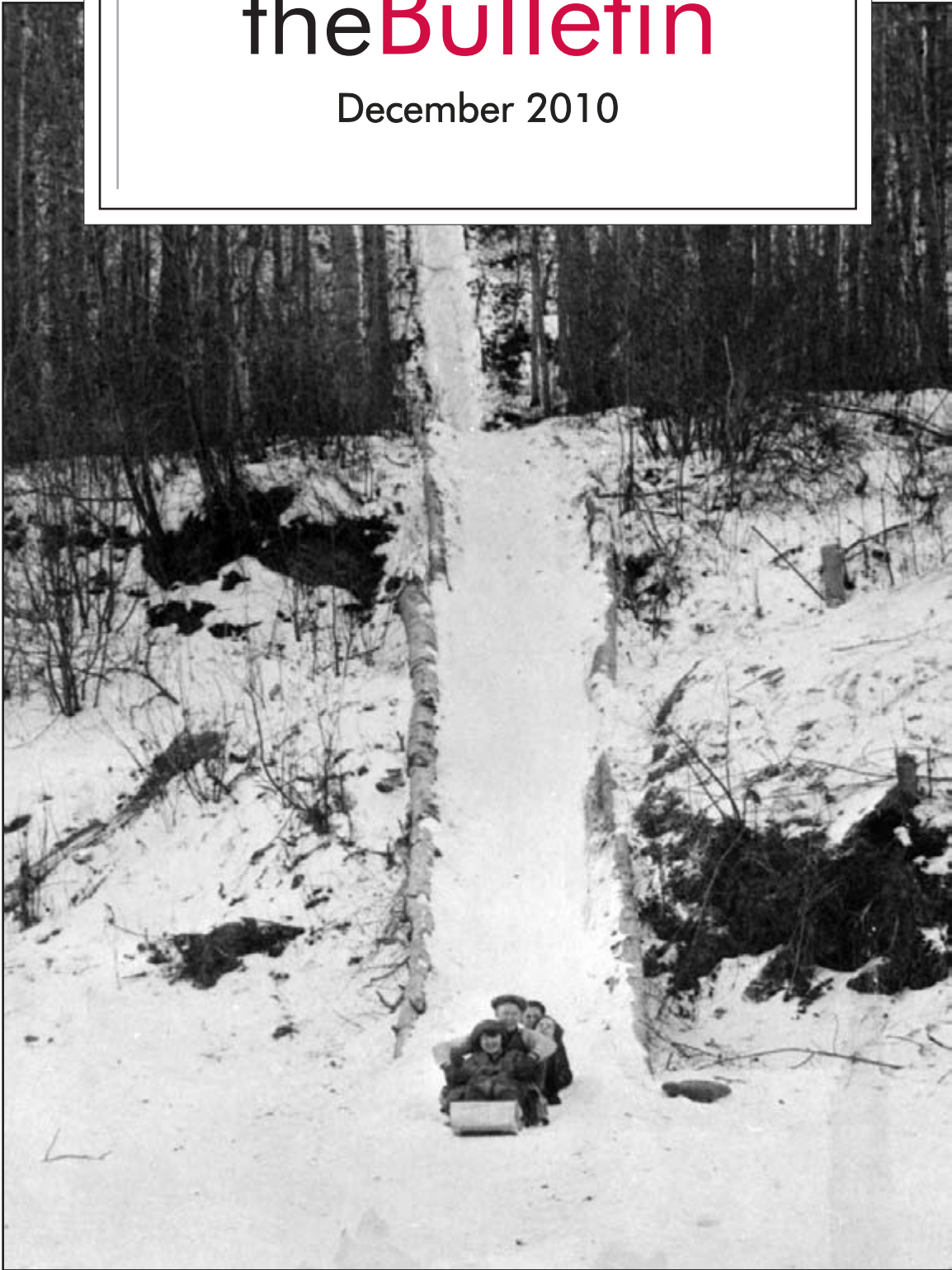




Association
of Canadian
Archivists

the Bulletin

December 2010



"Suicide Run, Edmonton 1925", Source: *University of Alberta Archives, Faculty of Dentistry. Item ID no. 1972-56-42.*



Association of Canadian Archivists
I.S.S.N. 0709-4604
Vol 34, No 5, December 2010

P.O. Box 2596, Station D,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5W6
Tel: (613) 234-6977
Fax: (613) 234-8500
Email: aca@archivists.ca

The views expressed in the Bulletin are not necessarily those of the Board of Directors of the Association of Canadian Archivists. The Bulletin is usually published quarterly by the Association of Canadian Archivists.

ACA Secretariat

Administrative Coordinator: Judy Laird
Executive Director: Duncan Grant

Submissions, suggestions and any questions should be addressed to:
Editor: Loryl MacDonald, loryl.macdonald@utoronto.ca

Submission deadlines for the Bulletins scheduled for the first half of 2011:

Issue	Submission deadline
<i>Spring issue</i>	<i>March 3,</i>
<i>June issue</i>	<i>April 30</i>

Penny Warne, Layout and Design
penny@warnedesign.com

ACA Board Members

President: Paul Banfield, banfield@queensu.ca
Vice President: Rod Carter, rgscarter@gmail.com
Secretary-Treasurer: Michele Dale, mdale@toronto.ca
Director at Large: Heather Pitcher, heather.pitcher@gov.mb.ca

Table of Contents

- Letter From the Editor 3
- ACA News 4
- Building History: The Archives of Ontario’s Horwood Collection 5
- Privileging Privacy is Spoiling the Record: Re-igniting the Discussion of
Lawyer’s Records in Archives 6
- Obituaries 12
- Notable News 13
- Archives of Ontario celebrates Franco-Ontarian History 15
- Sir Arthur Doughty named Bulletin’s 2010 Person of the Year 16
- ACA launches Big Archival Brother 16
- What’s Hot, What’s Not? 17
- Heil launches new Doughty inspired fashion line, S.A.D..... 18
- Golden mould lists his top 10 romantic archival films of all time..... 18

Letter From the Editor

Welcome to the Winter 2010/2011 edition of the Association of Canadian Archivists' Bulletin.

The New Year is almost here! And so, this Bulletin issue contains several year-end related articles, including the eagerly anticipated announcement of the Bulletin's 2010 Person of the Year. Also, since a New Year marks new trends, we have the scoop on an archival inspired fashion line and on what's hot in 2011.

This edition of the Bulletin also features an article by Andrea McCutcheon about the challenges of preserving lawyers' records. Andrea is a second year student at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Information. The essay, based on Andrea's Legal Issues in Archives' course work, provides an update on the current legal and legislative climate that has thwarted archives' efforts to acquire, preserve, and provide access to these important records.

Also, dear readers, this is my last issue as Bulletin Editor. I wish to thank Duncan Grant and Judy Laird for their tremendous work on the Bulletin. They have been wonderful copy editors. I am also very grateful to Rod Carter for being a frequent contributor and great co-conspirator. Finally, I also thank those of you who have made submissions and who have declined to sue me. I am very pleased to leave the Bulletin in excellent hands - Dr. Francesca Marini, Director of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival Archives, will be the next Bulletin Editor.

In the meantime, I hope enjoy this issue. Merry arranging and describing and a happy New Year!

Best Regards,
Loryl MacDonald
Editor

Organizing data for eloquent presentation!



ONE SYSTEM FOR ALL RESOURCES

Researchers have only one place to look for digital content or hard copy. You have no redundant tasks and manage no redundant data.

ACCESSIONS & STORAGE

Track movement and control storage space, gathering statistics on usage and volume.

CONTENT & METADATA

Describe with DACS, ISAD(G) or RAD and control authorized names with ISAAR. Attach rich digital content.

REFERENCE SERVICE

Finding aids with intuitive keyword or precision logic, shopping cart and automatic email requests.

CLICK PUBLISHING

Export EAD & MARC with return links for imports into other systems. Publish EAD, HTML, PDF, and RTF.



eloquent Archives™

WEB BASED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Start your 30-day free trial today!

(no obligations)

info@eloquent-systems.com

1-800-663-8172/101 Eloquent Systems Inc.

