

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

St. John's NL, Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archives (ANLA)

What does the Blueprint look like? Some things that our group thinks should go into the blueprint:

Managing expectations:

- Our expectations -- what we as archivists are able to do/provide re: holdings. We cannot hide behind the fact that material needs to be perfectly processed and described before it is made available.
- Researcher expectations -- what researchers can expect from the kinds of access and services we can provide. Time to shift directions, give people what they want – not paper finding aids, but virtual reading rooms.

Providing access:

- get used to the fact that we are increasingly access-driven (even more than we already were....)
- getting a little old-school with regards to access to the skills and knowledge of actual archivists – reference interviews and advice save time (and money??) in the end, and we hear this demanded by researchers.
- A reminder that, while online research is a different process, it is still a case of learning levels of presentation and description. The researcher has to expect to have to do research!

An “information manifesto”:

Participants at this location were very interested in this concept. There was a feeling that the struggle for access and accountability could not only provide Canadians with the information that they want/need/own but could strengthen and clarify the public perception of the role of the archivist

Managing inclusiveness:

This was identified as something that is being lost. Our group reminds the archival community that the community of small archives, united and supported by the provincial/territorial associations, have a major role to play in this area. A national acquisitions strategy, which was briefly mentioned, could have a role in supporting this area as well. Active acquisition and collection of all types of non-government records could also be addressed by these smaller partners as part of their community programming.

Role for the provincial/territorial associations and the community archives:

We should be advocating for things that provincial and territorial groups are already doing. Provincial networks are really important. (See “managing inclusiveness” above)

Revisiting RAD/description:

This resonated with a number of our participants.

One non-archivist participant observed that “Finding aids have been created for archivists -- we now live in a keyword search world.”

Another participant agreed with presenter arguments for the need for a new data model for description of records in a digital age. We need to rethink provenance and original order. Non-custodial records are becoming normal archival practice.

What are the challenges that we have not identified?

Participants at this location noted the absence of any First Nations archival representative at this summit. (The TRC, while a significant collator of relevant records, does not deal with the special issues of First

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Nations communities as they grapple with decisions about the role and philosophy of archives in their culture).

What do we think will not work?

- It isn't a question of what won't work but a realization that there are no simple answers. Some comments that arose in this context:
- Digitisation and increased access is great in theory, but it all relies on support (public and then politicians and funders). Government is no longer the source for money.
- Crowdsourcing is an option for reducing costs, providing the kind of access people want, but it is still not a cost neutral activity.
- It is hard to sell description projects to sponsors because they aren't glamorous. Assumption is that corporations will give back, but not really true. NL examples: Statoil, Sunoil consistently give money to communities, but it is always project based, topic driven, tailored to sponsors' interests.

How do we overcome/address the obstacles/challenges? How do we communicate our ideas to the community/stakeholders/general public?

- Higher visibility for archives -- more resources needed to achieve this, and it isn't usually a priority for our funders.
- We have support but don't know how to use it, eg. Genealogists, others.
- There is a very limited awareness of what we do. We need the process of our work to be visible as well as the end product (access). Archives are the resource base for so many things (see Nesmith's paper for good examples).
- Put archives out in the community more.
- Oral histories resonate with a lot of people.

What are the next steps?

- By this time our participants were out of ideas!

Remarks on digitization:

- We found that, as usual, digitization dominated the discussion. There was a general consensus that the general public does not understand the digitization process. Here are our remarks and observations:
- Lack of comprehensive and quality description for digital records.
- Describe them before you digitise them!
- Context is often ignored in putting things online, which makes the whole process more expensive.
- "Unprocessed in – unprocessed out". Processing is like writing a book, not a linear activity.
- Digitisation and increased access is great in theory, but it all relies on support (public and then politicians and funders). Government is no longer the source for money. Think about crowdsourcing, options for reducing costs. Still not a cost neutral activity.
- Can't escape the fact that it costs money!

Comments on the summit in general:

- Summit was a bit narrow. Everyone agrees with each other. Where was the diversity?
- Good to have varying perspectives, but the tensions exist regardless of what we all agree on.

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- There were too many agents provocateurs, resulting in a loss of focus. (Some were more “provocateur” than others.)
- Laura Millar’s comments were the most provocative, but there was a sense amongst our group that they were placed too early in the proceedings.

Halifax, NS – Nova Scotia Archives

Our reasonably good attendance levels (28 at various times), vanished with the coincidence of the electronic feed problems and the human feed need at about 1:30 (Halifax time). The people who returned after lunch were composed of a few NS Archives staff, or former staff, some former CNSA exec members, two media specialist archivists from Halifax, and a student connected to an institution represented by one of the previously mentioned. We were not motivated by the points suggested by the Summit organizers.

We talked about how to do projects that we don’t necessarily do now. Essentially picking up on some of the morning’s speakers who pitched the idea that public profile was related to doing projects that engaged them. So in the absence of increased funding how does one do things that you don’t do now, or that you don’t do as much as your audiences’ would like you to do. ?

Interestingly our starting point was not to do less but to look for ways to do more.

Fundraising loomed as a topic. Having groups with money who liked Archives was seen as a good thing. Finding these groups was seen as a challenging thing. Some of those present were from university environments where they have fund-raising gurus and Sherpas who know ways of asking and who to ask however it was also said that university libraries and archives are often not on the radar of interest for their own university fund-raisers. Few live in the world of the U of T where the library system has its own advancement like offices.

There was some discussion that Councils should looking into education on making the ask or how to fund-raise as part of their offerings.

Part of the discussion branched out into how to be relevant to you community. Or in the university environment how to be relevant to your faculty. Class interactions and offering to do guest appearances were mentioned. The archives should be reaching out into the classroom to show students the sorts of stuff available to them locally and perhaps some keys into opening the doors of discovery for collections held elsewhere.

It was mentioned that many of the foothill papers for the Summit made the linkage between the growth of Canadian Studies, the interest in Canadian History, and the advent of the Archives System in the 1980s. That interest is not there in the same way anymore. Canadian history is not a big draw in high school or university. Genre histories (the Atlantic World / Gender Studies / etc) have become dominant in the university environment and high schools. So although history is still a general field of study the focus is more on themes rather than locality. In this environment saying we have local stuff doe

Sydney, NS – Cape Breton University

From our discussion held in the afternoon a few common threads did emerge.

1. Technology and the public's increasing expectations regarding access is driving the information agenda - archives have the opportunity to be at the fore of managing and providing access to reliable information to a broad spectrum of audiences. This will require new skills, new infrastructure, new partners but will result in new audiences/users and broadened awareness.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

2. It became clear that beyond our own profession - not many, even our users or likely allies such as librarians, truly understand the role and function of an archives. We must better promote what we do, how we do it, and why it is important we continue to do it.

3. It was clear that while we align with libraries and museums - we need not be identical nor should we be expected to merge into one monolith of a cultural institution/sector. However, while we have distinct differences and strengths, knowing where we align can offer us the opportunity to work together with great benefit to the public and our communities.

4. Partnerships - especially with the private sector was a prominent theme, while most saw the immediate benefits there were also caution voices regarding the balance required between government funding and private sector funding.

Everyone attending our regional meeting appreciated the opportunity to gather together to participate regionally in the web cast. They look forward to the feedback from the planning committee and next steps.

Québec, QC: Université Laval

35 participants ont répondu à l'invitation pour participer au Sommet à partir du site de Québec. Ces participants proviennent des milieux universitaires de Montréal et de Québec, des ministères provinciaux et fédéraux, des organismes publics et privés, municipalités, de musées ainsi que de l'entreprise privée. Ils ont été accueillis par la Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines, sur le campus de l'Université Laval, qui a mis à leur disposition cinq salles et les équipements nécessaires pour les différentes activités. Le repas du midi a également été offert par l'Université.

1. Le déroulement de la journée

Le déroulement de la journée s'est calqué sur le programme de Toronto. La journée a débuté avec un mot d'accueil de la part de monsieur Michel De Waele, doyen de la Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines et un rappel du déroulement de la journée par Martine Cardin, professeure d'archivistique et responsable de l'organisation du site de Québec. Les participants ont par la suite visionné en webdiffusion les interventions présentées à Toronto entre 8 h 30 et 13 h. Ils ont ensuite pris une pause pour le dîner. De retour à 13 h 45, les participants ont discuté en trois sous-groupes des enjeux et des priorités ainsi que des présentations de la matinée. À 15 h 15, ils se sont réunis à la salle principale pour une plénière, durant laquelle les animateurs des cercles ont rapporté les résultats des discussions. La webdiffusion de la synthèse des discussions tenue à Toronto n'a pas été visionnée, considérant la disponibilité de l'enregistrement par la suite et le désir de terminer la journée en examinant collectivement les suites possibles à donner au Sommet. Le mot de la fin a été prononcé vers 16 h 45.

Les discussions

Les participants se sont répartis en trois cercles de discussion, selon leurs perspectives et champs d'intérêt. Un premier cercle s'est constitué autour de préoccupations touchant les documents numériques et leur gestion. Un second cercle s'est formé autour de la perspective de la gestion des archives définitives. Le troisième et dernier cercle a regroupé des participants préoccupés par la recherche en archivistique.

Le premier cercle, le plus nombreux, a accueilli des professionnels du domaine ainsi que des administrateurs du milieu gouvernemental dont les préoccupations concernent plus particulièrement la gouvernance et la gestion des données ouvertes. L'animation a été assurée par Francine Légaré, d'Hydro-Québec et présidente du Groupe d'expertise en gestion des documents (GEGD). Le second cercle a regroupé surtout des responsables de services de la région de Québec. Bruno Lemay, directeur

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

du centre de Québec de BAnQ, a dirigé les discussions de ce cercle. Le dernier cercle a été animé par Martine Cardin, il a regroupé des professeurs des programmes d'archivistique et de littérature. Les quatre questions proposées ont servi à orienter les échanges.

a) Les principaux enjeux identifiés

D'entrée de jeu, les participants ont noté la quasi-absence dans les présentations des problématiques liées à la gouvernance, incluant la mise en place d'un gouvernement ouvert, l'imputabilité, la transparence et une responsabilisation accrue des administrations. Le cercle de discussion sur les documents numériques a beaucoup insisté sur le fait que la gestion documentaire constitue une composante importante dans cette perspective. Selon les participants, il serait nécessaire de consolider la gestion et la conservation des archives dans une perspective de saine gestion. Le partenariat public-privé, la gestion à long terme des documents numériques, incluant les bases de données, la gestion et l'accès aux données ouvertes ainsi que la transparence des systèmes devraient être des préoccupations rapidement examinées pour faire face à cet enjeu.

Selon la perspective de la gestion des services d'archives, six enjeux ont été identifiés. La perte de mémoire causée par la destruction et l'exportation des archives est proposée comme premier élément de la réflexion. Un second enjeu est les nombreuses ressources exigées par les opérations de traitement des documents. Ces opérations pourraient bénéficier de la collaboration des producteurs et utilisateurs (crowdsourcing) ainsi que d'une intervention au moment de la création des documents pour en diminuer la quantité. Les participants ont établi que la rentabilité des services serait vitale pour l'avenir. Le développement d'un lobby des archives fort a été vu comme un élément substantiel d'un nouveau modèle. De plus, ils ont souligné l'importance de créer un réseau plus large en gestion de l'information et d'encourager la collaboration entre les milieux transversaux (musées, bibliothèques, etc.).

Le modèle actuel est ébranlé et sa remise en question a été le principal enjeu identifié dans une perspective de recherche. Cette remise en cause devrait impliquer de repenser les relations traditionnelles entre les acteurs, notamment entre les archivistes et les utilisateurs ainsi qu'entre les professeurs/chercheurs et les praticiens. Elle devrait également permettre d'examiner les rapports entre l'État et le privé. Finalement, elle permettrait de réévaluer l'équilibre entre les besoins d'accès et les restrictions, entre les rôles de commissaire et de gardien, en considérant le modèle de gouvernement ouvert actuellement mis en place.

b) Les réactions et les commentaires sur les présentations et les documents d'information

L'occasion créée par le Sommet de se réunir et de discuter est d'emblée appréciée. Les participants ont cependant noté l'absence de deux acteurs importants. Parce qu'ils sont concernés par la gestion des documents, les producteurs et utilisateurs des documents devraient participer au développement du modèle et leur point de vue aurait été intéressant à faire valoir dans le cadre de ce Sommet. L'omission du milieu de la recherche a été particulièrement remarquée.

