The Last Issue

In this, the final issue of Saskatchewan History magazine, we look back at the history and purpose of the publication, its many contributors, and the stories told through the decades.

Saskatchewan History began in January 1948 as a three-times-per-year journal, with Dr. Hilda Neatby, Professor of History at the University of Saskatchewan, as its first editor. The publication was mandated to provide ‘information and encouragement’ in the area of history, including reviews and notices of publications on Saskatchewan’s past. In Neatby’s words:

We hope also to offer new material of various kinds: from the pioneer who tells not what he has read, but what he has lived -- the primary historian; from writers who will gather up from little known books important, but rather inaccessible material; and from students who, in increasing numbers, are exploring our archives and fitting together from disjointed fragments, the real story of our rather legendary past.

The publication was initially aimed at teachers and schools, with the hope that it would over time be a resource for the study of ‘provincial and community history.’

Over its 69 years, the magazine has stayed true to this early vision, offering a diverse and wide-ranging collection of articles, reminiscences, photo essays, and reviews, as well as updates on Saskatchewan Archives’ (later Provincial Archives) activities of interest to students, teachers, academics, and the general public. Showcasing both the permanent collection of the Archives and the archival heritage discoverable within the province, Saskatchewan History captured new approaches to well-known topics and interpretations of more obscure stories. The common thread throughout was the documentary record -- written, photographed, filmed -- of the lives lived and places created, seen, and explored within the boundaries of our province.

Staff of the Provincial Archives has always been central to the success of the magazine, serving over the years as copy editors, general managers, production coordinators, administrative assistants, reviewers, and contributors for the many issues that have gone into distribution. Without the time and careful thought given to these issues, the range and long existence of the publication would not have been possible.

As we close with the pages of the magazine in this final issue, we also acknowledge the many editors, contributors, reviewers, and readers who have, in very many ways, made Saskatchewan History a publication for the people of the province. The journey has been long and rewarding. We hope that the interest in our history endures in whatever forms future stories are told, shared, and discovered.

Linda McIntyre
Provincial Archivist

Farewell from the Archives Board Chair

As a student, archivist, and contributor, I have always looked forward to the latest issue of Saskatchewan History landing on my desk. Whether it was an article, memoir, excerpt from the permanent collection or a book review, there was always something new and varied to read about Saskatchewan’s rich and colourful past. Saskatchewan History served as a useful forum in which academics, undergraduates, and local historians opened up new areas of research, offered new insight into historical thinking, or made use of newly-acquired papers and records to tell a new story. In turn, the journal made its way into libraries, classrooms, and homes, opening up a new world of historical discovery for teachers, students, and members of the general public. Through the pages of this award-winning journal, the staff of the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, both past and present, has made a significant contribution to the understanding of our past: an achievement of which we can be justly proud.

While 69 years of Saskatchewan History has sadly come to an end, I would like to think that it does not dampen the quest to learn more about our past. As the keeper of the historical record, we, as archivists, must continue to acquire, preserve, and make accessible the historical record in all forms and reflecting all points of view to present and future generations of scholars so that they, in turn, can continue to tell the story of Saskatchewan’s past using the ever-changing technology that is and will be available to us.

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Pimotat (also known as Harry Stonechild) and Bella Stonechild,
1918. This is one of the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan photos
re-discovered at First Nations University, and is now part of
the Glimpsing the Past project. Colourized by Andrew Kaytor, art
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DESIGN & LAYOUT:
Andrew Kaytor, Kaleidoscope Productions Inc.
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Farewell to *Saskatchewan History*

With regret, dear readers, I must advise you that this is the final edition of *Saskatchewan History*. After sharing stories of our province’s history for nearly 70 years, the magazine has been cancelled by its publisher, the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan.

Since its inception, the magazine has published all kinds of historical stories of our province. For example, diverse settlement stories in these pages have chronicled the experiences of Romanians, Syrians, British, Doukhobors, Patagonian Welsh, Scandinavians, Ukrainians, and more -- even a little-known German ethnic group called Swabians. We have published stories of Hudson’s Bay Company explorers, First Nations people, and of the Métis. Our pages have told war stories from the North-West Resistance to modern day: stories about the home front, the battles, of soldiers and nurses. And yet, even after nearly 70 years of publication, there remain so many more tales to tell.

Serving since 2010 as editor has been one of the most gratifying experiences of my career. It’s been tremendous to work with art director Andrew Kaytor: we’ve worked together on numerous projects for a decade now. His talents completely refreshed *Saskatchewan History*: beyond professionalizing the look, his respectful work with the historical photos we featured enhanced the words that described them, ensuring that the stories we published had visual as well as textual impact.

I have also enjoyed an ongoing relationship with Archives’ staff whose work regularly supported the magazine, and especially appreciated the calm, professional guidance of general manager, Lenora Toth, and the collegiality and roll-up-our-sleeves diligence of production coordinator, Nadine Charabin. Their management colleagues and staff regularly made vital contributions and provided professional support to the publication, most notably, archivists Tim Novak, Bonnie Dahl, and Christine Charmbury.

In addition to the hard-working Archives’ staff, it’s been exciting to work with the incredibly diverse authors who published here, helping them tell their stories, each unique and edifying in its own way. That’s what editing *Saskatchewan History* was for me: helping storytellers from all walks of life shape their words for our readers, while ensuring the final products conveyed their own authentic voices. Over the years, there has never been a dearth of submissions: scholars, professional and non-professional writers, and sometimes talented students and hobbyists with an eye for history regularly submitted their work for possible publication. I hope they also enjoyed the experience of working with us and seeing their words published under the *Saskatchewan History* masthead.

Scholarly articles published here were peer-reviewed. But over the years, I grew to realize that the academic authors did not publish here only to boost their careers. Rather, they researched, wrote, and published Saskatchewan stories because they have a relationship with this province: they or their parents grew up here, or they studied or worked here at one time. Most often, they held a genuine fascination that compelled them to research and analyze an historical event or person and to write and share their Saskatchewan stories where other Saskatchewan people would discover them. Recently, Governor General’s Award-winning Saskatchewan historian Bill Waiser publicly bemoaned the end of this magazine, noting that leafing through our past issues shows a “who’s who” of Saskatchewan historians. In addition to Dr. Waiser himself, we have been proud to publish work by Nelson Wiseman,
Brock Silversides, Erica Dyck, Merle Massie, Michael Payne, and Gregory Klages: just a handful of the scholars who come to mind. At this time, it is also important to recognize and thank other scholars who took the time to provide thoughtful peer reviews for the work we publish: James Daschuk, James D. Miller, Joseph Garcea and many others over the years shared their time and expertise to help us publish rigorous articles that strengthened our historical record.

In addition to scholars, we have proudly published stories by award-winning Canadian authors, including Ken Mitchell, Marion Mutala and others whose stories have wide popular appeal. Upon occasion, we have published the particularly strong work of students: from an elementary student, Nathan Bartsch, winner of the 2015 Saskatchewan Heritage Fair Archives Award; to Louis Reed-Wood, just wrapping his undergraduate degree and heading off to do his Master of Arts degree in 2016; to Mark Stobbe who was a PhD candidate at the University of Saskatchewan when we published his work in 2016.

The farewell edition has been challenging to organize, knowing that we still have so much to say but have only so many pages in which to say it. While we stopped accepting submissions in 2016, we are nevertheless proud to serve up some new content for readers to bite into. Nadine Charabin tells the story of a former editor of this magazine whose generous bequest has helped to fund its publication for years. We also hear from Neil Richards, whose conscientious foresight led him to collect and ultimately donate what is the largest collection in a Canadian public archives that documents LGBTQ community activism and social history; Dr. Valerie Korinek also weighs in on why that collection is so important. With Prime Minister Justin Trudeau making an historic apology to the LGBTQ community in the House of Commons just days ago (November 21, 2017), this could not be more timely.

We also proudly present two timely articles that forward Reconciliation efforts in Canada: Michel Hogue’s article on the Pioneer Questionnaires offers an important twist on the exclusions inherent in these documents that have frequently been used by historians since they were created in the Fifties. Readers will also learn about a collaborative project underway between the Provincial Archives, First Nations University of Canada, and the Pasqua First Nation: maybe you will be inspired to participate. Interspersed between all the articles, we present excerpts and photos from some of our favourite articles in past editions.

Overall, news of the demise of Saskatchewan History has been a blow to our province’s historical community. I hope that one day in the future another publication will arise -- somehow, somewhere -- from the ashes to replace it. Because without a place where people can find the myriad Saskatchewan stories that still need telling, who will write them any longer? Where will we find them?

Thank you, readers, for your letters and phone calls: whether beefs or bouquets, we were glad to hear from you: your dedication to our work over the years has always been appreciated. I leave you with a quotation from the brilliant Uruguayan writer, Eduardo Galeano:

History never really says goodbye. History says, ‘See you later.’

Myrna Williams
Editor, Saskatchewan History
My involvement with Saskatchewan History magazine began in 2010. At that time the journal was in a state of flux: the long-time business manager had retired, the administrative coordinator, Nadine Charabin, was doing double duty as both administrative officer and business manager, and the publication had only a minimal presence at the Archives.