Bureau of Canadian Archivists' Update

By Paul Banfield, ACA President

Following a review of costs and benefits, the ACA Board has determined that it is no longer an effective use of the Association's human and financial resources to maintain the Bureau of Canadian Archivists (BCA) as a separate, federally incorporated entity with its own bylaws, bank accounts and annual updates to Canada Revenue Agency and Corporations Canada - Industry Canada.

The BCA was originally constituted as a 50:50 partnership with the Association des archivists du Québec (AAQ) at a time when both Associations were in their infancy, and in need of joint representation, especially on the international stage.

Over the years, both Associations have matured to the point where the ACA feels strongly that while the BCA had a role to fulfill at one time, this need no longer exists. In short, the BCA has outlived its purpose, and as such, has become redundant.

It must be noted too, that the requirements to maintain a separate, federally incorporated legal entity have increased in recent years, and will increase further in the coming year when regulations are released for the recently approved federal Not-For-Profit Corporations Act (Bill C-4).

Please be assured, ending the legal entity known as the BCA will certainly not end the ACA's relationship with the AAQ. Now, and in the future, the ACA anticipates working closely and directly with the AAQ, as the two Associations will undoubtedly pursue shared activities and partnerships in connection with various projects and programs.

At the same time, the ACA will continue its involvement with the International Council of Archives (ICA) and the Section of Professional Associations (SPA), the only change being it will now pursue these ventures as a direct participant at the table, alongside the Society of American Archivists, and other national archival associations.

Should you have questions or concerns relating to this information, you are invited to contact members of the Board, or the ACA Office.

Refreshing ACA Committees

By Rodney Carter, ACA Vice President and Governance Committee Chair

This summer, a call for volunteers went out to ACA members. I am very pleased to report that there was a great response to this call – over 30 expressions of interest for 11 openings – and we have been able to fill all the vacant committee positions. For the majority of new volunteers, this is their first time working on an ACA committee and we are excited by the great ideas they put forward and enthusiasm they demonstrated at the Fall Planning & Priorities Meeting held in Toronto at the end of October.

Openings on committees occur regularly, so if you are interested in volunteering with an ACA committee be sure to indicate your volunteer interest when renewing your membership for the coming year or feel free to contact me at rgscarter@gmail.com.

Here are the new ACA Committee members for 2011:

Communications:

- Jonathan Dorey
- Michael Gourlie
- Donald Johnson
- Francesca Marini
- Lisa Snider

Governance:

- Heather Beattie

Membership:

- Suzanne LeBlanc
- John Lund

Outreach:

- Sara Janes

Professional Learning:

- Creighton Barrett
- Erica Hernandez-Read
- Shannon Hodge

Building History: The Archives of Ontario's Horwood Collection

By David Tyler



Building and Loan Association Offices, 1878, Toronto, Ontario, Joseph A. Fowler, Architect
(Source: J. C. B. & E. C. Horwood Collection, Reference Code: C 11-588 (311b)1, Archives of Ontario, I0005472)

Exploring the Archives of Ontario's collections is a great way to learn about the history of the province and its people. Our architectural records are among our richest holdings. We have close to 200,000 drawings and other items that help tell the story of Ontario's architectural heritage.

The Archives' J. C. B. and E. C. Horwood collection is perhaps the largest and most significant group of architectural records in Canada. With its almost 33,000 drawings, the collection gives incredible insight into our architectural history, the recordkeeping practices of architects and their firms, and the development of architecture as a practice in Ontario.

Architectural drawings for some of our most celebrated buildings are in the collection, including Osgoode Hall, St. James Cathedral and Victoria College. Also fascinating are the preliminary and presentation drawings for structures that never got built, but were related to proposals or competitions.

Eric Horwood, senior partner in the firm Horwood and White, initially donated the records in six stages between 1978 and 1981. The firm had been accumulating the collection for over 100 years, reflecting the period between 1750 and 1975. Between 2002 and 2010, additional donations have been made by Eric Horwood's son, James R. Horwood.

Part of what makes the collection such an amazing resource is its scope. A total of 78 architects and firms are included. It features the work of innovators like Frederic B. Cumberland, Edmund Burke and Henry Langley. And it depicts a wide variety of building types, including schools, churches, department stores, bridges, and private residences.

The early architects of the Horwood collection took a leading role in establishing architecture as a formal profession. Up until the mid-19th century, North American architectural study was confined to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It wasn't until 1889 that Toronto saw any formal architecture training facility. By this time, these architects had worked tirelessly to introduce educational programs in their offices, as well as develop standards and set criteria that were recognized by the province. They had also started professional organizations like the Ontario Association of Architects.

In addition to the drawings, the Horwood collection has maps, photographs, portfolios, letters, contracts and ledgers, advertising brochures, and artefacts. These items help give context and deepen our understanding of architectural practice throughout the decades.

Thanks to a recent re-processing project, the collection is more accessible to researchers than ever before. And very shortly, a full list of the collection's records will be available online.

To learn more about the Archives of Ontario's Horwood collection, visit us in person at our new facility on York University's Keele campus, or online at www.archives.gov.on.ca.

Privileging Privacy is Spoiling the Record: Re-igniting the Discussion of Lawyers' Records in Archives

By Andrea McCutcheon

Lawyers' work produces extensive records that contain unique insight into the interactions of the legislated structures of society and the people those structures govern. Such records¹ would make valuable additions to society's historical memory and should therefore be preserved in archives dedicated to ensuring they persist for future generations to research. However, lawyers are duty-bound to comply with the legal concepts of solicitor-client privilege and confidence which complicate their ability to donate their records. Furthermore, the current access and privacy legislation also impedes access to lawyers' records. The situation, as it presents itself in Canada, was the topic of some discussion in the nineteen eighties and early nineteen nineties however, it appears that little has been written or done to ameliorate the circumstances since. Regardless of the valuable historical information they may contain, lawyers' privileged records continue to present challenges that prohibit archives from collecting them. As records go unpreserved, we must uncover solutions to this problem soon or we render the point moot.

This paper presents a consolidated view of the issues that have been raised in previous writings regarding the challenges of archiving of lawyers' records; and the current legal and legislative climate in Ontario, which persist to stymie archives' efforts to obtain and provide access to such records amid evolving societal views of privacy. The goal of this paper is to re-ignite thought and discussion about how lawyers' records may contribute to our archival record overall, and to do so before it is too late to salvage them.

In the nineteen eighties, there was a surge of interest among legal and archival minds alike, in the topic of legal history in general, and lawyers' records and archives in particular. This interest and discussion can be read in the writings of Roy Schaeffer², Doug Whyte³, Catherine Shepard and Peter Oliver⁴, Christine Kates⁵, and James Whalen⁶. These authors highlighted the fact that lawyers' records possess research value and explored the challenges they posed to archives, the challenges that arise out of lawyers' professional

obligations to maintain solicitor-client privilege. Potential solutions that could have helped to ensure records were preserved for future research were also offered.

Discussion continued in the early nineties with Brian Bucknall's examination of the challenges that lawyers' principles and practises present to the archival capture and use of their records⁷. Bucknall's analysis of the predicament demonstrated that little had changed that would allow freer acquisition and use of lawyers' records in archives and, in the process, contemplated whether such an archival endeavour actually had merit when much legal work is routine and records contained within client files may be found elsewhere in the public domain⁸. Bucknall's point is worth consideration, however, lawyers' records have more to offer than mere samples of processes and transactions and the value they add to archives makes it worth while to figure out a good methods for their collection and use.

The theorists who preceded Bucknall offer strong arguments that suggest lawyers' records add value to historical research by completing an historical perspective for both the legal profession and Canadians alike. Whyte suggested: "Throughout Canadian history, the law has played an important role in shaping our national character"⁹ and Shepard and Oliver wrote: "[...] not only would Canadians as a whole benefit from a fuller understanding of our legal past, but the profession itself would gain by both a fuller self-knowledge and more public understanding of its own role and traditions."¹⁰

Canadian legal history is preserved in public court records, journalistic reporting on legal events, and in manuscript collections of many important Canadian figures who happen to have been lawyers and judges. The Law Society of Upper Canada has a long history of collecting books, records and artifacts, collaborating with the Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History,¹¹ and continuing to support their own archives, established in 1982.¹² Law firms too employ records management and archives programs and all of these efforts enrich our cultural record.

