives. The second, to put before the public a representative sampling of individual documents chosen for their significance or intrinsic interest. As such, the Annual Reports from 1872 to 1949 constitute a key for both specialists and general students to one of the best collections of historical manuscripts to be found in North America.

Now in the centennial year of the Archives, this important research tool has been reprinted in its entirety in a convenient format. Most of the original editions of the Reports have long been out of print, and complete sets are difficult to obtain. Microfiche has been chosen as the publishing medium for several reasons. It permits production of a lengthy series as an economical, compact entity. Because the Reports are often used as a quick reference source, the extra retrieval devices made possible by microfiche considerably shorten research time. And because replacement cards are readily available, the collections need not be reserved for restricted use but may be placed in the open reference section, encouraging patrons to take a first-hand look at Canadian history. Thus, even libraries possessing complete bound sets of the Reports should consider purchase of the microfiche edition.

Now, for the first time, a comprehensive, systematic table of contents is available for the entire series of Reports. The microfiche edition coincides with the publication by the Archives of A Guide to the Annual Reports of the Public Archives of Canada. This detailed list of the contents of each Report provides researchers with a long-needed finding aid. The Guide will also rekindle public interest in the Reports. A copy of the Guide is supplied with each order of the microfiche edition, and quantities are available through Information Canada. This microfiche edition is published by MicroMedia and inquiries should be addressed to:

MicroMedia, Box 34, Station S, Toronto 20, Ontario, Canada.

Guide to Archival Materials Relating to French-Canada

This Guide is being prepared in accordance with the terms of a cultural agreement between France and Canada and concerns material from these two countries only.

The French contribution, an inventory of Canadian sources in France, will be prepared by the National Archives of France. The Canadian contribution, involving both the Public Archives of Canada and the National Archives of Quebec, will be an inventory of Canadian repositories which have in their

possession manuscripts, photographs and sound recordings relating to French Canada. The National Archives of Quebec is responsible for the inventory of all of Quebec's public records, including the records of the courts, registry offices, municipalities, hospitals and public schools as well as those of departments and agencies of the provincial government. The Public Archives of Canada has undertaken to deal with the records created by Quebec universities and research centres, colleges, churches, religious orders, cultural organizations, historical societies and business firms. It will also make an inventory of relevant federal government records and of repositories in all provinces which have sources pertaining to French Canada.

This Guide is to be published in 1973.

Guide des archives relatives au Canada Français

C'est dans le cadre de l'accord culturel entre la France et le Canada que s'insère la préparation d'un Guide des archives relatives au Canada Français.

Du côté français, la section portant sur les sources canadiennes en France est préparée sous la direction des Archives Nationales de France. Du côté canadien, les Archives publiques du Canada en collaboration avec les Archives Nationales du Québec font l'inventaire des dépôts d'archives qui possèdent des documents manuscrits, photographiques et sonores relatifs au Canada Français. Les Archives Nationales du Québec sont responsables de l'inventaire de toutes les archives officielles: archives gouvernementales, judiciaires, bureaux d'enregistrement, archives paroissiales, hospitalières et scolaires publiques. Les Archives publiques du Canada s'occupent de l'inventaire des dépôts d'archives du gouvernement du Canada et au Québec des universités et centres de recherche, des collèges et séminaires, des diocèses, des communautés religieuses, des sociétés historiques et culturelles, des compagnies et finalement des dépôts d'archives au Nouveau-Brunswick, au Manitoba, en Ontario et ailleurs au Canada qui possèdent des documents concernant les Canadiens Français. On s'est limité aux sources existantes en France et au Canada.

Ce Guide devrait être publié en 1973.

U.S. Microfilm Publications Available on Loan in Canada

The National Archives is depositing in regional archives branches copies of its microfilm publications. The publications, on 35 or 16mm. microfilm, reproduce with introductions and annotations some of the most significant records in the National Archives. These microfilm publications contain basic documentation for the study of history, economics, public administration, political science, law, genealogy and other subjects. Included are records of U.S. diplomatic missions, large bodies of material relating to the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, German records, captured at the end of World War II, territorial papers, and census returns. Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives periodically lists the microfilm publications deposited in regional archives branches.

Microfilm publications in the regional archives branches are available

for use in the branches' research rooms and on interinstitutional loan. Individual users may borrow the microfilm through libraries and research institutions located within a particular region and in accordance with the "National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1968". Inquiries concerning microfilm publications should be directed to the appropriate branch.

No inquiries have so far been received from Canada although loan facilities for institutions are available as follows:

Provinces served in Canada by Regional Archives Branches (for each of the following address inquiries to: Chief, Archives Branch, Federal Records Center)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Branch</u>
New Brunswick	
Newfoundland	380 Trapelo Road
Nova Scotia	Waltham, Massachusetts 12154
Prince Edward Island	
Quebec	
Ontario	8201 South Leamington Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638
Manitoba	Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Court
Northwest Territory	Denver, Colorado 80225
Saskatchewan	
Alberta	6125 Sand Point Way
British Columbia	Seattle, Washington 98115
Yukon Territory	

ADP Working Party in Spoleto, Italy:

On May 23-25, 1972, at Spoleto, Italy, the Working Party on Archival Implications of ADP met under the auspices of the International Council on Archives and the General Directorate of Italian Archives. This meeting was decided on at the Verona meeting of the Executive Committee, ICA, for the purposes of considering the implications to archival management of automatic data processing (chiefly, developing standards for the disposition of machine-language records and controlling archival holdings by automated systems) and to plan an organization which would coordinate the integration of ADP into various facets of the archival profession. Chairman of the Working Party was Meyer Fishbein (National Archives, U.S.A.), and accepting the chairman's invitation to serve as secretary was M. E. Carroll (Public Archives of Canada). Members of the Working Party were Arie Arad (State Archives, Israel), Lionel Bell (Public Record Office, United Kingdom), Heinz Boberach (Federal Archives, West Germany), Sven Haverling (National Archives, Sweden), Enrica Ormanni (Centre for Microreproduction, Rome, Italy), and Jean-Pierre Pieyns (State Archives, Belgium). Representing the ICA were Charles Kecskeméti and Morris Rieger, and present as an

observer was O. A. Milhailov of Unesco.

The Working Party adopted five principal resolutions: (1) a network be established within the ICA for the exchange and transmission of information, findings and experience on ADP matters, this network to be supervised by a coordinator selected by the president, ICA, and a bulletin to be published for the ICA membership. Michael Carroll was recommended as editor of the bulletin, with the first issue, scheduled for appearance in August, devoted to the minutes and resolutions of the Working Party; (2) it be proposed to the president of ICA that Meyer Fishbein be appointed coordinator of the activities of ICA in the field of automatic data processing; (3) the Executive Committee, ICA, propose to Unesco the preparation, on a contractual basis, of a curriculum for the training of archivists in automatic data processing; (4) the Executive Committee, ICA, propose to Unesco the organizing of a seminar during 1973 or 1974 on automatic data processing for archivists; and (5) the Executive Committee, ICA, should finance the publication of a study, to be written by Meyer Fishbein, on the archival management of machine-language records.

Editorial Note:

The editor of the issue extends his warmest good wishes to his successor, Mr. Ian Wilson, University Archivist, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. All communications should be addressed to him in future.

Hugh A. Taylor
Public Archives of Canada