The magazine, which started as an in-house production of the Archives, had been revamped in the 1980s when severe budget cuts coincided with the retirement of Doug Bocking, editor of the journal for the previous 15 years. The continuation of the journal was very much in question then but it was saved through a change in structure: an external editor (usually a former archivist or a graduate student) was contracted to edit and, in later years, to lay out the magazine. These contracted editors, nine over a 23-year period, each brought their own style to the journal and a number of excellent issues were published. Nevertheless, the style of the magazine was uneven, and the publication became increasingly disconnected from the Archives, doing little to raise awareness of the Archives and its collection.

In 2010 when I took over as general manager, Nadine and I decided that if the publication was to be our responsibility, we would undertake a complete overhaul. Together, we created a new set of submission guidelines and, wishing to encourage more short popular articles, created peer guidelines for scholarly articles only. Then we made the auspicious decision to hire an independent communications consultant, Myrna Williams, as editor, who recommended Andrew Kaytor of Kaleidoscope Productions as layout designer. We believed that to achieve continuity in the editor position and to bring the journal in line with current trends and innovations, we needed to hire professionals. A consultative process between manager, production coordinator, and editor was established and ensured that the journal reflected a more relaxed approach with heavier emphasis on the Archives' collection and services, while the layout design contributed a fresh and appealing ‘look’ to the journal. This team produced 14 issues, and every issue reinforced that the decision to hire extremely talented and creative professionals and have them work closely with Nadine -- our very knowledgeable and competent in-house production coordinator -- was indeed the right decision.

Sadly, and despite our successes, the magazine remained under-subscribed and unable to support itself. The necessary resources to properly market the publication were simply not available and as both budgetary and human resources within the Archives became more thinly stretched, the decision was made to end the magazine. Nevertheless, all those involved with the magazine over its long history have a product of which to be proud, and thanks to Myrna, Andrew, Nadine, and all the staff at the Archives who contributed to the publication as copy editors and contributors, the publication, as it ends, is a well-respected magazine with a loyal, if small, readership that has showcased an impressive number of diverse and talented authors.

Lenora Toth, General Manager

Archives’ painting exhibited in Ireland

A painting from the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan's collection is currently on display in Dublin, Ireland, part of an exhibition at the National Gallery of Ireland.

The beautiful portrait of Mary Palliser, by Victorian-era Irish watercolour artist and museum director Sir Frederic William Burton (1816-1900), is on view at the Beit Wing of the Gallery until January 14, 2018, in an exhibition titled: Frederic William Burton: For the Love of Art. The exhibition showcases over 70 works by Burton, as well as works by those influencing his art.

The Palliser painting was bequeathed to the Archives in 1994. Mary Palliser (1834-1879) was the youngest sister of explorer John Palliser, who led the British North American Exploring Expedition that investigated the geography, climate, and ecology of western Canada. Mary Palliser modelled for several of Burton's works and was betrothed to him prior to her death; this Pre-Raphaelite-style portrait was painted in 1871.

Portrait of Mary Palliser by Sir Frederic William Burton. PAS Photo R-D2220

Message from Lenora Toth, general manager

Lenora Toth, General Manager
Treaty chiefs and First Nations communities in the 19th century; young recruits on their way to fight in the First World War; women, children and men in traditional dress; residential schools and students from across the province: these are just some of the subjects of the 589 photographs re-discovered recently at First Nations University of Canada (FNU).

In September 2016, Andy Miller, associate professor of Indigenous Studies, and librarian Paula Daigle were looking for a Saulteaux-language book in the Special Collections storage area of the library. They found the book, then Andy noticed four binders filled with beautiful 8” x 10” black and white photos of First Nations people, taken between 1877 and 1974. Paula explained that these images had been added to the library’s collection by librarians and academics over a period of years, and had been used for research and teaching. Yet, while some of the images were well-described, in most cases the brief notes on the photos were vague and inadequate, offering little or no identification of individuals, or the context in which they were taken. Stamps on the backs of the photos indicated they were copies acquired from the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan’s (PAS) photo collection, so Andy and Paula contacted Nadine Charabin, manager of Reference Services at the Archives, to see if she could provide further descriptive information.

Thus a new project was initiated, called Glimpsing Our Past: Archival Photo Project. The Archives and FNU signed a memorandum of understanding to jointly promote the photo collection to Saskatchewan First Nations and the general public. Later that fall, Pasqua First Nation also joined the partnership and provided funding support.

In the spring of 2017, the project team participated in a pilot event for community engagement and made a joint presentation to elders from Pasqua First Nation at a luncheon. The elders gave guidance to the project team about establishing protocols to determine which images can be widely shared and which images should not be shared out of respect for First Nations spirituality, traditions, and beliefs. While looking over the photos together, elders shared their knowledge and memories, which were recorded and will be transcribed for review and approval at future meetings. Once the transcribed information is approved, these memories will form part of a digital archive that will serve as an Indigenous voice accessible to First Nations people, students, researchers, and the general public through a searchable online database. The financial assistance provided by Pasqua First Nation allowed the project to hire FNU students to scan the images and will help fund development of this online resource.
In September 2017, another project event was held. A selection of 30 images was exhibited at Treaty 4 Days celebrations in Fort Qu'Appelle and a presentation was made to the 35 Treaty 4 First Nation chiefs and others in attendance to raise awareness of the collection, to solicit input from chiefs and elders, and to let them know that the photo collection is available for viewing by communities across Treaty 4. With representatives from both the University and the Archives on hand to answer questions, the event was deemed a success: guests identified people in several of the displayed photos and talked about inviting the project group to other communities so that the photos could be shared more widely for identification.

In addition to gleaning new information from the participants, the images also evoked emotional reactions in many: joy, reflection, anger, humour, sadness, and nostalgia were all evident. Elder Wayne Goodwill of Standing Buffalo First Nation, for example, was delighted to see a photo that identified his great-grandmother, Martha Tawiyaka, and her husband, Louis, dated 1898. Mr. Goodwill shared what he knew of Martha, saying, “I had never seen her before, though I have her obituary. She was 106 when she died. She was six years old when Sitting Bull held his last Sun Dance in Canada.” This is exactly the kind of information the project hopes to elicit: to build on the information that currently exists through the simple act of talking about family history together.

Going forward, *Glimpsing Our Past* hopes to visit First Nation communities to record more elders and community members, to verify their contributions, and to request permission to use and re-tell their stories. While the project aims to identify people and context for the images, it is important to proceed carefully: some of the images depict a dark history and may be emotional triggers. It is also important to understand that many of the faces in the images might never be named, that families and communities might not be identified. Enlisting the help of First Nations elders, the project will hold a special feast to honour the spirit of unidentified ancestors and to recognize connections to them. Another future event, Congress 2018, hosted by First Nations University and the University of Regina, will see the project team share its work in a presentation to include community speakers, members of the research team, and a display of selected images from the collection. In the meantime, the searchable online database is under development and will ensure widespread access to the images and stories that go with them.

Indigenous voices have been underrepresented in the interpretation of Canadian history. Thus, the project goal is to give First Nations people and their communities the opportunity to possess and define their own history, and to demonstrate their rightful place in the history of Canada and its regions.

Nadine Charabin is the manager of Reference Services at the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan. Paula Daigle is the librarian at First Nations University of Canada. Andy Miller is an associate professor of Indigenous Studies at First Nations University of Canada.

Left: Louis and Martha Tawiyaka at Crowsnest near Fort Qu’Appelle in 1898. The couple were married in 1897. PAS Photo R-B1783. Right: File Hills Recruits, October 1915: Back row: Ernest Goforth (left); Harry Stonechild (centre); unknown (right); Front row: David Bird (left); Leonard Creeley (centre); Josie McNab (right). PAS Photo R-A16.
Edward Prettyshield (left) and his father, James or John Prettyshield (right) at a powwow at Carlyle, undated. PAS Photo R-A17289-2.
Cordial greetings from the past: Frank Hanson’s correspondence

Catherine Holmes

As I write this it is possible that you have not yet been born. The two sets of files herewith will be passed on to my heirs with instructions that they be forwarded to you at a suitable time… after my death. I am now 74 years of age but I have no intimation that my demise is imminent, so I have no way of judging at what date this may reach you. This material is not of earth-shaking importance but I think it may contribute some life and colour to the historical picture of Saskatchewan and some of its people. In any case I think it is more reasonable to have it sent to you than to have it immediately tossed out with yesterday’s newspapers…. I didn’t deliberately collect these letters with any purpose in mind. They just accumulated in my files and when, in retirement, I looked over them, I was quite surprised to realize what interesting friends I had been fortunate enough to have. It occurred to me that if my grandfather had had a similar group of correspondents, and had kept their letters dated 100 years earlier, I would have found them of considerable interest. Ergo this project which is at your desk (I hope). Since I am writing to someone in the future, it seems fitting at this time to close with the hope that, when this is read, humanity continues to exist in an acceptable condition. If it does, I congratulate you and send you cordial greetings from the past.

Frank Hanson was a Saskatchewan journalist. His lifelong interest in journalism began when he attended the University of Saskatchewan, where, in addition to excelling in drama and sports, he worked for The Sheaf student newspaper from 1929 to 1933, including a year as editor, 1931-32. Following his graduation with a Bachelor of Arts in 1934, he headed to Ontario to find a journalism job, only to find hundreds of others looking for the same work. He took a position with the Frontier College and was posted to a relief camp at Ogahalla as a labourer-teacher in northern Ontario. By day, he served as bull-cook, cleaning coal oil lamps, scrubbing the floors, and sawing firewood into four-foot lengths. By night, he taught the others in the camp whatever they were willing to learn. He later wrote that seeing the lives of the other men wrecked by unemployment motivated him to become politically active as an attempt to improve the economic system.