Les présentations des agents provocateurs ont été jugées prévisibles et peu stimulantes. L'intégration de représentants des jeunes générations parmi les intervenants aurait sans nul doute permis la proposition d'idées novatrices. La surreprésentation des milieux de gestion et d'utilisation des archives historiques, des thèmes de la numérisation des archives analogiques et de l'accès par le Web ainsi que le manque de diversité des profils des intervenants ont conforté cette impression.

Les prémisses à la structuration du programme et aux propositions faites par les agents provocateurs n'ont pas été clairement nommées et n'ont pas fait l'objet de débats. La gouvernance est impliquée dans la structure du programme mais ne donne pas vraiment lieu à la discussion, alors qu'elle oriente le

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

modèle économique de partenariat, la configuration du réseau national et des services d'archives. Cet aspect a sans nul doute contribué à faire dire aux participants que les propositions étaient peu susceptibles de provoquer.

c) Les actions à privilégier

Plusieurs actions sont estimées prioritaires par chacun des cercles de discussion pour faire face aux principaux enjeux et renouveler le modèle.

Dans la perspective de la gestion des documents numériques, assurer la diversité des sources de financement et mettre de l'avant le rôle essentiel des archivistes dans une saine gouvernance devraient orienter les actions. Parmi les propositions qui ont recueilli l'adhésion des participants, la recherche active de partenariats et le développement des réseaux ont été jugés prioritaires pour assurer la constance des ressources et obtenir la reconnaissance et les appuis nécessaires à la réussite d'un nouveau modèle. Cette recherche de partenaires impliquerait l'exploration de plusieurs trames, notamment entre organismes publics et entreprises privées. Provoquer des collaborations interdisciplinaires considérées non naturelles, avec les informaticiens et autres groupes de professionnels avec qui l'archiviste doit coopérer, est une voie à explorer, tout comme le développement d'un consortium de spécialistes de différents domaines pourrait favoriser la collaboration et le partage. Pour assurer une meilleure visibilité, les participants ont proposé d'identifier des leaders reconnus dans d'autres domaines mais susceptibles de faire valoir le rôle critique de la gestion documentaire pour une saine gouvernance. En dernier lieu, la reconnaissance des besoins des utilisateurs des documents devrait guider davantage les interventions.

Dans la perspective de gestion des services d'archives, deux actions ont été évaluées prioritaires. La redéfinition des missions et des mandats des réseaux et services d'archives est essentielle. Elle devrait placer les utilisateurs au centre des préoccupations et recentrer les interventions sur le service aux citoyens, entre autres en assurant une présence constante et humaine des archivistes. Une telle action permettrait aux citoyens de s'approprier leur patrimoine. L'organisation d'une veille pourrait également y contribuer en permettant de faire connaître ce patrimoine et en faisant valoir le rôle des archives dans le développement d'une identité nationale. L'autofinancement est le second objectif qui doit orienter les actions. Pour y parvenir, l'offre de services-conseils, la location et la commercialisation des archives sont envisagées. Les programmes de subvention devraient soutenir davantage la valorisation et la diffusion, plutôt que le traitement. Finalement, les participants considèrent que le CCA, ou un autre comité, financé par des contributions des organismes membres plutôt que par des subventions, devrait aller de l'avant et développer une proposition de nouveau modèle.

La fédération est considérée l'action prioritaire dans l'optique du milieu de la recherche. Cette fédération devrait inclure le réseau universitaire, qui a déjà adopté une perspective transdisciplinaire et une conception élargie de l'objet en mutation. Une telle fédération permettrait d'intensifier les projets de collaboration entre les milieux universitaires et le terrain. Le milieu universitaire constituerait un moteur d'innovation parce qu'il ne travaille pas avec les mêmes contraintes que les milieux de pratique. Par la recherche-action, il serait à même d'explorer de nouvelles possibilités, développer des approches inédites et d'agir comme incubateur de projets qui pourraient par la suite être transférés vers les milieux professionnels.

En plénière, les participants ont exprimé un besoin d'actions concrètes et rapides à la suite des activités de ce Sommet. Ils ont formulé le souhait que leurs préoccupations et leurs propositions soient examinées et qu'elles conduisent à un renouvellement du modèle actuel. Concrètement et à court terme, une activité dans le cadre du congrès de l'Association des archivistes du Québec, en mai 2014, serait à organiser.

d) Les commentaires et les recommandations

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Les interventions ont avant tout considéré l'accès aux documents analogiques par la numérisation. Il s'agit de données statiques. Il faudra éventuellement se préoccuper de la gestion et de l'accès aux données adaptatives, nées numériques, pour lesquelles les archivistes sont actuellement peu sollicités. Ils le seront très certainement davantage dans un avenir rapproché.

Un besoin grandissant de formation des utilisateurs se manifeste, au point d'y voir possiblement une nouvelle fonction. Cette formation aux nouvelles formes et réalités documentaires devrait être offerte dans les programmes de formation autres qu'en archivistique.

Retour sur l'expérience

L'expérience de l'utilisation de la webdiffusion pour réunir divers intervenants a été jugée positive. Elle a permis de constater le potentiel de la formule et sa faisabilité pour l'organisation de rencontres et d'activités. Certains aspects de la webdiffusion devront être améliorés pour assurer un plus grand dynamisme et une réelle contribution de tous, particulièrement pour le partage d'idées et la discussion simultanée. Durant les présentations de la matinée, le suivi des gazouillis sur Twitter a constitué une valeur ajoutée et permis de prendre le pouls des participants. Les outils de réseautage et de microblogage peuvent donc encourager les échanges et les contributions.

Un minimum d'animation par les organisateurs a stimulé les échanges. En ce sens, l'organisation d'une semblable activité de réflexion gagnerait à mettre en premier plan une animation et des discussions locales, plutôt que la visualisation passive d'une webdiffusion. La webdiffusion devrait être utilisée comme un moyen ponctuel de rejoindre des collaborateurs à l'externe.

Cette expérience a également constitué une opportunité pour l'Université Laval d'utiliser les ressources techniques et technologiques développées dans les dernières années pour la formation à distance. Le site de Québec n'a pas éprouvé les problèmes de transmission que d'autres sites ont vécus. Dans l'éventualité de la tenue d'activités appuyées par la webdiffusion, il serait néanmoins important de mieux préparer les sites et la communication entre ceux-ci. Une ressource technique, dévolue au soutien de cette transmission, pourrait offrir du soutien à l'ensemble des sites par téléphone ou par courriel, au moins 24 heures avant l'événement. Elle permettrait de dégager les organisateurs des questions et des problèmes techniques à résoudre.

Chicoutimi, QC Université de Québec a Chicoutimi

1. Enjeu et préoccupation

Le rôle de l'archiviste

- Que ce soit dans les questions de conservation et accès aux documents numériques. Notre rôle-conseil auprès de la population (société) et nos compétences professionnelles ne doivent pas être oubliés dans le nouveau modèle.
- De plus il convient de redéfinir le rôle de l'archiviste dans la société du "virtuel"

Principes de gouvernances

Il serait pertinent de mettre en place des principes de gouvernance au sein des services d'archives. Une certaine éthique dans l'utilisation du numérique autant pour les archivistes que pour former les utilisateurs doit être mise en place. Il faut se rappeler que la numérisation est un moyen pour diffuser notre information et faire de l'archivistique. Cela ne rend pas notre travail nécessairement plus facile.

Financement

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

La numérisation suppose une grande question et préoccupation au niveau du financement. La technologie coûte de l'argent. Les moyens financiers pourraient venir du gouvernement, mais surtout du secteur privé et des partenariats. Il faut diversifier les sources.

Collaboration

La collaboration doit se faire à plusieurs niveaux : entre institutions, archivistes et regroupement d'institutions. Cela est souhaitables et possibles pour réunir nos forces et constitue un moyen de régler le financement et de partager des connaissances. Il faut arrêter de travailler en silo. Collaboration également dans le milieu de travail (service informatiques entre autres) pour faire valoir notre expertise dans tout le processus de gestion de l'information. Une collaboration est également souhaitable avec les autres milieux du patrimoine (bibliothèque et musée), car eux aussi vivent les mêmes bouleversements. Ce partenariat doit s'adapter à la réalité de chaque milieu. Par exemple des partenariats public et privé de même que l'emploi de bénévoles ne peut s'appliquer partout. Enfin, il faut favoriser le réseautage entre professionnelles, regarder et avoir des modèles ailleurs afin de les adapter ici.

Éducation

La sensibilisation du public aux archives est également un enjeu important qu'il faut inclure dans le nouveau modèle. Une professionnalisation du métier est déjà en place, mais il faut continuer à prendre notre place et faire de l'éducation auprès de la population et dans les milieux de travail.

Stabilité

Assurer la stabilité des contenus au niveau du numérique (pérennité de l'information de tous les supports et de l'information notamment des banques de données)

2. Nouveau modèle

Il serait intéressant d'avoir de BAC un plan d'action en matière de numérisation. Cela pourrait amener certaines lignes directrices adaptables et des programmes d'aide financière.

Une plateforme numérique utile pour la communauté archivistique devrait être créée au niveau national où nous pourrions trouver plusieurs informations ainsi que de la documentation. Cela pourrait être disponible pour le milieu pour nous donner des points communs sur lesquelles nous baser. Une section pourrait également être dédiée aux usagers.

Dans ce nouveau modèle et à l'ère du numérique, les archives changent. Les lois doivent s'adapter pour répondre à cette réalité.

Les RDDA doit également s'adapter. Dans le contexte numérique sont-ils encore utiles?

Le public peut et doit échanger avec les documents mis en valeurs. La diffusion de documents historiques va dans les deux sens.

3. Ce qui n'a pas été abordé

Lors du sommet il n'a pas été assez question de la gestion des documents, puisque c'est amont que cela se fait dans le contexte numérique.

La refonte au sujet de la Loi sur les archives n'a pas été abordée.

Gatineau, Québec

À quoi ressemble le nouveau modèle

- Partir du système existant avec le CCA à la base

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- Inclure des partenaires : les utilisateurs, les musées
- S'assurer de la collaboration étroite
- Il faudrait une coalition pour faire connaître les archives et sensibiliser la population en général, les décideurs et les entreprises privées
 - Ne serait-ce qu'un montant symbolique
 - Peut-être faire payer pour consulter les fonds privés
 - Pourrait être un abonnement
- Financement
 - Chercher à créer une fondation pour le développement des archives
 - Avec une mission claire et bien établie
 - Chercher l'argent d'entreprises – intéresser les entreprises à financer
 - Mettre de l'avant qu'il est prestigieux de contribuer à la fondation pour le développement des archives
 - Peut-être donner quelque chose en retour, soit un retour d'impôt ou un reçu de charité, par exemple
 - Essayer d'établir une loterie qui financerait le milieu culturel et les archives
 - Exemple à suivre: Centre du patrimoine de Saint-Boniface qui a un fonds de dotation
 - Négocier pour que le gouvernement octroie le même montant que les sommes d'argent reçues du public (entreprises et citoyens)
 - Exemple à suivre: les archives gaies
 - Uniquement les entrepreneurs et la communauté ont financé ce projet (pas d'aide des gouvernements)
- Comment aller chercher l'appui du public
 - Faire des campagnes de publicité marketing, même si c'est cher
 - Sur la valeur des archives
 - Expliquer le rôle des archivistes
 - Sur les découvertes des documents
 - Expliquer qu'il manque du financement gouvernemental pour les archives
 - Peut-être solliciter des donateurs d'archives de la part du public
 - Exemple: projet de collecte d'archives de la Première Guerre mondiale en France
 - Peut-être le faire sur des sites Internet très visités
 - Créer une application mobile sur les archives canadiennes
 - Essayer de changer la vision 'populaire' concernant les archivistes : gardiens de vieux documents poussiéreux

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Défis dont il n'a pas été question

- Régionalisation des archives sur le modèle du Québec devrait être effectué dans les autres provinces;; réseau de réseaux – établissements gouvernementaux dans chacune des régions, services d'archives agréés, archives locales et archives thématiques
- Plusieurs minorités perdent leurs documents d'archives en raison de l'absence de services d'archives locaux
- Pourrait aussi être financé par le privé
- Peut-être créer et favoriser des centres régionaux de patrimoine avec une composante musée et bibliothèque
- Favoriser le bénévolat
- Volontariat doit être valorisé pour les étudiants ou d'autres personnes; c'est relativement peu utilisé au Québec
- Faire en sorte que les établissements de formation obligent les étudiants à donner un bloc de temps (bénévolat) aux services d'archives, en plus du stage qu'ils font peut-être déjà
- Faire de la formation pour que les services d'archives puissent aller chercher du financement
- Comment surmonter les défis
 - Davantage de solidarité
 - Aller au-delà de la mobilisation
 - Faire des congrès communs comme le congrès des milieux documentaires, à Montréal en novembre-décembre

Actions prioritaires – prochaines étapes

- S'assurer d'avoir des équipes régionales, provinciales et nationales
- Créer une toile pour éviter l'isolement des services d'archives et des archivistes
- Populariser ICA-ATom comme outil pour décrire les documents d'archives (gratuit et Open Source)
- Partenariat entre services d'archives afin de faire des achats en gros par exemple
- Une bonne idée : décerner un prix Arthur Doughty, Robert Garon ou Jacques Grimard pour souligner l'excellence d'un service d'archives ou d'un archiviste.

