

Document-7.2.7-Société Radio-Canada et Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The “A” photographs represents an artificial collection of photographs selected for their potential interest to researchers of the Provincial Archives of Alberta’s photographic collection. The “A” photographs are an amalgamation of nearly 1000 distinct fonds that covers the province’s entire geographic area. The original photographs remain in the vaults with their original donation, but reference prints provide easy access to these images in the Reading Room, with a selection of the photographs from the collection searchable in the HeRMIS database, <https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/Search.aspx>.

The photographs in this collection range in date from the late 1880s to 1981 and are of industry, agriculture, cities, towns, landscapes, transportation, prominent Albertans, First Nations people, and buildings.

The accession GR1989.0516 is part of the Public Affairs Bureau sous-fonds (GR0048.001SF).

The Public Affairs Bureau was established in 1952.

The Publicity Bureau was officially established in *An Act to amend The Department of Economic Affairs Act* (S.A. Chapter 24, 1952). Order in Council 0190/72 under the *Public Service Administration Act* (S.A. Chapter 90, 1971) transferred the administration of the Publicity Bureau and the Film and Photographic Branch that existed in the Department of Industry and Tourism to the Executive Council. Order in Council 0191/72 authorized the formation of the Public Affairs Bureau under the Executive Council. As authorized the Public Affairs Bureau would consist of a Director and the staff of the Publicity Bureau and the Film and Photographic Branch.

By Order in Council 555/73 the Public Affairs Bureau is responsible for: the promotion of widespread interest in the Province Alberta, its resources, development, people and in the activities of the Government; public relations, advertising and information services and related functions required by every department of the Government; all Government advertising, publications and printing.

The function of publicity in the Province of Alberta was first set out in *The Agricultural Department Act*, (S.A. Chapter 8, 1906). The duties of the Department were to adopt measures for circulating and disseminating information concerning agricultural statistics in a matter and form best adapted to promote the progress of the Province. The Publicity Bureau was established in 1910 under the Department of Agriculture as an organized effort to induce settlers to locate in Alberta. In 1916 the Publicity Bureau was amalgamated with the Statistical Branch to become the Publicity and Statistics Branch. In 1931 the publicity and general statistics function was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. Publicity was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry in 1936 and then to the Department of Economic Affairs in 1946.

The Public Affairs Bureau began reporting to the Executive Council in 1972. Although the Bureau was established as a separate entity in 1973, it continued to report to the Executive Council. In 1975 the responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred to the Department of Government Services. The Public Affairs Bureau became a division of the Department of Government Services until dissolution of the Department in 1982. In 1983, an Order in Council 0503/83 under the *Public Service Act* (R.S.A. Chapter P-32, 1980) designated the Public Affairs Bureau as a department for purposes of the *Public Service Act*. In 1984 the Public Affairs Bureau was once again established as a separate entity reporting to the Minister Without a Portfolio, Bill Payne. In 1986, the responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred to the Minister of Advanced Education (O.C. 0341/86). In 1989, the responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred once again to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council (O.C. 0194/89).

The Public Affairs Bureau has always maintained a hierarchical structure. It typically maintained three main operational divisions, Corporate Communications, Communications Resources, and Human Resources, Administration and Regional Information Telephone Enquiries. Corporate Communications consists of Communication Operations and the Calgary Service Bureau. Communication Operations provides cross-government communications planning and consulting support and places communications professionals in government ministries to coordinate, plan and implement communications programs. Calgary Services Bureau provides communication support and coordination to government for the Calgary region and southern Alberta. Communication Resources Division consists of Publishing Services, Communications Technologies and Alberta Queen's Printer. Publishing Services manages the Alberta Communications Network to distribute news releases, supports Alberta Connects website and manages the content for the Alberta Government's website. Communication Technologies provides research and implementation support for new communication technologies and manages the technology needs of the Public Affairs Bureau and the Executive Council. Human Resources, Administration and Regional Information Telephone Enquiries Division consists of the Human Resources and Administration and the Regional Information Telephone Enquiries Telephone System. Human Resources and Administration provides manpower and financial management services.