Finally, in 1936, a long-awaited opportunity arose: returning to Saskatchewan, he partnered with university friends who were working on a rebel paper called The Advocate for an international movement known as the ‘United Front’; Frank would understand years later that it was a communist movement. According to Hanson’s undated, hand-typed “autobiography” included with his papers, The Advocate went “stoney broke” shortly after, so the friends bought a printing plant and newspaper in Swift Current. That paper was called The Herald and it was a far cry from the rebel paper: it was essentially “an ordinary rural weekly newspaper.” Hanson and his friends worked on the paper, living together in a room at their printing plant until 1939, when Hanson married. The others went their own ways, and Hanson continued in his publishing and printing business for four more years. He also became the president of the Swift Current Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) constituency organization.

In 1944, just prior to the historic CCF election victory in Saskatchewan, Hanson moved to Regina to become the party’s Publicity and Political Education Director, Saskatchewan Section. He wrote ad copy, pamphlets, and candidate biographies; he designed posters, scheduled radio broadcasts, and assisted in both the provincial and federal elections. In 1946, he authored a lauded series of articles, March of Freedom: How Mankind’s Struggles with Economic Forces Have Produced the CCF, published serially in the CCF publication, The Commonwealth. Reviewed by J. B. Gladstone in the Leader Post, it was described as “one of the most useful texts ever published by our movement for furthering intelligent discussion and creating a better understanding of what democratic socialism actually stands for….a handbook for CCF discussion groups.”
In 1951, Frank became the editor-in-chief of *The Commonwealth*, serving in this position until his retirement in 1973. Throughout his career, he saved the correspondence he received from friends and colleagues. The collection that he donated to the Archives includes many of these letters, dated from about 1930 to 1989. His correspondents included: former Saskatchewan premiers T.C. Douglas and Allan Blakeney; Canadian author Max Braithwaite; former *Maclean’s* and *Chatelaine* editor John Clare; Canadian Pacific Railroad superintendent Alfred Fryers; United Nations representative Bill Harding; Canadian artist Craig Moone; and others. The letters include commentary on major world events, life and career transformations, and longstanding friendships. For example, in 1983, T.C. Douglas wrote to his former CCF colleague:

> Thanks very much for your kind comments regarding my contribution to the Canadian scene. Like yourself, I wasn't trained for the job and have been compelled to adapt myself to the various problems as they have arisen. In retrospect I'm not sure that's a bad idea. Sometimes I find that people who are too highly specialized have lost sight of the problems and attitudes of people in other walks of life. You and I were tossed into a vortex of a social struggle for which we had no particular training. Nevertheless we were able to bring with us some concept of the hopes and aspirations of ordinary people rather than having the preconceived notions which too often limit the vision of social scientists.

During his retirement, starting in 1984, Frank initiated a letter-writing campaign with old friends and colleagues who had started out in Saskatchewan and gone on to become significant players in Canada, inviting them to write to him and update him about their lives. For example, the historically minded Frank wrote to his old friend, John Clare, about his collection of letters:

> At some time in the future some eager young researchers, looking for source material about the generation of the dirty 'thirties, will come upon this treasure trove of “real stuff” right from the mouths of people like yourself who out-leaped the grasshoppers from the prairies of Saskatchewan to find places of significance hither and yon.

Since many of Hanson's correspondents responded with detailed accounts of their lives, we hope Frank's prediction comes true and researchers will visit the Archives to see how his friends summed up their lives and careers for him back in 1984.

Author Catherine Holmes is an archivist with the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan.
Canoe trip through the north  I was proud to publish the trip diary of Christina Henry and Nan McKay, who were young women in their twenties taking a vacation from their jobs at the University of Saskatchewan in 1919 when they travelled by wagon and canoe from Prince Albert to La Ronge, and then on to Le Pas. Not only did Henry describe in detail their trip and the people they met, but they also took over 100 photographs to document their travels. In “The amazing adventures of Christina and Nan,” the entire trip diary was published along with selected photos from the trip in the Volume 63, Number 2, Fall 2011 edition, carefully annotated through a collegial group effort by Duff Spafford, Nadine Charabin, Bonnie Wagner, Christine Charmbury, and myself. MW

August 15…
At 9:30 our canoe came  -- Adolphus Ross and William Bird (both Indians). They never spoke a word of English to us. I had never been in a canoe before and it was very exciting. At noon they put up a sail as shelter. The sun was blistering. They shot three ducks. We met a family of Indians (1 canoe) who had a blanket up for a sail. Stopped and put up a sail of our own like this [original diary has a drawing of triangular sail]. Camped for dinner, lunch and tea. The Indians always made a fire to make tea and they had their own food, and we had ours. The lake, just at dark, was beautiful, as smooth as glass and all opalescent colours. We saw an island covered, as we thought, with pelicans. We hated to go to our tent and leave the fading beauty of the lake.

A lively voice from the past Artist Belinda Harrow shared the journal of her grandmother, Laura McDonald, who chronicled her family’s move in the Dirty Thirties in “The Diary of our Trip Up North: Zelma to Mullinger via Saskatoon.” Only 17 at the time of the trip, diarist Laura has a lively and distinctive voice throughout. An artist, Harrow provided a contextual introduction to the diary and also shared her own painting of her great-grandmother, posed as she was in photos taken during the move. The painting became the cover image for that edition (Volume 68, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2016). MW

First of all we decided to go to Turtleford. “We” consists of my dad and mother, five brothers, two sisters, and myself, 21 cattle, 11 horses, five pigs, four turkeys, 24 hens and two dogs. There was the caboose which is 12’ by 14’ pulled by four horses, next came my team “Bud and Bob” with the wagon loaded with oats and mostly furniture. Then Dorothy came with “Harry and Joe” with the hayrack, quite heavily loaded with machinery. One of the kids drove the Bennett buggy which had the pigs in the bottom and chickens and turkeys in a crate in the upper apartment. There was a seat in the front. Last came Fred on “Pinto” chasing the cattle and usually one of the kids helped him.
No story has stayed with me more than Arnold Isbister’s first person reminiscence of Fred Sasakamoose, Arnold’s uncle and the first Indigenous NHL player. A talented visual artist as well as a skilled writer, Isbister artfully managed to convey the excitement of a child while telling the story of a man faced with what would seem a tough decision. Mr. Isbister also painted his memories of driving into Debden at Christmas time all those years ago, providing original illustration for his story, “Fred Sasakamoose: Free to choose,” which appeared in the Volume 65, Number 2, Fall/Winter 2013 edition. MW

We pulled into Debden in our Caboose: a small cabin on a sleigh with tiny windows to look through and warmed by a miniature self-made wood stove. The reins to the horses were fitted through small holes below the two front windows or ‘windshield’ (a set of glass panes) that could be opened when you wanted or needed air-conditioning. Smoke from the miniature heater trailed into the night air as we entered Main Street. Overhead in the twilight were rows of red, blue, green and yellow lights that sparkled through moulded glass; the air bustled with the activity of horses, cars, people and the sounds of carols coming from some loudspeakers placed on top of business roof tops. There was a hardware store, its window decorated with sprayed snow, coloured stencils of holly -- and a Chinese-owned restaurant with rows of Chinese red lanterns. The grocery store had stacks of wooden crates of Japanese oranges; beside them were bins of Christmas nuts and ribbon candy that looked like wrapping paper. I was in heaven! I slid open the window on my side and stuck my head through to get the full picture unfolding before us. Mom and Dad pulled over, tied the team while I stood there in awe, speechless, staring in wonderment at the lights. They did their shopping while I followed in a slow trance, often stopping, to my parents’ annoyance. The holiday smell permeated the atmosphere and I drooled at the enticing arrangement of pastries, baking and bon-bons. Too soon, we were finished shopping and exited the fantasy, back to our world of cabooses and horses. The team stood waiting, sleeping as they stood with icicles, frost dangling from their nostrils, maybe dreaming they’re reindeer, I thought in amusement.
George Roe, Gunner, 7th Anti-Tank Regiment of the RCA  In April of 1941 at the age of 19, my grandfather George Roe left the family farm outside Moosomin to serve overseas as a Gunner with the 7th Anti-Tank Regiment of the Royal Canadian Army (RCA). Now 96 years old and living in Regina, George proudly shares his collection of photos from his time in the service. He may very well be the last remaining survivor of his regiment -- if anyone reading knows of other survivors, please contact and tell us. All photos are courtesy of George Roe.

Andrew Kaytor
This photo below of George Roe’s entire regiment, consisting of four separate batteries, was taken in Bussum, Holland while the troops were waiting to go home in June 1945. After it was taken, the regiment dispersed and soldiers were sent home based on points earned while in service. George Roe was discharged and went home in November 1945. The black and white photos are from Mr. Roe’s private collection -- that’s art director Andrew Kaytor in the colour photo, posed with his grandfather George Roe, 2017.
A lasting commitment: Evelyn Eager’s bequest (1919-1991)

Nadine Charabin

Evelyn Eager was a Saskatchewan girl, born and bred, whose passion for Saskatchewan history and politics was reflected in both her career choices and in the legacies she left behind. On a career path that took her from teaching, to archiving the province’s historical documentation, to sharing Saskatchewan history in print, Eager’s focus rarely strayed from the province of her birth. In fact, even after her death, her commitment to celebrating Saskatchewan history lived on through her bequest to support the historical journal that she had helped to build.