1 Hereafter referred to as 'lawyers' records.'

2 Roy Schaeffer, "The Law Society of Upper Canada Archives." *The Law Society Gazette* 58 (1987): 48-57

3 Doug Whyte, "The Acquisition of Lawyer's Private Papers." *Archivaria* 18 (1984): 142-153.

4 Catherine Shepard and Peter Oliver. "The Osgoode Society, the Archivist and the Writing of Legal History in Ontario." *The Law Society Gazette* 8 (1980): 193-194.

5 Christine J.N. Kates, "The Osgoode Society: Preservation of Legal Records." *The Law Society Gazette* 58 (1987): 58-70.

6 Whalen, James. "The Application of Solicitor-Client Privilege to Government Records." *Archivaria* 18 (1984): 135-141.

7 Brian Bucknall, "The Archivist, the Lawyer, the Client and their Files" *Archivaria* 33 (1991-1992.): 181-187.

8 *Ibid.*, 185.

9 Whyte. 142.

10 Shepard and Oliver. 200.

11 Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History. Webpage N.d.: <http://www.osgoodesociety.ca/> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

12 Schaeffer. 48-57

However, as writers such as Doug Whyte,¹³ Catherine Shepard and Peter Oliver,¹⁴ and Christine Kates¹⁵ illuminated in the nineteen eighties, this historical record is incomplete without lawyers' records of their clients. Whyte describes lawyers' records as “[...] the link between the citizen and the law”¹⁶ and both he and Shepard and Oliver observe that where famous lawyers' and judges' manuscripts are preserved, those records do not cover the subjects' private legal careers.¹⁷

Most archivists recognize the danger a void of primary records poses to the completion of comprehensive historical research. Using her own legal research of public records and secondary sources as a reference, Kates captures this danger in her observation about the absence of lawyers' primary records available for research: “I discovered the one-sidedness of any investigation I might make into a case.”¹⁸ Many would agree that lawyers' records should be included in the holdings of archives dedicated to their preservation and contribution to the historical record. Kates also observed that, though law firms do keep and manage their records, they do so on the terms of the managing partners of the day.¹⁸ These people are motivated by many factors, such as contemporary laws, budgets, and real estate resources. Such factors take priority over concerns for preservation of culture when decisions about the care and use of records are made.

It is impossible to deny the potential research value lawyers' records contain, and difficult to argue the suitability of archives as optimal preservation sites. However, as the above writers have noted, much of the historically valuable content within lawyers' records is generated in relationships built upon the legal profession's precious values of confidentiality and solicitor-client privilege. Despite our priority interest in the preservation of historical memory, archivists cannot dismiss the values of fellow professionals. Further complicating the matter are statutes that protect privacy outside solicitor-client relationships. In each case, lawyers and archivists alike are bound by these higher priorities which affect lawyers' ability to donate, and archivists' ability to acquire and provide access to lawyers' records.

Canadian lawyers are obliged to comply with solicitor-client privilege, a requirement that challenges lawyers' freedom to donate their records to archives. Solicitor-client privilege is a client's right to have discussions with his lawyer kept confidential. The general rule is: “A communication between a solicitor and a client, of a confidential nature and related to the seeking, forming, or giving of legal advice, is privileged information.”²⁰ Privilege applies even before the client officially retains the lawyer²¹ and belongs to the client alone²². Certain types of communications are not subject to privilege such as communications that are themselves illegal, that prevent an accused from establishing his innocence, or that endanger the public.²³ Clients may waive privilege but lawyers must have “express consent of the client” to disclose privileged information under such circumstances.²⁵ Solicitor-client privilege is highly regarded as a facilitator to the administration of justice because it creates a relationship for the freer exchange of information between a lawyer and her client. It is not dismissed lightly by the courts or by legal professionals, nor should it be dismissed lightly by archivists if we wish to be regarded as fellow professionals.

In addition to solicitor-client privilege, which specifically deals with communications, lawyers in Ontario are bound by a similar yet broader professional ethic: a duty to confidentiality. By the authority of the *Law Society Act*,²⁶ lawyers practising in Ontario are licensed and regulated by The Law Society of Upper Canada. The Law Society's regulations include the requirement of its members to comply with specific *Rules of Professional Conduct*.²⁷ These rules are important because they support the legal process and ensure Ontario's lawyers act in the interest of the public. Rule 2.03 concerns confidentiality.²⁸

The rule of Confidentiality requires:

A lawyer at all times shall hold in strict confidence all information concerning the business and affairs of the client acquired in the course of the professional relationship and shall not divulge any such information unless expressly or impliedly authorized by the client or required by law to do so.²⁹

The requirements of confidentiality extend beyond non-

13 Whyte. 142-153.

14 Shepard and Oliver. 196-197.

15 Kates. 58-70.

16 Whyte. 142.

17 Whyte. Ibid. Shepard and Oliver, 1980. 198.

18 Kates. 59.

19 Ibid., 60.

20 David M. Paciocco and Lee Stuesser. *The Law of Evidence* 4th ed. Toronto: Irwin Law, 2005. 208.

21 Ibid., 210.

22 Ibid., 209.

23 Ibid., 208-209.

24 Ibid., 209.

25 Ibid., 209.

26 Ontario. *Law Society Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter L.8. http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90l08_e.htm (accessed 14 November, 2010).

27 The Law Society of Upper Canada. 2000. *Rules of Professional Conduct*. PDF available at: <http://www.lsuc.on.ca/with.aspx?id=671> (accessed 13 November, 2010).

28 Ibid. Rule 2.03. 14-17.

29 Ibid. Rule 2.03 (1), 14.

disclosure of a client's communications to include non-disclosure of any details that may erode the confidential relationship between solicitor and client. For example, the rules of confidentiality require a lawyer to take care not to divulge information to any outside party—including the lawyer's spouse—that could expose her involvement in specific legal matters, even when those matters are known in the public domain.³⁰

The rules of confidentiality apply as follows:

A lawyer owes the duty of confidentiality to every client without exception and whether or not the client is a continuing or casual client. The duty survives the professional relationship and continues indefinitely after the lawyer has ceased to act for the client, whether or not differences have arisen between them.³¹

As with solicitor-client privilege, in circumstances where laws may be broken or public safety endangered, a lawyer may be permitted to breach confidentiality, however, such circumstances are subject to the scrutiny of the Law Society and inappropriate disclosures will be punished.³²

The Law Society explains the purpose of the rule of confidentiality:

A lawyer cannot render effective professional service to the client unless there is full and unreserved communication between them. At the same time, the client must feel completely secure and entitled to proceed on the basis that, without any express request or stipulation on the client's part, matters disclosed to or discussed with the lawyer will be held in strict confidence.³³

The writers discussed above noted the obstacle solicitor-client privilege and confidentiality clearly present lawyers and archivists who wish to preserve and provide access to lawyers' records. Because lawyers' files contain communications and other records obtained in confidence, and only their clients can allow the disclosure of that information, lawyers cannot easily donate client records to archives. To do so without consent of the client would be to improperly disclose confidential information.

Some of the writers proposed solutions to circumvent this obstacle, however, none of the solutions adequately addressed the dilemma as it existed then, and they remain largely inapplicable today.

Kates describes guidelines that the Osgoode Society created to help lawyers and law firms navigate donations for the

preservation of legal records.³⁴ These guidelines include recommendations to seek archival advice and appraisal before destroying records, and to complete signed agreements detailing the terms of the donation and required restrictions on access.

Reaching out to the legal community with advice and trustworthy agreements is an important step to bridge the gap between lawyers and archives when it comes to records donation, however, the implications of the access restrictions that would be required for privileged information pose challenges to the archives acquiring the records. The bulk of lawyers records will likely contain privileged information that must be located and withheld from researchers. This requires a great deal of work on the part of the archives, causing it to weigh the value of acquiring heavily restricted records against its ability to manage them with the resources at hand. Kates herself identifies this issue with the example of a donation returned by the Archives of Ontario because the restrictions on its contents were presumed to be too onerous.³⁵

Whyte suggested that legal professional regulations be amended in a manner that trusts archives to preserve lawyers' records yet restricts access to specific files that contain privileged information, and restricts access to all files for a length of time that ensures the clients within the files cannot be identified. He also proposed that lawyers could seek out clients to have them waive their privilege so that records may be donated to archives.³⁶ Shepard and Oliver offer similar suggestions.³⁷ Instilling trust in the archivist is even more constructive than the simple offering of guidelines in efforts to build a records keeping relationship between lawyers and archivists. Nonetheless, the implications of these suggestions impose the same burdens on the acquiring archives' resources and require more work of the donating lawyer. In many instances, it may be impossible to obtain the client's waiver as they may lose touch or pass away. The harder it is to donate and acquire records, the less likely lawyers and archives are to do so.

