

Archives Section: Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE ON ORAL HISTORY

SYMPOSIUM ON ORAL HISTORY IN CANADA

York University, June 5, 1969

REPORT¹

1st Session

As a continuation to the panel discussion on Oral History in Canada held during the 1968 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, the Archives Section of the CHA made provisions for a symposium to bring together, during the course of the Association's 1969 annual meeting, a limited number of individuals actively involved in oral history projects.

The following members were present:

Caiger, Ann	McGill University Archives
Chisholm, Elspeth	Free-lance Interviewer
Delisle, Georges	Public Archives of Canada
Dumas, Paul	University of Ottawa Archives
Guillaume, Sandra	Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Hoar, Victor	University of Western Ontario
Jameson, Sheilagh	Glenbow Foundation Archives
LaClare, Leo	Public Archives of Canada
Marcus, Sharon	C.B.C. Programme Archives
McMillan, H.	Ontario Archives
McQuat, D. C.	Ontario Archives
Millar, David	National Film Board of Canada
Morrissey, Charles T.	Oral History Association
Ostaszewsky, R.	Alberta Archives
Parker, Jim	University of Alberta Archives
Smith, Dr. Wilfred	Public Archives of Canada
Taylor, Hugh	New Brunswick Archives
Weilbrenner, Bernard	Public Archives of Canada
Wilson, Ian E.	Queen's University, Douglas Library
Woods, Robin	C.B.C. Programme Archives

At the request of the Executive of the Archives Section, Georges Delisle and Leo LaClare served as chairman and secretary, respectively.

The symposium was opened at 2:00 p.m. by the chairman's opening address. He then called for a reading of letters from several persons who had been invited to the symposium but were unable to attend.

¹The Editor wishes to apologize for the omission of this report from The Canadian Archivist, 1970. This Symposium preceded the creation of the Standing Committee.

The first item of business dealt with was the presentation of a report on a preliminary survey of oral history interviewing projects and collections of interviews. Initiated by the Public Archives of Canada, this project was conducted by means of questionnaires which were sent to the departments of History of all Canadian universities and colleges, major archival institutions, and individuals personally engaged in oral history. The contributing members were invited to add their comments or reply to questions concerning their own reports as the others described their involvement in oral history activities.

The chairman introduced a special guest, Mr. Charles T. Morrissey, and invited him to speak about the Oral History Association. Mr. Morrissey, indicating his pleasure to be participating in the symposium, described briefly the aims and activities of the Association and invited the participants to join as members.

At 4:20 p.m. the chairman adjourned the discussion of the remaining items until 8:00 p.m.

2nd Session

At 8:20 p.m. the chairman introduced the discussion of the second item, "the establishment of a centre for the promotion, coordination, compilation and exchange of information on oral history projects in Canada".

Hugh Taylor suggested the compilation of a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews. Discussion concerning the information to be recorded in a catalogue followed. Sandra Guillaume pointed out that a comprehensive survey of oral history projects should be conducted before a union list or catalogue of interviews be compiled. Hugh Taylor commented that interviews dealing with folklore and anthropology be included, in a further survey, as oral history interviews. At the request of the chairman, Charles Morrissey stated that the Oral History Association has adopted a broad definition of oral history. He reported also on the plans for a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews in the United States. David Millar suggested that the information for a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews be obtained by cheap tapes, rather than by printed questionnaires, upon which respondents could record the information being sought. Elspeth Chisholm asked that the symposium decide on a sponsor for the information centre before discussion techniques of information-getting.

The chairman then asked for suggestions as to the location of the information centre. Paul Dumas mentioned the University of Ottawa as the location for the centre and Hugh Taylor suggested the Public Archives. Dr. Smith stated that the Public Archives of Canada could accept the responsibility for the information centre provided that a grant from the Humanities Research Council or the Canada Council be obtained. Victor Hoar stated that before an information centre is established, a standing committee should be formed to survey existing oral history projects, to promote oral history, and to seek funds for future projects. Some participants asked if this was a motion and, Victor Hoar expressed his willingness to move a recommendation to that effect; Elspeth Chisholm seconded the motion. Bernard Weilbrenner asked whether the motion implied that the establishment and location of an information centre be deferred; Victor Hoar explained that the proposed standing committee could explore,

among other things, the ultimate establishment of an information centre.