Evelyn was raised on the family farm east of Kenaston, where she attended Aikins School, took correspondence courses, and graduated from Kenaston High School. In 1939 she attended the Saskatoon Normal School, where classmates described her in the yearbook as “Industry Personified.”1 After receiving her teaching certificate, she taught close to home at Aikins School before venturing further to teach at country schools in Paddockwood and Duval, Saskatchewan, and Field, British Columbia.

In 1944, Evelyn began her studies at the University of Saskatchewan, majoring in history and political science and graduating with great distinction in 1947. She then pursued graduate work at the University of Toronto, where she completed her Master of Arts in 1949, followed by the class work for a doctoral degree in political science in 1950.

From 1950-1961, Eager was employed by the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan (then known as the Saskatchewan Archives Board) as assistant provincial archivist, based in the Saskatoon office. During that time, she contributed to the development of the provincial archival program in Saskatoon in a number of ways. She managed the installation of a new Archives’ office in the lower level of the newly constructed Murray Memorial Library in 1956, which is still the Saskatoon home of the Provincial Archives today. She oversaw the acquisition and indexing of the pre-1930 homestead files, a collection that significantly increased the number of users at the Archives’ Saskatoon office. While achieving these major accomplishments at the office, she also wrote her dissertation and completed her PhD in 1958, and taught political science classes at the University of Saskatchewan.2 “Industry Personified,” indeed!

In addition to other archival duties, Eager became Saskatchewan History’s business manager just two years after the publication was launched, serving in that role from 1950-1958. In her words, “Saskatchewan History [was] a non-profit venture of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, designed to make available to the public some of the results of historical research within the province, as well as the recollections of old timers.”3

After an initial surge in subscriptions at its outset, the journal’s business success appeared to have plateaued by the mid-1950s, with the number of subscribers dropping from 847 in 1956 to 647 by 1958. Provincial Archivist John H. Archer appointed Eager to be the new editor of Saskatchewan History in 1958, and that appointment quickly paid dividends.

Eager’s first editorial initiative was to improve the format and enhance the visual appeal of the magazine. Her primary suggestion was to include more illustrations, a point she had been arguing for some time. Under her guiding hand, more black and white photographs were included to illustrate articles, and in the Spring 1958 issue, the first colour illustration -- a print of James Henderson’s painting The End of Winter -- was hand-inserted into every issue to accompany an article about the artist.4 (Colour illustrations were not included in the journal again until the Saskatchewan Roughrider special issue in Fall/Winter 2010.) She also created a new feature called “Prairie People” to “present historical sketches of notable individuals or groups who have made a unique or outstanding contribution.
to their community or to the province.” Eager also played a lead role in developing and distributing the Archives’ Pioneer Questionnaires, which were originally solicited, gathered, and used to prepare articles with popular appeal for Saskatchewan History, but became a valuable historical resource that continues to be consulted at the Archives.

Eager’s next challenge was to address the journal’s dropping subscription rate. To this end, she focused on making connections with different provincial groups that seemed to be a natural audience for Saskatchewan History. The Saskatoon Teacher's College was persuaded to require its students to subscribe to the journal: at one point as many as 488 subscribers were from the Teacher's College. Notices about the content of current issues were sent to special interest groups that might have a particular interest in the subject matter, and frequently resulted in new subscribers. A special subscription rate was established for members of the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society and for members of other historical societies in the province, which further bolstered circulation. In addition, press releases were shared with newspapers including Saskatoon's Star-Phoenix to raise awareness of the publication’s existence.

Eager’s aggressive marketing strategies paid off. By the spring of 1959, the number of subscriptions had grown to 1881; by the beginning of 1960, the numbers climbed to over 2000. When she left the Archives and the magazine in 1961, Saskatchewan History was in great shape.

Eager left the Archives to take a position as assistant professor of political science at the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan for the 1962-1963 academic school year. She subsequently served as secretary of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Taxation (1963-1965), before becoming a professor of political science at Lakehead University from 1965 until her early retirement in the 1970s. In 1980, she published a history of government in Saskatchewan entitled Saskatchewan Government: Politics and Pragmatism. During this part of her career, her areas of interest included: government in Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan; political philosophy; and public administration. She was active in the Canadian Political Science Association, the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, and the Canadian Historical Association.

Almost thirty years after she resigned from her position at the Archives, Evelyn Eager passed away in Regina in 1991 at the age of 71. Shortly afterward, the depth of her continuing interest in the Provincial Archives and Saskatchewan History became clear when Provincial Archivist Trevor Powell received notice that Eager had left a significant bequest to be invested by the Archives in a trust fund, with the income to be used annually to support and assist in the publication of the journal. The Eager Trust has helped to support the publication since 1992. Since the publication of Saskatchewan History is ending with this farewell issue, the terms of Eager’s bequest allow for the Eager Trust to be maintained and the income to be used to promote and facilitate access to the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan’s extensive collection.

Endnotes on page 41

Nadine Charabin is the publication coordinator for Saskatchewan History and the manager of Reference Services at the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan.
Throughout its nearly 70 years of publication, Saskatchewan History has shared many stories of diverse individuals: the famous, the not-so-famous, and in some cases, the infamous. Here are excerpts from some of the favourites. MW

**Hollywood SK** In “A free ride through Saskatchewan,” prolific author Brock Silversides, who has written some of the publication’s most-beloved stories over the years, told the tale of how two pseudo Our Gang movies were made right here in Saskatchewan during the Dirty Thirties -- starring local kids (Volume 68, Number 2, Fall/Winter 2016). Seeking to have characters similar to the Hollywood “Gang” films, the producer, Sammy Fox, placed bluntly worded ads to find kids with the stereotypical physical characteristics that he wanted. MW

These ads inviting local kids to try out for a movie appeared in the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, August 26, 1930.

**Her words soared** In “A prairie poet takes wing: Edna Jaques’ rise,” award-winning Saskatchewan author and playwright, Ken Mitchell, told the story of Edna Jaques, published in the special World War One edition (Volume 66, Number 2, Fall/Winter 2014). He quotes from her 1977 autobiography, Uphill all the Way, her own explanation of how she conceived her most famous poem. MW

When Colonel McCrae’s immortal poem, “In Flanders Field,” was printed, I memorized it; then one day in the sewing room of the hospital, the answer came to me like a flash of lightning. I screamed to the girl next to me, “Give me a pencil quick, and paper!” She dug a pencil out of her purse and said, “I haven’t any paper.” I looked frantically around for paper but there was none there. So I turned over a spool box… and on the back of it I wrote my answer to his poem as fast as my hands could write it, no thinking, no pausing, just the words coming in as if someone were saying them.

In addition to becoming widely known for “In Flanders Now,” Edna Jaques was the first woman in the west to fly on an airplane, in 1919. She memorialized that experience in poetry as well. PAS Photo S-B13179
A Ukrainian wedding on the prairie  Marion Mutala is an award-winning author; readers love her fresh voice and stories about her Ukrainian heritage. A prolific and active writer, Marion also hosts a TV show on Shaw TV Saskatoon called You Rock!. When told the magazine was being cancelled, she wrote, “I feel blessed to have been part of a 70-year old historical magazine that strove to preserve those precious moments in time and document them for the entire world. We are the past, and as we live in the present, we will take our stories to the future. It has been a great pleasure to write for such an important, prestigious part of history that is called Saskatchewan History.” Below readers will find a taste of the rich details Marion shared about her parents’ 1940 Ukrainian wedding in “Sophie and August: A love story” (Volume 65, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2013). MW

So after meeting only twice, the wedding was planned for November 2, 1940 in the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hafford. Ukrainian weddings were usually three-day affairs. Preparations included a lot of fun, frivolity and a mock wedding. In a small village, there were usually three phases to a Ukrainian wedding: the pre-wedding, the wedding phase and the post wedding phase. Most weddings took place immediately after harvest, not in November. However, since both Sophie and August did not want to spend another winter alone (remember: they were not getting any younger) they decided to get married soon. Perhaps this is where the expression, “Why wait for spring: do it now?” originated. As part of the preparation for the wedding, August purchased Sophie’s wedding gown, shoes and veil to wear that day. Sophie, in return, bought him a white shirt and tie because August already owned a good black suit.

Shaken, not stirred  Brian Hubner, an archivist in Manitoba, wrote a fun, racy biographical sketch suggesting that the province may very well have been home, albeit briefly, to the original James Bond. “James Bond in Saskatchewan: A biographical sketch of Conrad O’Brien-ffrench” was published in Volume 65, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2013. MW

Rumour has it that James Bond may have got his start in Saskatchewan. British secret agent Conrad O’Brien-ffrench is considered one of the half-dozen or so models for Ian Fleming’s popular character. His adventurous life started when he was only 17-years-old in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. From 1910 to 1912, O’Brien-ffrench served with the Royal North West Mounted Police (RNWMP), writing about the experience in his 1979 autobiography. In what was an extraordinarily eventful life, policing in the Canadian west was O’Brien-ffrench’s first real taste of action.