Bucknall sees no way around the lawyer's indefinite duty to confidentiality when it comes to disclosing information in client files to archives however, he does suggest a solution that sees legal professional ethics change to permit lawyers to exercise judgement over the terms of access to their clients' files in circumstances where information in a file may no longer be reasonably linked to an individual client or his descendants.³⁸ This is a reasonable suggestion given the fact that lawyers' are entrusted to uphold confidentiality in the

30 Ibid., Rule 2.03, 15.

31 Ibid.

32 The Law Society of Upper Canada. 12 August, 2010. "Complaining about a Lawyer or Paralegal," <http://www.lsuc.on.ca/with.aspx?id=644> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

33 The Law Society of Upper Canada. *Rules of Professional Conduct*. 2000., 15.

34 Kates. 63-65.

35 Ibid., 58.

36 Whyte. 146-151.

37 Shepard and Oliver, 200-202.

38 Bucknall, 186.

first place, however, so long as responsibility for the protection of confidentiality rests with the lawyer, she has an interest in retaining custody of her files. Bucknall's proposed solution, though reasonable, does not ensure the preservation of lawyers' records in archives.

The legal professions' duties to privilege and confidentiality provide integral support to the legal process. Archives owe professional respect to lawyers values, even though they conflict with our own. We have yet to discover a solution that ameliorates this situation. Furthermore, archives are obliged to respect legal values by the authority of statutes.

The *Access to Information Act*³⁹ provides Canadians the right to request and receive access to the information controlled by their government institutions,⁴⁰ however, this Act also protects the disclosure of information that is subject to solicitor-client privilege.⁴¹ The *Privacy Act*,⁴² which intends to “[...] protect the privacy of individuals and that provide[sic.] individuals with a right of access to personal information about themselves,”⁴³ includes the same protection of information subject to solicitor-client privilege. This legislation has implications for national and provincial government

archivists who endeavour to collect lawyers' records that are likely to contain privileged information.

Once again, the increased responsibility required of the government archivist who acquires and provides access to lawyers' records demands more resources so that privacy is protected before records are released for research. Even if the lawyer-donor excludes privileged information before donating her records, the chance that she might miss one requires the government archivist to double-check the records. Furthermore, When responding to an access request, the archives' decision to withhold information they interpret as privileged may be questioned by the person requesting access. This leads to the requirement of the archives to participate in an appeal before the appropriate privacy commission in which case, any information withheld by the archives will be reviewed to determine whether access should or should not be granted. An example of such a case involving the Archives of Ontario and brought before the Information Privacy Commissioner Ontario can be read in *Ontario (Archives) (Re)*, 2005 CanLII 56487 (ON I.P.C.).⁴⁴

Furthermore, the complementary yet oppositional nature of

39 Canada. *Access to Information Act* (R.S., 1985, c. A-1). <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/A-1/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

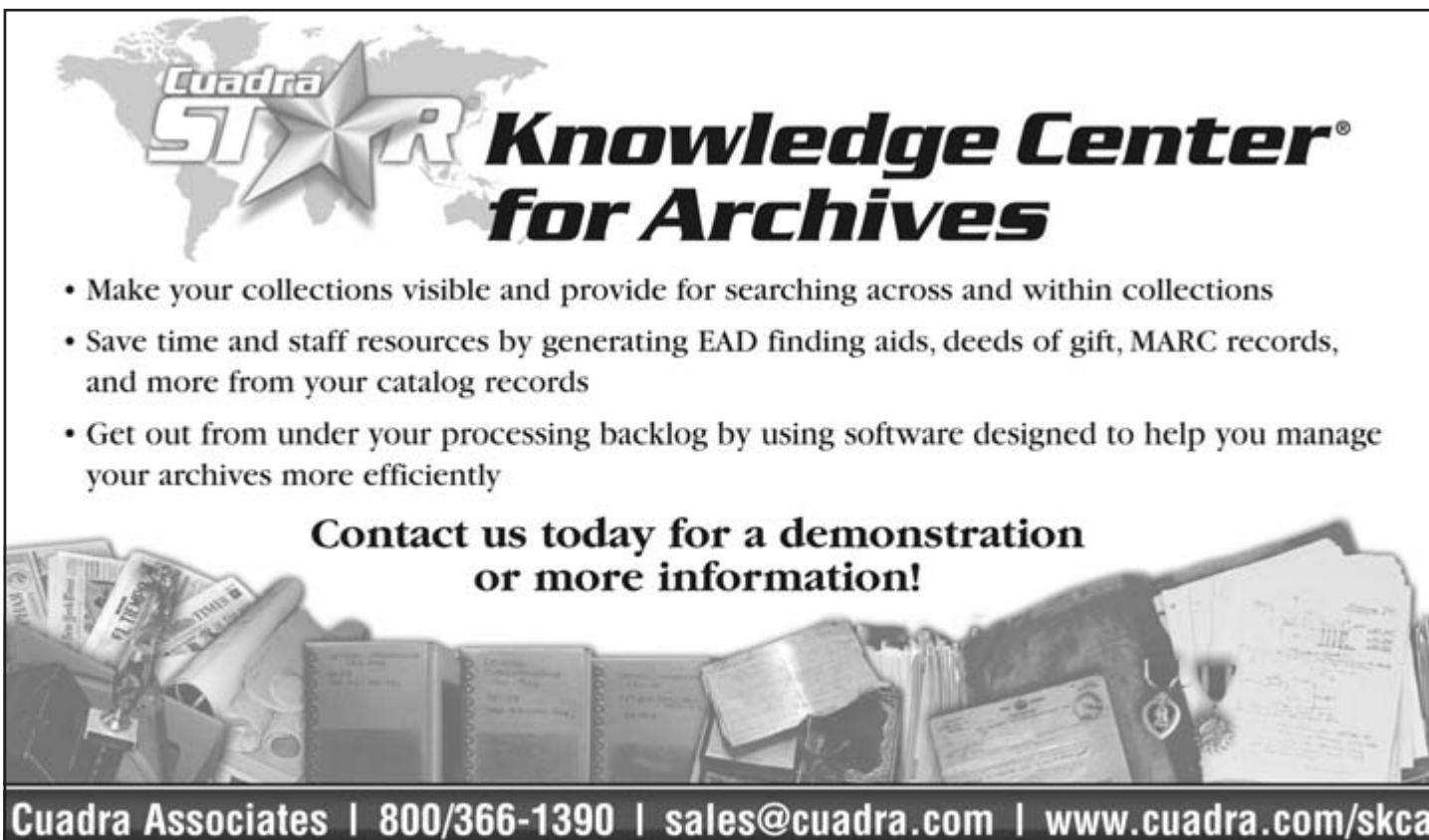
40 Ibid., 4. (1).

41 Ibid., 23.

42 Canada. *Privacy Act* (R.S., 1985, c. P-21). <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/P-21/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

43 Ibid.

44 Canadian Legal Information Institute. *Ontario (Archives) (Re)*, 2005 CanLII 56487 (ON I.P.C.). PO-2370 PA-040146-1, 17 February, 2005. <http://www.canlii.org/eliisa/highlight.do?text=archives&language=en&searchTitle=Search+all+CanLII+Databases&path=/en/on/onipc/doc/2005/2005canlii56487/2005canlii56487.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).



Cuadra STAR Knowledge Center for Archives

- Make your collections visible and provide for searching across and within collections
- Save time and staff resources by generating EAD finding aids, deeds of gift, MARC records, and more from your catalog records
- Get out from under your processing backlog by using software designed to help you manage your archives more efficiently

Contact us today for a demonstration or more information!