Nous tenons à remercier les organisateurs de ce Sommet sur les archives d'avoir brossé un état de la situation actuelle, mais surtout de nous avoir permis de discuter de l'avenir du système archivistique canadien et ainsi présenter nos propositions. Également, nous les remercions d'avoir fait traduire les textes en anglais de nos collègues canadiens.

Montréal, QC Université du Québec à Montréal

Plus de 60 personnes ont participé à la diffusion du Sommet sur les archives au Canada à Montréal. La période de discussions fut animée. Voici le résumé des principales idées mentionnées lors de la discussion.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

1 . Quels sont les principaux enjeux que vous identifiez pour le nouveau modèle ?

Les présentations en matinée ont mis en évidence un certain nombre de concepts-clés du modèle proposé, notamment : collaboration, partenariat, éducation, sensibilisation. Toutefois, certains enjeux ont été soulevés par les participants. Quatre enjeux ressortent des discussions.

1. Définition du rôle de l'archiviste dans ce modèle et définir les rôles des divers intervenants
Dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, l'archiviste est appelé à collaborer avec divers intervenants (IT, avocats, gestionnaires, bibliothécaires, muséologues, utilisateurs, etc.). Cette collaboration a été évoquée dans plusieurs présentations. Or, avec l'émergence des documents numériques, il semble que les frontières entre les intervenants soient plus floues. Il semble qu'avant d'impliquer divers intervenants dans le dialogue, il apparaît important de bien définir les frontières de l'archivistique afin de mieux évaluer l'apport de ce professionnel et se positionner dans cette gestion de l'information. Il est ajouté aussi qu'il nous faut être prudent avec les « digital black holes » puisque, qu'aujourd'hui, peu de documents numériques se retrouvent dans les fonds d'archives. Il importe de clairement affirmer notre implication dès la création des documents pour assurer une saine gestion du cycle de vie des documents.

Par ailleurs, le partenariat (tant dans les secteurs public et privé), évoqué dans les présentations, soulève l'enjeu de l'adéquation entre le modèle proposé et des impératifs économiques découlant de certains partenariats. D'où l'importance de clairement définir les balises de notre profession.

2. Financement
Le partage de ressources et la répartition équitable de celles-ci ont été évoquées. Or, le financement devient un enjeu important, surtout depuis l'abolition du PNDA par Bibliothèque et Archives Canada. Bien que la répartition équitable des ressources soit intéressante, comment cela se traduira-t-il pour les plus petits services d'archives dont les ressources financières et humaines sont plus limitées. Peut-être que le partenariat pourrait résoudre en partie ces difficultés.
3. Partage des ressources (infrastructures)
La disponibilité et le partage des ressources sont au cœur des préoccupations. Le partage des ressources doit également considérer l'infrastructure technologique qui varie d'un service d'archives à un autre.
4. Participation et implication des utilisateurs et du public en général
Les utilisateurs jouent un rôle important dans l'élaboration des services offerts d'un service d'archives. Or, ce nouveau modèle proposé devra faire en sorte de permettre et d'assurer une plus grande visibilité (et sensibilisation) de notre profession envers les utilisateurs et le public en général. Il est proposé de faire des campagnes de publicité (un peu la manière de certains ordres professionnels de la province de Québec). Ces campagnes de publicité supposent toutefois de clairement définir les limites de notre profession.

2 . Avez-vous des réactions ou commentaires sur les présentations faites lors du Sommet ou sur les documents d'information des leaders d'opinion qui sont disponibles en ligne ?

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Les participants étaient, de manière générale, en faveur d'une plus grande coopération, partenariat et une plus grande implication des utilisateurs. Cependant, la manière de mettre en place ce modèle a très peu été abordée et soulève plusieurs interrogations.

3 . Que voyez-vous comme actions prioritaires à entreprendre pour assurer le succès du nouveau modèle ?

Une partie importante de la discussion a porté sur la forme et la mise en place d'un tel modèle. Quelle forme prendra ce nouveau modèle ? Par où commencer ? Pour certains participants, il semble que le contexte soit favorable à une plus grande collaboration. Pour la mise en place d'un tel modèle, il faut « capitaliser » sur le contexte actuel et bien se positionner dans la mouvance du « big data » et de la transparence. Ou encore utiliser un levier tel la révision de la Loi sur les archives au Québec. Il est suggéré qu'une loi canadienne commune sur les archives offrirait une plus grande visibilité et des assises plus solides à la mise en place de ce modèle. Ou, à tout le moyen, une politique canadienne commune qui poserait les bases d'un modèle canadien de gestion des archives.

À cet égard, la création d'une table de concertation pourrait permettre d'entamer le dialogue entre les principales associations, les archives nationales et des représentants de divers secteurs de façon à dégager les préoccupations communes.

4 . Avez-vous d'autres commentaires, idées ou recommandations ?

En sommes, la communauté archivistique a besoin de « leaders ». À cet égard, l'implication des associations professionnelles et des archives nationales sera primordiale. À titre d'archivistes, nous devons être proactifs dans la promotion de nos compétences, tant numériques que non-numériques.

Ottawa, ON Carleton University

1.What do you see as the key issues for the new blueprint?

- Archival education is lagging;
- Reassessing roles and responsibilities of archivists;
- National strategic initiative – Share who is collecting what? Where?
- Working with small municipal archives – would help with promotion of archives at the municipal level.
- Archives have learned to live with little; archives just need a little feed money
- National Digital Strategy – Need for a national consortium
- Crowdsourcing – where can we be flexible on standards; gap between RAD and what happens in reality?
- No RAD flexibility in conjunction with archival software.
- Archivists as community builders and liaison roles
- Archivists can bring knowledge to the table – Archivists are experts
- Institutions are missing an opportunity to lead while waiting for LAC
- Provincial archives chance to lead – where do they fit?
- More communication between provincial archives – with new technologies this communication should be more available
- Academic libraries can play a role in picking up some of these leadership roles

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- Need for collaboration, focus more on clients, alternative resources, digitizing and making materials.

2. Do you have any comments about the presentations made at the Summit or on the Thought Leaders' Background Papers that are available online?

- Caution against these private deals (i.e. ancestry)
- Technology moving forward and we are trying to keep up.
- 20-30 years technology will drive everything we do
- Archivists need to be more flexible when using technology
- Context still must be kept going forward with new databases / new record keeping systems
- What can archivists bring to big data? Archivists should be involved at the ground level.
- Promote archivists as experts on grants (such as SSHRC);
- Archivists are good collaborators
- Need more younger voices involved in the future of archives

3. What do you see as the priority actions that are required to ensure the success of the new blueprint?

- More summits (like this)
- More transparency within the archival community
- No place to talk – New and Improved ARCAN-L space. List Serves are dead.
- Follow the “kickstarter” model for fundraising?
- What does working together mean in the larger archival context? How and who?
- How can you turn institution driven mandates to user driven mandates?
- Future will be about relationships that archivists can create with different community groups.

Ottawa, ON: City of Ottawa Archives:

After the presentation portion of the agenda we began our discussion.

General Notes/ Immediate Thoughts¹

A mentioned that there was no mention of the cutbacks that occurred at LAC, and it was in 2012 that the feeling of being threatened began to pervade the archival community. And it was with the decimation of the CCA where the crisis started.

B stated that there are background discussions going on and it is being assumed that the NADP is dead and the system is moving forward without LAC.

C said that the general feeling after the 2012 is that the archival community no longer has any clout.

D stated that the “intellectual activities” are also in jeopardy with the current government.

The conversation went back and forth and the general consensus was that there has been media coverage about the cutbacks and people are talking about what has happened, yet no one has stepped-up to the plate and done something about the situation. The time for talk should be over.

¹ note: this is a summary of the discussion as I couldn't get everything down

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

C stated that with the abrupt cutbacks there was no transition period afforded with the changes in 2012, no one was given the opportunity to prepare – there was no warning. He mentioned that the archival community needs sustained lobbying to get funding/ budget back on the governments agenda.

B wanted to interject with some positives into the discussion, and stated that what happened at LAC and with the NADP was covered in the media – what happened was put on the radar of the public.

E asked the question: There has been no sustained lobbying of the government so, where do we want to go? There is need of an agenda/ structure/ plan that needs to be developed, by the archival community, to move forward to convince those people that hold the preverbal “purse strings” to put money back into LAC’s budget and indeed into the archival community at large. This lobbying shouldn’t only be done at the federal levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal) and at all levels (universities, churches, private, etc.). So with this in mind, how do we get these different and diverse groups to work together despite their different responsibilities to work collaboratively to get a system in place to deal with the current situation? There also needs to be collaborative work done by archives – libraries – museums. We need to all come together to work towards a common goal.

C stated that with all these cutbacks at the LAC where do we turn to encourage growth within the archival community? There is the sense that the archival community is waiting for a new political environment (i.e. the next federal election). He posed some questions to the group: What did we learn from the cutbacks?, What do we envision the plan will be to get together the museum, library and archival communities?, and What type national archival programs do we want? – there is a 2-year period to reflect until the next federal election. In terms of digitization, what does the public want? – we have to move forward now. He also mentioned that we need to build up a community of support for when the time comes that someone/ some group does stand-up.

He remarked that Dr. Craig Heron stated that the archival community needs to get out into the community, to get out of the archives and to go where the public are (malls, service groups/ clubs, society) to let people know the value of archives in their lives. Relationship needs to be built/ bridged.

A wanted to get the discussion back onto the subject of digitization. He stated that the digitization of everything has been too easily bought into that this will be the state of our future. It is unrealistic to be able to access everything (i.e. documents, information) via the computer. There is the current enthusiasm for digitization and then there is the reality.

C stated that digitization is being over championed. It is not financially feasible to microfilm everything and that the financial aspect of digitization/ microfilming is a deterrent to the process. He provided an example of the cost of microfilming a box of records. To do this will the backlog of analogue records isn’t a long-term solution.

D disagrees that there has been an over-emphasis in the digitization of records, and stated that it is needed. Those records that should be digitized are the ones that are the most useful, the most accessed.

F interjected with the question whom chooses these records, and the most useful to whom?

D stated that it should be those records that have the most traffic.

C changed the subject to born digital records stating that these are the ones in most crisis today. When is the last time people wrote things down? What is the solution? The solution lies at the beginning of the

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

process so that they aren't software/ hardware dependent so, we don't have to worry about continual migration.

B said that there has been a shift of where these born digital records are stored. They are characteristically stored with the records creator and the intellectual control (BIMS as an example) is with the archives or records managers.

He continued by adding another problem with these types of records. People are printing digital records onto paper and viewing the paper copies as the "original record." We are going to have to educate records creators, as archivists we can no longer only view ourselves as the custodians we need to start to search out records and record creators.