Professional writer Kathy Morrell gave readers a detailed look at the beginnings of the Yorkton Film Festival -- and the extraordinary woman whose diligent work over many years got it going -- in her article, “The little engine that could: Nettie Kryski and the Yorkton Film Festival,” found in Volume 63, Number 2, Fall 2011. MW

In 1947, a group of volunteers -- those heroes of Saskatchewan culture -- established what would become the Yorkton International Film Festival (YFF) in a city many considered too small and too isolated for a major documentary competition. Within this group was one determined, soft-spoken little woman. Her name was Antoinette Kryski, but everyone called her Nettie. She was not the champion who heralded the pages of the national newspapers. She was not the centre of attention at festival events. She was the one with the smile, the one with determination, the one whose meticulous attention to detail got the job done. In a recent interview, Elwyn Vermette, long-time YFF board member and former chair, called Nettie the glue that held the festival together.

Pioneer of the Yorkton Film Festival

This photo of Nettie Kryski, left, was provided courtesy of the Yorkton Film Festival.
Out of the closet and onto the shelves: The Neil Richards fonds

From Chinese settlement to canoeing in northern Saskatchewan; from Great War artwork to a celebration of winter, and more: over the past few years, almost every issue of Saskatchewan History has featured a thematic photo essay. Short on words and heavy on pictorial content, photo essays allow us to tell stories at a glance, showcasing archival photos and documentary art, primarily from the collection of the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan. The format provided opportunities to share extraordinary but lesser-known visual records with our readers. When we began publishing in full colour, we were excited to dig more deeply into the Archives’ photo holdings to bring some amazing colour photographs and art work to the printed page. Continuing in this tradition, we are pleased in this farewell edition to present a Words and Pictures feature that celebrates the Neil Richards fonds, a large collection related to gay and lesbian life in Saskatchewan. A special thank you to Joe Wickenhauser for sharing image selections and caption information for many of the illustrations featured in this essay.

Nadine Charabin

Neil Richards’ long and winding road  Neil Richards is a retired library assistant who worked in the Special Collections Department at the University of Saskatchewan library. While it has been, in his own words, “a long and winding road,” Neil’s decades of diligent collection and subsequent donation of materials, coupled with the professional foresight of archivists, has resulted in the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan holding the most extensive LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer) collection in a public archives in Canada. We are proud to present Neil’s experience in his own words. MW

I became involved with the emerging gay liberation movement in Saskatoon in 1972, shortly after moving to the city for a job at the University Library. At that time, most of the active members were young men who had little knowledge or contact with men or women involved in same-sex relationships in previous decades. For the most part, there were only rumours of what homosexual life was like in the previous decades.

I was involved with most of the early gay and AIDS organizations, usually as a volunteer but occasionally as a public leader. Many of my efforts were directed to the education of the community: establishing a lending library that included both contemporary and historical literature; and highlighting current media coverage of gays through postings and reprinting. Long a collector (or even a hoarder!), I saved local paper ephemera
related to gay and lesbian life from the beginning.

A turning point for me was a workshop presented by volunteers from the Canadian Gay Archives (now the Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives or CLGA) at a national conference of Canadian lesbians and gay men held in 1977 at the University of Saskatchewan. Most of the leading gay activists from across Canada came to Saskatoon; the workshop was packed and inspiring. There was much excitement about the recently published Gay American History: Lesbians and Gay Men in the U.S.A., a ground-breaking documentary anthology by community historian, Jonathan Katz. Its 690 pages of documents, painstakingly culled by the amateur historian from various archives, suggested that there was indeed a rich history to be uncovered: but one that had not interested public archives or beckoned to academic historians. Those attending the conference were told that the requisite first step toward regaining a knowledge of our community history was to establish and support independent, volunteer-run community archives, where gay men and lesbians would facilitate and control access to historical collections. We also needed to support non-academic, gay-identified historians.

At the time, I remember that actual hostility was attributed to most professional archivists in their collection development activities. However, my own experience suggested that these claims were too simplistic. Before the 1970s, there was considerably less interest among Canadian historians and archivists for what we now call ‘social history’. Politics, war, economics, and settlement were the primary interests; thus, it was predictable that collection development in most publicly funded archives reflected these priorities. Male
same-sex relations were not decriminalized in Canada until 1969: a strong stigma against gay men and lesbians persists to this day. Given these conditions, it was only natural that gay men, lesbians, and their families were reticent to donate papers that could endanger lives or hurt reputations to public archives. Following the 1977 conference, I became a committed supporter of the Canadian Gay Archives, sending duplicate copies of whatever Saskatchewan material I uncovered. In 1982, I took a leave of absence from my job and went to work at the Toronto office of CGA, which, at that time, was far from the established and robust organization it is today. Small as it was, the Archives had already attracted many donations and was flush with duplicate material that detailed the early development of the gay movement across Canada, and, to a lesser degree, in the United States and United Kingdom. I had serious security concerns at the Toronto office, and so arranged to ship many boxes of these duplicate newsletters and journals to my home in Saskatchewan as a temporary safekeeping measure: hence the presence of much non-Saskatchewan material in the initial Richards fonds. The initial donation to the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan occurred in 1986. The accumulated material had clogged my small apartment and was not organized for efficient research by anyone. And I was plagued by dust allergies! I understood that the accumulated material was essential to an understanding of the early development of the gay liberation movement in Saskatchewan and Western Canada and that the material I had gathered in Toronto provided context and opportunities for research in gay and lesbian subjects beyond the province. I had two alternatives: either send the collection as a gift to the CGA, or find a permanent institutional home in Saskatchewan.

On March 12, 1977, the Saskatchewan Association on Human Rights sponsored what was called “the largest gay rights demonstration ever held on the Prairies” at the Saskatchewan Legislature. One hundred and twenty-five activists protested the government’s lack of action on human rights amendments. PAS Photo S-B13509.
In the end, I decided that the most likely future users of the collection would be local, believing the CGA’s organizational weaknesses and distance from Saskatchewan made a public archive in Saskatoon a much better choice.

I had long worked in the Murray Branch of the University Library, and was familiar with the Provincial Archives’ office, its staff, and its general operating procedures. With some trepidation, I approached one of the archivists about offering the collection to the Saskatoon branch office of the Archives. I described the collection’s size and extent, highlighting the potential research interest of several of the components and suggesting solutions to the presence of some problematic material (i.e. an extensive gay male pornography collection), and the need for access restrictions on some of the personal material. I was happy to learn that the Provincial Archives would welcome the entire collection. The size and extensive scope of the collection, which I thought might dampen interest by the space-challenged office, were instead considered virtues by a public archives mandated to collect documentation about Saskatchewan. In 1986, the Archives became the first Canadian public archive to acquire a large collection related to gay and lesbian life. It may still be the largest acquisition of its kind, although the University Libraries of Manitoba and of Victoria recently acquired large and remarkable collections. Looking back, I remain a little surprised at the foresight and temerity of the archivists: such an acquisition was unprecedented in Canada and at the time, the government of Grant Devine, through its public statements and actions, had earned a reputation as unsympathetic to the struggle for gay rights. Looking ahead, I hope for many more donations to the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan and other public archives to better tell the stories of the province’s LGBTQ populations, which are as diverse as the general population.
Using the Neil Richards fonds: Q&A with Valerie Korinek

Dr. Valerie J. Korinek is professor of Modern Canadian History at the University of Saskatchewan. She researches and teaches gender, sexualities and cultural history; her recently completed project work led her to use the Neil Richards fonds. Editor Myrna Williams asked Dr. Korinek several questions about the Archives’ extensive collection of LGBTQ materials. MW

Editor: For what purposes have you used the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan’s collection of LGBTQ materials?

Dr. Korinek: I have used the collection for a large research project on the history of western Canadian gay and lesbian communities and people. The Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan was the starting point for this project that ultimately included archival work throughout western Canada and oral histories collected in all the major prairie cities. I’ve just finalized the manuscript: the book is entitled Prairie Fairies: A History of Queer Communities and People in Western Canada, 1930-1985, and is forthcoming from the University of Toronto Press in Spring/Summer 2018.

Editor: How do you see the Archives collection being used in the future?

Dr. Korinek: There are myriad ways this collection can be used because it is so large. I would like to see further graduate and scholarly use of the collection (any number of topics would lend themselves to an MA or PhD thesis) and, additionally, community interest in exploring our histories.

Editor: What do you consider most important about these holdings?

Dr. Korinek: What is most important is the leadership role that the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, and benefactor Neil Richards, have played in preserving these histories. The primary reason that histories of gay and lesbian, or queer, people were not written was the lack of documentation necessary to do so. This collection conclusively demonstrates that queer people lived and loved in the prairies throughout the twentieth century; it proves that queer people carved out spaces and lived here: that is an important message. Secondly, such a vast repository of materials makes it possible to write history: without such sources, history cannot be written. So, this collection accomplishes two very important things. It will surprise people to learn that this is the largest holding of queer materials in western Canada, and second only to the Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives in Toronto, in terms of Canadian holdings, so the collection at the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan makes a significant regional and national contribution.

Another strength of this collection is how well it preserves a sense of contemporary Saskatchewan life and history. The prairies have changed dramatically since the 1960s, and it is my hope that more people will be interested in writing this more recent history.

Editor: What more would you like to see in the collection?

