PETROLEUM HISTORY SOCIETY – OIL SANDS ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ARCHIVES HOLDINGS

JAMES M. PARKER FONDS
(ACCESION NO. 82-46)

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RESEARCH SPONSOR:

ATHABASCA OIL SANDS CORP.
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1. JAMES PARKER FONDS DESCRIPTION

JAMES M. PARKER FONDS
ACCESSION NO. 82-46

James M. Parker Fonds 1934-1990
69 black and white photographs, 1 m textual material.
197-1980
Accession #91-1

Scope and Content
The James M. Parker fonds consists of 85 black and white photographs and one metre of textual material documenting the professional activities and historical research interests of James M. Parker.

Arrangement
The fonds contains 1 series:

1. Photographs
2. Interviews
3. Professional Associations
4. Reports
5. Research Material
2. SIGNIFICANCE OF FONDS

The James M. Parker fonds, located at the University of Alberta Archives (Accession No. 82-46), are significant because he participated in a series of studies conducted by the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program (AOSERP), which ran from 1975 to 1985.¹ His fonds contain a whole range of documents pertaining to these studies, in particular, the ones relating to the historical era including the Aboriginal history of the region, the fur trade era and settlement. They provide terms of reference for various studies pertaining to core activities in social impact assessment. They reveal the following:

1. The methodology used for the conduct of a Social Impact Assessment for the Athabasca oil sands;
2. The information gathered and presented in the reports; and
3. How these findings have helped to shape development of the industry and the region since the report’s completion in 1980.

The research in which Parker was involved, in the period 1976-80, was a direct result of the rise of environmental consciousness in an era of mega projects when governments and university researchers conceptualized social and environmental impact assessments. The Canadian Encyclopedia entry, written by Roy T. Bowles, notes:

Social Impact Assessment (SIA), a set of procedures designed to identify social changes likely to occur because of a major project or new program. In Canada a social impact assessment is usually conducted as part of an environmental impact assessment. In 1973 a federal Cabinet decision established the Environmental Assessment and Review Process to ensure that both biophysical and social consequences are considered in the planning of major projects and programs. Most provinces have similar legislation or regulations, and Canada is a signatory of a 1972 international declaration on the human environment. Federal procedures involve several steps. Initial screening and evaluation predicts potentially significant effects. If any are identified, a panel is formed, guidelines are established for an EIA and its SIA component, studies are conducted to produce environmental and social impact statements, a public review is held, and the panel makes recommendations to the federal minister of the environment. The review panel may recommend and the minister may decide that the project proceed as proposed, proceed with modifications to mitigate undesirable effects, be postponed or be cancelled. The environmental assessment and review process is similar to a judicial process, considering testimony and direct evidence, including social impact assessment research

¹ A complete list of studies can be found at the following URL:
reports, and opinions and information provided through the participation of the public.²

All aspects of the project research and documentation are found in the fonds beginning with the proposal submitted in February, 1976 by Parker titled “The Study of History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Area and the Peripheral Areas: A Research Project Proposal submitted to Human Environment Technical Research Committee of A.O.S.E.R.P.” In terms of today’s standards for such work, the proposal is a simple one outlining two phases:

1. Bibliography & Historical Research Design
2. Implementation of the Design and development of a model which will enable us to capably predict future society in the study area

The timeline presented for this initial phase is March 31 to June 15, 1976. The project scope is defined as follows:

I. Study Area: North-South Range; Fort Fitzgerald to Lac La Biche.

ii. Purpose:
   a. To design a project for the research of the history of man and man’s relationship with the environment in the oil sands from 1770 to the present.

IV. Aims:
   a. To increase man’s understanding of the historical relationship between the social, economic, cultural and bio-physical environment of the past and of the present.
   b. To develop a predictive capability with regard to future society in the Study Area.

The following definition is provided for “culture”:

Culture is interpreted to mean a way of life. A fundamental concept underlying the Study is that culture is not a static state, but a historical process with contemporary society a phase in the process. Therefore the Historical Research project will not be just a description of certain historical events, but also a critical appraisal of the process as a whole. Consequently, Phase 2 of the Project i.e. that involving the actual research and reports, will enable us to develop a model which will provide a prediction of the future culture in the Study Area.