He also stated that we already know this, it is ancient history, and have been trying to educate the public for years and nothing has worked. It is time to change our tactics, the archival community/ records managers have been telling and not showing, we need to show and not tell.

D and **G** agreed and stated that the public needs to be engaged.

C said that the solution lies in embedding an archivist within an organization. He provided some examples from his own professional experiences. There needs to be a cultural change to happen with managers. When manager compliance to archival standards was added to their duties and tied into performance appraisals they started to comply. We need to get back to the people/ organizations that create records – the records creators. Standards need to be developed, education and infrastructure need to be put into place to get this to happen. The culture needs to change.

B further expressed that the influence needs to come from the top to make this happen. He mentioned the Ottawa City Archives experience with getting a Facebook account. We had problems with IT until the people on top were brought into it and said that something needed to happen.

B changed the subject to mention that archives will be obsolete in the future if there isn't a movement to get on-line.

D asked if we are on-line will people want to access it?

B continued with the sense that "if we built it they will come." If it is there people will access it. An example given was the instance of a Southern U.S. University digitized all its back catalogue of books, those stored in warehouses and almost or never recalled. After the books were digitized and made available online their use for research dramatically jumped and that use continued to rise.

D steered the conversation back to born digital records. He stated that texts are like oral communication and just like oral communication it is fleeting. We can't capture it. Just as we don't go around recording people's conversations in hopes that something important is said we can't archive all texts in hopes that something important will be communicated.

A mentioned that the general feeling in the archival community in Canada paints a dire picture and he asked the staff at the City of Ottawa Archives staff, at the table, if they felt the same way. It appeared to him that the negative feelings don't fit here. The response from the staff was that things are going well and examples were provided:

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- Mayor and Deputy Mayor support
- Records are being transferred
- Workshops, exhibits well-attended
- New building, support from the community
- Capital projects, Archives staff there at the beginning

C mentioned that people in the archival community need to become more politically active, the concept of archives needs to be in people's minds. Thus, our successes need to be advertised and expressed in the media. When significant things are found we need to get the word out. On the national level, this hasn't been done.

Then the conversation steered back to the former head of LAC Daniel Carron didn't have an archival background and was essentially a bureaucrat. We are in a situation where cultural institutions are being run by bureaucrats, they are business people concerned with the bottom-line. This is a problem.

E asked: What does the new blueprint look like?

B mentioned that in the United States the state archives are run by the private sector, and why do Archives in Canada not more readily pursue private funding/sponsorship; donations...? (*I'm putting this in after the fact, an example is the City of Red Deer Archives that was bequeathed a small oil well to provide regular annual funding until the well dried up. Michael was a great fundraiser and he had donated most of the funds to add an additional storage room to the archives*)

A stated that Canada doesn't have as much money as the United States. He also added that from the morning's talks there was no mention about funding. A new blue print can't be made without an influx of money. He also stated that he wasn't comfortable with the private sector providing funding for government archives.

C said that an infrastructure needs to be built and we need to get the CCA off life support and we need to formulate an agenda to move forward.

B added that we need to have creative thinking about funding and where we get the money.

A asked what are the benefits between a relationship between the private sector and archives?

E mentioned what the Ottawa Archives is working with ancestry.com and newspapers.com. People are allowed to come into the archives and use these sites for free. It gets people in the archives.

G mentioned that in hospitals there are rooms or wings that are named after people, and large sums of money are given for this, and if this is something that could be done in an archives?

C said that what archives need is a person, on staff, able to negotiate with the public sector for fund raising – essentially someone to get out there and smooze with the public. However, it is doubtful that any archives would be able to have such a person on staff to do this type of work.

B mentioned that as Glenn Wright said in his talk we need to ask help from our "allies." He further said that the archival community is isolated as we go to archives conferences but, not other conferences for libraries, museums, community groups, etc. Other disciplines need to be bridged.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

G turned the discussion to democracy and freedom, by plainly stating that our democratic rights are being infringed by our government and the right to access information/ records.

B stated that it is important to get the public to understand that the government needs to be held accountable for their actions/ decisions, and to educate the public about the importance of records and record keeping. Without the work of archivists the public wouldn't have known about: the internment of the Japanese during the Second World War, sterilization/ eugenics in the prairies, etc. There would never have been the Truth and Reconciliation Committee and a public apology by the Government of Canada would never have been made.

He went on to further reiterate that the time for talking is done and we need to start acting.

C said that his is what the blueprint for the future is all about a plan needs to be put in place and acted in the federal, provincial, municipal arenas (including local, university and all groups) and we will be able to get a better picture when we see what they produce. This is a chicken before the egg and cart before the horse scenario.

D said that this is what is being doing today, at the summit. What we say and present will be fed into the blueprint. He also mentioned that in developing the blueprint we should also look what is being done internationally. This type of investigation had been done and needs to be done again.

E said that it helps with small actions at the local level.

Toronto, ON: Munk School of International Affairs, U of T, Table 2

- NADP - Face It. They gave money to work on backlog *and* to stay insular.
- Maybe the availability of an archival Cloud is more Value. *And* creates enough mass to be marketed.
- National Cloud (CCA?) Records. Backup.
- Cloud PLUS tailored and personalized.
- Reorganize CCA (CCA 2.0?)
- Right now, people are making do. Now is the time Role of LAC - less or a Leader. More as a partner.
- We want a plan in which the archival community is do such exciting things that LAC wants - desperately - to be a partner. LSAC does not have to be a leader but they do have to be our partner. They should be our partner but we - the archival community - cannot wait.
- Centralized talks because of lack of ownership (me - not quite sure what was met).
- Traditional model of custodial archival practice is not working. What does new practice look like? How can we support openness and transparency?
- Digital - Same record can serve many purposes.

Toronto, ON: Munk School of International Affairs, U of T, Table 3

- **What does the new blueprint look like?**
- Discussion of what a "blueprint" is
 - discussion is driven by the crisis that is perceived to be happening in archives; not just lack of funding but the changing environment; the discussion is being driven by archivists → nobody's

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- asking whose interest we're serving; if we're going to develop new blueprint it has to serve the users' interest (not just archivists')
- with work at LAC, need records to be available within a 2 week period – the only thing that enables that 2 week turn-around is access and digital technology; need a streamlined process for digitization between archive and user
 - asked if everyone knew what Archeion/ArchivesCanada was... split; two knew ArchivesCanada; outreach for these initiatives has been diminished by cuts
 - already have infrastructure to work with, just need funding returned
 - “returning money” may actually mean “re-establishing funding levels, but not necessarily from the same place”;
 - the idea of “creating” for a user; maybe they would be attracted to co-authoring/participating in online records
 - people are going to go to the information first; doesn't need to be a participatory aspect → one shouldn't get in the way of the other
 - discussion of crowd-sourcing... “as we're evolving that description is going to be participatory”
 - uses National Film Board app (<http://blog.nfb.ca/blog/2010/06/30/the-nfb-films-ipad-app-is-now-available/>) as example of providing a great user experience; draw people in
 - but NFB app is ONE stop → not integrated with the archival records out there; need a way to integrate records; provide one-stop shopping for users; create multiple points of access through OAI-PMH (open archives initiative protocol metadata harvesting) – which ATOM is working on
 - this idea of a public versus authoritative archives voice in a digital environment
 - archives literacy vs. public knowledge... states that we “need several blueprints/the current crisis is showing us that there needs to be multiple blueprints” → need to continue having a specialized profession in archives so that there is still professional context given to records
 - not all is doom-and-gloom; this is a chance to reboot; frame this as opportunity
 - decided that we need multiple blueprints! What are the challenges and opportunities that we want to address?
 - urgency is on the digital → but IS there a division between analog/digital? If you get the born-digital side figured out, will that help to get the analog side would get figured out?
 - there will always be new challenges; at one time we thought microfilm was the solution but it began to dissolve after a while and we noticed vinegar in the vaults... problem is not digital versus analog... “the word ‘literacy’ can go a long way if we start by getting better knowledge of users”
 - accession issues... brings up questions between what is required and what is preserved?
 - aspect of self-promotion; not in terms of accessing the record... but about community programs... ie French archives education program
 - regarding funding – have to make opportunity out of all of the funding that IS available; this snowballs opportunity → i.e. workshops for personal users... i.e. family photographs and how people are tagging them and organizing them online, use workshops as a way of public outreach
 - agree; ie how ancestry.ca teaches you how to create family tree and how to search for records... people don't want to give money to solve problems → want to provide money for solutions
 - opportunities exist with cultural communities in Canada, such as established Chinese communities, ie amazing partnerships between UBC and Chinese communities in Vancouver; by going to the community we can get funding from the communities themselves to support archival work → “personal archives” as a concept can be broadened, we need to think about “community” more broadly
 - we need many blueprints but part of it is thinking about how the idea of history is changing → need archives (past) but also need to archive (daily lives) → in the selection of the material to

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

archive, the archivist is obligated to be more open-minded about accessioning social history records

- can't just be archives deciding what's "important" → need to be reinforcing the message of actively preserving what people are producing every day → "the YouTube model"
- if you want history in 30 years you need to be aware of it now
- what is the core functional job that we need to do? Need to balance with what people CAN do... it speaks to something about where the records should live (i.e. defendant/plaintiff relationship, i.e. shouldn't necessarily be w/defendant) → maybe social history records should definitely be held by the creating community themselves...
- without any central coordination?
- Ryan: central coordination could be done through outreach and circulate information; archival description is difficult to navigate
- archives advisors did exactly what Moran spoke about, the ones that continue to exist still do this work successfully, helping to create new archives, under strained budgets of provincial associations
- non-state entities are preserving archival records so it is sometimes difficult for users to find where archives actually are; find CAIN/Archives Canada so helpful to figure out where archives are by looking online
- need an inventory of what institutions think they have that are serving user interests
- this is the purpose of the Archives Association of Ontario's (<http://aao-archivists.ca/>) Archeion (<http://www.archeion.ca/>) – have an institutional list of archives in Ontario (<http://www.archeion.ca/repository/browse>), along with institutions' finding aids
- WE all get the purpose of these things but the users don't → they don't know
- we need the expertise of archivists to show us how to navigate; next generation has no idea how to find archival content...
- archival research IS daunting but it is fantastic to find stuff once you do learn to navigate
- need help to navigate
- archival discovery is like an archeological dig... contrasted with what's in an online database, is a totally different world to find things through paper finding aid...
- difference between working with the raw material and working with the "diamonds" → still a need for people to understand the raw material in order to understand the research process... cannot streamline the research process without pain ☺
- users – do they care about the physical experience of archives?
- physical experience of archives depends on context of needing to find the item; sometimes, the thrill IS to go and find the item in the archives but sometimes you just WANT the record right away
- sensory research – smell; touch, etc... researcher discussing the smell of refugee records → the smell/touch would tell the researcher so much
- hearing so far... if we're imagining many blueprints and they're going to address opportunities these would be: issue of the digital; awareness raising; acquisition and appraisal (who decides what's important – political... social... community); reference use and access; virtual versus the physical → what are we providing in terms of what people are accessing (virtual exhibition versus physical) → these are our drivers for change?
- two phrases I want to hear: start with user needs → not necessarily "me" but might be various users, ie government, university... → what is the point in all of these systems; we need a statement of public memory and archives as a public good... the reason we need to look at these issues is because it's important and these records are what have created Canada's unique identities