Dr. Korinek: I would like to see oral interviews in the collection. As part of my own decade-long research program, I conducted interviews with over thirty residents of western Canada. The vast majority of those individuals agreed to have those interviews archived at the conclusion of the study, and, fittingly, they are destined for the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan. But it would be wise to collect further oral interviews with those individuals who were involved in the community and activism, from 1985 to the present. My study terminates in 1985, and thus nothing subsequent to that end date (including work with AIDS Saskatoon) has been covered. Many individuals are still around, including Neil Richards, and it should be a priority to collect their histories. Oral interviews provide important documentation and resonate with archives users -- community members, students, and scholars -- in different ways than archival documents.

Left: Peter Millard, perhaps the first openly gay English professor at the University of Saskatchewan, picketing fall convocation in 1975 in support of Doug Wilson. PAS Photo S-B13505. Opposite page top: Walter Davis speaking at a rally at Saskatoon City Hall during Metamorphosis 1979, October 6, 1979. PAS Photo S-B13483. Opposite page bottom left: Beth Foster (left) and her partner, Janice Richmond (right), c. 1970-1979. Foster was one of the first lesbian feminist activists in Saskatoon. PAS Photo S-B13396. Opposite page bottom right: Gens Hellquist painting Saskatoon’s first gay community centre, the Zodiac Friendship Society, which he founded in 1973 and nurtured for 40 years. PAS Photo S-B13403.
Above: International Blue Jean Day was often declared at the University of Saskatchewan with little advanced notice. The event forced heterosexuals to either show support for sexual diversity by wearing blue jeans or to scramble to find something else to wear! This event was held by the Gay Academic Union, an organization that existed from 1975 to 1982. PAS, Neil Richards fonds, S-A821, File III.38, Item 1.

"Oct 6-9, 1978: The first Metamorphosis cultural festival was held on the Thanksgiving weekend with featured performers Ferron from Vancouver, Blackberri from San Francisco and Michael Gordon from Regina. A highlight was a large march and rally at City Hall. This first Metamorphosis was so successful that it became an annual event promoting positive aspects of lesbian and gay life on the prairies. The Metamorphosis weekends usually included art and crafts displays, a parade or march, educational workshops, films, dances, coffeehouses, concerts, and a Thanksgiving feast. The earlier Metamorphoses attracted both women and men. Although there were always events for male participants, the event in the later 1980s was organized and chiefly staffed by women who formed the majority of the participants. The event was presented annually until 1989 and was restaged in 2001 and 2002." Quoted from "Saskatchewan Resources for Sexual and Gender Diversity: U of S Library," http://library2.usask.ca/srsd/chronology/?year=1978, accessed June 14, 2017.

MEN'S DANCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9
9:00 pm — 1:30 am
PARKTOWN HOTEL
ADMISSION — $6.00
FREE WITH METAMORPHOSIS PASS
WEEKEND PASSES FOR SALE AT DOOR

come.
AUGUST and JULY

Directed by: Murray Markowitz  With: Sharon Smith & Alex De Wiel
Showing at PLACE RIEL THEATRE, Monday, March 17, 8 p.m.

Admission $1.75  Sponsored by: Gay Academic Union
Opposite page: Poster for the film August and July, directed by Murray Markowitz and featuring Sharon Smith and Alex DeWiel, which was screened at the 4th annual film series of the Gay Academic Union on Monday, March 17, 1987. PAS, Neil Richards fonds, S-A821, File 38, Item 2.

Left: The Bankrobbers’ Ball, a masquerade dance, was held at the Ukrainian Hall as a response to Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine’s comparison of homosexuals to bank robbers. Pride Week was not held in Saskatchewan for almost a decade while Devine was in power.


Opposite page top right: Svend Robinson, MP for Burnaby and NDP justice critic, gave a lecture at the University of Saskatchewan on sexual orientation and human rights on March 9, 1987. He sought support for his private member’s bill to include sexual orientation in the federal Human Rights Code. Robinson didn’t “come out” publicly until the following year (1988) when he became Canada’s first openly gay MP. Robinson returned to the U of S in October 1989 as the guest speaker for the 11th Metamorphosis festival and again a decade later for the 2nd annual Breaking the Silence conference hosted by the College of Education.

Opposite page bottom left: PAS, Neil Richards fonds, S-A1067, File I26, Poster 2.

Opposite page bottom right: “Must Gays Go Straight to Heaven?” was a forum presented in 1988 in collaboration with Gays and Lesbians at the University of Saskatchewan (GLUS) and the University of Saskatchewan Students Union. Forum speaker Reverend Colin Clay (Campus Chaplain 1977-2000) received the Doug Wilson Award in 1996 for his role in opposing the infamous anti-gay crusader, Anita Bryant, at her “Christian Liberation” rally in Moose Jaw in 1978. A specific fund was established to create a special appointment for forum speaker Charlotte Caron to integrate women’s studies into the curriculum of St. Andrew’s College. She joined their faculty in 1985, served as co-president from 1993 to 1998, was named to the Lydia Gruchy Chair in 1998, and was appointed Academic Dean in 2001. Forum speaker Erin Shoemaker was AIDS Saskatoon’s first coordinator (1986-1990) and a founding member of the Coalition for Human Equality.
Passion Fruit
Cocktail House
a Night of Music, Performance and Drag Featuring:
The Oldey Sisters
Mr. & Miss Divas 2000
(United Nations
Horror Murals)
Lady Gates
Ladies of the House of Virgin
Brianna Malrogge
Nadine Zelki
Silent Art Auction
and much, much more

Saturday, Nov. 18, 2000
Upper MUB 8:00 pm
Admission:
$4 Students
$5 Non-students

all frocked up
Glimpses of Cross-Dressing in Saskatchewan
curated by Neil Richards
In the Link Gallery (4th Floor)
University of Saskatchewan Main Library
Opening reception: Thursday, September 19, 7:30 - 9:30 pm
Exhibition dates: September 19 - October 5, 2000

Svend Robinson
MP, NDP Justice Critic
speaks on
Sexual Orientation
and Equality Rights
Monday, March 9
12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
Place Riel Theatre
Arts Building
University of Saskatchewan
A GLBT and Queer in the U of S/ UUSU Presentation

MUST GAYS GO STRAIGHT TO HEAVEN?
A Forum on Christianity and Homosexuality

Colin Clay
University Chaplain, Evangelical, Anglican and Presbyterian Churches
Charlotte Gairns
Professor of Pastoral Theology, St. Andrew's College
Coordinator: Persons of Affirm, an advocacy group for gays and lesbians in the United Church
Fr. Mike McDonald
Apostolic Ministry, United Order Community
Chaplain, Federal Prison System

Eva Smoestoker
National Spokesperson, Affirm: a support group for gays and lesbians in the United Church

Noon Hour Monday March 28
Speakers Corner Lower Place Riel
A JOINT UUSU/GLUS PRESENTATION
There are many, many untold stories of northern Saskatchewan that I hope will continue to be told in other forums: much of its history remains relatively unexplored. Les Oystryk is past president of Heritage Saskatchewan and a contributor of northern stories to this magazine. When told the magazine would no longer publish, Les wrote, “As I reflect on past articles that I have written or collaborated on, I realize there are countless stories that remain to be told -- or retold with new historical context. Stories of hardships and successes, of innovation used to connect remote northern communities through unique transportation and communication services. And who could deny the importance of sharing stories of Indigenous people and their lives and families, which are simply priceless, as we all move forward to better understand each other and work towards reconciliation?” MW

Adventures of a northern game warden

I first worked with Les Oystryk when he submitted a story draft on Jim Cumines, one of the first ‘game guardians’ or game wardens beginning in 1936. The resulting article, “The Adventures of Cumines of the North” (Volume 63, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2011), weaves a fascinating tale of his life and times patrolling in both northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, often by dog sled. MW

Saskatchewan outlined the work that he would need to do to deal with the illegal activities on the Saskatchewan side of the border as well as cross border problems with bootlegging (laundering) of furs between Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the [Northwest Territories]. Regulations and seasons varied between all three jurisdictions. The fur traders knew this and some of the unscrupulous free traders encouraged the trappers to violate the law. Jim, who knew the fur trade very well, including the games played by the violators, called these people the “infraction men” -- and he knew how to catch them too. Violations included killing beaver out of season when they were fully protected, penning fox, illegal snaring, using poison, and not paying royalties on fur taken. Jim was also instrumental in trying to get people to stop killing caribou indiscriminately and not to feed caribou to their dogs.

It didn’t take Jim long to start taking his enforcement duties seriously. In March of 1936, Jim devised a secret code that the Saskatchewan Game Commissioner could use in order to relay messages to him via CKY radio broadcasts from Winnipeg about the opening or closing of certain seasons for fur bearers. He took the initiative to keep certain information confidential so that the unscrupulous fur traders did not find out ahead of time -- which had happened when the Manitoba Director relayed a similar message via the [Hudson’s Bay Company] store radio system, VY2F. If the fur traders knew when seasons would change all of a sudden they could change their game.

Trip journals and photos from Saskatchewan’s north

Les Oystryk also played a role in the donation of an important collection about the north to the Archives, thanks to a book review he wrote for the publication a few years ago. The book described several mid-century trips PG. Downes took in the Saskatchewan north: throughout his travels, he had documented the people and places he saw in journals and photos. Les and I collaborated with the book’s editor, its publisher, and an archivist to write the story of how this collection found its way back to Saskatchewan: “A paper chase: The Prentice G. Downes fonds” by Les Oystryk, Robert Cockburn, Hugh Stewart, Catherine Holmes, and Myrna Williams was published in Volume 66, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2014 edition. MW

Prentice Gilbert Downes (1909-1959) traveled and explored Canada’s far north during summers, 1933-1939. A gifted writer, cartographer, ethnologist, and naturalist, Downes set out not only to explore the land, but also to learn about and document the lives and traditions of the Cree and Dene people he encountered on his travels in the North.