Cuadra Associates | 800/366-1390 | sales@cuadra.com | www.cuadra.com/skca

the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act* can cause the government archivist confusion over what information they must or must not release. James M. Whalen highlights the complications the legislation presents in his exploration of the clash between the values for citizen access to government records and protection of solicitor-client privilege that it raised when government lawyers and clients generate government documents in legal processes.⁴⁵

Though Canada's access and privacy legislation allows archival records to be viewed for research purposes,⁴⁶ the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act* extend the duty to protect solicitor-client privileged records to archivists of national and provincial government institutions and thus challenges these institutions to collect and provide access to lawyers' records which are likely to contain privileged information.

Canada's newer access and privacy legislation, the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (2000, c. 5) (*PIPEDA*)⁴⁷ offers some encouragement to archivists who strive to collect lawyers' records however. Rather excitingly, *PIPEDA* includes provisions that support archival preservation and suggest stringent access controls on privacy may be loosened after reasonable periods of time have elapsed. *PIPEDA* governs the collection of personal information by private sector institutions which include the likes of law firms and private archives. The Act requires the owner of the personal information to consent to its release before it may be disclosed for purposes other than that for which it was collected.⁴⁸ However, the Act allows disclosure of information without knowledge or consent from the individual when the information is "[...]made to an institution whose functions include the conservation of records of historic or archival importance, and the disclosure is made for the purpose of such conservation."⁴⁹ The Act also allows disclosure of the information without knowledge or consent when the information request is "[...] made after the earlier of one hundred years after the record containing the information was created, and twenty years after the death of the individual whom the information is about."⁵⁰ These provisions in *PIPEDA* recognize that there are reasonable circumstances in which the research value information can provide is of such benefit that disclosing the information is worth the risk of revealing private information about an individual.

Such recognition suggests a budge away from traditional values for absolute measures to protect privacy toward a more reasonable understanding of the risks and rewards of releasing personal information.

As sentiment for privacy evolves, our legislation evolves to align with that sentiment. We are currently experiencing a shift in attitudes toward privacy as evidenced by popular participation in social media websites such as facebook. These tools have been widely adopted to display formerly guarded private information such as personal images, ages, birth dates, and the like, to a very public audience. While the indications of a shift in attitudes toward privacy are the subject of much debate and study, it is difficult to deny that attitudes are changing. As these attitudes evolve, they pave the way for our legislation and professional practises to evolve with them.

Archivists must comply with the codes of ethics and legislation imposed on us by the legal profession and legislation, despite the challenges they present. However, we also have a duty to our own professional codes of ethics. The *Association for Canadian Archivists Code of Ethics*⁵¹ requires that "Archivists make every attempt possible to respect the privacy of the individuals who created or are the subjects of records, especially those who had no voice in the disposition of the records."⁵² At the same time however, this code of ethics also requires that "Archivists appraise, select, acquire, preserve, and make available for use archival records[...]"⁵³ and that "Archivists arrange and describe all records in their custody in order to facilitate the fullest possible access to and use of their records."⁵⁴ These requirements suggest the archivist's professional duty to ensure the archival value present in lawyers' records is preserved and made accessible for use in a manner that protects the privacy of the third party information it contains. To perform this duty, we must re-ignite the discussion articulated by our predecessors in the writings discussed above and we must do so presently.

Attempts to find solutions that better allow archival acquisition and use of historically valuable lawyers' records have laid dormant for eighteen years. As we ignore the issue, records perish. Bucknall observed: "The rule with regard to client confidentiality does not prevent the destruction of files; it simply prevents their disclosure."⁵⁵ We have seen that former and persistent circumstances make it difficult for lawyers to

45 Whalen. 135-141.

46 Canada. *Privacy Act* (R.S., 1985, c. P-21) 8. (2)(j).

47 Canada. *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (2000, c. 5). <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/P-8.6/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

48 *Ibid.*, 7. (3).

49 *Ibid.*, 7. (3) (g)

50 *Ibid.*, 7. (3)(h)(i) and (ii).

51 Association of Canadian Archivists. *Code of Ethics*. N.D. <http://archivists.ca/content/code-ethics> (accessed 14 November, 2010). It should be noted that archival codes of ethics vary from association to association. This particular code of ethics is relevant to this discussion because the Association for Canadian Archivists Code of Ethics is respected among the community of archivists working with the regulations, legislation, and environments explored in this paper.

52 *Ibid.*

53 *Ibid.*

54 *Ibid.*

55 Bucknall. 184.

donate their records to archives. If we do not ameliorate the situation, lawyers are more likely to destroy their records than donate them for preservation.

Adding to the urgency for debate is the digital environment in which lawyers' records are now created. Instant messaging devices such as Research in Motion's *Blackberry* have become essential tools of the legal trade. It is unclear how the records created on these devices are being managed and preserved. As we allow the issue of preservation of lawyers' records to simmer on the back burner, we run the risk of letting the records boil dry.

Perhaps as compelling a reason to recharge this debate as the fear the loss of records instills, is the hope our current circumstances provide. Though solicitor-client privilege and confidentiality present the same challenges to the archiving of lawyers' records that they did thirty years ago, we

now find ourselves in the early stages of potential privacy reform.

The time is over-ripe to re-ignite the discussion voiced by our predecessors thirty years ago. Lawyers' records add value to our overall cultural memory and it is our duty as archivists to resolve the challenges that currently limit their acquisition and use. With understanding that we may need to undertake more responsibility, and respect for the value solicitor-client privilege and confidentiality provide the legal process, we must provoke lawyers to understand the risks and rewards of allowing access to their records under reasonable circumstances, and convince them that archivists are equipped to provide those circumstances. Through collaborative discussion, there is hope for a resolution that preserves lawyers records safely within archives.

Works Cited

Association of Canadian Archivists. *Code of Ethics*.

<http://archivists.ca/content/code-ethics> N.d. (accessed 14 November, 2010).

Bucknall, Brian. "The Archivist, the Lawyer, the Client and their Files" *Archivaria* 33 (1991-1992): 181-187.

Canadian Legal Information Institute. *Ontario (Archives) (Re)*, 2005 *CanLII* 56487 (ON I.P.C.). PO-2370 PA-040146-1. 17 February, 2005.

<http://www.canlii.org/eliisa/highlight.do?text=archives&language=en&searchTitle=Search+all+CanLII+Databases&path=/en/on/onipc/doc/2005/2005canlii56487/2005canlii56487.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

Canada. *Access to Information Act* (R.S., 1985, c. A-1).

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/A-1/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

———. *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (2000, c. 5).

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/P-8.6/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

———. *Privacy Act* (R.S., 1985, c. P-21).

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/P-21/page-1.html> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

Kates, Christine J. N. "The Osgoode Society: Preservation of Legal Records." *The Law Society Gazette* 58 (1987): 58-70.

Ontario. *Law Society Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter L8.

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90l08_e.htm (accessed 14 November, 2010).

Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History. Webpage. N.d.

<http://www.osgoodesociety.ca/> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

Paciocco, David M. and Lee Stuesser. *The Law of Evidence* 4th ed. Toronto: Irwin Law, 2005.

Schaeffer, Roy. "The Law Society of Upper Canada Archives." *The Law Society Gazette* 58 (1987): 48-57.

Shepard, Catherine and Peter Oliver. "The Osgoode Society, the Archivist and the Writing of Legal History in Ontario." *The Law Society Gazette* 8 (1980): 192-202.

The Law Society of Upper Canada. "Complaining about a Lawyer or Paralegal." 12 August, 2010:

<http://www.lsuc.on.ca/with.aspx?id=644> (accessed 14 November, 2010).

———. *Rules of Professional Conduct* 2000. Pdf. available at:

<http://www.lsuc.on.ca/with.aspx?id=671> (accessed 13 November, 2010).

Whalen, James M. "The Application of Solicitor-Client Privilege to Government Records." *Archivaria* 18 (1984): 135-141.

Whyte, Doug. "The Acquisition of Lawyers' Private Papers." *Archivaria* 18 (1984): 142-153.



Sam Kula
(Source: Lois Siegel)

Sam Kula (1933-2010)

Sam Kula, a leader in the field of audiovisual archives both nationally and internationally, died of cancer 8 September 2010. Mr. Kula joined the British Film Institute in 1958 before joining the American Film Institute and then the National Archives of Canada. At the NAC, he established its film, sound and television section and served as the Director of the National Archives of Canada's Audiovisual Archives from 1973-1989.

