"Halifax at dusk", Source: Jeremy Heil
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Welcome to the summer 2010 edition of the Association of Canadian Archivists’ Bulletin.

This issue focuses on “Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: The Next Generation of Canadian Archivists,” the ACA’s 35th annual conference held in Halifax, June 9-12. Inside you will find a conference summary, a list of delegates, award recipient information, photographs, as well as Terry Cook’s closing address. I wish to thank Creighton Barrett, Duncan Grant, Jeff O’Brien, Jeremy Heil, Laura Carter, Rod Carter and Terry Cook for their contributions to this edition.

More information about the conference including presentations is available on the ACA Members section of the website at www.members-archivists.ca.

So, what’s new at your archives? Do you have a news item or is there something you think we should follow up? Have you recently acquired an interesting fonds, completed a large project, or want to share tales from the Reading Room front lines? Are you tired of reading Loryl’s fake Bulletin articles? If so, we want to hear from you.

In the meantime, happy reading and enjoy your summer 2010 archival activities.

Best Regards,
Loryl MacDonald
Four new Fellows of the Association of Canadian Archivists inducted

The ACA inducted four new Fellows of the Association at its annual Awards Lunch in Halifax on Friday, June 11, 2010. The ACA’s highest recognition award, Fellows of the Association are celebrated and acknowledged for their longstanding service to the Association and to the Canadian archival community.

The ACA’s newest fellows are:
- Apollonia Steele (retired, University of Calgary)
- Ted Hart (retired, Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies)
- Tom Nesmith (University of Manitoba) and
- Jerry O’Brien (retired, Library and Archives Canada).

The four inductees join the ACA’s list of illustrious Fellows. The purpose of this award is to recognize individuals whom the ACA wishes to honour for their distinguished service to the archival profession. Fellows of the ACA are chosen based on longstanding membership in and demonstrated commitment to the ACA, extensive professional experience in archives or related fields, demonstrated achievement in the archival world, which may include leadership in the field, scholarship, and/or other outstanding contribution and which has had a cumulative impact on the archival field.

For further information about the ACA’s awards and their recipients, please visit the ACA website at http://archivists.ca/content/awards-and-recipients

2009 Archivaria Awards announced
by Carolyn Heald, General Editor, Archivaria

The W. Kaye Lamb Prize and the Hugh A. Taylor Prize were awarded at the 2010 ACA Awards Lunch in Halifax. The winners for 2009 (issue 66-68) and the official citations are as follows:

W. Kaye Lamb Prize: Steven Maynard, “Police/Archives” Archivaria 68 (Fall 2009):
Part personal journey, part intellectual discourse, historian Steven Maynard delightfully shares his own mal d’archives in searching for “missing” police records. In the process, and with real appreciation for archives, he interweaves a highly nuanced analysis, following Foucault, of police-as-archives/archives-as-police. With disarming clarity and simplicity, Maynard’s lively exploration of the archive as state disciplinary institution encourages self-reflection on the nature of archives and the role of archivists in society.

With elegant prose and well-polished analysis, Heather MacNeil uses cross-disciplinary insights from textual criticism to explore the relationship between original order, archival arrangement, and notions of authenticity and representation. Through two real-world case studies into the history of ever-changing records, both before and after they enter archival custody, she takes the sacred archival concept of original order and shows it to be a professional conceit deserving close interrogation. Her contribution adds considerable nuance to archival theory and offers many possibilities for enhanced archival practice.

Congratulations to both Steven and Heather for their outstanding achievements. The criteria for each prize and a list of past winners can be found on the ACA website: http://www.archivists.ca/content/archivaria-awards.
ACA Foundation Fund-raising Success
by Michele Dale, ACAF Chair

I am very pleased to let you know that $1,287.50 was raised at the recent Association of Canadian Archivists conference in Halifax to benefit the Association of Canadian Archivists Foundation (ACAF). The Foundation is the fund-raising and fund-granting arm of the ACA. Recent activities of the Foundation include providing financial support to defray the travel costs of the three graduate student presenters at the Student Session at this year’s conference.

The $1,287.50 was raised through the sale of raffle tickets, a brief, but rip-roaring auction at the dinner-dance, and by selling fun and collectible buttons and stickers. I would like to extend warm thanks to ACA President Paul Banfield for his inspired auctioneering and to Rebecka Sheffield, Rod Carter and Loryl MacDonald for producing and selling the buttons and stickers. Thanks also to the many conference attendees who bought the raffle tickets, etc. and helped us to raise the money.

Also at the conference, the ACA Foundation announced the creation of the ACA Scholarship Endowment Fund, whose purpose is to produce a long-term income stream for the pro-vision of scholarships to archival studies students, and thus support the Canadian archival profession. If you would like to learn more about donating to the Foundation, please see our page on the ACA website, http://www.archivists.ca/content.aca-foundation, or feel free to contact me, and I will be delighted to discuss it with you.

ACA Foundation holds AGM
The ACA Foundation held its Annual General Meeting on Thursday, June 11, 2010. Barbara Craig (University of Toronto), Carman Carroll (Carroll & Associates) and Braden Cannon (Provincial Archives of Alberta) were elected to the Board. Chair, Michele Dale, thanked the departing Directors, Heather Home, Ellen Scheinberg and Scott Goodine, for their efforts on behalf of the Foundation. The Foundation also announced the completion of three legal documents required to comply with Canada Revenue Agency and Ontario trustee requirements. The documents are now available on the Foundations web page at http://www.archivists.ca/content.aca-foundation.

The Association of Canadian Archivists Foundation was created and federally incorporated by the ACA in 2006 in order to provide a fund-raising and fund granting charitable organization, with the specific aim of supporting the educational and research needs of the Canadian archival profession.

ACA 2010 – An Outstanding Conference
By Duncan Grant, ACA Executive Director

The 2010 Conference of the Association of Canadian Archivists was a success in most measures that one would wish to consider.

The conference attracted 230 delegates and 5 registered Guests with 18 sponsors as well as 27 exhibitors representing 15 organizations at the Trade Show. The hotel was filled, with ACA delegates consuming 653 room nights at the Westin. The session rooms were filled to capacity. Over 70% of delegates identified their session preferences when registering, which is very helpful for the organizers in arranging the session rooms.

The social events were very well attended with almost 200 delegates at the opening gala and 130 at the Dinner and Dance. The pre-conference attracted 60 participants and the social media workshops 12 participants. 30 individuals enjoyed the bus tour to Lunenburg and another 30 joined the Wool & Wine Tour. The George’s Island site visit attracted 60 delegates. The walking tours were also full.

Delegates appreciated the historical significances of the Westin, as Halifax's railway hotel. In fact, many remarked on the good service, well-appointed rooms and quality of the food and beverage service. From a financial viewpoint the Conference was a success; revenue exceeded budget projections. Support from sponsors and exhibitors was good considering the economic climate. The number of sponsors was down from previous year, and several regular partners reduced the amount of support provided due to significant cuts to their own budgets. We would like to extend the ACA’s appreciation to the following organizations.

Almost 150 delegates completed the post-conference feed-
Again this year, Tim Hutchinson and UofS, undertook support of an online program, which was available through a link on the ACA website. This initiative was well-received by delegates, and will be continued for future conferences while a number of options for hosting and refining it are being explored. Halifax was the third year of efforts for Greening the Conference, which included the elimination of a conference bag. Delegates were supportive of this effort while a number of suggestions were received to enhance these efforts which will continue at Toronto 2011.

For those who were not able to attend or who missed a session of interest, quite a number of papers and presentations as well as audio recordings for the plenary sessions are available on the Members website at [www.members-archivists.ca](http://www.members-archivists.ca) while a list of attendees is located on page 25.

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**Our 2010 Conference Sponsors:**

- Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management
- Carr McLean Ltd.
- Ancestry.ca
- Halifax Regional Municipality
- Archives Society of Alberta
- Library and Archives Canada
- Council of Nova Scotia Archives
- Minisis Inc.
- Archives of Ontario
- Dalhousie University
- Royal BC Museums -- BC Archives
- Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
- Yukon Archives
- Northwest Territories Archives
- Canadian Council of Archives (CCA)
- Carroll & Associates

**Donors (Gifts in Kind)**

- Carr McLean
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**Our 2010 Exhibitors**

- Ancestry.ca
- Canadian Council of Archives
- Carr McLean Ltd.
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- Cuadra Associates
- Cube Global Storage Ltd.
- Front Porch Digital
- Indus International Inc.
- Library and Archives Canada
- Minisis Inc.
- Preservation Technologies Canada
- STIL Casing Solutions
- Tabufile Atlantic Ltd.
- The Crowley Company
- University of PEI / Islandora

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back survey for a 63% response rate, with 92% of respondents rating the overall conference from good to excellent. Survey responses indicate a good level of satisfaction with the current approach to conference planning and delivery. Further, a number of suggestions were received which will be considered for inclusion in coming years during the post-mortem which is completed in August. Quite a number of delegates made use of the discounted fares available through Porter Airlines, WestJet and VIA rail.

On the expense side, costs were in line with budget estimates in most areas. However, they were slightly higher for social events due to the 3 tours and the additional reception. With one or two payments and expenses still to be finalized in the coming few weeks, it is estimated the net revenue from the conference will be around $20,000.

The East-West Ball Game enjoyed nice weather and a nearby venue. The Halifax conference included a unique event as well as two new initiatives. The Host Committee introduced an Art & Archives reception at NSCAD which was quite well attended. A morning run and a breakfast tour of the Brewery Market, got a number of delegates up and out early Saturday morning.

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On the Scene: the 2010 ACA Conference in Photos

Viewed from the lenses of archival paparazzi, Laura Carter, Jeremy Heil, and Jeff O’Brien.