Sandra Guillaume asked for clarification on the status of the symposium and on the symposium's ability to formulate recommendations. Wilf Smith explained that the symposium had not as yet an official status within the CHA or the Archives Section but that it could forward a report and recommendations to the executives of either the Archives Section or the CHA. The question of whether the proposed standing committee should be set up under the CHA or the Archives Section was debated. Agreement was soon reached that the standing committee should be set up under the Archives Section since the Archives Section had made provisions for the symposium. The chairman felt that normally he should report to the executive of the Archives Section. Bernard Weilbrenner suggested that the symposium elect the members of the standing committee and that the names of the committee members be given in the symposium chairman's report. Victor Hoar suggested that the motion should merely recommend the creation of a standing committee without defining its objectives or responsibilities. There was a brief discussion on the size of the committee and it was finally agreed that five members should be elected to the committee. The following motion was read by Victor Hoar: "The symposium on oral history recommends the creation of a standing committee on oral history, of the Archives Section of the CHA." The chairman called for a vote on the motion and it was unanimously carried by the participants of the symposium. Nominations for members of the standing committee were called for by the chairman; it was also agreed that the members of the standing committee would elect their chairman. Were elected: George Delisle, David Millar, Jim Parker, Elspeth Chisholm and J. L. Granatstein.

The chairman then introduced the third item on the agenda, "the creation of a comprehensive national oral history project". Victor Hoar suggested that the standing committee could at some later date ask various agencies and individuals to cooperate in the completion of the national project. Charles Morrissey commented that a comprehensive national oral history project could not be conducted by a single agency in the United States. Dr. Smith added that such a project would be a long-term undertaking but would not be impossible. Then Elspeth Chisholm pointed out that a national oral history project should attempt only to fill in the gaps left by the CBC and NFB oral history interviewing projects. Finally Victor Hoar suggested that the creation of a 'national oral history project' be studied by the standing committee, after having promoted and publicized oral history.

After these comments, the chairman pointed out that no discussion of item four on the agenda, "the creation of a standing committee or an association", was necessary since a standing committee had already been formed.

The chairman set a meeting of the standing committee for 9:30 a.m. June 6th and, before closing the symposium, invited further remarks from participants. Charles Morrissey commented upon future relations of oral historians in Canada with the Oral History Association. David Millar suggested that oral history tapes and transcripts be duplicated for deposit in regional archival repositories, but it was pointed out that several tapes and transcripts could not be duplicated because of access restrictions. Finally, Charles Morrissey suggested that the standing committee forward a resolution to the executive of the CHA in favour of convening the 1971 CHA national colloquium at Burlington, Vermont. The chairman

then thanked the members for their participation. At 10:30 p.m., the symposium terminated.

Georges Delisle
Chairman

ORAL HISTORY AND SOUND ARCHIVES IN CANADA/
HISTOIRE ORALE ET ARCHIVES SONORES AU CANADA

Report of the Standing Committee on Oral History, March 1971/

Rapport du comité permanent sur l'histoire orale, mars 1971

FOREWORD

We may be familiar with the objectives and programs developed in the United States by the Oral History Research Office of Columbia University and the Oral History Association. Oral history interviews and transcriptions represent an important body of information as they have been used in the publishing of 121 books. It is shocking to realize that Canadians are not more aware of their usefulness.

It is our hope that the preliminary report which is sent to you today will change this situation. I would like on behalf of the members of the Standing Committee to thank the Secretary and compiler, Mr. Leo LaClare, and all those who returned the questionnaires. Any additional information you may have should be addressed to our Secretary, at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. It will appear in the revised report which is planned for 1972.