By 2006, the Bureau had an Executive office in addition to four operational units: Communications Services, which executed cross-government communications activities; Communications Resources, which managed the government website, distributed the Alberta Communications Network (ACN) news releases, supervised the Visual Identity Program, and provided technical support for announcements; Alberta Queen's Printer, which produced government publications; and the Service Alberta Call Centre, which provided Albertans with toll-free access to government. By 2009, the units were known as Corporate Communications, Brand Initiative, Marketing Services, Internet Communications, Information Technology and Media Services, and Corporate Services.

Following the amalgamation of the Publicity Bureau and the Film and Photographic Branch the entity became known as the Public Affairs Bureau.

The sous-fonds consists of the administrative and operational records of the Public Affairs Bureau pertaining to its activities in the promotion of tourism in Alberta and coordination of

communications, printing and public relations within the Government of Alberta. The sous-fonds is divided into the following series: Audio Visual and Exhibit Services files, RITE (Regional Information Telephone Enquiry) files, Advertising files, Creative and Graphic Design Services files, Publicity Bureau files, Communications planning and coordination files, Executive files, Alberta Communications Network news release files, and Ministerial records. It also includes the Alberta Queen's Printer sous-sous-fonds.

For the complete description of the Public Affairs Bureau sous-fonds, visit our web site at <https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/Details.aspx?ObjectID=GR0048.001SF&dv=True&deptID=1>.

The “OB” photographs are part of the Missionary Oblates, Grandin Collection.

The Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate are a Roman Catholic Congregation founded in France in 1816. As a missionary community of priests and lay brothers, they worked primarily to evangelize the poor and marginalized. In 1841, the first Oblate missionaries arrived in Canada and began moving westward. By 1848, they had established their first mission in Alberta at Fort Chipewyan. By the late 1800s, almost all the priests working in Alberta and the Northwest Territories were members of this congregation.

The Missionary Oblates worked extensively with the Aboriginal communities and helped to establish a variety of services in missions among this group in Western and Northern Canada. In addition, the Oblates were involved with the Francophone community and helped establish French language radio and newspapers in Alberta, as well as establishing the College Saint-Jean, which is now a campus of the University of Alberta.

In 1973, the Missionary Oblates, entered into an agreement with the Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA) to allow their archival material to be housed and made accessible at the PAA, while ownership remained with the Oblate Congregation. The Missionary Oblates, Grandin Province fonds includes records related to the Oblate administration and their works throughout Alberta, the Northwest Territories and a portion of Saskatchewan and includes records dating from 1842 until approximately 1990. The fonds includes records written primarily in French, with some records in English as well as most of the Aboriginal languages found in Western Canada.

L'accession PR1992.0030 fait partie du fonds Le Franco (SL0007).

L'hebdomadaire *Le Franco* est le successeur du journal *La Survivance*, fondée en 1928 à Edmonton pour la communauté francophone de la province. *La Survivance* a changé de nom pour devenir *Le Franco-Albertain* en 1967, puis *Le Franco* en 1977.

Le journal hebdomadaire privé *L'Union* avait été fondé à Edmonton en 1917 et l'Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta (ACFA) s'en servait pour communiquer avec la communauté francophone. Cependant, en 1928 son propriétaire, Pierre Féguenne, considérait que l'ACFA utilisait trop d'espace qui aurait dû être accordé à des publicités payées et il a refusé de publier

gratuitement les annonces et les nouvelles de l'ACFA. En réaction à cette décision, l'ACFA a tenté d'acheter le journal de Fégouenne, mais après de longues négociations sans résultats, l'association a fondé un nouveau journal avec l'appui financier des Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée. *L'Union*, qui était considéré comme un des dix meilleurs journaux indépendants du Canada par *Le Devoir*, a tenté de tenir le coup, mais finalement Fégouenne a vendu l'hebdomadaire à l'ACFA en avril 1929, après 11 ans de publication, durant une période particulièrement difficile pour les Franco-Albertains.