By Terry Cook, Master’s Program in Archival Studies, University of Manitoba

2010 ACA Conference Closing Plenary Address: Into the Future (revised to reflect text as delivered)

Thank you, Vicki [Victoria Lemieux, session chair], for such a moving and generous introduction. You’ve chocked me up a little bit, as you have evidently some members of the audience. While you have told me the story before, privately, of the impact of my letter all those years ago on you as a young woman then searching for a career path, it is very special that you have told it here publicly, and so emotionally, at this stage of my career. I am delighted of course that not only did you pursue an archival education and came to share my continuing passion for archives conveyed in that letter long ago, but that in doing so you have also become an archival star. In the spirit of this conference theme about inter-generational influences, I am very happy to pass the torch to someone of your high calibre.

Thank you all for coming to this last session on such a beautiful afternoon outside. Michael Gourlie and his Program Committee have done me the signal honour of asking me to offer my reflections on the conference theme, especially an honour at this time of my career. The theme is “Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: The Next Generation of Canadian Archivists,” which means, as we have seen this week, in different ways, looking backwards and forwards, to those who were our giants and their legacy from the past and to what the next generation will take – is already taking – from that legacy and will carry into the future. I am inclined here to invoke Michael J. Fox’s iconic film, “Back to the Future,” remembering that it generated two sequels, and so there were really three “Back to the Futures,” all successful, which suggests the salutary lesson for us that there are different pasts we can go back to, and different futures to which we can aspire. Mine is but one possible reading or understanding of our past and of our hoped-for future. There are others, no doubt. In fact, there should be others. No one reading is entirely right or entirely wrong, but taken together, multiple readings as we have heard at this conference open up energies and synergies for discussion to find more inclusive paths, embracing all dimensions of our beloved but ever-more-complex profession and its mission in society.

Too often we are prone, dear colleagues, and I have been guilty of this myself, of advocating that vision and the corresponding reality of archives that we personally experience, that we passionately believe in, that we arrived at by hard work, intensive study, and significant personal commitment and sacrifice, that it, and it alone, must be the right one, and that those holding opposing views, are not just wrong, but somehow personally inadequate in remaining blind to what seems so obvious to us. Sometimes, I fear, we act like pygmies rather than giants.

We need instead to remember the ideals of Hugh Taylor and Helen Samuels, two archival giants if ever there were any, who advocated a “big tent” approach to archives, a welcoming hospitality to all those seeing documents and records through the prisms of radically different uses for archives; of the deeply varying perspectives on various recording media – audio-visual or text, analogue or digital; of different work situations in institutional or public-sector archives or private, personal archives; of archives large and small, highly specialized or creatively generalist, stand-alone or converged with libraries, galleries, and museums. Archivists working in these radically different kinds of institutions and with different recording media and in different working conditions and partnerships, to say nothing of the added impact of their own education and personal knowledge, will see archival realities and archival possibilities and even archival concepts differently. And they will all be wrong, and they will all be right.

If there is one thing that seems clear to me, the next generation of Canadian archivists will be, and will need to be, much less monolithic than was mine, much less inclined to find and advocate one theory, one strategy, one methodology, one size fits all, articulated and defended by archivists. Rather, tomorrow, you younger archivists will enter more into multiple partnerships, with other professionals and interactively with citizens and the public, with a vaster and more varying toolkit, together devising solutions appropriate for the historical and contemporary contexts of the record, however it appears and whatever it is, from Aboriginal storytelling to social networking conversations to personal
remembering and identity construction, from cultural and heritage purposes to organizational discourses to institutional evidence of business processes, from human rights witnessing to artistic collages of images, sound, and text.

If you are standing on shoulders of giants, all you young archivists, then you should be poised to leap from those shoulders and fly off in exciting new directions. Don’t climb off those giants’ shoulders, slide down their stumpy legs, and tramp along behind in their footsteps. Rather, take the archival ideal, the best from the past, and go and re-invent how society can best archive itself, in an entirely new context of record making and record keeping in a wired, socially networked, and inter-active world.

Well, there, that’s about all I really wanted to say, to pass that torch to you bright young archivists, who now so happily dominate our association’s demographics the past couple of years, and here today, to pass that torch to you to take our profession to a better future as my generation fades into the past. LONG PAUSE

O-kaaaay, I see we still have some time left. Well, then, let me talk about that future and about that past. As we are proudly and rightly celebrating the ACA’s 35th anniversary, some stock-taking of its history seems appropriate. Now one dimension of the past concerns this very closing session at our annual conference. When I last did this, can it be 22 years ago in Windsor, the expectation in that decade was that the closing speaker would attend every session possible, darting back and forth between concurrent sessions, also getting in advance copies of all speaker’s papers, digest this mass of written and audio input, sit up all night the night before the final day and skip today's lunch to write something moderately intelligible, and then deliver it, if still awake, at the final afternoon’s closing session. Of course, it was then, from that process, almost de rigueur for the speaker at the closing session to mention every other speaker by name and to highlight every argument and major discussion that was presented. Well, times do change, and sometimes for the better, and a good thing too, as there is a difference between what one can do at age 41 those 22 years ago versus what one can do now at age 63. Only one speaker this year even bothered to offer to send me a draft of his paper – he dates from that era of the 1980s too – and I politely declined the offer. The closing speaker in recent years, more reasonably, is tasked to reflect on the theme of the conference, rather than summarize what was said and heard, but I do want, sincerely, on behalf of all here today, to thank our speakers collectively for three very stimulating days. I did find something worthwhile in every session I attended, and even after 35 years in the profession, learned much that was new and challenging.

I want to reflect on standing on the shoulders of giants and the change of archival generations. I will look briefly at the generation of giants before my generation and what my generation learned from them, those who we may call the...
“Pioneering Generation;” then my generation – the “Boomer Generation,” for lack of a better phrase – and what are the principal accomplishments, legacies, and blind spots we leave; and finally, what might be the resulting challenges for the next generation of archivists – those who now are, or very shortly will, inherit the mantle of professional leadership from the Boomers, this new group we might well call the “Archival Studies” generation, since it is dominated, happily enough, by graduates from the country’s Archival Studies programs, and that generation is already shining so brightly at this conference.

I will tread carefully, however, around the notion of giants. Some of the publicity to this conference, even one of Leslie Robbins’ contest questions, labelled me as one of the “giants” on whose shoulders apparently a new generation is standing. Now this is of course flattering at one level, but I am also very aware, from my granddaughters, that giants can be ogres, who sit around wallowing in the self-glory of all their amassed treasure, and, as a result, are very likely to be visited by a young archivist called Jack, armed with an axe, who will chop down the beanstalk and send such self-referencing giants to their doom. Or, reaching further back yet, maybe a young archivist called David will load up his slingshot and send a good rock off the temple, causing another presumptuous giant to tumble over. So, for my and the next generation, I am going to shy away from naming names, and talk more about broad general patterns.

I am very lucky to have entered the archival profession when I did, 35 years ago this June 23rd, at the then-Public Archives of Canada, the week after the ACA was born, from the heroic efforts of Gordon Dodds, Marion Beyea, David Rudkin, Ian Wilson, and others, in drumming up support across Canada for a new association. As I was settling into my new desk and finding where the supplies were kept, my senior colleagues were coming back from Edmonton with all the news about the founding of ACA, evidently enthused for the new association, for its embodiment of a new sense of archival purpose and unity, with the critical mass achieved to transform an interest group within the Canadian Historical Association into a national archival organization.

We were not alone in our excitement. That same year, famed Canadian educator Tom Symons issued a report, To Know Ourselves, which explored the possibilities for more study about Canada generally in our universities, and advocated courses of study for degrees in a new inter-disciplinary field called “Canadian Studies.” And his much acclaimed and well-publicized report, I think to the delight of all archivists, contained a full chapter on “Canadian Archives,” including a phrase that became almost iconic in our literature: “Canadian archives are the foundation of Canadian studies, and the development of Canadian studies will depend in large measure upon the satisfactory development of Canadian archival resources.” Wow, we thought, the foundation of all studies about Canada, which we archivists all knew in our bones to be true, but to be so recognized so publicly by such a Canadian intellectual leader!

In the summer of 1975, the world seemed our oyster. We thought we could do anything. And with budgets generally growing in leaps and bounds – in just over a decade, the Public Archives of Canada grew from 260 staff members to just over 800, and a budget of about $3 million to $40 million – we had the means to match most of our ambitions. It was in many ways a golden age. And it was one not just in Ottawa, but mirrored by a great expansion of older archives and the creation of many new archives, provincially, municipally, and in universities and churches especially.

But we Boomers – the “Young Turks” as Hugh Taylor fondly called us, as the creators and early backers of ACA and Archivaria – did not operate in a vacuum. While we may well have thought that we were inventing the world of archives all by ourselves, we also stood on the shoulders of giants, the generation before us, the one that pioneered building modern archives, the generation that turned archives away from their more antiquarian past with its fascination with older records documenting early days of heroic pioneering and settlement, the wars of colonial empires, the excitement of exploration and gold rushes and fur traders, the politics of rebellions and family compacts.