GEORGES DELISLE
Chairman, Standing Committee on
Oral History

AVANT PROPOS

L'on connaît assez bien le travail que l'Oral History Research Office de l'université Columbia et l'Oral History Association ont accompli aux États-Unis. Les mémoires oraux et transcriptions accumulés jusqu'à date y constituent une source de renseignements assez importante puisque ces derniers furent utilisés dans la préparation de 121 volumes. L'on sera étonné de constater, d'autre part, le peu d'intérêt que l'on y porte au Canada.

Nous espérons que le rapport préliminaire qui vous parvient aujourd'hui corrigera cette situation. Qu'il me soit permis, au nom des membres du Comité permanent, de remercier le secrétaire et compilateur, M. Léo LaClare ainsi que toutes les personnes qui ont répondu aux questionnaires. Les renseignements additionnels que l'on fera parvenir au secrétariat, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, paraîtront dans l'édition révisée qui est prévue

pour 1972.

GEORGES DELISLE
Président, Comité permanent sur
l'histoire orale.

INTRODUCTION

The following report on oral history and sound archives in Canada includes projects and collections of oral history interviews on tape recordings and on typescripts, and of historical sound recordings of speeches, talks, conferences, and radio and television programs. It has been compiled from replies received through the Public Archives of Canada's preliminary survey in December 1968 and January 1969, and the Committee on Oral History's comprehensive survey during September 1969 to December 1970. Questionnaires were forwarded to the departments of the federal government, the history departments and libraries of all Canadian universities and colleges, the archival institutions and local historical societies in Canada, as well as to a few other institutions and individuals engaged in oral history and sound archives.

Unfortunately, this compilation does not include all projects and collections in Canada because some institutions and individuals were probably overlooked and others failed to reply to the questionnaire they had received. Nor does this report contain as much information as we had hoped for because some institutions and individuals were unable to give complete information on their projects and because the information on some projects refers to their state of progress as far back as two years ago.

However, this compilation will surely be useful because it shows that projects and collections of oral history and sound archives exist in all parts of Canada, that there is a wide variety of topics, and that a rich store of documentation has already been accumulated. Therefore, this report should stimulate researchers to make greater use of existing sources, and inspire others to create even more projects and to gather more collections. It is hoped also that more collaboration among interested parties will result from this report through the exchange of advice and of collections, and through co-operation in the creation of new projects. Perhaps greater standardization of practices and techniques in the creation, preservation, and reference use of oral history and sound archives, will arise from this collaboration.

In this report there is a section for all projects and collections in the federal government, listed by name of department or agency, and sections for each of the provinces, in which projects and collections are listed by name of institution or individual. Entries for each project or collection will list its topic, physical description, accessibility, and staff. The name and address of the person to contact is also given so that users of this report may obtain further information. Many institutions and individuals were unable to complete the questionnaires in full but may be able to give more information in reply to individual and specific enquiries. The information for each project and collection has been given in the language of the questionnaire replies.

It is evident from this report that many collections have not yet been organized, inventoried and indexed. Most oral history interviews still remain on tape only, probably due to the great costs and efforts required to prepare typescripts. It is noted that many institutions and individuals are preserving the original tape recordings after the interviews have been typewritten. The unique value of the "aural record" is becoming evident to more and more creators and collectors of oral history. Further evidence of this trend can be seen in the added importance given to collections of historical sound recordings in archives and libraries.

INTRODUCTION

Le rapport ci-joint sur l'histoire orale et les archives sonores au Canada fait état de projets et de collections d'interviews conservées sur bandes magnétiques et sur dactylogrammes, ainsi que des enregistrements sonores de discours, causeries, conférences, émissions de radio et de télévision d'intérêt historique. Il a été rédigé à partir des données fournies d'une part par une enquête préliminaire menée par les Archives publiques du Canada en décembre 1968 et janvier 1969 et d'autre part, par une étude approfondie faite par le Comité d'histoire orale, de septembre 1969 à décembre 1970. Des questionnaires avaient été envoyés aux ministères du gouvernement fédéral, aux départements d'histoire et aux bibliothèques de tous les collèges et universités canadiens, ainsi qu'à quelques autres institutions et personnes intéressées à l'histoire orale et aux archives sonores.