An interesting epilogue: I used this photo for the Spring/Summer 2014 cover image: Eugenie Michel, a Métis mum, and her three children posed for Downes in 1947. Les happens to know Martin Michel, now in his seventies: he’s the little boy on the right. Les gave Martin a complimentary copy of the magazine, and I still wonder how it would feel to see an old family photo of yourself on the cover of a magazine.
The highlight of the Downes fonds is arguably the comprehensive collection of his original hand-written journals, dated 1933 to 1947. Alongside Downes’s meticulous penmanship describing his adventures, researchers will delight in his sketches of people he met along the way and of some of their activities. Downes’s trips were also documented through hundreds of photographs, also part of this rare collection.

The Downes records, both the photographic and textual, are remarkably well-preserved for their age -- surprising since many of the records were created outdoors in often-harsh conditions. And, since so many of the photos identify names, places and dates, they are a treasure trove waiting to be mined by researchers interested in the local history and traditions of the people and places Downes visited.

Nurse’s story at northern outpost hospital

It was fun to look back at old editions of Saskatchewan History while selecting articles to excerpt: the magazine has published so much rich history. In 2004, historian Merle Massie authored “Ruth Dulmage Shewchuk: A Saskatchewan Red Cross Outpost Nurse” (Volume 56, Number 2, Fall 2004), about the last nurse to work at Paddockwood’s outpost hospital.  MW

Deep in the cold early spring of 1948, in a remote outpost hospital in northern Saskatchewan, a young nurse helped a new mother birth a premature baby. There was no doctor, no power, and certainly no incubator. How to keep the helpless wee boy alive? With good, old-fashioned ingenuity: wrap him in cotton gauze, lay him in a bassinet cuddled under warm blankets, tuck in four two-quart sealers full of hot water, and build a roaring fire in the pot-bellied stove. Under the administration of Ruth Dulmage, charge nurse at the Red Cross Outpost Hospital in Paddockwood, Saskatchewan, a miracle survived and thrived.

Ruth Dulmage (later Shewchuk) poses in uniform in front of the Red Cross Outpost Hospital during her stay in 1948. PAS Photo GM-PH1541
Remembering settlement, forgetting dispossession: Saskatchewan’s Pioneer Questionnaires

Michel Hogue

What did western Canadian pioneers eat? In 1951, just over 200 people put pen to paper to answer an eight-page questionnaire distributed by the Saskatchewan Archives Board (now Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan) that asked them to record their memories of what they had eaten and how they had prepared food in the years following their arrival in the West. No detail was too minor: What was the price of butter? What was included in a typical day’s menu? What kind of tea did they buy? Taken together, the responses were meant to create a composite look at pioneer diets and to chart the change over time in what people ate and how they procured and prepared their food. However mundane, the recording of the tasks associated with preparing and eating food helped to conjure what one observer described as “the very feeling of early days... the little things that make up the pattern of life.” That was exactly the point. These questionnaires were meant to transform ephemeral pioneer memories into concrete records.

This emphasis on the details of daily life likely did not correspond with what many of the respondents would have considered to be capital-H History, but the questions successfully drew detailed responses from the public. In fact, public reaction was so favourable that provincial archivist Lewis H. Thomas decided to inaugurate a series of subsequent questionnaires that polled longtime Saskatchewan residents about various aspects of their personal and community histories. Thomas sought to capture the information that the pioneers carried with them, asserting that these recollections held the key to understanding the broader history of Saskatchewan and “the grand panorama of the evolution of society in western Canada.” By seeking the first-hand experiences “of settlers who [had] come from all the various homelands -- the British Isles, continental Europe, Eastern Canada, and the United States, as well as other parts of the world,” the project canvassed a cross-section of society. These efforts were meant to ensure that the province’s archival collections included records that, unlike most of the written or published sources then in the Archives, reflected the everyday experiences of Saskatchewan residents. This expansive effort left a very particular archival imprint. Moreover, embedded within this rich repository of settler experiences is a rather more hidden history of the exclusions that made settlement possible and that continue to shape our view of the past.
In the spring of 1952, Archives' staff followed the diet questionnaire with a longer, semi-biographical questionnaire that focused on the process of migration to and settlement in Saskatchewan, as well as the key features of early 'pioneer life' in the province. Between 1952 and 1954, eight other questionnaires followed, each dealing with a more focused topic ranging from farming practices to housing to recreation and schools. The public continued to respond enthusiastically. By the time the program wound down, the Archives had received over 3,500 responses to its 10 questionnaires.

This valuable new collection was meant to stimulate ongoing research into the province's past and to bring that research to a broader public. The outreach used to spread the word about the questionnaires -- through Saskatchewan History, through appeals to the media, and through the networks created by old-timers' associations, farm radio forum groups, homemakers' clubs, and the like -- opened a broader dialogue between the public and the Archives. This dialogue also yielded additional historical source materials, over and above the thousands of completed questionnaires, since the general questionnaire asked respondents if they owned or knew the whereabouts of letters, pamphlets, or other records that they might be willing to loan (for copying) or to donate to the Provincial Archives. Many did. They referred to family snapshots, diaries, and other personal records in their questionnaires and pointed staff to copies of community newspapers, municipal records, and other organizational records that later found their way into the Archives' collections.

The conversations initiated by the questionnaires occurred at a moment when Saskatchewan's early settlement era remained within the living memory of some residents. Throughout the 1950s, those aging residents -- those pioneers -- were repeatedly lauded for the roles they had played in making the province. For instance, Premier T.C. Douglas launched the preparations for the province's Golden Jubilee celebrations in 1955 by singling out "the pioneer residents of this province, the men and women who suffered untold hardship and who displayed great fortitude...in settling this province." Their role, Douglas asserted, would figure prominently in the jubilee celebrations. Indeed, in the many pageants, exhibits, publications, and other activities carried out as part of the jubilee celebrations, pioneers were cast in the central role of the province's origin story.

Thus, the pioneer questionnaires, along with the broader commemorations of Saskatchewan pioneers in the 1950s of which they were a part, made it easy to ignore the histories of the peoples whose own claims to land pre-dated those of that pioneer generation and the social relations that enabled the province's settlement -- or, more accurately, its re-settlement. By definition, Indigenous peoples were not "pioneers" and therefore fell outside the program's scope. Indeed, the cataloguing of "firsts" that occurred within many of the questionnaires was itself an exercise in writing new histories from a blank slate, in documenting the implantation and development of a new society on the Prairie. The archive left by the questionnaires thus helped to normalize the tendency to narrate the histories of immigration and settlement as enterprises entirely unrelated to the taking and dividing of Indigenous lands.

Nevertheless, the quotidian vision of settler life that emerges from the pages of the questionnaires offers the occasional glimpse into stories and interactions that allows for different histories to be told. For instance, the folk tales submitted to the Provincial Archives offer examples of fleeting interactions between settlers and Indigenous peoples that occurred, for example, when settlers purchased fish, game, or produce from their Indigenous neighbours. The health questionnaire asked directly whether respondents had learned of any medical remedies from "Indians." In its pages, various respondents wrote of how they had relied on First Nations or Métis women as midwives or healers. More than any other, the folklore questionnaire probed the connections between settler and Indigenous communities, especially during the early years of settlement. It asked whether respondents had used information supplied by Indigenous peoples to build their first houses, to hunt game, or to use wild plants. Dorothy Kamen-Kaye, the questionnaire's author, asserted that while those influences may have seemed more fleeting than foundational to the pioneers, the many incidents recorded as responses to the questionnaire showed that Indigenous lives had intersected with the pioneers' lives in critical ways.
Man eating fish cooked by Indigenous guide on small campfire; some pioneers reported having advice and assistance from Indigenous people when they first settled on the prairie. PAS Photo R-A5372.
I. INTRODUCTION

Name: Charles A. Graaf

Address: Wolseley, Sask.

(Do you live in or outside of town? Did you always? Since what year?)

Live mostly in town till 19 years old. After 1895-6 I lived in the country.

Where did you live before coming to Saskatchewan? (From what year to what year?)

I lived in Mitchell County till spring of 1885 when moved to Saskatchewan with parents.

Where did your parents live before that? (From what year to what year?)


g

What language did your father (or you) speak before coming to Canada?

English.

Age: 78

Where born: I was born at Mitchell, Ont. -- in 1876.

Occupation by which you earn a living: Farmer, also live in town.

Hobbies or talents (either for pleasure or to supplement your income) such as: fishing, hunting, trapping, collecting curiosities, photography, etc.

Father’s occupation before coming to Saskatchewan.

Father: farmer. Three years ago into business again.

Father’s hobbies or talents: fishing, hunting, shooting, home town, fishing, hunting, shooting.

Mother’s hobbies or talents, such as: fine sewing, or other handwork, china painting, or other painting, playing a musical instrument, etc.

Mother came from Ireland when very young. When educated taught school in Ont. until married.

Mother was a good reader.

II. SETTLEMENT

The Land

1. Where you lived or now are living, are there any natural features or landmarks (e.g., butte, coulee, valley, stream, lake)? Name?

Why so called? What stories are connected with them?