This older, antiquarian approach was most directly challenged by Kaye Lamb, who represented a new generation, what I’m calling today the Pioneering Generation for Modern Canadian Archives. Lamb as Dominion Archivist was certainly for 20 years the dominant archival giant in Canada during the 1950s and 60s who modernized archives, but he was very much much aided and supported by such other giants of his time as Arthur Morton and Lewis H. Thomas, D.C. Harvey and Alan Turner, John Andreassen and John Archer, Willard Ireland and Bill Ormsby and Wilfred Smith. Lamb aggressively pursued, as I’ve written elsewhere, the modern record to keep, as he put it, “history up to date.” And up to date not just amongst governors or politicians and military leaders, but among all walks of life for post-Confederation Canada up to the current day, as well as, of course, still including records from the earlier colonial period. He also introduced records management federally, as activity and profession, and especially records scheduling, and facilitated the close interaction of archivists and records managers. Evidently, quite unlike many of his predecessors, he thereby also focussed a large amount of attention on the historical and archival records of his sponsoring government, rather than, as before, on heroic private-sector figures or the copying of the early records of the overseas colonial powers. Total archives thus became a reality, as a balanced approach to acquiring the records of one’s sponsoring institution or government, and those of individuals, groups, and organizations in private society within the same jurisdiction. Facing, from these initiatives in records management, the enormous bulk of government records, Lamb introduced archival appraisal in a defined and coherent way, where archivists trained in academic history and follow-
ing historical research trends would choose the small portion of the total record for archival preservation. Rather than denying or offloading this most difficult job of actually choosing what will be the archives, Lamb's generation embraced it as a scholarly work of research to be done by archivists. Likewise, description moved from calendaring collections, document by document, writing several-line summaries of each letter or despatch, to much more context-based description, centred around provenance, organized by record groups or manuscript groups, and therein by creator-based series, and sub-series, and again research by archivists into the history of records, administrations, and record-based series, and sub-series, and again research by archivists into the history of records, administrations, and record-classification systems was, for Lamb, necessary to inform this new descriptive process. New technologies like microfilming were widely adopted for preservation and easier access and diffusion. Dynamic public programming in exhibitions and publications was launched. Education of archivists as archivists was not ignored either, with a month-long course initiated in 1959, held at Carleton University and cosponsored by the Public Archives and the Canadian Historical Association, taught by both historians and archivists, those archivists themselves now grouped in their own professional Archives Section within the CHA. And from that section emerged the Canadian Archivist, our first professional publication as an association of archivists, first as a brief stapled newsletter, but by the early 70's, edited by Hugh Taylor and Ian Wilson, it had expanded to almost a 100 pages and was a guiding prototype for the much more substantial Archivaria soon to come. And through all this, gradually there emerged a new kind of archivist, one that was labelled at the time an historian-archivist, educated in History at university and taking those historical research skills, and related skills in analysis and writing, and applying them not to the content of records as did historians, but to the context of records for the new archival scholarship in appraisal and description that was necessary for Lamb's complex and voluminous modern records. While the earlier generations of Sir Arthur Doughty had certainly produced some esteemed scholars in the details of records and in Canadian history, such legends as Norah Story and Norman Fee and Doughty himself spring to mind, the Massey Commission of 1949-51 also critiqued the Public Archives formally for having high-school graduates and skilled amateurs in too many professional positions, whose antiquarian enthusiasms and employment seniority, rather than scholarship and merit, ruled the day. Lamb's pioneering generation recognized the complexity of modern archives, and, to its credit, did not retreat into the comfort of the curatorship of a distant past, but reinvented the profession in these ways I've just outlined.

We Boomers stood on the shoulders of those Pioneers. But we didn't just go along for the ride, nor did we follow dutifully in their footsteps. Rather, as I have already commended earlier to you younger archivists, we built on what we received, to be sure, but we also leapt off those shoulders and learned to fly in new directions. And for giving us the courage to leap and to fly, we had Hugh Taylor, a critical transitional figure, with one foot in the Pioneer generation and one with the Boomers, a visionary who saw beyond the daily work, the coalface as he called it, the starting up and flourishing of new archives, the revitalization of old ones – both he did well – but beyond that he saw the interdisciplinary nature of archival work, its holistic and ecological implications, its multi-media and audio-visual richness, its inspiring history as profession and activity, its research-based scholarship into the history of records and record contexts, and its deep philosophical concepts relating to meaning and memory, to community and spirituality.

And fly we Boomers did. My students here today will know I have, like David Letterman, a fondness for Top Ten lists, even suspecting that I cheat a little and if I have eight or twelve items or factors about something, I might expand or shrink, accordingly, the forming list to make it add up to ten. Here, then, are the Cook's Top Ten List of the Contribution of the Canadian Boomer Archival Giants, maybe five per shoulder, if we are standing on shoulders, and these form that collective torch or legacy that we Boomers throw to you younger archivists, the Archival Studies Generation, to carry forward, to build on or to revise or to topple. In no particular order and in reverse counting order from Mr Letterman, and again all this set against the backdrop already mentioned of rapidly expanding numbers of archives and archivists during much of the Boomer era, itself no small accomplishment:

1. The creation of the Association of Canadian Archivists and Archivaria in 1975, the twin pillars of our collective activity, ideas, and identity as archivists in English Canada, the 35th anniversary of which we are celebrating here in Halifax. Neither task was easy, and both faced early opposition, but survive and thrive they have. As you all know, in a stringent Australian industry standard ranking world-wide archival journals, by judging greatest influence and citation, Archivaria this year was only one of two to receive the highest grade of A+ – and of those two, it is the only one to do so sponsored by a volunteer association like our ACA as opposed to being the organ of a major (European) publishing house. Both ACA and Archivaria represented a move away from the historian-archivist of (European) publishing house. Both ACA and Archivaria cosponsored by the Public Archives and the Canadian Historical Association, taught by both historians and archivists, those archivists themselves now grouped in their own professional Archives Section within the CHA. And from that section emerged the Canadian Archivist, our first professional publication as an association of archivists, first as a brief stapled newsletter, but by the early 70's, edited by Hugh Taylor and Ian Wilson, it had expanded to almost a 100 pages and was a guiding prototype for the much more substantial Archivaria soon to come. And through all this, gradually there emerged a new kind of archivist, one that was labelled at the time an historian-archivist, educated in History at university and taking those historical research skills, and related skills in analysis and writing, and applying them not to the content of records as did historians, but to the context of records for the new archival scholarship in appraisal and description that was necessary for Lamb's complex and voluminous modern records. While the earlier generations of Sir Arthur Doughty had certainly produced some esteemed scholars in the details of records and in Canadian history, such legends as Norah Story and Norman Fee and Doughty himself spring to mind, the Massey Commission of 1949-51 also critiqued the Public Archives formally for having high-school graduates and skilled amateurs in too many professional positions, whose antiquarian enthusiasms and employment seniority, rather than scholarship and merit, ruled the day. Lamb's pioneering generation recognized the complexity of modern archives, and, to its credit, did not retreat into the comfort of the curatorship of a distant past, but reinvented the profession in these ways I've just outlined.

We Boomers stood on the shoulders of those Pioneers. But we didn’t just go along for the ride, nor did we follow dutifully in their footsteps. Rather, as I have already commended earlier to you younger archivists, we built on what we received, to be sure, but we also leapt off those shoulders and learned to fly in new directions. And for giving us the courage to leap and to fly, we had Hugh Taylor, a critical transitional figure, with one foot in the Pioneer generation and one with the Boomers, a visionary who saw beyond the daily work, the coalface as he called it, the starting up and flourishing of new archives, the revitalization of old ones – both he did well – but beyond that he saw the interdisciplinary nature of archival work, its holistic and ecological implications, its multi-media and audio-visual richness, its inspiring history as profession and activity, its research-based scholarship into the history of records and record contexts, and its deep philosophical concepts relating to meaning and memory, to community and spirituality.

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1. The creation of the Association of Canadian Archivists and Archivaria in 1975, the twin pillars of our collective activity, ideas, and identity as archivists in English Canada, the 35th anniversary of which we are celebrating here in Halifax. Neither task was easy, and both faced early opposition, but survive and thrive they have. As you all know, in a stringent Australian industry standard ranking world-wide archival journals, by judging greatest influence and citation, Archivaria this year was only one of two to receive the highest grade of A+ – and of those two, it is the only one to do so sponsored by a volunteer association like our ACA as opposed to being the organ of a major (European) publishing house. Both ACA and Archivaria represented a move away from the historian-archivist of (European) publishing house. Both ACA and Archivaria cosponsored by the Public Archives and the Canadian Historical Association, taught by both historians and archivists, those archivists themselves now grouped in their own professional Archives Section within the CHA. And from that section emerged the Canadian Archivist, our first professional publication as an association of archivists, first as a brief stapled newsletter, but by the early 70's, edited by Hugh Taylor and Ian Wilson, it had expanded to almost a 100 pages and was a guiding prototype for the much more substantial Archivaria soon to come. And through all this, gradually there emerged a new kind of archivist, one that was labelled at the time an historian-archivist, educated in History at university and taking those historical research skills, and related skills in analysis and writing, and applying them not to the content of records as did historians, but to the context of records for the new archival scholarship in appraisal and description that was necessary for Lamb's complex and voluminous modern records. While the earlier generations of Sir Arthur Doughty had certainly produced some esteemed scholars in the details of records and in Canadian history, such legends as Norah Story and Norman Fee and Doughty himself spring to mind, the Massey Commission of 1949-51 also critiqued the Public Archives formally for having high-school graduates and skilled amateurs in too many professional positions, whose antiquarian enthusiasms and employment seniority, rather than scholarship and merit, ruled the day. Lamb's pioneering generation recognized the complexity of modern archives, and, to its credit, did not retreat into the comfort of the curatorship of a distant past, but reinvented the profession in these ways I've just outlined.

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3. The creation of a national network of archives in Canada, with the Wilson Report flowing from that of Tom Symons, and the creation of the Canadian Council of Archives. We may all take this network for granted, but there is not a country I travel to in the world that does not marvel how we in Canada managed to pull this off. Developing national standards for description and conservation, obtaining and distributing millions of dollars in grants, engaging in training and holding conferences, the CCA is now a Boomer-created fixture of our archival landscape.

4. Descriptive standards deserve their own heading, for developing Rules for Archival Description was a major intellectual and logistical accomplishment, as was its rolling out, across the country, in extensive training and workshops and altered institutional priorities, the national network of descriptions it made possible in CAIN, now archivescanada, and the adoption of RAD more or less intact as the basis of ISAD (G), the international descriptive standard for archival materials.