The following factors are defined for study:

a. geographical
   i. physical space and identity
   ii. migration of peoples to and from the area
   iii. ethnic affiliations
   iv. exploration, travel, surveys

b. economic
   i. fur trade
   ii. transportation
   iii. fishing
   iv. forestry
   v. mining
   vi. agriculture
   vii. tourism

c. socio-cultural
   i. subsistence levels (food, clothing, shelter)
   ii. sexuality
   iii. life-style & attitudes
   iv. desired quality of life

d. government
   i. pre-historical
   ii. fur trade
   iii. missionaries: education, social welfare
   iv. Federal: Riel Rebellion; establishment of districts. Law. order;
      Treaty No. 8, Half-Breed Commission, native land claims
   v. Provincial: education, social & economic welfare (e.g., Metis
      Colonies), Planning Commissions
   vi. Regional
   vii. Municipal and Local Organizations

Besides the documentary research, an “aural program” is envisioned as follows:

1. Establish liaison with foremost Native and non-Native informants and researchers
2. Enlist co-operation and support of local historical societies, museums, libraries, in gathering and writing local histories.
3. Encourage the development of local historical societies and museums in the Study Area, especially at Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan
4. In co-operation with the Provincial Museum and Archives develop training programs for
   a. gathering local history data
   b. oral history techniques
   c. writing local histories
5. Supply information and program ideas to ACCESS Alberta and other audio-visual media for use as public information and educational programs.

6. Co-operate with Historic Sites, Alberta and Archaeological Survey, Alberta by:
   a. assessing the possibilities of involving local people in archaeological field investigations
   b. providing data on historic sites in the Study area

7. The results of historical research should be made available to residents in the Study Area by publishing articles in Heritage magazine, Alberta History and local newspaper coverage.

   e.g. Corporate interests in the oil sands should be encouraged to fund publications.

The Project Leader is Barbara Kasinska-Banas, who is the Human Environment Technician, Research Committee, Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program. The project was clearly advertised nationally because in the file there is a letter from Richard C. Daniel, dated February 1st, 1976, offering his services and indicating that he is currently Assistant Director of Research for Treaty and Aboriginal Rights for the Indian Association of Alberta. He notes that he supervises an archival research team of five and is based in Ottawa.

The Parker proposal was accepted. An examination of his background and reputation at that time is important because it throws light on what he brought to the project. In 1976, he was well-established in his career as the first Archivist of the University of Alberta, a role he assumed in 1968. But what likely convinced the selection panel was the fact that he was a fur trade historian. Parker was born in Rimbey, Alberta in 1934 and was raised in Rocky Mountain House, an important area in the fur trade. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1961 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history and went on to complete a teaching certificate in 1964. He worked for three years as a teacher and principal in Fort Chipewyan, St. Albert and Edmonton. He then went on to do Masters research at the University of Alberta, receiving his degree in 1967 based on his thesis "The Fur Trade of Fort Chipewyan and Lake Athbasca, 1778-1835." In 1968, he finished his formal studies and received a Diploma in archives administration at Carleton University. He was thus perfectly suited to head up such a project not only because of his specialty in fur trade history and archival knowledge but also because he had lived in Northern Alberta and was familiar with its people and issues. His thesis would be published in 1987 under the title Emporium of the North.

On May 31st, 1976, Parker submitted a second draft of HE 2.4 Historical Research Design. This document provides further information about all aspects of project activities. Development of comprehensive bibliographies of published and unpublished sources is proposed and, in addition, the research is described as having four major components:
1. the migration of peoples to and from the oil sands region
2. the study of society and government in the region
3. the economic factors which have influenced development of the region and
4. an oral history program

The project objectives are further refined as follows:

1. Identify and analyze the primary and secondary sources of documentation relevant to the history of the oil sands region.
2. Design a study of the history of the human environment in the region, considering the economic, social, cultural, and political aspects, beginning with the period of initial oil sands exploration in the 1890’s and following this development to the 1970’s

The draft (with hand-written emendations) outlines methodology; provides information about the following topic areas: geographical setting, prehistory, historic native peoples, the historical setting including a chronology; historic sites in the area; and historical research factors. Key terms, such as biogeography, climate, folk society, are defined in a glossary. The following steps are itemized in accomplishing the project:

Stage One; Historical Research Projects

It was necessary to select a series of historical subjects which will reveal the dynamic relationships between Man and his bio-physical environment. Five subject areas have been chosen, each of which will require intensive research by professional researchers.