While ranching in Alberta we lived near the Bull-Point Creek. We picked up arrowheads and bones on the Old Bank Butte. But here in South there is little of little interest near us excepting the Rupple Bynke and Valley six miles North of us. The Red River cart-trails have been all plowed up by the farmers.
While the pioneer questionnaires yielded a rich archive that detailed the everyday experiences of settlement, they also underscored the segregated nature of the prairie west's social landscape. By the 1950s, the social distance that divided settler and Indigenous populations no doubt made these exclusions seem natural. And the questions asked and answered in the questionnaires helped ensure that that exclusion became hardwired into this archive. That is, the questions prompted the respondents to document in great detail the events, practices, institutions, and more that marked the development of a new society on the Prairies. Unremarked upon were the policies or practices that had enabled the “clearing of the plains”16 and that had, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, created the segregated landscape that seemed so normal, so expected. In this sense, the questionnaires reflected a broader tendency in twentieth-century Canada to narrate Indigenous and immigrant/settler histories in isolation from one another. As a result, it has been harder to see the intricate connections between the two.

Michel Hogue is an associate professor at Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario. He is author of Métis and the Medicine Line: Creating a Border and Dividing a People (University of Regina Press, 2015).
Mandated since its inception to encourage and publish informed writing about our province’s history, the magazine has published some of the most rigorous and thoughtful articles written on this vast and diverse subject. From immigration and settlement, to politics and policy making, to analyses of wars and battles and their effects on provincial life and beyond: the scholarly work published over the last 70 years will always serve as bedrock for future historical writing about the province. MW

Psychiatric pioneers “Leading the pack: Reflections on Saskatchewan innovations in neuroscience” was published in the Volume 64, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2012 edition, the result of scholarly collaboration between Dr. Glen Baker, Professor and Director of the Neurochemical Research Unit, Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta; Dr. Erika Dyck, Associate Professor and Tier 2 Canada Research Chair in History of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan; and Dr. Darrell Mousseau, Associate Professor with the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Saskatchewan. MW

In 1961, psychiatrist and superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital in Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Humphry Osmond, wrote to the provincial Premier, Tommy Douglas: “I’m not sure what the social implications will be of a measurable, visible, biochemical schizophrenia but it is, I think, (and one can always be a bit premature) very close round the corner.” Osmond, who four years earlier had coined the term “psychedelic” to describe the sensations associated with an LSD-induced psychosis, had spent a decade in Saskatchewan working with an interdisciplinary group of researchers and clinicians in pursuit of a new theory of schizophrenia that combined biochemical and psychological components. Although their theories lacked sophistication by today’s standards, the climate of research and experimentation ignited in Saskatchewan during the 1950s helped to build a provincial reputation for innovation that endured for several decades.

This photo of patients and attendants in a crowded hospital ward in Weyburn, 1953, was used as our cover for the edition where this article appeared. Photo taken by Mike Kesterton; courtesy Mike Kesterton.
A study of schools for Métis children While more studies on residential schools for First Nations children are published each year, scholarship on schools attended by Métis children in the early years of settlement is rarer. Dr. Jonathan Anuik, then Assistant Professor of History & Interdisciplinary Studies at Lakehead University authored "From Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions to Public Schools: Educating Métis and Settler Children in the West to be Citizens of Modern Canada, 1866 – 1939" for Volume 62, Number 1, Spring 2010 edition, excerpted below. MW

The first documented attempt at formal education for Métis children and youth was in 1866, which pre-dated the development of the Department of Education in the Northwest Territories. There was a 'half-breed' school at Prince Albert that operated from 1866 until 1885 and was administered and financed through the labours of Presbyterian missionaries. Lucy Baker, a Presbyterian teacher and lay missionary, arrived from Ontario in 1878 to teach in the primary school, staying until 1891, serving as a schoolmistress and after the Northwest Resistance in 1885, as a high school teacher in this north central Saskatchewan town.

Repatriating Dief’s papers To this day, John Diefenbaker remains the only Canadian prime minister to call Saskatchewan home. He served from June 21, 1957, to April 22, 1963, and then continued as Member of Parliament for Prince Albert until his death in 1979. Stories about Diefenbaker are always fascinating because of his longevity in politics and his personal character. In the Volume 67, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2015 edition, Craig Greenham authored “Centre of Conflict: Mistrust and Turmoil in Creating the Diefenbaker Canada Centre,” excerpted below. MW

John Diefenbaker, Canada’s thirteenth prime minister, often boasted that he shared a special bond with the Canadian people. As such, his good standing in the national collective memory was of the utmost importance to him. Diefenbaker desperately wanted to be remembered -- preferably in the best light possible. When he was ousted as prime minister in 1963 after leading the country for nearly six years, Diefenbaker continued to serve as leader of the opposition. Even when he was defeated by Robert Stanfield in 1965 for the Progressive Conservative leadership, Diefenbaker remained the Member of Parliament (MP) for the Saskatchewan riding of Prince Albert. He served as a Saskatchewan MP for an incredible 39 years until his passing in 1979. Diefenbaker never shied away from the spotlight, nor did he want to disappear from the hearts and memories of Canadians.

Accordingly, instead of bequeathing his prime ministerial papers to the Public Archives of Canada (PAC), Diefenbaker opted to break from tradition and gift his papers to the University of Saskatchewan, his alma mater. This gesture paved the way for the creation of the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker Centre, referred to hereafter as the Diefenbaker Canada Centre (DCC), as it is now commonly called. The DCC opened in 1980 and, as the only Canadian institution modelled on the presidential library system, remains unique. With the Centre, Diefenbaker established a distinctive legacy and a chance to be celebrated beyond his lifetime. The aging politician, no doubt, wished to be the subject of fond remembrance and the Centre seemed to provide a perfect venue for these commemorations.

Building Canada’s first heavy oil upgrader

While the scholarly papers published in Saskatchewan History have been rigorously researched and peer-reviewed, they have served readers best when clearly and skillfully written. Mark Stobbe’s article, “Crude conflict: The creation of Canada’s first heavy oil upgrader” met all expectations: a great story of a Saskatchewan first in Canada, told in an engaging and accessible manner. The story appeared in the Volume 68, Number 1, Spring/Summer 2016 edition and is excerpted below. MW

People driving into Regina from the north pass near an impressive-looking petrochemical complex as they enter the city. In almost every town they have passed through, they will have passed gas stations in 500 communities owned by a local retail co-operative. Regina’s massive refinery complex and the extensive chain of retail gas stations form the cornerstone of western Canada’s extensive retail co-operative network. In the 1980s, it was also the emblem of hope for a new era of Saskatchewan prosperity. In the 1990s, it was the focus of one of the largest and most acrimonious public fights in the province’s history. The leadership of the retail co-operative movement challenged the provincial government for the hearts and minds of hundreds of thousands of Saskatchewan citizens who were members of retail co-operatives. In a very real sense, the fight became a question of whether people saw themselves first and foremost as co-op members or citizens.


A lasting commitment: Evelyn Eager’s bequest (1919-1991)

7. Champ, 14.
8. PAS, SOF, Saskatchewan History Records series, file M1, Editorial Correspondence 1960, memorandum from Evelyn Eager to John H. Archer, 8 January 1958.
9. PAS, SOF, Saskatchewan History Records series, file M1, Editorial Correspondence 1960, memorandum from Evelyn Eager to Mr. A.J. Friesen [Saskatchewan History Advisory Board Member], 11 January 1960.

Remembering settlement, forgetting dispossession: Saskatchewan’s Pioneer Questionnaires

The author would like to thank archivists Bonnie Dahl and Christine Charmbury for their kind assistance with the research for this article.

2. The Provincial Archives continued to receive completed questionnaires after 1951. In all, approximately 367 people responded to the diet questionnaire.
5. PAS, SOF, File M9, General Questionnaire: Preparation, Publicity, Material Offered, Lewis H. Thomas to Members of the Legislative Assembly, 4 April 1952.
10. PAS, SOF, File M9, General Questionnaire: Preparation, Publicity, Material Offered, “Material to be presented or loaned to the Saskatchewan Archives...” November 1952; “Notes and Correspondence,” Saskatchewan History 5, no. 3 (1952): 120.
13. See, e.g., PAS, Pioneer Questionnaires, S-X2, file 18, Stilborne, Edith Mary.
14. PAS, Pioneer Questionnaires, S-X2, Questionnaire No. 8: Pioneer Health (Question 16). Kristen Burnett uses these questionnaires to discuss Indigenous women’s roles midwives and healers. See Burnett, Taking Medicine: Women’s Healing Work and Colonial Contact in Southern Alberta, 1880-1930 (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 50, 56-60.
15. PAS, Saskatchewan Archives Pioneer Questionnaires, S-X2, Questionnaire No. 7: Pioneer Folklore. See questions 1, 14, 17. The primary author of the questionnaire, Dorothy Kamen-Kaye, asserted that the questions that addressed how the respondents supported themselves after settlement (#14a-d) were intended to draw attention to the interactions between settlers and Indigenous peoples and were the most critical of all those included in the questionnaire. “The adaptation, the reorganization of the known to meet the unknown, the survival through such adaptation” -- which prompted a kind of “indianization,” according to Kamen-Kaye -- was fundamental to the pioneer experience. See PAS, SOF, File M13, 1954 Folklore Questionnaire, Dorothy Kamen-Kaye to Lewis [Thomas], n.d.