5. Appraisal was transformed away from trying to reflect the subject trends in academic history, or other anticipated research topics, to a functions-based, provenance-centred macroappraisal, based on research by the archivist into the nature of records, recordkeeping systems, organizational cultures, and the two-way relationship of the state (or university or church) with its citizens or clients. In short, appraisal became defined by analysing function and activity, and selecting the best records to mirror this matrix of variables, which Canadian approach, like descriptive standards, has also been adopted internationally in many places.

6. Facing the impact of, successively, machine-readable records, electronic records, and digital records, Canadian archivists made significant contributions in the first generation of defining these new digital media from an archival perspective and articulating guidelines for the management of data from mainframe databases, and later in defining the functional requirements for good recordkeeping metadata, with Canadian efforts here joining those of international research consortia to develop new model requirements for ensuring the authenticity of digital communications as evidence. In this, the revival of the auxiliary discipline of diplomatics was important, also in Canada.

7. Archivists and archival associations have engaged, in the Boomer era, much more in public policy issues, both in terms of lobbying to influence public policy for the good of archives, archivists, and our researchers, and incorporating its legal requirements around FOI, privacy, or copyright, for example, into our own business processes to make them more accountable and transparent, as well as compliant with the law. Archivists have prepared briefs, written articles, appeared before parliament, legislatures, city councils, and university bodies, as well as royal commissions and investigative tribunals, on numerous occasions, on such issues as freedom of information, privacy, copyright, digital records, releasing the historical census records, the future of the National Library and National Archives, Nazi war criminals, Aboriginal residential schools, and much else. Archives have also strongly advocated the value of archives for addressing past – and guarding against future – human rights abuses. This is the archivist as engaged citizen and archives as part of public policy, beyond the traditional “safer” realms of heritage, culture, and history.

8. In a related vein of taking archives into the public sphere, much more aggressive and imaginative public programming has occurred. Exhibitions and publications from the pioneering generation continued of course, but building a sizeable archival presence on the web, taking archives into classrooms and shopping malls, and making our presence and worth more visible through cultivating the press and media have all been distinct changes.

9. Archivists have discovered their own history. While there were some scattered examples before, the I-CHORA movement – International Conferences on the History of Records and Archives – was started in Toronto and has now been successfully replicated four more times in Amsterdam, Boston, Perth, and London. Hundreds of papers have been given and scores have been published. By studying our own history, our successes and fallibilities, our quirks and our triumphs, we demonstrate collectively a professional maturity and confidence, and we demonstrate the reality that archives as institution, activity, profession, people, and records are historically contingent, and reflect the environments and contexts that gave rise to them, rather than embody some set of immutable laws.

10. The postmodern archive – taking critical theory, literary theory, cultural theory and applying these, from the inside, to archival thinking and all archival processes, this, too, originated in Canada, and of course has spread around the world. Such interrogation is also widespread in virtually every academic discipline in the social sciences and humanities, and when applied to archives on the inside, to what we do and think, has been very suggestive about new and better ways of identifying and preserving society’s memory in ways more inclusive and participatory.

There are, without doubt, some well-known Canadian archival giants involved in initiating many of these ten Boomer-Generation developments, but more than giants, there were many more archivists who by thinking, working, growing in their jobs and profession, contributed collectively to these developments. I should like to think here at our 35th anniversary celebration that we should celebrate these as ten giant ideas or ten giant developments, rather than the work only of
giant. And these ten collectively signal one more. If after the Pioneering Giants of Lamb’s era, the professional ideal was the historian-archivist, now it is the archivist pure and simple. While we have — and should have — alliances, partnerships, perhaps even mergers, with other cultural institutions, we are not blended librarian-archivists, nor historian-archivists, nor curator-archivists, nor some kind of universalized records manager or “recordkeeper”-archivist, nor some lowest-common-denominator “information professional”: we are archivists!

From that base, that confidence after 35 Boomer years of the ACA, after our ten giant steps forward, I would like to think that we can afford, now, to adopt an even more expansive outlook, to commend to the next generation the adoption of less monolithic and less defensive and less isolationist positions in future, as I outlined earlier as my core message today, in order to build an archive more holistic, more welcoming, more inclusive, as you Archival Studies generation explores ideas, embraces solutions, and articulates theories and concepts.

This holistic approach in not new, but it needs much more central consideration by all of us. I have invoked already the hopes of Hugh Taylor and Helen Samuels in this regard. In fact, fully 35 years ago, Gordon Dodds articulated just this sort of vision for a profession that he was almost willing into life. Gordon was probably the key “Young Turk” responsible for creating ACA, he was its first president and the longest-serving editor of Archivaria, and he was a distinguished provincial archivist of Manitoba – and a classic representative of the Boomer Generation. In his welcoming address as our first president to readers of the first issue of Archivaria – Archivaria #1 – which he entitled “The Complet Archivist,” Gordon saw eight characteristics of knowledge and skills needed to be that complete archivist, “that is,” in his words, “eight beyond the fundamental one of the principles and practices of archival science fully understood.” I’d like us to consider these this afternoon, and here are Gordon’s eight, in his words and my numbering, and remember too these were advanced well before there was any archival education or any curricula defining these aspects of our professional mindset:

1. History: “where in particular the archivist ought to have received intellectual excitement and have absorbed its research methodologies. This foundation cannot be removed without diminishing the authority of the archivist....”

2. Library Science: while regretting that “not a few calling themselves archivists have emerged blissfully ignorant of basic distinctions” between archival and library science, it is “an equal arrogance which spurns the librarian’s study and experimentation in areas of information retrieval and more recently the librarian’s social outreach enterprises. Archivists may now leave the cloisters.”

3. Law: “The archivist’s almost unique position in the understanding and writing of administrative and institutional history requires quite naturally and easily a comfortable knowledge of law.”

4. Conservation: “Only gradually are we beginning to attend to conservation in a widespread manner as we distinguish between major daily concerns of preservation and the relatively small-scale preoccupation of the document restorer” as an “intricate specialisation.”

5. Records Management: rejecting entirely the notion that records management should only be loosely and “incidentally connected to archival programs [as] in too many North American jurisdictions, public and private,” Gordon asserted: “I cannot conceive of any valid argument within the archival context, even in the narrowest sense, which would support the separation of such naturally integrated activities. Nothing gets closer to the heart of ‘archivage’ than a smoothly running archival records management program.”

6. Computer Science: We would do well to master its methodologies and grapple with the infinitely exciting dimensions of information control which it is making possible. Meanwhile, how much archival material is being lost by our groping ignorance?”

7, 8 Administrator and Teacher: Gordon placed these two together, as “both must have a well-developed facility for conceptualising and must pursue the finer points of decision-making. Organisation and regulation mentally and physically is their forte; being sensitive to human needs their most attractive quality. Above all else, they are versed in communicating – getting across subtly or blatantly as the situation warrants.”

With the exception of history and perhaps archival science, Gordon saw these nine points as ideals to reach for, rather than, alas, accepted dimensions of our profession, in theory or practice, at least 35 years ago when he wrote. His conclusion is inspiring and stark, even if we have made significant progress since 1975: “The compleat archivist will conceivably be rarely sighted – and that is probably no bad thing. To reach forever and get nowhere can be damnable, but never to feel there was something worth reaching for is surely damnation.”

Gordon was not alone. Over twenty years later, a member of the Archival Studies Generation — in fact, its very first as a graduate, Laura Millar — reflected Gordon’s Renaissance Archivist, his Compleat Archivist, in breadth and inclusivity, as she consolidated his nine dimensions of the ideal archivist down to four. She argued that we archivists need to recognize, indeed celebrate, diversity within our own profession, not just within the wider societies in which we live. Laura asserted that we need — society needs — as “archivist” at least four quite different kinds of persons: 1) “archivists as protectors” describing and preserving cultural artifacts called re-
cord with all the curatorial elan extolled by Jenkinson and his successors; 2) “archivists as historians” undertaking sustained research into the multiple contexts of records, recording media, information systems, and records-creating processes necessary to understand and deal with the complexity of modern appraisal and description; 3) “archivists as auditors,” auditors of evidence ensuring standards for, and good management of, reliable and authentic current (now most often) digital records for reasons of both public accountability and archival preservation; and 4) “archivists as advocates” or public programmers taking our archival stories and strategic needs to many audiences, from school children to parliamentarians, the need to be the communicators as Brien Brothman and Geoffrey Yeo mentioned this morning, and Gordon Dodds emphasized so well.

It is increasingly unlikely in our complex world that we will find all four of Laura’s essential characteristics, or all nine of Gordon’s, in any one person called the archivist, any more than we expect to find in society only one kind of doctor or one type of engineer. But we as archivists and archival managers – and archival educators – must not overlook the critical professional complexity and diversity that requires all four dimensions of the archivist, even as we are tempted sometimes to focus only on one or two because of pressures we feel from governments or users or the marketplace. The last thing we need in the profession is one of these four types diminishing or ridiculing the others: we need unity in diversity. The total archive requires the total archivist – all four of them. It goes without saying that we also need greater human diversity across our profession: we archivists in the Western world have a demographic profile as overwhelmingly white, dominant-language, and middle-class people, which emphatically does not represent our societies and their multicultural diversities, and except for changing the male-female imbalance, we Boomers failed in promoting and their multicultural diversities, and except for changing over time, we are mostly white, middle-class, and privileged audience today. That is a significant challenge to you, the next generation of archivists.