Stage Two: Oral Research & Community Development

Because the thrust of the historical research project is towards an understanding of contemporary historical events, it is essential that an extensive oral history program be introduced. When carefully planned this type of program will be invaluable when it becomes necessary to fill in the gaps which will appear between the documents open for historical research. Such a program also leads to an involvement of the people within the Oil Sands Region, a process which provides people with an opportunity to identify with a community. A recent visit to Fort McMurray confirms the writer’s impression that indigenous people within the town, and the municipal government, are most willing to plan events which will expose the historic roots of their community. It has been suggested that 1978 should be commemorated as a bicentennial of the arrival of Peter Pond in the Athabasca country. A celebration of this historical event is an excellent means of making people aware of the historical significance of the Oil Sands Region.
Stage Three: Data Collection

Obviously, this stage will accompany stages one and two and involves a periodic updating of the bibliography. It is also important that historical information be made available to communities within the Oil Sands Region. A common complaint is that data is all too often collected and taken “outside” where it becomes less accessible to the indigenous peoples. One of the objectives of the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Program is to accommodate the social needs of people of the region. Libraries could be utilized as historical resource centers.

With respect to project administration, Parker, as the Historical Co-ordinator, will be in charge of all aspects of the project including project reports and evaluations, which will be submitted to the Human Environment Committee. He also mentions that he will seek assistance and support from Alberta Culture including the various branches (Historic Sites, Archaeological Survey, Provincial Museum and Provincial Archives). He also proposes establishing an Advisory Panel of Research Associates and notes that a primary responsibility for him “will be to ensure that the indigenous peoples be given every opportunity to participate in the development of the region’s history.” A draft of the historical chronology is included beginning with “1715: William Stewart traveled overland from Churchill to Mackenzie River Basin. First Description of oil sands” ending with “1974: Syncrude begins planning and development of plant.”

By September, 1977, R. S. Jamieson, Director, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta, becomes involved signaled by submission of the proposal titled “Oral History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region.” Terms of Reference for this component of the project had been provided to him when he attended a meeting on the project on 27th July, 1977. Parker remained the Co-ordinator and Jamieson notes in his proposal that the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies would select project personnel for the oral history program who were knowledgeable about oral history techniques as well as the history of the region. The proposal sets out the following understandings:

a. The interviewers are to be indigenous persons or persons familiar with the people, language, history, customs and mores of the oil sands communities.

b. The indexer is to be professionally equipped to provide an acceptable index of topics covered in the interviews.

c. A Standard format will be prepared for use in the interviews, covering the five research topics specified as objectives.

d. The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies will cooperate with Historical Society of Fort McMurray and the Research Manager – Human Systems, establish community relations and announce oral history project in the oil sands communities.
e. If possible, one hundred interviewees will be selected from among the elders and indigenous persons living within the oil sands communities of Fort McMurray, Anzac, Fort McKay and Fort Chipewyan. An “elder” is a person who has spent fifty (50) years or more in the oil sands region. An “indigenous person” is a person who has resided and worked in the region for the past twenty (20) years or more.
f. Interviews are to be conducted according to the questionnaire and information recorded by means of tape recorders.
g. Priority will be given to conducting the interviews with elders. Interviews with indigenous persons are to supplement the information obtained from elders.
h. Tapes recording the interviews will be indexed.
i. If appropriate tapes recorded by local historians will be reviewed and indexed.
j. The recorded information and additional information obtained and recorded during interviews will be analyzed and interpreted.
k. The Boreal Institute will enlist cooperation and assistance of Historical Society of Fort McMurray and of Native organizations involved in the oil sands region, in order to facilitate the interviews.
l. The Boreal Institute will enlist cooperation of appropriate specialists to analyze and interpret the information pertaining to each of the study areas.
m. Equipment, i.e., tape recorders, tapes, transcribers, office machines and other equipment deemed necessary by the Boreal Institute will be provided by the Boreal Institute.
n. Copies of the tapes shall be placed in archival storage to be accessible to the public.
o. The Boreal Institute will conduct a workshop for the interviewers and other project personnel, in order to plan and develop appropriate standards and a framework for the interviews.

The deadline for completion of the interviews and reporting is set at 31 March, 1978. It is clear from the proposal that the Boreal Institute brought capacity and experience to the project, and Parker and colleagues would conclude their work under the oversight of the Boreal Institute.