Mr. Kula served on the executive committee of FIAF, the international federation of film archives, and was president of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) for two terms. He was also founding member of Canada's Board of the AV Preservation Trust. In addition, he was the author of *The Archival Appraisal of Moving Images* (1983), of *Appraising Moving Images: Assessing the Archival and Monetary Value of Film and Video Records* (2002), and of numerous authoritative articles on film history and archives.

"Sam Kula was a giant in many fields, not the least of which being that of moving image archives, both practical and theoretical." ACA President Paul Banfield states. "Sam was also a mentor to many in the field. He will be missed."



Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot.
(Source: Library and Archives Canada)

Jean-Pierre Wallot (1935-2010)

Jean Pierre Wallot, former National Archivist of Canada, died 30 August 2010. Born in [Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Quebec](#), he earned a doctorate from the [Université de Montréal](#) in 1965. From 1966 to 1969, he was an historian with the [National Museum of Man in Ottawa](#). He held a number of senior administrative positions at the Université de Montréal including Vice-Dean Research (1979 – 1982) in the Faculty of Arts

and Sciences and Vice-President Academic (1982 – 1985). From 1985 until 1997, he was National Archivist.

Under his leadership and guidance, significant strides forward were realised for not only the National Archives of Canada (now Library and Archives Canada), but for repositories and archivists across the country. During his tenure, a new *National Archives Act* came into existence; a new state-of-the-art facility was constructed in Gatineau, Quebec; the Canadian Council of Archives came into being; and the International Council of Archives met in Montreal. Dr. Wallot was also President of the International Council on Archives from 1992 to 1996 and the Chair of UNESCO's International Advisory Committee of the Memory of the World program from 1993 to 1999.

Dr. Wallot was active in many organizations, serving as the president of the Institut d'histoire de l'Amérique française (1973-1977), the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences (1982-1983), the Canadian Historical Society (1982-1983), the Académie des lettres et des sciences humaines of the Royal Society of Canada (1985-1987) and the [Royal Society of Canada](#) (1997-1999). He has also served on numerous committees and commissions, including the Canada Council's Advisory Academic Panel (1973- 1976), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (1983-1984), the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (1981-1984) and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board (1985- 1997).

In 1991, he was made an Officer of the [Order of Canada](#).

Paul Banfield, President of the ACA states, "His presence within the community of archivists, at all levels, will be missed."

Notable News

Jane Nokes receives Distinguished Service Award

By G. Mark Walsh, Norfolk Southern Corporation



Jane Nokes accepts her award
(Source: Chris Nokes)

On the evening of Thursday, August 12, 2010 Jane Nokes and Cindy Smolovik became the most recent recipients of the Academy of Certified Archivists' Distinguished Service Award in Washington, D.C.

Jane Nokes has been involved with "the other ACA" since its inception in 1989. For those who have not had the pleasure of getting to know Jane Nokes, she is Director, Corporate Archives and Fine Art for the Scotiabank Group. She is a founding member and past President of the Association of Canadian Archivists, the founding Chairman of the Toronto Area Archivists Group (TAAG), and has been active in other archival groups including the Society of American Archivists and International Council on Archives.

This is the eighth year that the Academy's Distinguished Service Award has been given out, and Jane is the thirteenth (first Canadian) Certified Archivist to receive it.

Jane is most certainly deserving of congratulations for this honor. Her husband, Chris Nokes, was in attendance and took the accompanying photograph. Terry O'Reilly was also in attendance.

The following is the text of her nomination, read out when she received the award, submitted by G. Mark Walsh and Leon Miller:

"The Academy of Certified Archivists established the Distinguished Service Award in 2002 "to acknowledge extraordinary services rendered to the Academy by its members."

Few members are more deserving of this recognition than Jane Nokes.

The work that she undertook as Chair of the President's Ad Hoc 20th Anniversary Committee over 2008 and 2009, resulting in the wonderful celebration of the Academy's 20th anniversary in Austin this past August, in and of itself is a worthy enough cause for acknowledgement.

That celebration hearkens back to the fact that Jane is a member of the Class of 1989, as we are also. She is one of the original two hundred members that founded the Academy – and Jane is one of only eleven Canadians to successfully be certified in that initial group. It is worthy of note that at that time in Canada, there was not a lot of support for the concept of certification. It is indicative of Jane's unswerving support for the Academy that she had to swim against the current in her own country to first receive and then maintain her status as a Certified Archivist.

Jane's service to the Academy of Certified Archivists is seen in the executive positions held during the opening decade of the 21st century. She served as Vice-President/President-Elect, 2001-2002, President 2002-2003, and Past President and Regent for Nominations 2003-2004. Added to this is the committee chair already referred to above. The Academy's trust in Jane's abilities was further evidenced by her appointment by the Board in Austin as one of two representatives of the ACA in a proposed 2010 presentation on role delineation at the International Council on Archives in Geneva, Switzerland.

Anyone who knows Jane Nokes knows that she is a tireless promoter of the Academy. It was my pleasure to spend time with Jane at the 2003 Association of Canadian Archivists Annual Conference in Toronto, where while finishing her term as Academy President she encouraged everyone around her to pursue certification."

Angela Forest appointed Acting Archivist of Ontario



Angela Forest was appointed acting Archivist of Ontario on Sept. 8, 2010. She has over 22 years of leadership experience with the OPS and has held a number of senior executive positions in various ministries.

Ms. Forest's prior roles as a senior executive included initiatives related to organizational transformation, labour relations, corporate policy and administration. She was Assistant Deputy Minister of Archives Modernization, leading the organization's transition to a new, purpose-built facility on York University's Keele campus.

Before joining the OPS, Ms. Forest held management positions in the private sector relating to information management and technology, and records management.

Ms. Forest holds master's degrees in Anthropology and in Library Science from the University of Toronto.

Terry Cook elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada

By Tom Nesmith, University of Manitoba



My great friend and colleague, Terry Cook, has just been elected a member of the Royal Society of Canada -- the highest distinction one can receive as a scholar or scientist in Canada. This is a truly fitting recognition of Terry's immense contributions to archival thinking in Canada and around the world. In the RSC press release issued on September 13, President Roderick A. Macdonald

writes, "We are so delighted that these scholars have been recognized for their outstanding achievements in the social sciences, in the arts and humanities, and in the sciences. This recognition speaks to the impact of the research of the recipients internationally as well to their contributions to Canadian intellectual culture."

Only a handful of archivists have been members of the very prestigious Royal Society of Canada since it was established in 1882, and they were elected for their outstanding scholarship as historians. Terry is the first to be recognized for scholarship about archives, and for his prominent role in defining and shaping the contours of the very field of Archival Studies as a distinct intellectual and academic pursuit now judged worthy of RSC recognition. Terry has done this not least at the University of Manitoba, where he has been a stellar and indispensable colleague of mine in the Archival Studies Program for 12 years and counting. His formal RSC citation is as follows:

"COOK, Terry, History of archives and of recorded information, University of Manitoba

Terry Cook has transformed archives from being perceived as storehouses of old records to sites of power worthy of scholarly attention. In rethinking appraisal to decide what records become archives, responding to the challenges of digital records and critical theory and exploring archival history, Cook has developed, nationally and internationally, a distinctive voice for Canadian archival scholarship."

Terry Reilly seconded to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

By John Wright, University of Calgary

Terry Reilly has been seconded to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) from December 1, 2010 to March 31, 2013 as Manager, Document Acquisition and Collections Management.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada ...has a mandate to learn the truth about what happened in the residential schools and to inform all Canadians about what happened in the schools. The Commission will document the truth of what happened by relying on records held by those who operated and funded the schools, testimony from officials of the institutions that operated the schools, and experiences reported by survivors, their families, communities and anyone personally affected by the residential school experience and its subsequent impacts. <http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=3>

Given this mandate Terry will be playing an important role in this significant chapter in the relationship between indigenous and non-indigenous Canadians. Libraries and Cultural Resources is extremely proud of Terry's accomplishments in being sought for this position and in our ability to help the Commission in its work through this secondment.