There are other big challenges, and we have heard some of them at this conference: to embrace social media and interactivity, thereby getting out of our cloisters at last (as Hugh Taylor and Gordon Dodds counselled decades ago), and letting down our walls and boundaries, and engaging in participatory archiving, in all our archival functions – not just putting a few images on flickr or opening a facebook site, and feel we are there. That’s well and good, for sure, but it is also just updating for new technology our traditional “push outwards” of archival public programming by sharing our images and texts. We rather need to “draw in” much wider citizen engagement in the archive. After 35 years, we Boomers have built a self-confident professional identity and infrastructure for archivists, as I tried today to encapsulate in my top-ten list earlier. You Archival Studies generation now needs to take that infrastructure, banish any defensive turf guarding, and create a new set of synergies that perceives “total archives” less as something we do, as to think of society’s “total archive” as something in which we share. That societal “total archive” that remains, placed in rich context, accessible, searchable, findable, interactive, ever opening and changing, offers to humanity a sense of meaning, identity, roots, culture, and connection. The “archive” is the foundation of the “knowledge” represented by the “documentary heritage” that is the core mandate phrase LAC is charged in law to identify, preserve, and make available. But it is an ideal to which we all can subscribe, not those at just LAC, and towards which we should all work in our institutions and our jurisdictions, to create a virtual archives and library of the entire Canadian documentary heritage, our entire total archive – note the singular as an interactive memory community.

Yet we in the Western world have largely fragmented the unity of this core documentary heritage. We have fought our wars of independence from librarians, carved out our professional turf, defined ourselves by our differences rather than searching for similarities, built our own silos by function, developed our media myopias, rather than defining ourselves by “the stuff,” the documentary heritage, all of it, the total archive. It is time to move on, in the next generation, to recognize that a new environment, new technologies, new user needs, and new user expectations present amazing opportunities for more holistic conceptualizations and actions through such partnerships. Helen Samuels saw this a quarter century ago when she articulated the documentation strategy, in a wonderful flash of insight. Often assumed to be merely a planning tool for archival institutions to cooperate together in acquisitions when their jurisdictional collecting mandates might cross or conflict, in fact, Samuels was thinking much more broadly than that. She has put the challenge (and documentation strategy approach) this way, rather succinctly: “When appraising records, archivists should consider the total body of available documentation, not just the material they are appraising.” Samuels includes in this total body of documentation private records and government (or institutional) records. She encompasses publications as well as unpublished documents, showing in one study, for example, that for the function of scientific research in modern society, the archival record is very much interrelated with, and a poor second cousin to, the finalized, published scientific report. She includes all media, image and sound as well as text, and encourages oral/video recording to fill any gaps in the archive. We need to embrace Samuels’ holistic vision, and glory in its synergies, rather than be defensive. This does not mean that librarians and archivists are interchangeable, that the archival focus on context and research ever need be jeopardized, that curating digital objects using shared methods and technologies in libraries and archives means that rich knowledge about such media as maps or photographs, or about records classification systems, or about rare books, or about the history of records and their creators, should disappear into some bland new “information professional” lowest common denominator. That would be a grave error, for partnerships flourish when participants bring their strengths to the activity, not when they all think and act the same. We would not wish, in the medical profession, to have brain surgeons, heart specialists, nurses, psychologists,
and paramedics in ambulances all be reduced to a common “medical professional,” assuming we wish to stay alive. But neither should we remain insular, defensive, walled off, by outworn theories, concepts, and methods of the past that have largely had their day. We must remember that sometimes the shadow of giants can leave us in the dark.

The challenge for the next generation will be to put process and method in their proper place, important for sure, and needing continual updating, absolutely, but always seen as means to an end. Archivists need to re-engage in the larger questions so important to Hugh and Gordon, and some other Boomer archivists, of asking “why” – why are archives important; what meaning and significance and patterns about society and its institutions should we therefore be discerning in order to highlight, contextualize, and share with citizens, AND in turn facilitate the interactive sharing of citizen’s wisdom about the archive in new virtual communities. That is, in my view, the key challenge for the next generation: that we do not become paper museums of old stuff or simple extended records offices of the state. And how I wish I were 30 years younger to jump right in with you.

A final thought for all your patient listening. We have been very good – not perfect, but very good – at developing the “politics” of archives over the last 35 years: its infrastructures, methods, rules, standards, and many concepts and strategies for all the core archival functions. But what of the “poetics” of archives? Archiving is an art as much as a science, as Rebecca Young richly suggested yesterday, an emotional sense of wonder and sensation, as Brien Brothman so well probed this morning, as much as it is the exercise of rational intellect. As Hugh Taylor wrote more than once, “imagination,” our pens, our poetry, we turn to, and by our strong “imagination,” our pens, our poetry, we are the poets who give to that complex societal discourses, and multiple communities of memory and citizen engagement, we are the poets who give to that airy nothing out there those “shapes.” We give meaning by Hugh Taylor’s search for patterns, Geoffrey Yeo and Vicki Lemieux’s visualizations, Tom Nesmith’s societal prove- nances, and Verne Harris or Eric Ketelaar’s narrative cohe- sions; and then we give those shapes, those patterns, those stories, a “habitation,” a home, a “name” – called archives. And by our strong “imagination,” our pens, our poetry, we are, each archivist, to society, in fundamental ways, “the bringer[s] of that joy.”

Yet this emotional dimension of archiving – the emotional value of archives, the engagement of the senses as much as the mind – is one that we archivists overlook, perhaps in our desire to be properly professional, with logical procedures, consistent standards, and measured criteria for all we do. By contrast, listen to what one researcher calls “the archi- val jolt,” when he opens a envelope in an archives and reads Virginia Woolf’s last short letter to her husband, her suicide note:

Looking down at those uneven lines of ink, it was almost as if I could see the hand that drew them moving carefully across the page. Then I began to imagine all the other hands that might have held this fragile document during its long life: the hardened palms of sailors and explorers, the sinewy fingers of cartographers, the pampered mitts of royals, the loving clutches of collectors. Suddenly, I felt a powerful connection to the past--not so much that I was reliving history but that I was part of it, a continent taking shape right before my eyes.

How do we capture this sensual magic of archives, that visceral connection to the past through the very materiality of the record, when that record will only be displayed on a computer monitor? Perhaps it is by embracing more of the poetry of the archive.

We are in another week at the start of summer, the summer solstice, the Midsummer Night. And I will end with my favourite lines from Shakespeare, appropriately from A Midsummer Night’s Dream:

And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet’s pen
Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong imagination,
That if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy;

We archivists, as we face a vast web of social networking, complex societal discourses, and multiple communities of memory and citizen engagement, we are the poets who give to that “airy nothing” out there those “shapes.” We give meaning by Virginia Woolf’s last short letter to her husband, her suicide note:

As for me, as was said after every concert of an old friend of mine, Terry has now left the building. But if I am entering a new phase of my career, and happily one that keeps a strong connection with the University of Manitoba, I will never leave the passionate call of the archive nor cease to feel wonder at the joy it brings to me.

Archives as information, yes; archives as evidence, yes; archives as knowledge, yes; all to be sure, but also, and always, archives as bringer of joy. Long may it be joyful for each of you.
If you attended the ACA conference in Halifax, you undoubtedly saw those bright orange t-shirts with a computer monitor on the front and some funny looking text on the back. The back of the t-shirt is actually a SQL statement that reads `SELECT * FROM ARCHIVISTS WHERE INTERESTS = 'TECHNOLOGY'`. This statement pretty much sums up the Archives and Technology unconference (TAATU) that helped launch the ACA conference this year. It queries a database table called ARCHIVISTS using the `WHERE` clause to filter all archivists with interests in TECHNOLOGY. Not that TAATU was meant to be an exclusive event by any means. It was attended by archivists with a wide range of interests in technology, and everyone was ready to share their knowledge and learn from others.

There were 36 participants that signed up but about 30 showed up. After pots of coffee were brewed and everyone got their refreshments, Peter Van Garderen of Artefactual Systems started facilitating things. You can see most of the activities by viewing the TAATU wiki page (http://barcamp.org/taatu2010), so I won’t go over everything, but there are a few highlights to point out.

1. **Special Interest Section for Electronic Records (SISER).**
   
   SISER is the special interest section of the ACA that ‘sponsored’ TAATU. Since there is presumably some overlapping interests between SISER and TAATU (formerly known as ArchivesGeekFest), the idea was that SISER would have its AGM during TAATU. But only four or five of the participants were actually SISER members. So we pretty much just had a chat about SISER and how to make it more relevant.

   This was actually an interesting little discussion. Many of the ACA’s special interest groups are not very active. We found out that SISER was the largest group, but other than taking minutes from the last AGM in 2009 and doing a little organizational work for TAATU in 2010, the group didn’t do very much. There were a lot of opinions about what should be done. Some participants thought SISER should be disbanded, others thought it just needed to refocus its purpose and mission and reengage its members. The ACA is adding some communication tools to the members’ area on its website, so there are now some new ways to interact and communicate, but there was some question about what should be done there.

   The one thing that was decided was that SISER would continue to sponsor or support TAATU, so expect to see something at ACA 2011 in Toronto.

2. **Add a Funny Caption to Archival Photos.**
   
   The next activity was the game where you collect a set of photos and come up with funny captions. Kate Theimer of ArchivesNext prepared a great gallery of photos contributed to flickr from various archives. It was pretty straightforward, we scrolled through the gallery and came up with some funny captions. We also created a Flickr user called “TAATU2010” to comment on the photos. Check out the gallery here: http://bit.ly/cLcPkN

3. **Lightning talks.**
   
   Pretty straightforward too. Short 10-15 minute presentations on something involving archives and technology. Some of these were really interesting. Topics included things like digitization on a shoestring, delivering IT workshops by teleconferencing, online exhibits, and other areas where archives and technology connect. There were a couple software demonstrations too.

   Most of the substantial conversations happened during these lightning talks. There were lots of questions and the presentations were informal and interactive.