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- can companies be trusted to maintain the own archives? ie Facebook? Hudson's Bay Company did it!
- Massey company → GONE.
- HBC is an exception. Organizations are people... corporations want to save content... but it can be difficult
- internal environmental assessments can be dangerous... may want to hide things... sometimes an inherent conflict between shareholder requirements and preserving history
- HBC at some point gave their archives to the public (for \$monetary appraisal\$)
- maybe the stick=legislations; carrot=tax incentives for private enterprise
- Caya; most donations to Canadian archives are given b/c of tax receipts
- CCPERB cultural property certification getting harder and harder to approve, possible that donors will have less incentive to donate in future
- but is the message to get people to keep their own records?
- message is that if they have good records, they need to donate for tax receipt
- maybe need to go to top 20 corporate sectors; check in with them on their records; provide tools to them to manage their own records
- LAC want to be pro-active; give them a call to say "hey do you know archives exist? want to donate?" But people are not always the best documentors of themselves
- idea of LAC outreach efforts, might be better to be more collaborative in our outreach efforts... have a unified approach to outreach w/institutions; associations; partners...
- the archives summit is the step to collaboration
- talking about two different sets of users: users who have archives that should be donated and then also talking about historians and others who are tracking the best records and need to have a catalog and know what's available
- does this resonate with your experience in national acquisitions planning? Do we need to try another national acquisitions planning?
- why didn't other national acquisition plans work?
- went from national archives as the ONE true archival system; then to community archives; then the idea that you cannot force people to donate → need to force records creators to understand why their records are important → NOW we're going to even smaller circles → individuals keep their archives...
- certain strategies, i.e. in Montreal region, all archival centers got together to define centers of excellence to make sure that donors know about that... this reduced the complication between various archives
- discussion of leading outreach efforts, gives an example that attempted to rehabilitate a First Nations language → there was no national vision; funding equally dispersed in small amounts then funding dried up; just little projects in the end; at 10% + 10% + 10% DOES NOT EQUAL 100% - it equals nothing; **we're not furthering outreach initiatives unless things are coordinated at a national level → need to maximize efficiencies**
- over next year, maybe pick a few pilot projects to collaborate; manageable pilot projects to see how it could work together to create the BIG PILE
- having a big picture would increase overall efficiency of what we're trying to do
- discussion of the rejuvenation of RAD was a welcome addition to provocation this morning; need to continue new RAD discussion
- need to include users and IT professionals in discussion
- users shouldn't be in the driver's seat
- don't think the users should be in the driver's seat but make sure the archivists aren't servicing themselves

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- archivists don't serve the record, record is a means to serve the client... **client/user is the real purpose of the archive**
- model of specialization → affects the user experience? If you have discrete collections of records/everyone doing their own thing... only serving their own core user group...
- there is a role to share knowledge on standards, etc... health care system going through same conversation

Toronto, ON: Munk School of International Affairs, U of T, Table 4

What does the new blueprint look like?

- the new model influenced by new media, demographically new readers. Creating a paradigm shift in library & archives operations.
- Will they affect Libs and archs the same?
- Yes, because they are thought about together nowadays. But MC mentioned that collaboration is difficult.
- Shared digital resources. Easy collaboration is sharing knowledge and publishing with each other. Hard collabos are when job descriptions start to get blurry or distributed. Also resource sharing.
- That's the cultural shift.
- resource sharing is unlikely in the Canadian context. Many don't have much resources to share.
- could resource sharing be implemented through sharing arrangements?
- Something is missing from the conversation. The starting point. Ways and means to enhance our ability to deliver services to communities. Copyright is a huge issue. LAC lacks a copyright-honoring delivery platform.
- idea of Creative Commons for Archives
- SFU archives collaborating with digital repo group in library. Can collaborate fruitfully on technology issues but there are a lot of differences.
- Are there things we are unwilling to give up in collaborating with others?
- Is the rollback of funding an attempt by policymakers to help MAKE the LAM sector do "hard" collaboration.
- we need a public campaign to promote archives
- There are so many great ones, but that is expensive!
- Would this be something ancestry could fund?
- Archives also never take credit for what other people do. Get the people who write books, movies, etc. to call out the contributions of archives.
- Spiritualist fonds at UManitoba.
- Canadiana, what is that?
- GW and others – explanation.
- We haven't talked about SIMPLIFYING anything.
- re: the expertise of the archivist, it should be made transparent. Shifting gears: part of the problem with a blueprint is, even the small players have to have access.
- Does harmonization help this? Europeana standards?

Discussion of new services by archives: can we help people curate/preserve their own stuff? Is THAT an effective means of outreach?

Also, preserving and helping individuals to curate their own cloud presence. Can we advocate for users and help them manage it?

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- 20% of people in Canada are new Canadians, no representation in archives. Reach out to them to ask how are you going to preserve your stories?
- All of this is about priorities and making hard choices. Do we prioritize capturing born digital over building collaborations? I think we prioritize capturing born digital stuff, otherwise the bus stops.
- I disagree.
- Disagree as well. Business will figure it out.
- SM, MC disagree. MC offers example of Supreme Court link rot.
- In BC, they have consolidated the libraries and museums, and it had led to archives not getting ANY records.
- So what comes first? Getting the message out, or providing new services?

Round agreement that the services have to come first. A bottoms-up approach. Hold events in public spaces, get involvement from all levels of the community. This will/may/pleasegod help revitalize the core and the national level.

Toronto, ON: City of Toronto Archives – Group 1

Key Issues

Engaging youth came through as important but the group noted that the speakers at the summit were the older/ more experienced generation with one exception of the Canadiana presenter having experience with presenting to youth & new media.

Challenges

How to balance outreach activities with core work (describing etc.) of the collections?

If we create greater awareness of archives, our collections, how do we cope with greater demand for access? How do we cope with disappointing people looking for their own community histories that we don't have?

As per Craig Heron's point about community histories (Greek & Portuguese) only able to collect if archivists have the language facility.

Lack of money is another challenge for outreach activities. Outreach is a real challenge for small archives. Partnership development is time consuming. Is there a different way to work with partners such as Ancestry so we don't lose autonomy?

Perception that partnership is not equal – archives not gaining enough benefit after giving up their records. Also ethical considerations (e.g. Latter Day Saints) On the other hand, these organizations do raise awareness.

Is there a creative way to challenge people's notion of nationhood? In the United States of America, people are proud of their national identity and also are interested in leaving a legacy. No tradition in Canada of philanthropy as per the U.S. but has been a history of government funding / support.

There is a challenge with electronic records and a sense of standing still in Canadian archives. We are still not dealing with it.

Use of social media – yes, we are using social media but we're not good at saving it!

Actions/suggestions

Collaborate – retweet sister archives' material and mention source.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Need to cooperate with even other – is there a central (online) repository of Toronto resources?
Collaborate to point researchers to information they're seeking and not limit to archives but include libraries.

Could we set up local group to implement some of the ideas presented in the summit?

List online the local archives – your mandate etc.

Change your attitude! From a propriety nature to they're not our own records.

Much more sharing especially plans for digitization so not to duplicate efforts.

Agreed that more collaboration and liaison between archives and museums.

Everyone enjoyed the opportunity to meet and discuss issues and ideas coming out.

City of Toronto Archives – Group 2

What was provocative?

Where was the 'role of education' discussion – no one was talking about the training of archivist especially in digital curation; collaboration, promotion, outreach and advocacy; and business tools. The ancillary things that we all have to do in the real world – none of that is taught.

Many others – librarians, etc., are all facing the same problems with digital records. It is surprising to hear that collaboration between libraries, museums and archives is "radical".

There is a lack of communication, turf wars, and a frustration with not being able to be collaborative. The model in archives is very rigid. We should be more team-based to achieve projects. Our model is boring and doesn't work. Resources may come from the collaborative level, not individual resources, but a collective. It is about changing the mindset to be more collaborative.

We really need to look at our infrastructure to support this collaboration. Need to focus more on networks of expertise. Not everyone has to be expert at everything and we can work with partners from the private sector like Ancestry or Canadiana because they can often be more visible and are not in a bureaucracy.

After a certain period of time, in Canadiana everything becomes available to the public and the value-added service has to be paid for.

Is leadership for the archival endeavor moving from institutions to NGO's? Are the resources moving there? We can't still do as much as we were because resources dropping off → tasks will also have to drop off.

We shifted gears in the 1930s to an emphasis on backlog reduction and now we are interested in different things and have continued the evolution of the model of how to describe material – accepting that we need to be flexible.

There is an inadequacy of description to reach non-archivists. Users cannot understand what we do which results in a disconnect. Often the information in databases is good, but the presentation can put up barriers. We need to test systems with non-archivists so that when researchers want something fast and accurate, they do not want to have to work for it.

Toronto Public Library has 2 catalogues: one in the traditional way and one that is keyword searchable and draws things together – not just books, but blogs, programming, etc. The backend work to make something simple is huge and very difficult and often the expertise is not there. Archives also have different audiences.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

There is tension between what is the role of the archives – capturing evidence for accountability or providing community memory.

Is information valueless to the Google generation? Is what archives provide not necessarily of value to everyone and his brother?

People are interested in history, but people take what is provided for granted. They don't want to know about how much work goes into making stuff available. Education is key to helping people do the right thing.

Should we look at a distributed model for archives – how can we bring things together, that are not physically together? We don't exist in isolation and in the on-line world we can have the concept of community, public awareness and engagement – people bringing different things to the table. The community can support us in getting sustainable funding.

We did not hear this morning about a new business model. We have a lot of assets that can be sold; however, everybody expects everything to be on-line and free – this model is **not** sustainable. When you have invested in ton of digitizing you have a right to charge for access to it →we are in effect de-valuing our own work and our assets. Maybe different levels of service are necessary moving forward. We could charge more depending on how much work we have to do to help people.

City of Toronto – Group 3

Key Issues

Financial resources are not in place. We can't even deal with analogue let alone the digital record.

Fear – meantime as NADP ceased to exist how many small archives will fold?

A lot of American genealogists will ask “how much do I owe you”? In Canada used to getting it for free. American's Celebrate their heritage

Public awareness is another issue. We have been there and don't have a way to address. Many people when they learn about us they are hooked. Our task is to move away from processing to outreach

Craig Heron

Interesting that he said we need to go out when people come to us, we find we get contacted every day with donations and reference. We need to do a better job of networking, communications with a stronger voice.

There is an issue of the current government/society, philosophy and policy - “It is all just digitized” – without understanding the copyright, moral rights, and privacy roadblocks.

Worry more about digital preservation – 10,000 photos all digitized need to be migrated forward over time. Digitization is labour intensive, onward migration is not cheap.

Latter Day Saints are another option. We don't need to do the work because it is a free service; they get advertising dollars and people globally ability to access. Then we can focus on other priorities.

Ancestry.CA - Mixed feelings – they benefit – tapped into making available archives – and archives don't get recognition.

We do not have enough people stepping forward to be part of the volunteer effort – AAO Boards and committees. There needs to be institutional support for doing this work or we will burn out those who are working full time and volunteering.

Actions/suggestions

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Speaker from Canada's History

Survey – two suggestions – what could the magazine do?

1. Regular column on First Nations Issues
2. Archivists corner – ask a question of the archivist – one pager – eg. What is a religious archivist

Tap into popular publications and have an Archives component such as the one in Western's Alumnae magazine.

TPL example of a virtual reference desk is a possibility: some searching of directories, limit of 3 per day for no charge. If funding is tight maybe we should charge.

Maybe we need to be proactive for asking for the money. On ARCHEION there should be a spot where people can provide support. We make it hard for people to donate. We could have the money be used for a specific collection?

Day @ archives – the students are engaged – start with them young – history used to be boring – student researching the life of a soldier – work with history teaches all subjects.

Videos – could create a CCA/ACA YouTube Channel

Public awareness to bring in funding – such as the Public Library Foundation's Book Lovers Ball where the charge is \$1000.00 per table and the co-chairs David Miller and Margaret Atwood worked miracles.

We need a strong public face to be your advocate such as Paul Gross, RH Thomson or Yannick Bisson from Murdoch Mysteries. Could create a trust where money could go then reinstate NADP but fund from within. We could arrange for children's illustrators to do work and then auction it off. There needs to be value that people would have at the national level.

There are a lot of Anniversaries coming up to capitalize on such as 200 years since the birth of Sr. John A. Macdonald and Canada's 150 anniversary. We could do a series of heritage minutes.

If each archivist could give \$20 per year to the AAO to be ready for matching funding if it is re-instated that would be good. Support our own associations.

We need clear messaging for public: a clear vision that is simple and straightforward that will work for a variety of archives.

Archivists as a profession are introverted and not engaging. We need to engage and go out. Partner with professional fundraisers to tell the stories and engage more people. We need to attract more engaging people to the profession to spread our message.