Although working for the Commission and residing in Winnipeg, Terry will formally remain a part of Arts and Culture at Libraries and Cultural Resources during the secondment. We wish her all the best and much success.

Archives of Ontario celebrates Franco-Ontarian History

By David Tyler, Archives of Ontario

September 25th is now Franco-Ontarian Day in Ontario, celebrating the vital contributions of the province's Francophone communities. The date marks the anniversary of the Franco-Ontarian flag's unveiling in 1975. It also commemorates the 400th anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's first journey to what is now Ontario.

At the Archives of Ontario, we acquire, preserve and showcase records related to Ontario's history, and we have some significant collections that help tell the story of the French presence in the province.

French explorers and missionaries began travelling throughout Ontario during the 17th and 18th centuries. The first European settlement was Ste.-Marie-Among-The-Hurons (1639-1649) near Midland, and French-speaking settlers arrived in the Windsor area starting in 1749. Our cartographic holdings include original French maps from this time period, as well as maps and plans documenting Francophone settlement areas. Our library holdings contain original works by early explorers. And our private records include documents created by early settlers, fur traders, merchants and politicians.

Francophones settled in various areas across Ontario during the 19th and 20th centuries, mainly in the northeast, south-west, Georgian Bay, Ottawa, and Prescott-Russell area. To-



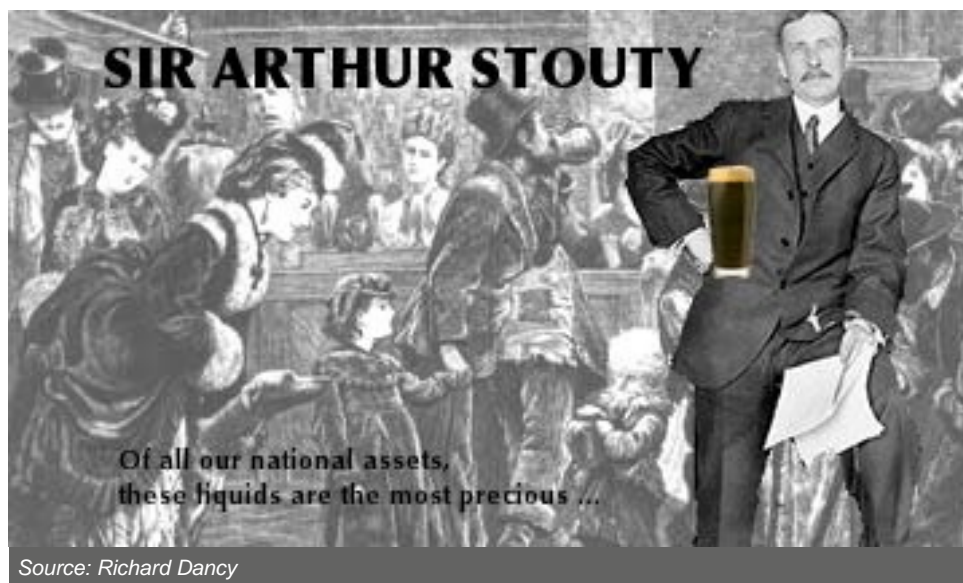
Étienne Brûlé at the mouth of the Humber
F. S. Challerer Oil on canvas 166.4 cm x 135.9 cm
(Source: Government of Ontario Art Collection, 619849)

day Ontario is now home to close to 600,000 Francophones of all origins, the largest Francophone population outside of Quebec. Our government records detail milestone events and movements like the struggle for French-language education, the creation of the Office of Francophone Affairs, and the development of French-language provincial services from the 1960s on. We also have collections of French-language newspapers from the early 20th century up until the 1980s.

The records of numerous Franco-Ontarian families give unique insight into Francophone communities from the 18th century to the present. The Max LeMarchant deGodart du Plany collection consists of research notes, genealogies and correspondence of several French families. Our holdings on the Dionne quintuplets – the first known birth of quintuplets, in 1934 – are of special interest because

both the family and then news of the children's tragic exploitation became world-famous.

To learn more about the Archives of Ontario's Franco-Ontarian holdings, visit us in person at our new facility on York University's Keele campus, or online at www.archives.gov.on.ca. Our online exhibit, *French Ontario in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, is a great introduction to the early Francophone history of the province.



Sir Arthur Doughty named Bulletin's 2010 Person of the Year

The Bulletin Editor is pleased to announce that the Bulletin's 2010 Person of the Year is Sir Arthur Doughty (1860 - 1936).

2010 marked the 150th Anniversary of the iconic Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the Records. Despite his advanced age, however, the indomitable Doughty continued to inspire in 2010. He was muse for a beer, Sir Arthur Stouty, by Richard Dancy, a cologne, Doughty de Chanel, by Rod Carter and a clothing line, S.A.D., by Jeremy Heil. Further, a martini, the Doughty-tini, and a cruller, the Doughty Doughnut, were named in his honour. His likeness appeared on mugs, posters, M&M's, and pillow cases. He was also prominent in *Archivaria #70*, being the subject of two articles and appearing on its cover. Like Queen Elizabeth II,



No surprise there: Bulletin 2010 Person of the Year
(Source: Library Archives Canada)

Sir Arthur even joined Facebook. And as Rod Carter wrote on the former Dominion Archivist's FB wall, "2010 is certainly your year, Sir Arthur." 2010 marks the first and most likely last time that the Bulletin Editor will name a Person of the Year. The aim is to pick "the person or persons who most affected archival news and archivists, for good or for ill, and who embodied what was important about the year, for better or for worse."

Other Bulletin 2010 Persons of the Year candidates included Sobey's Guy for crashing the 2010 ACA Gala Dance, Paul Hebbard for getting a hipster new haircut, and Monty, the psychic Mould, for correctly predicting the winner of 2010 ACA East-West Baseball Game.

Sir Arthur could not be reached for comment.

ACA launches Big Archival Brother

The Association of Canadian Archivists will launch an archival version of the UK's biggest reality TV show called, *Big Archival Brother*, during its annual conference in Toronto, 30 May to 4 June 2011.

Big Archival Brother will take place entirely within the confines of the *Big Archival Brother House*. The housemates include: ASA Archives Advisor Michael Gourlie, U of A archivist / soccer superstar Raymond Frogner, and a Sir Arthur Doughty impersonator. There will also be an array of hangers on and groupies.

The housemates will compete to be the last remaining person in the *Big Archival Brother House*. At least one housemate will leave the *Big Archival Brother House* every day by a process of nomination and eviction. Housemates will nominate each other for eviction and those with the most votes from their peers face an ACA membership vote. The housemate that receives most public votes leaves the House and is out of the competition. On the final day of *Big Archival Brother* during the ACA AGM, ACA members vote on which housemate they want to win the show. The housemate with most votes wins a fabulous vintage XXL burgundy ACA Montreal 2004 golf shirt, a 1978 ACA Education Committee booklet entitled "The Future of Archives

and Automation", and 1500 copies of "How to Set Up A Business Archives."

"*Big Archival Brother* certainly gives good value to ACA members," said ACA Office Coordinator, Judy Laird. "It gets rid of the surplus stuff in the ACA storage area."

The show will be podcast live on the ACA members' website. Every single point in the *Big Archival Brother House* is within view of a video camera. Housemates are not permitted any contact with the outside world. ACA Conference sessions, the ACA East West Ballgame, as well as private chats with a psychologist are special exceptions.

The unsuspecting housemates have no idea what *Big Archival Brother* has in store for them. But there are sure to be some big archival surprises!

The *Big Archival Brother House* is conveniently located on an isolated, dark, hill in Toronto and is managed by a quiet young man called Norman who seems to be dominated by his mother.

What's Hot, What's Not?

It's a brand new year and you know what that means – new archival fashion and lifestyle trends! So check out the Bulletin Fashion Editor's list of what's hot and what's not in 2011 ...