4. **Powerpoint Karaoke.**
   
   I had to leave during the lightning talks, so I missed out on the Powerpoint Karaoke. But, luckily, it was recorded and posted to YouTube. I think the videos speak for themselves, so I’ll just share the links:
   
   Jim Suderman:     http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eMciPnPnOy2JA
   Kelly Stewart:     http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ax2z6_RMdYU

   All in all, I’d say the first TAATU was a good mix of interesting discussions, games, and pondering the future of archives and technology, and it was a great start to the ACA conference. I know I’ll be looking forward to the next one at ACA 2011 in Toronto!
Sir Arthur Doughty’s Secret Conference Diary

Jerry O’Brien, who told me that he didn’t realise that Cathy Bailey and Yoette Hackett were talking about him during their introduction! Also, there was some excitement during the ACA Members Input Session. Archivists are passionate about their Association. However, this agitation involved a mouse running along the meeting room’s curtains. I hope that dear Crista Bradley recovered from her encounter with the rodent. And, I have always wondered why is the big East/West competition a baseball game?! In my day, these things were settled by a game of cricket or in a duel. More cheer at the Red Stag. Merry as a grig!

Saturday, 12 June 2010 -
Despite best intentions, didn’t make Susan McClure’s Point Pleasant Park Runner’s Tour. Oh dear! Found Terry Cook’s closing plenary, “Into the Future,” inspirational and engaging. What a lovely way to end a successful conference! Attended the Closing Dinner and Dinner Dance. It was crashed by a fellow from the Sobey’s Grocery Store Awards Party. We always knew that archivists are more fun than grocers! More cheer at the President’s After Party. A bit fuddled from the fizz.

Sunday, 13 June 2010 -
Return to Toronto. What a splendid conference! Thank you to Andrea Robbins and the Local Arrangements Committee, Michael Gourlie and the Programme Committee, Duncan Grant, Judy Laird, and the ACA Board! I wonder what Toronto in 2011 will hold. Perhaps, I can persuade Sir Hilary Jenkinson and T. R. Schellenberg to join me there!

We have been lucky to find the lost diary of Sir Arthur Doughty, the iconic Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the Records (1903-1935). The diary has been translated from shorthand and is excerpted here for your perusal.

Tuesday, 8 June 2010 -
Hurray! The 2010 ACA Conference theme is “Standing on the Shoulders of Giants” and so, of course, this Giant – Yours Truly – is joining the festivities.

Wednesday, 9 June 2010 -
Hitched a bumpy and crowded ride to Halifax in a Certain Lady’s carry-on bag. How undignified! Caught a glimpse of Paul Hebbard’s jaunty new haircut. Quite the buck! If he had a moustache, he could be Douglas Fairbanks’ twin. Attended the Welcoming Gala at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic (the Titanic artifacts were wonderful!) and then caught up with old friends and made some new ones at the Red Stag.

Thursday, 10 June 2010 -
One of my successors, Dr. Daniel Caron, the Librarian and Archivist of Canada, gave a fascinating talk about archives in the digital age. What a brave new world! Such challenges were unimaginable during my tenure as Dominion Archivist. Also, was quite impressed by today’s student sessions and, as a result, am very heartened about the future generation of archivists. During break, heard some ‘interesting’ reports about my personal and academic pursuits. Oh my! Looking forward to further details when Terry Cook, Ian Wilson, and Glenn Wright’s history of the National Archives comes out in 2011. Toured George’s Island. More cheer at the Red Stag. Had tiff with a Certain Lady and spent the night at the Registration Desk. Crikey!

Friday, 11 June 2010 -
Enjoyed the ACA Awards Lunch. Congratulations to all of the award winners! Enjoyed a chin wag with new ACA Fellow,
ACA 2010 Baseball Players Cards

Player: Cathy Bailey  
Nickname: “Cathy Hustle”  
Teams: Library & Archives Canada, Eastern All-Stars  
Statistics: .4397 BA, 773 H, 2207 fonds appraised, and 1 digitized Archivaria collection  
Unconfirmed Player Note: Winner of the Gold Cotton Glove for her stellar work on first base - a record 17 seasons in a row.

Player: Darren Wall  
Nickname: “Kid Rock”  
Teams: Eastern All-Stars  
Unconfirmed Player Note: This rookie from the Rock was very impressive in his first ACA East-West Baseball game and in the Red Stag dug out. Archival pundits and publicans alike predict a bright future for Kid Rock in the archival profession.

Player: Rod Carter  
Nickname: “A-Rod”  
Statistics: 108 stolen bases, 36 HR, and 3 Archivaria articles  
Drafted: Selected by the St. Joseph Region of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph in 1st Round (1st overall) of the 2004 Faculty of Information Studies entry draft. Signing Bonus: $1,000,000, a box of communion wafers, and a monogrammed archival lab coat.

Player: Rebecka Sheffield  
Nickname: “Becks”  
Teams: U. of T. Faculty of Information, Eastern All-Stars  
Unconfirmed Player Note: Nicknamed after soccer star, David Beckham, with whom she shares a cool style and a thrilling sense of play. Made her ACA debut in Fredericton 2008 where the future Hall of Famer’s theoretical curve balls first inspired l-Schoolers to learn how to “Bend it Like Becks.”
Player: Terry Eastwood  
Nickname: “The Legend”  
Teams: U.B.C. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, Western All-Stars  
Height: Archival Giant  
Weight: Heavy weight  
Statistics: 2,297 RBI, 26 Archivaria journal articles, numerous seminal books on archival theory and practice, 1 Fellow of the Society of American Archivists, and 1 Fellow of the Association of Canadian Archivists.

Unconfirmed Player Note: Archival Hall of Famer. Known for hitting theories out of the ball park and for attempting to nail jelly on the wall.

Player: Ian Forsyth  
Nickname: “The Chairmen of the Board”  
Teams: Simon Fraser University Archives, Canadian Council of Archives, Western All-Stars  
Statistics: 3509 SO, 110 SH, and endless NADP Reports

Unconfirmed Player Note: This Canadian Council of Archives’ MVP was nicknamed the “Chairman of the Board” for his ability to remain calm, cool and collected in even the toughest high pressure situations such as ACA East-West baseball games and CCA General Assemblies. According to Eastern All-Star, Fred Farrell: “Ian Forsythe is the luckiest pitcher I ever saw. He always pitches when the other team doesn’t score any runs.”

Player: Peter VanGarderen  
Nickname: “Dutch Boy”  
Teams: Artefactual Systems Inc, Western All-Stars

Unconfirmed Player Note: An agent of the National Archief of the Netherlands, Peter VanGarderen worked deep undercover for almost fifteen years to infiltrate ACA Major League Baseball, all just to win a bet with Hans Hofman.  

Player: Heather Beattie  
Nickname: “The Prairie Wildfire”  
Teams: Hudson’s Bay Company Archives, Western All-Stars

Unconfirmed Player Note: This Prairie girl’s exciting play attracts more fan frenzy than the Bay’s Boxing Day Sale.
Psychic Mould Predicted East Baseball Win

Monty the Mould, a fungi living at the University of Toronto Archives, has become world famous for correctly predicting the winner of 2010 ACA East-West Baseball Game.

During the divination, the psychic mould was presented with two photographs, one of the ACA Eastern All-Stars and the other of the ACA Western All-Stars. The mould then correctly infested the photograph of the Eastern All-Stars, the winning team. Monty also selected the winners of the W. Kaye Lamb Prize and the Hugh A. Taylor Prize as well as the new ACA Fellows. His "predictions" were 100% or 7/7 correct for the 2010 ACA Conference.

“Monty’s predictions were phenomenal,” said an unidentified University of Toronto Archives source. “Sure, the 2010 FIFA World Cup had Paul, the octopus oracle... but archives ... we have mould ... well, some do anyway.”

The unidentified source also claims that Queen’s University Archives, the home team of several Eastern All-Star players, has raised an undisclosed amount of money as a “transfer fee” to have Monty the Mould as its main attraction. If true, sports pundits report that it may be the biggest ACA baseball transfer story since Jennifer Mohan moved out West.

An Archivist’s Thoughts on The Archives and Everyday Life Conference

By R. G. S. Carter, St. Joseph Region of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph

This year’s John Douglas Taylor Conference, organized by McMaster University’s English and Cultural Studies Department (held on May 6th-8th 2010), was on the theme of “The Archive and Everyday Life.” It was by turns fascinating and frustrating and it offered a great opportunity to learn how scholars in cultural studies and other academic fields use the term “archive” and to do a bit of archival evangelization.

From the very beginning there was a sense that the organizers of the conference didn’t acknowledge that there are real places and things called archives or real people known as archivists. This was apparent in the Call for Papers, and repeated in opening introduction given by conference organizer Dr. Mary O’Connor, where they invited scholars from many academic disciplines but archival and/or information studies are notably missing from this list. Similarly, in the Call a definition of “Archive” is provided which sketches out what might be meant by the term although no conclusive definition was offered nor were archival repositories or their holdings offered as an example. It may be the case that archives were an obvious subject and organizers did not need to explicitly mention them, however, given the discussion that followed over the course of two days worth of sessions, it did appear that many of the scholars interrogating “the archive” were not at all concerned with archives. By discussing this I am not a complaining that archivists were left out in the cold at this conference but I do feel it is important to highlight the fact that understandings of archives in cultural studies diverges greatly from that of archivists. The conference’s focus was “archive theory” not archival theory as we understand it (although some speakers I heard were aware of writings on archival theory and journals such as Archivaria). Certainly, their stated aim, to bring everyday life & archive theory together, was fertile intellectual ground to explore and archivists certainly can draw on these two academic fields to inform our own work.

The conference was extremely ambitious. There were 85 panelists with three keynote speakers along with exhibitions and film screenings held on two days, with one keynote taking place in the afternoon of May 6th. Scholars from an array of different disciplines and from as far afield as South Africa came together to discuss archives and everyday life in relation to topics such as memory, feminism, colonialism, performance, materiality, media and different mediums. Panels explored themes including kitsch, nation building, art, and
time in archives and everyday life. The diverse mix of
speakers on each of the panels created interesting contrasts
as they approached similar ideas from widely divergent
angles.