City of Toronto Archives – Group 4

Most of our group's discussion focussed on issues of advocacy, outreach and political engagement. I've tried to place our comments under the most appropriate categories.

New Blueprint

Most of our discussions related to the need for a National communications strategy to push out our message. However, what this message might be is not entirely clear. Perhaps the message might focus on why archives are really important?

Challenges not identified

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

Focus on decision makers - perhaps a professional lobbyist at the national level to represent our interests – for example NDAP etc.

Growing the profession – with 64% of the institutions having budgets of less than \$10,000 where will the jobs for newcomers to the profession be coming from.

What more can the archival professionals accomplish? Telling people they need to do more is too general.

Trusted digital repository - There seems to be a general consensus that this is a significant issue for the profession.

In general, it is still not entirely clear what we are trying to accomplish. There is no clearly stated goal. Is it really a goal or a series of goals that we are attempting to define?

Next steps

Review of LAC – What role will this institution play within the profession? What happens to the profession when this key institution is at odds with the broader community's goals.

List of disasters (examples) – To influence decision makers we need a body of evidence based examples of the economic value of archives.

In addition to our traditional cultural partners, perhaps we should look at working with associated professionals in the area of privacy and accounting.

Ideas for a communication strategy

Reference was made to the campaign in the UK, ArchI've Explored. See link at:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/explore-archives-11-11-2013.pdf>

Do we need to develop promotional strategies for our own interests, or can we combine in cross promotional initiatives with other communities?

Toronto, ON University of Toronto

THOUGHTS AND COMMENTS

- Can't avoid the funding issues – not enough resources devoted to archival sector
- Doing more with less? Are we being asked to do so?
- How to bring on funding from the corporate sector?
 - Tax incentives for processing of records, for public programming, exhibits?
- Task of processing cultural property donations are really taxing on archivists time and resources
- At U of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections, actively seeking out big collections and donors.
- Need more donors funding processing of their collections
- A bit more flexible in a university setting to work with donors

Commercialization of archives

- Need to show the economic value – but how to do that? i.e. How do you show the economic value of Alice Munro's fonds.
- Genealogical records are easier to monetize
- For most records, difficult to monetize
- But some unique collections can generate economic activity, like the spiritual fonds at U of M (2

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

feature films, 6 documentaries, etc...)

Radical partnerships

- Museums have been doing this for decades – why has it taken archivists so long to do the same?
- However, at the moment, corporate partnerships with archives are very onesided and archives need to recognize and acknowledge the economic value of their records. None of the money is trickling down to the archives. But archives should leverage. Need for a unified approach in terms of corporate partnerships.
- Example of TNA in UK – partnerships paying for ¼ of staff

Standards

- Need to bring together all the big databases, together with museums and libraries
- LAC needs to continue the work – they need to be part of the discussion
 - Can't just sidestep them and develop around them

Very little talk about the archivists (a lot of talk of archives and records)

- Where are the archivists?
- Need a stronger presence of the archivists and the profession
- Need to be more vocal

Funding challenges and infrastructure challenges

- Need to have the public understand our work better – and for archivists to document their decisions and remain transparent
- Should be part of our role to be able to articulate to the public what we do
- Lack of discussion about the record creator and the donor
 - They need to be part of this discussion (but hard to do because they don't know/realize that they are record creators)
- Priority actions
 - Leadership and vision for the profession
 - Take the talk and put it into action

Toronto, ON Ryerson University:

1. What do you see as the key issues for the New Blueprint?

- Will the centre of Archives in Canada be LAC? Or should the entire Canadian Archival system be restructured? This includes the organizations currently working on the provincial level, (CCA, ACA, AAQ).
- What sort of leader will be installed as director of LAC?
- Will LAC return to a state of leading by innovation?
- What support structures (if any) can be put in place to cover the sorts of positive benefits that used to flow out of the NADP?
- What will happen to RAD? Will we join the international standards community? Will we streamline with library and museum descriptive standards?

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- What will be the venue/mechanism for accessing archival records (popular search engines vs. specialized web discovery databases)?
- Will crowdsourcing and other novel (and fiscally possible) methods be a factor in acquiring descriptive metadata?
- Who will be invited to the table to form new professional partnerships (beyond libraries and museums) and relationships (IT departments, content producers, marketers, historical societies etc.)?
- What will the ongoing funding structure for the incredible amount of digitization that needs to be carried out (nationwide) be?
- Will such digitization be carried out in a strategic manner (e.g. with materials most wanted by research communities digitized first)?
- Can we harness new technology to broaden the value added that archivist can bring to the reference experience? Can we leverage this to reach a broader audience?

2. Do you have any comments about the presentations made at the Summit or on the Thought Leaders' Background Papers that are available online?

- *Glenn Wright* - Need to embrace the genealogy community was nice to hear. We agree that the Genealogists should be considered to be a key partner in the new blueprint. Beware of the growing trend of this group of users bypassing archives.
- *Laura Millar* – What is the archival process? The description element that may be missing is the value-addition that archivists can add to the digitization process.

Deborah Morrison – Great talk. We wonder if the digitally-focused tastes of the Digital Native generation might have been overstated somewhat. Recent teaching experience shows that today's undergrads want a blend of digital and in-person learning experiences. Seems like the internet must be the tool used to allow searching of the collection but we can't forget the importance aspects of the 'brick and mortar' archives experience. Blend is best.

3. What do you see as the priority actions that are required to ensure the success of the New Blueprint?

- Ongoing engagement with records creators and researchers and users. Building a sense of community ownership and 'buy-in' for archives. Building an appreciation of the distributed documentary heritage.
- Shifting role of the archivist. Awareness that the role is shifting, focus on proactively being a part of this process. Eg. Providing arrangement and description advice for external partners.
- Ensure that archival professionals are out there mixing in other sectors and communities (conferences, community events etc.). Promotion of our holdings and integration with the other communities are key survival strategies.
- We need to find ways of proactively reaching out to *all* of our user communities. Modern research (especially student level research) frequently begins and ends online.
- Targeting specific communities (new Canadians, artists organizations, professional groups eg.) for engagement.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Winnipeg, Âi: University of Winnipeg

- -There is much discussion of collaboration and some big questions still to discuss, including the who and how?
- -The role of commercialization needs to be dialogued on by all involved parties. We need to focus on the agreements and the “how” of collaboration between commercial enterprises (such as ancestry.ca) and archives so that we can improve the system for both parties.
- -Archiving the now. We need to construct a different relationship with our donors and clients, and get their buy-in on collecting and preservation (particularly in regards to digital records).
- We need to illustrate the legal and financial consequences of good and poor record-keeping in order to promote long-term thinking, accountability and transparency
- Retaining our profile and retaining our role while opening up the archives to include new methodologies and communities
- Institutions have not put enough money into their infrastructure and archives are increasingly expensive to operate.
- Many smaller archives are dissolving and they have left behind many paper and digital records.
- -We need to build a “web of influence” and build on the knowledge base surrounding us (museums, libraries, IT, advertising, etc.)
- Build new economic strategies and partnerships both public and private. Including non-traditional alliances, such as scientists and environmentalists. We provide economically feasible information on natural resources in an era where the government does not want to be transparent.
- We have to build partnerships with our communities, and follow the model provided by successful community archives. If the community (or individuals within the community) determines there is a need/ want for information, then they are more willing to sponsor/ get involved.
- Work with records creators. Many creators have no interest and might not anticipate what they need to do (particularly in regards to digital archives), we should aim for it to be a seamless transfer from the creator to the archives.
- In regards to storage, what are we doing as an archival community to get more space? Should we “push it out” so that people take care/ archive their own records?
- Should we encourage participation with crowdsourcing? For example, photograph naming.
- The British Museum has a contract with google and uses flickr, but there are problems with google and becomes more of a virtual museum. Images and records float individually with no context. Library line interaction. Within the digital universe, context becomes hard to pin down.
- -Public awareness and outreach is the main focus of the new system, but this is not a new issue. However, in the past, this was approached in a very individualistic way.
- We need to understand that users are our biggest advocates.
- How do we balance the needs of genealogists/ historians/ the institution?
- We need to better enhance use of digital/ born-digital records.
- As a profession we are too focused on standards instead of access/ preservation.
- Historians are no longer “king user”
- Any new system has to support all types of archives, instead of just the large archives.
- As bad as the NADP cuts were, it forced us to support ourselves.
- Regional services should support the smaller institutions.
- How many jobs are dependent on archival resources? -see Wendy Duff (SAA 2010 economic study)

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- There is a huge amount of money thrown to digitization? Is this bang for buck for users (besides genealogists)?
- We need to better support archival education/ research. Support research with grants to practitioners and academics, such as mid-career fellowships.
- -Presentations were a lot more positive than some of the papers posted earlier. Especially in relation to other stakeholders. Seemed to be a general consensus to make connections and networks. There are other communities that are engaged with them and why aren't we involved in designing them or in digital humanities.
- We need to address the power of legislation and what our role should be in the future. How should we change the way we educate ourselves to deal with this new situation?
- We need to find the time to focus on funding and fundraising workshops looking to non profits or to online initiatives such as kick starter to gain new avenues for development and not rely so heavily on the government funding.
- We need to make it a priority for management to focus on the fundraising or government
- We need to look at issues of access and education rather than inward development.
- We need to enable broader discussion among archivists. We need a coalition of archives, genealogists, historians, museums, libraries.
- What about the business community? How well are business archives represented in national/ regional archival organizations?
- When forming private or public partnerships you have to be careful. What are the goals of you and your partners?
- We have competing priorities—outreach vs. digitization vs... and we need to acknowledge need for balance.
- There is a concern that we are losing the idea of contact with original records in current focus on digitization.
- Archives are torn between mandates—mandate for institutional holdings vs. public research.
- Digitization vs. born digital infrastructure. What is the greatest risk? What is most at risk?
- Whose mandate includes making public aware of archives & the archivist's role?
- Lack of digital support for RM – need tools that make RM easy
- Distributed access – true postcustodialism – you have to include archival aspects in the mandate for records creators – city agencies don't have the mandate to maintain a historical record, but the city does need to work it into a system of public access
- The digital is not a technological problem but a social problem
- Need a culture of lobbying – advocacy, outreach –
- People need to understand that the “then” and the “now” is connected
- Canadian Archival System – does it exist? Maybe – with CCA as a hub
- Other sources for funding
- Greater diversity?
- Museums?
- Fear of getting lost –
- Differences of mandates – museums interpret artefacts; archives say “we have stuff, come on in”
- HBC archives, museum collaboration between museum, archive and MHS resulted in nice synergies for all

3 options for CCA.2.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

A. The Research Council model. a la SSHRCC. Funding-based on a competitive stream for academic research, a stream for collaborative business based research for institutional and professional development, conference support and fellowships for graduate study. Support for Archivaria and Archives would come from the Archives Council.

B. Communities Network model. This would be collaboration among Archives, Libraries and Museums. It assumes convergence re academic and professional research and conferences keeps journals and professional standards as separate projects and has separate but related streams for grants for institutional development.

C. New "Outreach" model. This would concentrate all our resources on a new model that links Archives, Libraries, Museums and the Built Heritage and Canada's History communities together. Any academic support would have to revert to the SSHRCC and other university oriented funding from the private sector. Institutional and preservation support would have to come from the provinces or regional provincial consortia. This model would depend on private sector funding in the first instance and the development of a broad based individual membership.