Malheureusement, ce recueil ne mentionne par tous les projets et toutes les collections du Canada parce qu'il est tout probable que quelques institutions et personnes ont été oubliées et qu'il y en a qui n'ont pas tenu compte du questionnaire. Le rapport ne fournit pas non plus tous les renseignements que nous espérons recueillir car, d'une part, certaines institutions et personnes n'ont pu nous fournir sur leurs projets des renseignements complets, et, d'autre part, les renseignements concernant certains projets se rapportent à un état de choses remontant à deux ans.

Toutefois, ce recueil sera sûrement utile parce qu'il démontre qu'il existe à travers le Canada, sur une vaste gamme de sujets, des projets et des collections d'histoire orale et d'archives sonores, et qu'on a déjà accumulé de riches réserves de documentation. Par conséquent, ce rapport devrait encourager les chercheurs à faire un plus grand usage des réserves actuelles, et faire naître chez d'autres le désir de lancer d'autres projets et de constituer d'autres collections.

Ce rapport suscitera, espérons-nous, plus de collaboration entre les parties intéressées: échanges de conseils et de collections, et création de nouveaux projets. Peut-être entraînera-t-elle une normalisation plus poussée des pratiques et des techniques de création, de préservation et d'utilisation de l'histoire orale et des archives sonores.

Il y a dans ce rapport une section consacrée à tous les projets et collections du gouvernement fédéral, identifiés par le nom du ministère ou de l'organisme, ainsi que des sections pour chacune des provinces, où les projets et les collections sont classés d'après le nom de l'institution ou de la personne. Chaque projet ou collection mentionne le sujet, la description physique, l'accessibilité et le personnel concerné. On donne aussi le nom et l'adresse de la personne à contacter pour recevoir

de plus amples renseignements. Nombre d'institutions et de personnes n'ont pu répondre intégralement aux questionnaires mais seront peut-être en mesure de fournir des renseignements supplémentaires en réponse à des demandes précises. On s'est servi, pour fournir des renseignements concernant chaque projet ou collection, de la langue utilisée dans les questionnaires.

Ce rapport établit de façon claire que nombre de collections n'ont pas encore été organisées, inventoriées et indexées. La plupart des interviews d'histoire orale n'existent encore que sur bandes, sans doute à cause des frais élevés et des efforts que comporte la préparation de dactylogrammes. On remarque que beaucoup d'institutions et de personnes conservent les bandes originales après que les interviews ont été dactylographiées. Les créateurs et les collectionneurs d'histoire orale sont de plus en plus conscients de la valeur unique du "dossier sonore". Cette tendance est confirmée par l'importance accrue que prennent les enregistrements sonores d'intérêt historique dans les archives et les bibliothèques.

Federal Government Departments and Agencies

Agriculture

Interviews about agricultural research and regulatory action by the Department. Duplicate tape recordings made at 1 7/8 i.p.s. and originals destroyed; typescripts of all interviews, 600-800 pages. All tape recordings and typescripts open for research and duplication. 2 full-time and 10 part-time interviewers.

C. E. Root, Head, Radio-TV Section, Information Division. Agriculture, Sir John Carling Bldg., Carling Avenue, Ottawa.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. Several hundred oral history interview projects; several thousand hours of sound archives of radio broadcasts; all sound recordings preserved, several thousand hours; chronological catalogue of all recorded broadcasts with nominal and subject indices; nominal lists of oral history interviews; typescripts of oral history interviews occasionally prepared, a few thousand pages. Open for scholarly research; most tapes and all typescripts can be duplicated for scholarly research. 1 full-time, other interviewers on occasion.

Robin Woods, Supervisor, Program Archives, CBC Box 500, Terminal 'A', Toronto. Michel Guillet, Surveillant, Archives de programmes, Radio-Canada, 1191 rue de la Montagne, Montreal.