The fonds include a range of terms of reference, draft reports, correspondence and also a draft version of the report that Parker co-authored with Kenneth W. Tingley titled “History of Socio-Economic Developments in the Athabasca Oil Sands Region, 1890 to 1960’s,” Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta., Project HS 10.2 November 1979. They also include originals and copy tapes of oral history interviews as well as a range of magazine and newspaper articles pertaining to northern Alberta and oil sands development.
3. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 1

1. Correspondence of the Human Environment Committee; includes “A Research Project Proposal” by J. M. Parker (September 17, 1975 to July 12, 1976)
2. Correspondence with Project Managers and researchers; list of researchers (1977-1978) included. (July 20, 1977-April 3, 1979)
3. Service agreements between Province of Alberta and the University of Alberta, and research proposals form the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies. (September, 1977-November 7, 1979)

PROJECT HS 10.2

5. Request for proposal and terms of reference for Project HS 10.2; personal work background, work schedules, monthly progress report by Kenneth W. Tingley, researcher. (April 4, 1978-April 12, 1979)
6. Human System Seminar on research results. (December 6, 1979)
10. Travel vouchers. (October 11, 1977-September 11, 1979)
11. Summary of findings, handwritten; other sections of the Human System report typed and emended. (n.d.)
13. Comments on Historical Research Design HE 2.4 by department members and professional research companies. (August 4, 1976-September 13, 1976)
14. Two edited versions of the sections of HS 10.2 dealing with The Geological Survey of Canada (4.2.1) and The Mines Branch (4.2.2); approximately 85 pages typed or written and edited. (n.d.)
15. Revised Introduction (4.1) and revised and emended sections dealing with The Geological Survey of Canada. (January 12, 1980[?])
16. Early draft of the section on the North-West Mounted Police (4.3.1); pages 22 to 81, typed and written, emended. (n.d.)
17. Early draft of the section on the North-West Mounted Police; pages 1-36, typed and written, emended. (n.d.)
18. Section on the Royal North-West Mounted Police (4.3.1); typed footnote and page numbers not included; 34 pages. (n.d.)
19. Draft of footnotes for Section 4.3.1, typed and handwritten. (n.d.)
20. Working copy of section on Independent Enterprise (4.4 also listed as 4.5). (February 7 and February 9, 1980)
21. Working coy of section on Federal-Provincial Initiatives (4.5) and corresponding footnotes; total of 22 typed and written pages; portion of original file cover included. (January, 1980)
22. Section on Conclusion (4.6); photocopies of two versions of the first two pages. (n.d.)
23. Project HS 10.2 including Sections 4.1 t9 4.6; 98 typed and 12 written pages, emended. (n.d.)
24. First version of Ken Tingley’s copy of Project HS 10.2; emended, 204 pages. (August 1979)
3. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 2

25. Edited version of pages 4-16 of the above report (regarding research at the National Archives of Canada; pp. 4-13 typed. (n.d.)

26. Two draft versions of the Introduction, one more heavily edited than the other; pages 1 to 3. (November 13, 1979)

27. Project HS 10.2, “History of Socio-Economic Developments in the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890 to 1960’s” by James M. Parker and Kenneth W. Tingley; 151 pages, emended. Includes notes by Mr. Parker. (November, 1979)

28. List of references cited in Project HS 10.2 (n.d.)

PROJECT HS 10.1


31. Correspondence: Copies of letters from J. M. Parker to northern interviewers and one original incoming letter. (October 21, 1977-June 26, 1979)

32. Oral History Advisory Committee, role and membership; interviewer agreement; list of interviewers and interviewees. (April 22, 1977-January 13, 1978)