Regina, SK, University of Regina

- Collaboration will be more important than ever as we move forward – particularly with libraries, museums, and heritage organizations.
- There may be efficiencies to be realized by amalgamating common functions within/between organizations (i.e. administrative ones)
- We discussed various funding models.
 - We simply can't do everything we are currently doing without government funding. How do we make this case more effectively/consistently?
 - A big "incident" (in which records cannot be located/recovered) might help but perhaps only in a piecemeal/temporary/isolated way?? And...some administrators/governments may view 'undiscoverable' records as a blessing rather than a curse??
 - Our perspectives are so different – short term v.s. long term. If we issue the threat that sound and moving image materials will be gone in 20 years, administrations that operate on 4 year cycles feel they have lots of time. May be successful in getting short-term shot in the arm but not long-term sustained support.
 - If the public doesn't see the loss of records as a problem, we are no further ahead (...this led to discussion about raising public awareness – see below).
 - Discussed operational funding v.s. project funding. While the latter is great (and we'll take whatever we can get!), it's only part of the equation as this type of funding means that priorities are dictated externally.
 - Discussed fee for service models – costs of actual recovery would be huge.
 - U.S. has several foundation funding models but these are often very specific and naturally put control in the funders' hands. Moreover, many libraries and archives in the U.S. are closing because they do not have support at a higher level. Not sure this is something to emulate?
 - Explore opportunities to pool resources (bulk purchase programs, shared storage facilities, digitization services, communications officers – with skillsets to design p.r.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- strategies, logo designs, etc.), develop directories of expertise (akin to the FPT project to identify specialists in FPT institutions – include people in other institutions as well)
- Tap into volunteers – they are out there for those willing to frame the project/pitch.
 - Public Awareness is key
 - How do we make archives fresh and innovative – reach ‘new’ audiences? We need to get better at making history and records relevant to everyday life. Figure out what people know, what we want them to know, and then connect the dots. Bring archives together with economic drivers, natural science, tourism, etc. Tiny references in the credit lines are not enough.
 - Recent events in our archival community (and input from non-archivists) strongly suggest that if we want to reach the public, we need to get out of the archives and meet people where they are at. Last year’s archives week event in Regina was held at a popular local brew pub – it was wildly successful and reached a whole group of people who would not have come to an event at an archives.
 - People are online. If we want to communicate with them, that is where we need to be. Context continues to be key. People know about Ancestry/they want information – they don’t really care about local websites.
 - Is it time to revisit the idea of a national archives week so we can more effectively pool our resources, time and talents? (While remembering that we need to promote/celebrate archives more than 1x per year).
 - We need to find a way to a show like ‘Who do you think you are?’ happen again – if not via LAC/CBC than as an archival community.
 - ‘Archives in the Attic’ events in Saskatchewan have been successful – but in some ways too successful. People bring things in, they’re excited, and then they’re disappointed because their materials sit in unprocessed backlogs. See funding discussion above – we need to find the balance between building expectation and then supporting it.
 - Discussed value of reaching both youth (...users/donors of tomorrow) and older people (as users, volunteers and donors (of records and possibly money)).
 - We were interested in the statistic shared this morning that c. 20% of Canadians were not born here. Maybe this is a challenge for current collections or perhaps it is an opportunity?? Per the new U of T Press book *Canadians and Their Pasts*, newcomers are often very interested in where they are now. History and place matter – how can archives support this/capitalize on it?
 - Link in with Heritage Fairs (SCAA and Sask Archives Board offer prizes for use of primary sources)
 - Can we make use of external programs/services/tools (i.e. Shutterfly) to set up store fronts to share/sell materials and raise awareness?
 - Gift shops, coffee shops attached to Archives
 - Educate/support communities to establish/manage their own archives. Total archives is not feasible – most can barely manage institutional records – this does not bode well for private records.
 - No limit to the number of news releases organizations can issue. Repurposing content from finding aids for this purpose would not be an onerous task

Thoughts from a Regina discussion group,

- Much of today's discussion was familiar covering issues that have been discussed for some time.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- If we are to be more outward looking then what gets sacrificed? Today's institutions have been cut to the bone.
- Public/private partnerships
- - difficult to identify what in archives makes a profit and would attract P3 partners. We wonder if this an argument geared to big institutions - Can small community archives be successful in building P3 models?
- In any case, a fundamental shift is required for archives to embrace this model, more discussion of that intellectual shift is required.

New blueprint

- Canada continues to have different archives at different levels. The blueprint needs to accommodate this reality, the one size-fits all won't work. Partnerships are better than a centralized model.
- Regional partnerships have proven successful in the digital arena. Building regional partnerships should be the focus.
- What is the role of the archivist? What is the future of arrangement and description in the digital world?

Key issues

- - duty to create records
- - information stripped from the record easy in electronic world
- - purging of file systems
- - prevention of corruption in long term storage
- - issue of authenticity and the original in the digital world

Next steps?

- - development of common well-defined measures
- - further discussion around standards
- - need to build capacity in understanding digital issues
- CCA may need to develop into something like the CCI model in preservation but for digital

Calgary, AB, University of Calgary

1. What do you see as the key issues for the New Blueprint?
 - a. We need to rebuild the Canadian archival infrastructure comprised of a strong LAC and CCA with links to provincial/territorial associations.
 - b. We need to develop stronger links/partnerships with organizations and/or commercial ventures to provide additional funding for archival work.
 - c. We need to enhance the level of advocacy and outreach that we do to inform the public about archives, archival records and their value to society.
 - d. We need to educate the public about how to manage their own records in order to help them understand the significance of archives and archival records and thus, hopefully, be more supportive financially of our work.
 - e. We need to build collaborative digital repositories to allow us to preserve our digital collections – most archival institutions cannot accomplish this on their own.
 - f. FUNDING! –
 - i. should the archival community be supporting CCA financially?

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- ii. We need federal and provincial governments to provide reasonable funding to support archival work at all levels
 - iii. Should we mimic the UK model of using more lottery funding for archives?
2. Do you have any comments about the presentations made at the Summit or on the Thought Leaders' Background Papers that are available online?
- a. All archivists are aware of the issues presented this morning.
 - b. We all have institutional priorities and if these do not mesh with commercial interests we are out of luck in attracting funding
 - c. The insistence that archivists should be out in the community interacting with the public about their records which may never come into the archives appears to be a redrafting of the archivist's job description and role.
 - d. We have an enormous legacy of paper records which would appear to be regarded as no longer relevant if all must be created electronically and available on the web.
 - e. Not everything that we hold in analogue format can or should be digitized.
 - f. The expectations of archivists and archival institutions is greater than the resources we are given.
 - g. Our experience is that putting traditional archival RAD compliant finding aids online is indeed a useful exercise for many of our researchers.
 - h. We do not feel that we need to "dumb-down" our activities in order to attract users.
 - i. Not all "records" that are being created in today's environment are worthy of retention – let's not forget basic appraisal activities.
3. Do you have any other comments, idea or recommendations?
- a. Once the archival community has developed more TDRs it might be possible to provide digital storage/preservation to corporations as a means of increasing funding.

Edmonton, AB: Provincial Archives of Alberta

On behalf of the group watching in Edmonton, we have followed the discussions and engaged in lively debate about the issues identified by the agents provocateur. The different perspectives represented were occasionally contradictory but thought-provoking. Some speakers seemed more suited to their topics than others. Overall, we feel that the structure of the Canadian archival system is strong, collaborative and respectful of its partners – over the past twenty years, there have been many discussions about whether archives are doing the right thing or need to reinvent themselves, yet we are still continuing to contribute significantly to historical research, accountability and preservation of cultural identity. The notion of corporate sponsorship is complex, as some services to Canadian citizens should be publicly funded, but archival institutions should be open to beneficial arrangements with new partners. There must be financial support from the federal government for the Canadian archival community.

The foundational work of Canadian archivists, such as appraisal, description and access, is critical to our role in society of preserving identity, accountability and transparency. Increased public awareness of the work of Canadian archives is of paramount importance, but it should not come at the expense of core archival functions.

Vancouver, BC: Summit Follow Up Meeting

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

1. What do you see as the key issues for the new blueprint?
 - There has still not been an articulation of what the new blueprint is. We need to synthesize this all into a plan with actionable items.
 - Who is responsible for writing the plan? We look to the organizers of the summit for this. The executives of the orgs are not going to have the time to do it- it's going to have to be a taskforce of committed individuals.
 - We have to be receptive and patient as the plan evolves.
 - We may come up against legislation.
 - What are the implications for implementing the plan?
 - Do we need to have a plan ready for the new librarian and archivist of Canada?
 - Going forward, the national organizations should be charged to advise the national/provincial/territorial archivist conference. This sends a message that we are seeking leadership from archivists aside from the National Librarian and Archivist.
 - We need to identify the "we"- we're a lot of voices.
 - We need some hard data. There was last a national needs assessment in 1985. There is an absence of hard data and current data, which we need right now. The anecdotal information is not going to cut it when we're going to donors and to lobby.

2. Do you have any comments about the presentations made at the Summit or on the Thought Leader's Background papers?
 - The need for partnership- public/private, between institutions, etc. The community out there does not understand us; we must be more active in terms of advocacy, involving individuals and organizations in our activities.
 - Archives for accountability, for evidence. Only Laura Millar articulated that Total Archives is not sound as a strategy. Has our goal actually changed? We should discuss.
 - Importance of the CCA, vital to operate even without its funds.
 - Very little discussion of the donation of analog material.
 - Themes taken away were desires for interdisciplinary work, greater profile, and greater teaching. Strong sense of support for the CCA without a strong sense of what the CCA should do.
 - We talked about the system being in crisis, but not what the system actually is. Archivists need to be talking about archivists- if we're not clear on what we want, how can we move forward.
 - General impression that yes, we need more interdisciplinarity, etc. But no one has said that we're not doing the right things. For example, it was not proposed that we need to start acquiring huge scientific databases. We are still working under the assumption that users want to access resources in the traditional way, but in fact, there's a huge group of researchers who need access to data not for research but for work, business functions, etc. There has been no discussion of how we educate ourselves and what we need to develop as skills in this area.
 - We have not yet had a conversation about how we want to restructure ourselves at the local, provincial, national levels. We need an honest conversation with ourselves. Is our current approach become sustainable over time?
 - These conversations have come up again and again- but we never have a frank discussion about what the profession should be and what we are turning into. "Society gets the archives it deserves." Maybe society doesn't care so much about what we do.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

- There are people out there that care about the records, but they have to be engaged in a way that makes sense to them. LAC is lacking the leadership role, so someone (the CCA?) needs to take on that role.
- In the Victoria discussion, they marveled at what we have done on a tiny amount of resources. We spin gold out of hay, and that doesn't happen by chance- it happens because of partnerships between archives and communities, and through creative leadership. We don't want to lose that- we need to build on that more. Example: Archives Advisors are so important in our communities, could there be a national network of advisors helping archivists from across the country?
- At times we try and do too much- we need to get very realistic and pragmatic and determine what our strategic priorities are. There is greater risk involved today than there was when there was a stream of funding available. Whatever comes out as actionable items, they need to be well-focused, well-thought through, and have our limited resources devoted to those, perhaps to the exclusion of some of the things we do today.
- If this is to be successful, it's going to require a significant infusion of energy and drive on the part of the Generation Y archivists, meaning current students and recent grads. There is still a role for the older generation in providing experience and expertise, but we need to drive this forward involving the next generation. (How do we propose to involve them?) This discussion needs to happen within the professional associations, and be fit into our restructuring. There is a natural affinity between recent graduates with the ACA- it should be interested and see value in playing an active role with them. Has to be both a professional interest, with support from employers, but has to be an individual commitment to invest the time and energy as part of their personal life and professional career. A challenge in today's busy world.
- There was a golden age, when the "Terry Eastwoods" were driving our system. There was a luxury of time from archivists' employers. In today's contract/part time world, there's not much of a chance to be involved.
- An advantage we have now is that people are more sensitized in the digital environment because they are concerned about their "digital estate." They are starting to see the connections. Creating archives is a hobby of Gen-Y.
- More of a connection from beginning of lifecycle to the preservation. Every profession is now involved in digital preservation, but they don't know about our profession.
- Are we just experience a lack of public relations? Nobody knows what we do. In Canada, there is an apathy towards our history which leads toward a lack of awareness for archives. There are potential PR models for us to follow. PR costs money though. LAC does not seem able to provide this leadership. Can the CCA do it (without funds?)
- This is a Canadian cultural issue. In other countries, people know what their archives are. Many people are involved with their archival heritage.
- Archivists need to be educated about how to advertise ourselves, such as by optimizing search engine results from our websites. There are not enough resources for post-qualification education in managing digital content.
- There are not many institutions that can yet acquire digital material. Collaborative digital repositories will be important going forward.
- We cannot claim that we know what to do about digital content, records in the cloud, poor recordkeeping practices- we need a way to deal with these new problems. New legislation may also be needed. The boundaries between public and private are blurring.
- We need to pare down, rethink our organizational structures
- Need more educational programs for the problems that we're seeing in our work.
- If we think this is a priority, we need to commit to it at a national level and make a really good run at it and not "nibble at the edges." If we think as a profession this is a priority, let's channel our resources, and stop doing other things.