With four concurrent panels taking place throughout the
conference, I could only see a portion of papers being pre-
presented. The sessions I attended tended to fall within two
streams, dealing with issues of colonialism/nationalism and
examining photography. My experience of the conference
may be very different than another attendee’s, depending on
what sessions were attended. From the panels that I listened
too, it was clear that the working definition of “archive(s)”
that was being employed varied widely. The speakers’ sub-
ject of study, “the archive” referred to many things includ-
ing a collection (whether systematic or haphazardly brought
together) as well as any variety of recordings, representa-
tions, fiction and nonfiction writing, artistic practices, and
documents. The verb “to archive”, along with “archiving”
and “archived” were widely used. For the speakers, as can
be said of much of the broader population, the term is not
defined solidly. “Archive” is an action as much as a place or
group of documents that were brought together organically.
Sitting in the audience, I frequently bristled at the usage of
their terminology, however, the speakers’ interests and ar-
chivists’ interests in issues of representation, identity, mem-
ory, power, and modes of documentation did align, even if
we were using different terms - or the same terms in differ-
ent ways. It was clear that the “archival turn” still remains
of theoretical interest to academics even as other “turns”
emerge.

The keynote speakers were equally diverse. Angela Grauer-
holz (Director of the Centre of Design, L’Universite de
Quebec a Montreal (UQAM)) spoke about archives from the
perspective of her personal artistic practice. Ben Highmore
(Department of Media and Film, University of Sussex), who
has literally written the book on everyday life theory, linked
the two conference subjects together expertly in his talk
which drew examples from the Mass Observation Archive at
the University of Sussex. Intimacy and feeling, in a diverse
array artistic practices and cultural productions, were the
focus of Ann Cvetkovich (Department of English and Cen-
ter for Women’s and Gender Studies, University of Texas at
Austin) in her examination of the intersection of the archi-
val and the affective turns. Michael O’Driscoll (Department
of English and Film Studies University of Alberta) provided
a very theoretical examination of the archive as a site of po-
tential expanding on Foucault’s and Derrida’s ideas. Each
offered new theories and new approaches which offered
fruitful ideas which can inform our own practice, whether
archivists fully agreed with their positions or not.

Mixed in among the attendees were a handful of archivists.
Four of the 85 panelists were from Information Studies fac-
ulties and/or are working archivists and a few more were in
the audience. Amy Marshall Furness (E.P. Taylor Research
Libary & Archives, Art Gallery of Ontario/Faculty of Infor-
mation, University of Toronto) and Kathryn Harvey
(Archival & Special Collections, University of Guelph) were
two of the archivists who spoke at the conference. Their
papers were concerned with injecting archival issues, theo-
ries, and practices into the proceedings. As noted, there
were some divergences in understandings of what an ar-
chive is or might be but this tension led to some very inter-
esting discussions, both in the question period of panels and
during the refreshment breaks. Kathryn in particular never
failed to advocate for archives and archivists during the dis-
cussions, reminding speakers and delegates that while deal-
ing with abstract concepts was all well and good, archives
are physical spaces and actually objects, and she questioned
how what was being said related to these real-world objects.

In his 2009 closing plenary talk to the ACA in Calgary, Dr.
Ian E. Wilson implored archivists to take their message to
new audiences in order to share our concerns and to make
others understand the importance of our work. Attending
this conference certainly highlighted the need to being
aware of, and participating in, the larger academic dis-
course. Only through involvement in events such as The
Archive and Everyday Life Conference can archivists enrich
our theoretical toolset, learn what others think we are and
what we do (if they think about us at all), and have the abil-
ity to explain the role of archivists and the potential role
archives can play in scholars work.
Obituaries

W. Gordon Dodds (1941-2010)

Gordon Dodds, former Archivist of Manitoba, passed away from gallbladder cancer on Saturday, June 19, 2010 in Comox, BC. Born in 1941 in England, Mr. Dodds arrived in Canada in 1965. He began his career at the Ontario Archives in 1972, before working at the Public Archives of Canada. In 1981, Mr. Dodds joined the Archives of Manitoba and served as Archivist of Manitoba from 1998 until his retirement in 2006. Among his many accomplishments as Archivist of Manitoba, he gained international recognition for the Archives of Manitoba’s constituent Hudson’s Bay Company Archives in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

Mr. Dodds also advanced archival practice, education, and government record-keeping in Manitoba and across Canada. He taught history and archival studies courses at various levels, including secondary schools in England, at Simon Fraser University, Algonquin College, the University of Western Ontario, the Public Archives of Canada (now Library and Archives Canada) and the Archival Studies program at the University of Manitoba. He was also the first president of the Association of Canadian Archivists and the longest serving General Editor of Archivaria. A fuller appreciation of Gordon Dodds’ life and archival career will appear in Archivaria 70.

By Bob Woadden (1922-2010)

Karen Teeple, City of Toronto Archives

Toronto’s first City Archivist, Bob Woadden, passed away on Friday, July 2, 2010. Born in England in 1922, Mr. Woadden began his career as a librarian and emigrated to Canada in 1956. In 1960 he received his formal appointment as City Archivist, and turned his attention to the establishment of the first municipal archives in English-speaking Canada. Over the next several years he developed an integrated records and archives program, with the Archives initially located in the attic of Old City Hall. In 1965, when New City Hall opened, the Archives were relocated to more favourable premises there. Mr. Woadden was an active professional archivist, serving on many committees of the Society of American Archivists, prior to the formation of the ACA. In 1975, he was appointed Toronto’s Deputy City Clerk, and remained in this position until 1984 when he retired.

The success of the City of Toronto Archives today can, in large part, be attributed to Bob Woadden’s vision and understanding of the importance of preserving the City’s documentary heritage. He was always a strong supporter of and advocate for the Archives. A pioneer in the archival community, he advanced the role and significance of municipal archives. He was very proud when the Archives received the SAA Distinguished Service Award in 1981 as the first Canadian recipient and the only municipal archives to be so honoured. Both he and Scott James (Woadden’s successor as City Archivist) shared the honour and recognition in receiving this well-deserved award.

Mr. Woadden’s efforts and contributions have left a significant imprint on the archival landscape. His legacy will be remembered by all who worked for and with him, as they have benefited from his leadership and perseverance in building a successful municipal archival program.
Notable News

Raymond Frogner to be inducted in to Nanaimo’s Sports Hall of Fame

University of Alberta Archives’ Associate Archivist, Raymond Frogner, has been selected as a 2010 Inductee in the Team Category in to Nanaimo Sports Hall of Fame. Raymond was a member of the legendary Vancouver Island University (Malaspina) 1983 Mariner’s Men’s Soccer Team. The team captured the Canadian College Athletics Association’s National Championship on November 12, 1983. Their triumph capped an outstanding season that saw the team go undefeated in all 18 games en route to the provincial and national titles. The victory was Vancouver Island University’s first national championship. To mark the event, in 2009, the 1983 Mariner’s Men’s Soccer Team became the first team to be inducted into the Mariner Sports Hall of Fame. Raymond and his teammates will be officially inducted in to the Nanaimo Sport Hall of Fame during a ceremony at the Nanaimo Museum on Saturday, September 18, 2010. Congratulations, Raymond! [insert vuvuzela cheer here!]

Heather Beattie’s book wins award

Wild West: Nature Living on the Edge by Heather Beattie and Barbara Huck, published by Heartland Associates, is the winner of the 2010 Mary Scorer Award for Best Book by a Manitoba Publisher. The award is given annually as part of Brave New Words: The Manitoba Writing and Publishing Awards. The awards celebrate the best of Manitoian publishing and are co-produced by the Association of Manitoba Book Publishers and the Manitoba Writers’ Guild. In Wild West: Nature Living on the Edge, Heather Beattie, an archivist at the Hudson’s Bay Company Archives at the Archives of Manitoba, and Barbara Huck outline the evolution and decline of more than 50 endangered species and ecosystems from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico.

Archivist of Ontario steps down

As of July 30th, Miriam McTiernan has resigned as Archivist of Ontario and is leaving the Ontario Public Service. Ms. McTiernan was appointed Archivist of Ontario in March 2000. Since that time she has overseen several major initiatives, the most significant being the culmination of the organization’s move to a purpose-built facility on York University’s Keele campus.

Helping to create and implement the Archives and Recordkeeping Act, 2006 was another of Ms. McTiernan’s key achievements. The act is revitalizing recordkeeping across the Ontario government as well as providing a strong legislative base for the Archives of Ontario.

Providing proper archival storage for all of the Archives of Ontario’s holdings was a core priority for Ms. McTiernan.

This is now being achieved, through the development of an award-winning partnership with offsite storage provider ArchivesONE, and the Archives’ new state of the art, archivally suitable building.

In her role, Ms. McTiernan was strongly focused on meeting the challenges of preserving and managing archival digital records. In recent years, the organization has made great strides in the critical field of long-term digital preservation. Ms. McTiernan was also committed to expanding the organization’s outreach activities and educational programming, and these areas have grown incredibly. The new building’s dedicated classroom and exhibit areas are allowing for further engagement with a diverse range of partners and audiences.

Ms. McTiernan wishes to thank Archives staff members for their continued hard work and dedication, and those in the archival community for their support and interest in the Archives of Ontario.

Ms. McTiernan has accepted a new post at the University of Toronto. David Nicholl, Ontario Corporate Chief Information Officer, states, “On behalf of the Ministry of Government Services, I would like to thank Miriam McTiernan, Archivist of Ontario, for her excellent leadership and her unflinching commitment to drive innovation, and modernize services to the public. Please join us in extending best wishes to Miriam as she begins her new position.”