La Survivance avait un lectorat fidèle et publiait des articles qui intéressaient les Canadiens français de l'Alberta. Habituellement la une du journal couvrait les grandes nouvelles, qu'elles soient locales, nationales ou internationales. Le journal comprenait également des rubriques pour les agriculteurs, les femmes et les enfants. Les éditeurs portaient une attention particulière aux questions touchant les paroisses francophones. Le journal a participé aux grands moments de l'histoire des Franco-Albertains, y compris le lancement de la station de radio française CHFA en 1949, après une longue lutte pour obtenir la permission du CRTC.

Le fonds est vaste et comprend des documents financiers et administratifs, des numéros du journal *Le Franco* sur microfilm et plus de 6000 photos et négatifs originaux créés et utilisés par le journal. Les documents sont en français et couvrent son histoire récente, de 1967 à 1996.

Pour une description complète du fonds Le Franco, visitez notre site :

<https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/Details.aspx?ObjectID=SL0007&dv=True&deptID=1>.

L'accession PR2009.0140 fait partie du fonds Ronald Tremblay (SL3255).

Ronald Tremblay est un artiste franco-albertain qui a travaillé dans le domaine de la chanson comme réalisateur, producteur, enseignant, journaliste, gérant, parolier et interprète. Il est né à Montréal le 19 août 1955, fils de Georges Tremblay (1936) et Aline Samuel (1937).

Ronald Tremblay a fait des études classiques (1967 à 1970), puis il a quitté l'école après la 11^e année pour servir dans les Forces canadiennes (1972 à 1975). Il a ensuite travaillé comme journaliste et à la radio (CJVA Caraquet, puis CBAF Radio-Canada), puis comme interprète au Nouveau-Brunswick (1977 à 1982). Il a déménagé à Québec en 1982 et a été journaliste à Regina pour *L'Eau vive* cette même année. Il a aussi été représentant de la Société canadienne des auteurs, compositeurs et éditeurs de musique (CAPAC, maintenant SOCAN) à Montréal (1983 à 1985). En 1985 il est venu à Edmonton, où il était assistant à la réalisation et plus tard producteur pour Radio-Canada (CHFA, 1985 à 2000). Ronald Tremblay est le fondateur du Gala albertain de la chanson (1989) et cofondateur, avec Yves Caron de l'ACFA provinciale, du concours interprovincial Chant'Ouest (1990), pour lequel il a reçu le Prix du président de Radio-Canada.

De 2000 à 2009, il était un des collaborateurs du journal *Le Franco*. Il a également collaboré à quelques publications anglaises. En 2001 il a été l'instigateur de *La Chicane albertaine*, un concours de groupes rock, et le coordonnateur du Centre de développement musical (CDM).

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Il a été membre de divers groupes folk-rock, comme Les nouveaux voisins d'Hélène, ainsi que Gents Garçons. En 2002 il a sorti l'album *Poésie pour le poivre*, qui figurait parmi les finalistes du meilleur album francophone aux Western Canadian Music Awards en 2003.

Les documents décrivent les activités de Ronald Tremblay au sein de divers organismes francophones comme le RAFA, la Société du Gala albertain, Cohenights Arts Society et le Sommet des communautés francophones et acadiennes. Le fonds comprend aussi des enregistrements audiovisuels avec des musiciens franco-albertains, réalisés à la fin du 20^e siècle, début du 21^e siècle. Ronald Tremblay a produit lui-même plusieurs de ces enregistrements. Les documents sont en français et en anglais et couvrent la période de 1988 à 2008.

Pour une description complète du fonds Ronald Tremblay, visitez notre site :
<https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/Details.aspx?ObjectID=SL3255&dv=True&deptID=1>.