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- When you sensitize people to archives, they want them to be digitized which creates a resource challenge.
 - When we educate people about archives, we also need to educate about the realities of the work that goes into preservation and access.
 - If we start taking away things that we do, do we run the risk of becoming less relevant? Managing an archival program is like a business- you have to make choices and be selective in what we do. So making a “PR” push is not necessarily to the detriment of everything else, for example, there will be a continuing education need for us to do this well. What are the most important priorities now, which we can pursue concurrently?
 - Fairly new ACA committee for online education- they want to know what is needed, what we would like to see, etc.
 - Prioritizing is very familiar to those working in small archives.
 - “Friends of the Archives-“what happened to these groups? Is there a Friends of the Archives 2.0? Volunteer corps still exist. Can we channel these groups into advocating for us? Recruit the younger volunteers to help us build the IT infrastructure, creating apps, etc?
 - Our education brings back the PR argument- that just because someone calls themselves an archivist, doesn’t make them an archivist. This is an inherent weakness in our archival system. Our “800 strong” archival system is not staffed by professional archivists. There is a self-perpetuating prophecy in trying to gain traction to be recognized as a profession if we do not require qualifications for archivist positions.
 - Even the professional programs aren’t giving enough education in digital preservation. People want to work in jobs to gain digital preservation experience; they don’t come to the table with the experience needed. Schools sometimes need convincing that the program needs the resources it needs to do this.
 - Pay scales are also at issue. There is a disconnect between needing a professional archivist and being able to pay for one.
 - While some countries e.g. Italy have government imposed curriculum, there is not an example of an accredited archival studies program. “Accreditation light” is not really an option in academia.
 - Do we know how to negotiate with donors/funders? Is that an education that we need?
3. What do you see as the priority actions that are required to ensure the success of the new blueprint?

Our top identified priorities were:

- Digital preservation/records management/increased education on the digital environment.
- PR/outreach/partnerships
- Streamlining/prioritization of our programs. We can no longer afford to replicate. We need to approach this without individuals feeling threatened. An example streamlining opportunity is our advisor programs.

Issues/actions we identified with these priorities:

- Do we have to give up our advocacy for government support? PR/Outreach could include lobbying the government.
- Can we pursue philanthropic donations? Business funding?
- There may be a place for commercialization within our community. You can always walk away from the table if you can’t come to a meeting of the minds. We need to learn to be more entrepreneurial.
- Do not wait for business opportunities to come to us. Sometimes they do not understand the kind of assistance that we need. Show up at events, submit posters, and submit papers.
- A recognition that it can be tough to get institutional support- so let’s coordinate so that we spread ourselves out and get our message to the right communities without repeating ourselves.

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

- Raising money requires a project and a hook- you need to sell yourself to a donor to get involved. You may need to connect with the right people to make your project a start-to-finish.
 - Common, shared technical infrastructure to preserve digitized and born-digital records. Is there a private sector partnership to be had? There is already a growing set of potential partners, e.g. universities. We'll need model contracts to share with commercial entities, to transfer the responsibility for the records to the archives after the creator gives the say-so.
4. Do you have any other comments, ideas or recommendations?

We benefited from some international guests during our meeting who were attending the ACA-UBC Symposium. Here are some comments from them:

- In Europe, archives are introduced to students in high school, through history fairs, etc. Some schools do have requirements for students to use archival sources for papers.
- Croatian Archives have introduced a program on archival pedagogy, including ways of introducing people to archives from across society.

Other comments:

- Diplomatically, we want to express that the organization of the Summit made it difficult to participate fully from the West. Either a different time of day or streaming options that didn't limit the number of available online viewers would have made it easier for us to participate. Having said that, bravo to the organizers, and we look forward to being a part of the discussions in the future.

Victoria, BC Government of BC

Gareau – raison d'être is the archives themselves – the importance of archivists, centres and users

- Integrated management and stewards of the archives
- Means by which professionals maintain archives in a professional manner
- Users needs: types of use
- National strategy – instigators/stewards
- Leaders of the Canadian archival network remain the leaders not the partners

Cavoukian – see her recent reports *Deleting Accountability*

Theimer: subject matter experts re context for the digital age; Self-actualized ; Beyond one's self – something bigger

Chad Gaffield – deep conceptual changes – new ways of thinking

- Role of archives in domestic life; Role of archives in the educational sector (transmission of knowledge, pedagogy)
- Business intelligence/Government/Nation-building
- Context of documents becomes part of the new knowledge infrastructure
- New confidence explaining human thought and behaviours
- Integrated approach – components of virtual infrastructure
- Rethink how we work together
- Chief information officers/ collective responsibility
- Privacy commissioners
- Robust and sustainable

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Silcox – spiritual capital

Discussion

How many archives are not represented today in our local discussion? (i.e. municipal, military) Many voices are missing

This is an important discussion to have – could we reconvene another gathering through AABC – Vancouver Island to talk more. Smaller archives, researchers, so money for digitizing. Scanning Archives Canada portal

AABC and memory BC – provincial networks

Jennifer: do people realize just how close we are to losing our provincial organizations?

Digital challenge

Need for greater communication with user communities

Achilles heel – re outreach and public profile

National digital repository – limited resources

Driven from within

Metadata and context – it has to be different this time around.

How much effort/ money is going towards digitization – AtoM Archivematica

Trusted Digital Repository (TDR)

BC Digitization program The West beyond The West – funded by the Irving K. Barber Learning centre – i.e. Royal Roads University archives has digitized their yearbooks from the days of the Royal Military College.

Depending on each other for advice

Archives advisor – overview of advisory services and AABC as a service provider

Preservation advisor

Public user/awareness

Archives boot camp – RBCM - \$35 per registration – takes a lot of resources to pull off this very successful event – opening up the archives to the user community – sold out!

Public awareness – “thanks for opening up the archives – finally”

Balance the outreach /awareness to archival functions.

Prejudices between groups and professions – stereotypes persist.

Legislative library is keen on the TDR development

Federal government actions against its science libraries and research stations

Need to find a different model – on the government side as well as on the library side.

Not lobbying for what was, what we had to be reinstated. Find a way to involve the commercial sector

Crowdsourcing – digitization of records – the public need/ the public good.

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

Open government – keenly interest in delivering data – big, reusable hands on, different focus and a different way of thinking

Is there government funding anywhere for what we want to do?

Are we doing this for now, for us?

Unified privacy officer and information management positions/roles

Libraries, museums and information technology communities.

Client focussed not organizational focus

Redesign our tools – maybe the TDR will be seamless

Guerrilla archival description – add your value add information to any Wikipedia entry if what we are reading makes us crazy – we have the power to change/improve it – imbed it with real archival information. Better sources

How do you want to be engaged?

Our users are at the item level – we need to meet them there – from the bottom up.

BC Museums Association’s new executive director is also based in Victoria - could be a great connection. Theresa Mackay tmackay@museumsassn.bc.ca Direct: 250-356-5694

People want to be remembered

Get the word out that it matters

Collaborate across professional jurisdictions – not intimidating

Places to gather/human contact/ face to face

Practical solutions:

Archival community – participate in the publications of the various organizations, including the Monitor (BCMA?)

All the funding in the system has been leveraged/exhausted

Legislation – bolsters the conversations we are having

Duty to document

Duty to protect personal information

Integrity of records coming into the archives

Increase the provisions

Use the archives

What are we building?

Pan Canadian Documentary Heritage Forum had been sponsored by LAC – but after the NADP cuts, ACA withdrew from PCDHF “Alone, no documentary heritage institution or organization can meet the challenges of appraisal, acquisition, preservation and access in the digital age. Collaboration among documentary heritage stakeholders is essential for the achievement of individual mandates. This is one reason LAC has been convening a number of stakeholder and academic forums so that stakeholders can work together to create a collective vision of a working documentary heritage network.”

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/about-us/Pages/the-forum.aspx>

**Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions**

Lois Yorke – re independent networks

Federal Provincial Territorial Records Council (FPTRC) is a coordinating body of jurisdictional records management leadership

Council of Provincial and Territorial Archivists is the coordinating body of CCA and Provincial /territorial archivists. “ The purpose of the Council is to ensure active and relevant participation by provincial and territorial archivists in the national archival network and to ensure a close working relationship with the Canadian Council of Archives.”

Infrastructure - Change the cost

Can we have more Canada wide advisors? You get a wide variety of archivists and archives

Not as driven by the political agenda

If the network is supported through the LAC, then it becomes subject to a government agenda (great war events in our history, discrete items, no metadata)

Suggestion to follow an e-help service mode: Google Helpouts – a help desk that is virtual. Could this be a way to fund things differently?

Ask a curator? Who is online and helping me now with my question.

Infiltrate the educational sector.

Legislative mandate for outreach and education : Document Disposal act, Museum act; there is no Archives act in BC – no duty to create.

RBCM has a new structure: New Archives and Digital Preservation

Is there a coordinated national system for the privacy sector?

Association of Canadian Studies will be producing the final report on the Summit

Herve Dery – acting National archivist of Canada – his paper was submitted and is online.

Archival literacy

Systematic National Acquisition Program (SNAP)

Where is the RM profession represented in this system?

CCA 2.0

Showing up at scandals of accountability

Can we have another gathering?

Meet and show the videos in a facilitated session, so that we can continue the conversation all starting from the same base. AABC South Vancouver Island will hold its next meeting 2014 April 10 at Royal BC Museum.

(Sharon will circulate her notes to all – and start an e-mail list. Others should feel free to participate/ meet and discuss as desired.)

Northwest Territories: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Assistant Conservator: I was particularly struck by Anne Cavoukian’s discussion about accountability, openness and transparency. I agreed with her 7 principles, especially about being proactive versus

Canadian Archives Summit
Compilation of Discussion Submissions

reactive. I see her suggestions forming part of a larger whole (in looking at the entire life cycle of the record, not just those deemed archival).

I think we need to get beyond the funding cuts, etc. and start accepting the current realities and looking toward where we want to go.

As a Conservator I am particularly concerned about the threats we face, information/records loss (analog and digital) and preservation challenges (here's where proactivity versus reactivity really comes into play). What should our role be in light of changes in collecting and access at LAC? Where should the leadership come from?

The group discussion reports we were able to hear when the feed was working were interesting, and from what we were able to hear, they had a lot in common.

My perspective of course is a little different than an Archivist's, but I found it useful and interesting to hear people's thoughts about where the Canadian archive profession is right now. And I am always a supporter of Archivists and Conservators being in dialogue.

Archivist 1: 1. Public awareness and outreach: need to make the public aware of what archives are and do, and to allow for more participation/involvement

2. Digital records: strategies and best practices for digitising and for acquisition and preservation of born digital records

3. Collaboration: both within the archival community and with other related groups (historical societies, museums, libraries)

Archivist 2: Key issues for the new blueprint are: Digitisation (storage, funding, the move from "unhurried burrowing" to instant gratification, managing digital data, creating a digital culture rather than just working with digital formats, not underestimating the importance of the digital shift); funding (always an issue, but especially now); getting people to care about archives and archiving (outreach, public engagement, crowdsourcing, making it participatory); making sure we're capturing the masses of analog material still out there (photos, diaries, etc.) before people chuck them.

Comments and thoughts about the presentations: Too bad we had such terrible technical issues and missed so much of it! I have some real hesitation about public-private partnerships (bad experiences here in the North), and would like to hear more about other archives' experiences with them, but also would like to hear more about the dangers of starting to call citizens "consumers:" erosion of democracy (Deborah Morrison)! Much of the stuff I heard was interesting, and I liked the ideas (Kate Theimer, Laura Madokoro, Craig Heron, Francois Cartier) about involving people through crowdsourcing (we'd have to do it separately from our main records, but it would work) and getting people involved.

Outreach + participation = relevance. It would be nice to hear more suggestions for action – we did hear a few, but mostly heard about challenges and questions. I look forward to seeing the next steps!