City of Toronto Archives holds successful Doors Open event

By Michele Dale, City of Toronto Archives

On Saturday May 29, 2010, the City of Toronto Archives held its annual Step Into Your Archives event as part of...
Doors Open Toronto. Our open house attracted a huge number of people, most of whom had never before set foot in an archives. A major outreach event, the tours, displays and guest exhibitors introduced our visitors to the full range of services that archival repositories can provide.

We would like to thank all of our exhibitors, including: Archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto, Association of Canadian Archivists, Canadian National Exhibition Archives, Carr McLean, Clara Thomas Archives & Special Collections, York University Libraries, Miss Margaret Robins Archives of Women's College Hospital, Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, Spadina Museum, Historic House and Gardens, Toronto Elections and University Health Network Archives.

In addition, we are very grateful for the assistance of the following volunteers: Rachel Beattie, Adam Birrell, Andrea D'Angelo, Erin Dawson, Natalia Ermashova, Margaret Ferguson, Jennifer Gagnon, Ron Grimes, Julia Holland, Jill Kwiecien, Emily Lancaster, Sylvia Lassam, Hailey LaTour, Carmen Lee, Sasa Lekic, Veronica Marshall, Jane McNamara, Nathan Moles, Ani Orchanian-Cheff, Michelle Pariag, Ben Shaw, Jennifer Slater, Denise Stern, Christine Stewart, Anna St. Onge and An Tran.

A special note of appreciation also goes out to the Toronto Area Archivists Group for providing an excellent lunch for our staff and all the volunteers for Step Into Your Archives.

Archival Studies students at the University of Manitoba win SSHRCC scholarships
By Tom Nesmith, University of Manitoba

Four students in the 2009-2010 class of Archival Studies students at the University of Manitoba have won the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Joseph-Armand Bombardier Canada Graduate Scholarship for master's students. They are: Anne Lindsay (now interning at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada); Brenna McGregor (interning at the University of Manitoba Archives); Tyyne Petrowski (interning at the Archives of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva); and Wendy Smith (interning at the Nelson Mandela Foundation Memory Programme in Johannesburg, South Africa).

This renewable scholarship, worth $17,500, is intended "to develop research skills and assist in the training of highly qualified personnel by supporting students in the social sciences and humanities who demonstrate a high standard of achievement in undergraduate and early graduate studies." The award is made in a competition open to all master's students in the social sciences and humanities across Canada.

Three other Archival Studies students at the University of Manitoba have won this award since its introduction in 2002-2003: Crista Bradley (now of the University of Regina Archives), Konrad Krahn (of the University of Manitoba Archives), and Anna Shumilak (of Library and Archives Canada).

Congratulations to them all!

Joan Schwartz wins national geography award

Joan Schwartz recently received the Geography in the Service of Government or Business Award from the Canadian Association of Geographers. The award recognizes a person who has carried out major work in the public or private sector.

Dr. Schwartz is a Queen’s National Scholar in the Department of Art at Queen’s University. Prior to her appointment, she served as a specialist in photography acquisition and research at the National Archives of Canada for more than two decades.

Dr. Schwartz has published and lectured widely in the field of archives, historical geography and the history of photographs. She co-edited Picturing Place: Photography and the Geographical Imagination (with James Ryan for I.B.Tauris, 2003) and Archives, Record, and Power, two double issues of Archival Science (with Terry Cook in 2002). With the support of a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, she is currently engaged in a three-year project focusing on the role of photographic publications in nineteenth-century Canadian nation-building. She is a Fellow of the Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and a winner of the Archivaria W. K. Lambe Prize in 1995 and 2000.
Archival Horoscopes

Here’s what the stars predict for you today …

**Aries:** Think outside of the box today. Why not try archival grade mylar polyester sleeves instead?

**Taurus:** Face it. You can never escape the past - well, except of course, on holidays or when you call in sick.

**Gemini:** You have a hard time deciding whether to keep it or throw it away today, dear Twins; you’re of two minds about it.

**Cancer:** Wonder why you are acid free but still tripping, Cancer? Well, check out that mould in the stairwell. Please.

**Leo:** Who’s your daddy? Probably that annoying genealogist.

**Virgo:** Archivists make it last longer. In unrelated matters, failure to live up to a loved one’s expectations may cause romantic troubles today.

**Libra:** Pets find you somewhat amusing. Well, not really, but they can’t speak up.

**Scorpio:** Romance is in the dusty air today; you could be forming an archival bond with a certain someone.

**Sagittarius:** Today promises good health and wealth, but not necessarily in that order or for you personally.

**Capricorn:** Can we say sous-fonds? Expect some exciting news about additions to your family.

**Aquarius:** You’re in a party mood. Why not paint the town R.A.D.?

**Pisces:** Good thing you find your archival horoscopes so amusing. Somebody has to…

List of Conference Attendees

**Last name, First name, Organization**
- Adams, Susan,
- Allen, Alexandra, InterPARES Project, UBC
- Allen, Geoffrey,
- Allen, Heather, Nova Scotia Archives & Records Management
- Alon, Shiri, Jewish General Hospital
- Anderson, Jennifer, Library and Archives Canada
- Anderson, Lesley, TGN/Ancestry.ca
- Anderson, Martha, National Digital Information Infrastructure Program
- Aoki, Jodi, Trent Univ
- Appleton, Robert, The Crowley Company
- Arnold, Jane, Beaton Institute
- Atherton, Timothy,
- Atkinson, Edward, Nunavut Archives
- Auger, Maurice, Cube Global Storage Ltd
- Ayoob, Ameen, Indus International Inc
- Badeau, Mary-Ellen, Prov Archives of NB
- Bailey, Catherine, Library and Archives Canada
- Banfield, Paul, Queen’s Univ Archives
- Bannister, Patti, Sisters of Charity
- Barrett, Creighton, Dalhousie University Archives and Special Collections
- Barrett, Renu, McMaster University Library
- Bart-Riedstra, Carolyn, Archives Association of Ontario
- Beaton, Beatie Institute
- Beattie, Heather, Hudson’s Bay Company Archives
- Beaulieu, Bertille, Religieuses Hosp de St-Joseph
- Bergeron, Marie-Lyne
- Berman, Francine, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

What do the stars have in store for you? They warn you not to take a three hour tour with this crew (Source: Jeremy Heil).
Management

- Roger, Nadyne, STIL Casing Solution
- Rogers, Corinne, InterPARES Project, UBC
- Romkey, Sarah, UBC Library Rare Books and Special Collections
- Roome, Patricia, Mount Royal College
- Rose, Ramona, Northern BC Archives, University of Northern BC
- Roy, Alain, Library and Archives Canada
- Rudi, Marilynn,
- Sabourin, Ghyslain, CBC
- Sanderson, Kay, Victoria University of Wellington
- Scheinberg, Ellen, Ontario Jewish Archives
- Schell, Trecia, Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library
- Scott, Melanie, Library and Archives Canada
- Seeman, Jenny, Memorial University
- Seles, Anthea, Archdiocese of Vancouver
- Serran, Jamie, Yarmouth County Museum and Archives
- Shaffer, Elizabeth, InterPARES Project, UBC
- Shaw, Johan,
- Sheffield, Rebeca, University of Toronto
- Sheppard, Anthony,
- Sherman, Sonya,
- Shocter, Debby, Jewish Archives & Historical Society of Edmonton & Northern AB
- Sinclair, Warren, DHH National Def Headquarters
- Smith, Angela Amy, City of Wetaskiwin Archives
- Smith, David, Cuadra Associates Inc
- Smith, Nathaniel, Dalhousie University
- St. Onge, Anna, York University
- Stanton, Sheryl, Admiral Digby Museum
- Stapleton, Rick, McMaster University
- Staves, Kathleen, Dalhousie University
- Steele, Apollonia,
- Stenslien, Scott, Indus International Inc
- Stewart, Kelly,
- Suderman, Jim, City of Toronto
- Suurtamm, Karen , Victoria University
- Sweeney, Shelley, University of Manitoba Archives
- Swift, Michael, Retired
- Teeple, Karen, City of Toronto Archives
- Theimer, Kate, Archives Next
- Thibodeau, Clay, United Church of Canada Central Archives
- Thompson, Jocelyne,
- Thompson, Julia, Provincial Archives of NB
- Thomson, Leslie, Faculty of Information, University of Toronto
- Tompkins, Heather,
- Toth, Lenora, Sask Archives Board
- Towell, Barb,
- Trastelis, Christina, Scotiabank Archives
- Trivers, Julianna, Archives of Manitoba
- Tucker, Melanie, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Turgeon, Dana, City of Regina Archives
- Vajcner, Mark, University of Regina Archives
- Valpy, D Richard, NWT Archives
- Van Garderen, Peter, Artefactual Systems
- Vinh-Doyle, William, PANB
- Wagner, Troy, Art Gallery of Nova Scotia
- Walker, Ron, Canadiiana.org
- Wall, Darren,
- Walsh, Jackie, Sisters of Mercy Archives
- Walsh, Greg, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Ward Smith, Angela, Environment Canada
- Whatley, Patricia, University of Dundee
- White, Ian, Western Counties Regional Library
- White, Karen, Council of Nova Scotia Archives
- White, Linda, Memorial University
- White, Sharon, Archives Assn of Ontario
- Whittle, Bridget,
- Wilhelm, Jennifer,
- Williams, D, Diocese of Hamilton
- Williamson, Crystal, University of Toronto
- Wilson, Ken, Victoria University Library
- Wilson, Lara , University of Victoria Archives
- Wise, Jonathan, Canadian Museum of Civilization
- Workman, Stephen, Ross Farm Museum
- Wright, Mary Ellen, ANLA
- Yeo, Geoffrey, University College London
- Yeung, Tim Au, University of Calgary
- Yorke, Lois, NS Archives & Records Mgt
- Young, Rebecca, NSCAD University
- Young, Shelley ,
- Zwarich, Natasha,