33. Request for proposal to consultants; terms of reference. (August 17, 1977-September 26, 1977)

34. Revised proposal of the oral history program with emendments; two copies. (September 20,1977-September 26, 1977)


36. Interviewer agreement with Roland Woodward. (1978)

37. Oral History Seminar, Mildred Lake: Terms of Reference. (November 5, 1977)


41. Interim Report, 46 typed pages. [1979]


46. Draft Interim Report of Project HS 10.4: [i.e. HS 10.1]: 52 typed pages (January, 1979)
48. Four versions of the Summary of the Oral History Project. (n.d.)
49. Guidelines for Interviewers and blank interviewer agreement forms. (n.d.)
50. Notes on interviews or for interviewers; includes a synopsis of J. M. Parker’s interview with Dewey Soper. (November 2, 1977)
51. Interviewer fact sheets (7) and brief notes on 3 other people. (July 13, 1977-November 14, 1979)
52. Transcription of interview with R. (Bob) McKenzie by Roland Woodward. (August 31, 1977)
53. Fact sheets and synopses of tapes of Gladys Hill and Walter Hill by Darlene Comfort. (January 9 and January 19, 1979)
54. Fact sheet and synopsis of tape of Mrs. Ethel (Fraser) Bird by Darlene Comfort. (January 10, 1978)
56. Fact sheet and synopsis of tape of Julian Mills by J. M. Parker (February 1, 1978-and January 2, 1979)
57. Fact sheet and synopsis of tapes James Faichney by J. M. Parker. (February 7 and March 9, 1978)
58. Fact sheet and synopsis of tapes of Lawrence Tolin by J. M. Parker. (February 7 and March 9, 1978)
59. Synopsis of tapes of Roy Slater by Pat McCormack. (May 5, 1978j)
60. Synopsis of tape of Allen Hamdon by Pat McCormack. (May 5, 1978)
64. Synopsis of tapes of Alveena Strasbourg by J. M. Parker. (August 8, 1978)
65. Fact sheet and synopsis of tapes of Roderick Fraser by J. M. Parker. (September 19, 1978)
66. Fact sheet and synopsis of tapes of Noel MacKay by J. M. Parker. (September 20 and September 21, 1978)
4. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 3

| 68. | General notes form interviews and pages 28 to 51 of a report on native people, missionaries, transportation and other subjects. (n.d.) |
| 69. | Clippings from tape synopses dealing with community services. (September, 1978) |
| 70. | Clippings on housing facilities. (September, 1978). |
| 71. | Clippings on game regulations and food supply. (September, 1978). |
| 72. | Clippings on communications and roads. (September, 1978). |
| 73. | Clippings on health and medical care. (September, 1978). |
| 74. | Clippings on people and the environment. (September, 1978). |
| 75. | Clippings on food and clothing. (September, 1978). |
| 76. | Clippings on leisure and recreation. (September, 1978). |
| 77. | Clippings on education. (September, 1978). |
| 78. | Clippings on Canol Project. (September, 1978). |
| 80. | Clippings on population and migration. (September, 1978). |
| 82. | Clippings on the trapping economy. (September, 1978). |
| 83. | Clippings on bush settlements. (September, 1978). |
| 84. | Clippings on trapping and trading. (September, 1978). |
| 85. | Clippings on businesses in Waterways and Fort McMurray. (September, 1978). |
| 86. | Clippings on boats and employment. (September, 1978). |
| 87. | Clippings on alternate employment. (September, 1978). |
| 88. | Clippings on haying, mill works and fishing. (September, 1978). |
| 89. | Clippings on trading methods. (September, 1978). |
| 90. | Clippings on tripping. (September, 1978). |

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

97. Bibliographies of University of Alberta theses: photocopies. (c1976)
98. “A Bibliography of the Archaeology of Western Canada” compiled by Timothy J. O’Leary for the Glenbow Foundation. (n.d.)
99. Bibliography of books, periodicals and newspapers relating to the oil sands environmental region: Roud draft, 66 pages, p. 6 missing. (n.d.)
100. “A Bibliography of Published Sources Related to the Region,” HE 2.4 by James M. Parker. (March, 1976)
102. Bibliographies and Canadian Periodical Index; photocopies and rough notes (1938-1977)

RESEARCH

Items 105 to 122 are photocopies or notes of Record Groups and Manuscript Groups pertaining to the Oil Sands Region from the National Archives of Canada (formerly Public Archives of Canada).

105. The Roderick MacFarlane papers: handwritten notes and biographical data. (n.d.)
106. The North-West Mounted Police (RG 18): handwritten notes. (n.d.)
107. The North-West Mounted Police (RG 18): photocopies and handwritten notes. [1976]
5. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 4

108. List of sources of Athabasca region material in the National Archives, with covering letter. (July 5, 1976)
111. The Mines Branch (RG 86). (November-December, 1978)
112. The mines Branch (RG 86): photocopies and handwritten notes. (1978-1979)
114. Wood Buffalo and Fort Chipewyan areas (RG 85) and other Record Groups: lists of possible sources. (1978-1979)
117. Northern Administration Branch (RG 85): includes records from parks Canada (RG 84). (January, 1979)
6. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 5

123. Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA): research application forms and photocopied material of Peace-Athabasca Delta Project index cards (1976)
124. PAA: revised inventory of Robert C. Fitzsimmons, with notice of his death. (1978)
125. PAA: notes made from the diary and a typewritten manuscript of Robert C. Fitzsimmons. (1978).
126. PAA: lists of sound recordings. (1978)
128. U.A.: W. Pearce Papers, photocopied material and notes, and notes from K. A. Clark’s diary. (1978)
133. General: N.M.W. McKenzie, The Men of the Hudson’s Bay Company, photocopied material and notes; and “Historical Highlights...of the Athabasca Oil Sands” edited by M. A. Carrigy, photocopy. [1976]
134. General: photocopied material and notes of articles and reports. (1979)
135. General: photocopied material and notes of books and articles. (1979)
137. Alberta Historical Review, photocopied material. (1956-1972)
7. DESCRIPTION OF FONDS IN BOX 6

141. P. S. Barry, P. McCormack and others; photocopies of typed and published articles. [c1976]
142. Pencil sketches of people, animals and objects with English and Indian names; 43 photocopies, artist unknown. (n.d.)
144. Newspaper clippings, originals, not chronologically arranged. (1978-1980)
145. Newspaper clippings, originals, not chronologically arranged. (c1980)
146. Newspaper clippings, originals, not chronologically arranged. (c1980)
147. Great Canadian Oil Sands reprinted article and Syncrude project newsletter. (1974 and 1978)
149. Prayers in Cree, photocopies. (n.d.)
150. Cree Hymnal, photocopies. (n.d.)
151. Religious pictures from Cree Hymnal, photocopies; sketches and commentary on 4 Fort McMurray churches. (n.d. and 1975)
152. Roman Catholic Missal in Cree. (February 2, 1949)
153. The Mountaineer, Rocky Mountain House, Vol. 54, No. 27, and photocopies of parts of the newspaper. (July 2, 1975 and January 20, 1980)
154. Text of the presentation of the Historical Society of Alberta Award to J. M. parker and a copy of the University of Alberta’s special calendar for Spring Session for Senior Citizens (see page 4). (1979)
8. DESCRIPTION OF ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW (SOUND AND TAPE CASSETTES)

158. Noel MacKay: 1 cassette. (September 21, 1978)

Note: The reference copies of tapes 161 to 165 are not always exact copies of the originals.

160. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette. (November 12, 1978)
161. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette and reference copy. (January 11, 1979)
162. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette and reference copy. (January 11 and January 15, 1979)
163. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette and reference copy. (January 15, 1979)
164. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette and reference copy. (February 9, 1979)
165. Father Patrick Mercredi: 1 cassette and reference copy. (February 15, 1979)
166. Father Patrick Mercredi: reference copy. (February 15, 1979)
168. Isabel MacKay: 3 cassettes. (December 17, 1978)
170. Alveena Strassbourg: 2 cassettes and 1 reel. (August 8, 1978)
172. Ethel Bird: 1 cassette. (January 10, 1978)
176. Gladys Hill: 2 cassettes (tape 2 is faulty). (January 9, 1978)
179. Winston Plews: 1 cassette and 1 reference copy. (June 12, 1978)
180. James Faichney: 3 cassettes. (February 7 and March 9, 1978)
181. Lawrence Tolin: 3 cassettes and 2 reels. (February 7 and March 9, 1978)
182. Ray and Therese Albert: 2 cassettes. (May 23, 1979)
183. Cree and Chipewyan Hymns: 1 cassette. (n.d.)
184. Pat Dixon: 2 cassettes. (March 2, 1979)
185. Roderick Fraser: 2 cassettes. (September 19, 1978)
186. Mary Grandjambe: 1 cassettes in Cree or Chipewyan language, 1 cassette in English read by Father Mercredi, and 1 cassette of one or more were talking a native language. (November 9, 1977)
187. Rosene Grandjambe: 1 cassette and 1 reference copy in Cree or Chipewyan language and 1 cassette in English read by Father Mercredi. (November 9, 1977)
188. Ben Marcel: 1 cassette and 1 reference copy. (December 4, 1977)
189. Victoria Mercredi: 2 cassettes and 2 reference copies. (December 12, 1977)
191. Helen Powder: 1 cassette and 2 reference copies in native language; 1 cassette of the interview read in English by Father Mercredi. (December 16, 1977)
192. Elizabeth Shott: 2 cassettes and 2 reference copies (February 13, 1979)