Gustave Lanctot: Hot in 2011

	Hot	Not
Descriptive Level:	Sous-fonds	Sub-series
Box:	Neutracor	Hollinger
Researchers:	Genealogists	Graduate students
Accessory	Cotton gloves	Dust mask
Hairstyle:	Bun	Bowl cut
Eyewear	Monocle	Pince nez
Donation:	Certified cultural property	Gift-in-kind
Standard:	ISAD(G)	ISO 15489: 2001
Album:	Neil Young, The Archives, Vol. 1	Michael Jackson, HIStory
Movie:	Gone with the Fonds	The Way We Were
TV Show:	Archival 5-0	I Dream of Jeaniology
Dominion Archivist:	Gustave Lanctot	Sir Arthur Doughty (so 2010)
Institution:	Library and Archives Canada	Public Archives of Canada
Record Format:	Clay tablets	Electronic records
Lifestyle:	Naming your child Terry	Naming your pet Terry
Buzz:	More Product, Less Process	Less Product, More Process

AN ENIGMATIC ARCHIVIST
 CAPTURED IN A DENSE,
 ACID-FREE BOTTLE
 THE TEMPERAMENT OF A MAN WHO
 DOES THE PROSAIC

A NEW CREATION
 BASED ON THE SCENT
 OF AN OLD RECORD



Source: Rod Carter

Heil launches new Doughty inspired fashion line, S.A.D.



Jeremy Heil, designer and archivist, models his Doughty inspired chic

Jeremy Heil is launching a new clothing line this Spring. The line - to be called S.A.D. - debuts in March and will consist of classic basics aimed at the gentleman archivist of style, panache, and savoir faire.

Inspired by Sir Arthur Doughty, the line includes coats, waistcoats, and trousers, as well as caps, suspenders, handkerchiefs, collars, neckties, and cravats.

Heil, a former performance artist and current archivist at Queen's University Archives, launched the line because he was tired of constantly being asked questions such as "Where can I get a Donegal tweed cap?" or "What shop sells sock suspenders?"

Heil states that the 2011 Spring S.A.D. collection is equal parts rakish and versatile – something the stylish gentleman archivist could wear while assisting lady researchers in distress, hunting new acquisitions, or heading to the 24 hour convenience store for more tonic.

As for the impact of his designs, Heil states, "Sir Arthur Doughty's sartorial aesthetic bespeaks a more elegant era. So, my S.A.D. line consists of timeless pieces to collect and to treasure – pieces worthy of a gentleman archivist. Wherever the wearer of S.A.D. fashion goes, heads will turn." The Bulletin Fashion Editors could not agree more.

Golden mould lists his top 10 romantic archival films of all time



Mouldy, the golden mouldy microfilm reel and Bulletin film critic
(Source: Amy Furness)

It's snowing! What could be better than curling up on the couch with your archival sweetie / multiple cats and watching a romantic movie? The Bulletin's film critic, Mouldy, the golden, mould infested microfilm reel, has kindly listed

his top 10 romantic archival films of all time. Here's what Mouldy has to say ...

Hello, everybody, here is a list of my 10 favourite romantic archival films of ALL time:

1. *Casablanca* (1942)

"Of all the memory joints in all the towns in all the world, she walks into mine," says Rick Blaine (Humphrey Bogart) when his old flame, Ilsa Lund (Ingrid Bergman), shows up in his archives. But Ilsa is expected to present her paper, "Digital Preservation Issues Solved" at the International Congress of Archives (ICA) in Casablanca. And so, Rick and Ilsa must make painful choices. Rick delivers the most memorable farewell in the history of farewells: "We both know you belong with Inter PARES ... If that plane for Casablanca leaves the ground and you're not with the Electronic Records' Authenticity Project Team, you'll regret it. Maybe not today. Maybe not tomorrow, but soon, and for the rest of your life ..."

2. **The Graduate (1967)**

"Schellenberg! Jenkinson! Cook!" It's the interrupted Ph.D Comprehensive Examination scene to end them all. Dustin Hoffman's Benjamin Braddock screams to doctoral candidate, Katharine Ross' Elaine Robinson, are racked with a desperation that borders on mania. The film is romantic and profound. The lost dreams of joy, freedom and youth, the endless battle of trying to write a dissertation - all are bound up in this peerless finale to a lyrical and life-affirming film. "It's too late," smiles Elaine's external examiner played by Anne Bancroft. "Not for me," says Elaine. Exit the lovers, Benjamin and Elaine, on an unforgettable College St. street car ride to a non-theoretical life.

3. **Brokeback Iron Mountain (2005)**

Set against the sweeping landscape of a records storage centre, this epic love story tells of two young men -- a records clerk and a fork lift driver - who meet during a municipal archives move. The men unexpectedly forge a lifelong connection, one whose complications, joys and tragedies provide a testament to the endurance of love and of archives.

4. **The Way We Were (1973)**

It's a case of opposites attract when U.B.C. MAS archival student, Katie (Barbra Streisand) meets U. of T. I-School library student, Hubell (Robert Redford) at a Star Trek Convention. They fall in love and for a brief, honeymoon period life is filled with discussions about subject based classification, provenance, and authority control, before their different views drive them apart. All they're left with are an obsolete card catalogue and "misty water-coloured memories of the way we were".

5. **Dirty Dancing (1987)**

"Nobody puts Baby in the corner," says Johnny and he leads her on to the ACA dance floor. It's the ultimate coming of age story: smart-but-plain church archivist (Jennifer Grey's Baby) meets the chiselled Digital Archivist and dancer extraordinaire (Patrick Swayze's Johnny). It's Baby's first ACA Conference, and, away from the educational conference sessions, Baby is mesmerised by the ACA Dinner Dance where archivists lose themselves in R&B rhythms. Baby saves Johnny from a lack of self-worth having not yet found the solution to long term digital preservation. He saves her from the Macarena.

6. **Bridget Jones' Diary (2003)**

It's Monday morning, Bridget has woken up with a headache, a hangover, and her boss. But who can read about this in her diary which is held at Queens University Archives and subject to restrictions? Heather Home (Renee Zellweg-

ger) is the Reference Archivist responsible for preserving and making accessible Bridget Jones' diary. The fireworks begin when a charming though disreputable rare book dealer (Hugh Grant) takes an interest in the quirky diary. Thrown into the mix are Heather's band of slightly eccentric archival colleagues and a rather disagreeable legal researcher (Colin Firth) whom Heather cannot seem to stop running into or help finding quietly attractive.

7. **Titanic (2004)**

"My fonds will go on" sang Celine Dion. James Cameron's \$200 million account of the disaster of a maritime archives' building is also a classic tale of doomed love. In the archives' reading room, a bored young English researcher, Rose (Kate Winslet) discovers her soulmate in Jack, an Irish archival donor (Leonardo DiCaprio). But the archives' reading room has been declared unsafe, mouldy, and unsound and their passionate affair is crumbling around them.

8. **Sleepless in LAC (1993)**

What if someone you never met was the only someone for you? Sam (Tom Hanks), a recently-widowed Library Archives Canada archivist, makes an ARCAN-L posting in an attempt to find a partner. Hundreds of women respond, including Annie Reed (Meg Rayn), a Toronto records manager who thinks that he could be the one. Wacky zaniness ensues as Sam books a Porter flight to Toronto in order to meet Annie on the deck of the CN Tower.

9. **Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Archives (2004)**

After reading *Better Off Forgetting?*, a couple undergoes a procedure to erase each other from their memories when their relationship turns sour, but it is only through the process of loss that they discover what they had to begin with. Reading their letters and diaries at the local archives helped too.

10. **Gone with the Fonds (1939)**

In David O'Selnik's American classic, a strong woman and a roguish man carry on a turbulent love affair in the American South during Hurricane Doughty and reconstruction. Vivian Leigh is cast as Scarlett O'Hara, the feisty archivist who must deal with her archives flooding, her collection rotting, and her local Staples Office Supplies being blown all the way to Alabama. Clark Gable is Rhett Bulter, the besotted, clever, and wayward Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) official. Who can forget the indifferent FEMA agent's response to Scarlett's plea that her archival fonds are gone with the wind, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn."?

You are no exception

Renew Your ACA
Membership before
December 31st and
be entered in a draw
for great prizes!

Join Now



Reap the benefits as a member, learn more: <http://archivists.ca/>

No. 4 - Central Recruiting Committee, No. 2 Military Division, Toronto

Stone Ltd

You are no exception. Join now / Stone Ltd.
Toronto : Central Recruiting Committee, No. 2 Military Division, [btwn 1914 & 1918]
Courtesy the Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005696918/>