External Affairs

Oral history interviews about foreign policy and external affairs. Departmental officers on part-time basis.

Dr. Arthur Blanchette, Director, Historical Division, External Affairs,
Post Office Bldg., 59 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Fisheries and Forestry

Oral history interviews about pioneer fishing and department history. 4 interviews; original tape recordings preserved. Open for research and duplication.

A. Boulden, Audio-Visual Section, Information and Consumer Branch, Fisheries and Forestry, Sir Charles Tupper Bldg., Riverside Drive, Ottawa.

Manpower and Immigration

Interviews with immigrants recently settled in Canada. Edited story made from tape recordings which are thereafter destroyed.

J. M. Ruttan, Information Services, Manpower and Immigration, C. A. Bourque Bldg., 305 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

National Film Board

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. Some tapes of interviews and sound archives preserved, about 250 hours; card listing of film titles. Closed to research and duplication (transfer to Public Archives under negotiation). Film producers on a part-time basis as required for particular films.

National Health and Welfare

Sound archives of disc recordings for radio broadcasts about health and welfare.

D. Polowin, Health Information Division, National Health and Welfare, Brooke Claxton Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa.

National Museum

Oral history interviews about folklore of all ethnic groups in Canada. Original tape recordings of interviews (which may also include songs, tales and legends by interviewee) are preserved, along with a reference copy of the tape; typescripts prepared for all interviews, songs, tales, and legends; card catalogue for all items, interviews, songs, tales and legends, each identified by a card of a different colour; nominal and subject indices of contents of interviews. 15% of tape recordings and 25% of typescripts are open for research and duplication - remainder closed at the request of interviewees and because National Museum scholars are using the interviews for future publications. 4 full-time and an average of 20 part-time interviewers.

Dr. Carmen Roy, Chief, Folklore Division, National Museum, Ashton Press Bldg., Bells Corners, Ontario.

National Research Council

Oral history interviews about National Research Council. 1 full-time interviewer.

Mel Thistle, 1476 Farnsworth, Ottawa.

Post Office

Proposed oral history topic: Canadian postage stamps.

J. B. Kinsella, Director, Public Affairs, Post, Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg., Confederation Heights, Ottawa.

Public Archives

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. 630 oral history interviews (some on sound recordings only, most on typescripts only, and a few on both recordings and typescripts); sound archives of about five thousand recordings of speeches, talks, interviews, debates and conferences; all sound recordings, including about 130 hours of oral history interviews and about three thousand hours of sound archives, preserved by Sound Recordings Unit; sound archives organized by collections and items within a collection arranged by date; inventories and index in preparation for collections of sound archives; typescripts for oral history interviews preserved by Manuscript Division, about 15,000 pages; typescripts listed along with other manuscript documents in manuscript inventories. About 30% of tapes and typescripts are open for research and duplication while permission of donors must be obtained for access to remainder.

Leo LaClare, Sound Recordings Unit, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Oral history interviews about N.W.M.P., R.N.W.M.P., and R.C.M.P. history. 20 interviews; typescripts, 600 pages. No research without permission of interviewee - closed for duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

Stan W. Horrall, Historian, Liaison Branch, R.C.M.P., 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa.

Transport

Oral history interviews and sound archives about transport and northern development. About 100 oral history interviews and sound archives; original sound recordings preserved, 50 hours; some typescripts, 25 pages. 90% of tape recordings open for research and 60% are open for duplication, while all typescripts are open. 1 part-time interviewer.

Ray Stone, Audio-visual Chief, Information Services, Hunter Bldg., O'Connor & Queen Streets, Ottawa.

Veterans' Affairs

Proposed oral history topic about Canada's war veterans and sound archives of 10 sound recordings of world war commemorative ceremonies in Europe. Open for research while duplication with permission only.

G. S. Way, Chief of Public Relations, Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Affairs Bldg., Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Newfoundland

History Teachers' Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Oral history interviews about Newfoundland fisheries, c. 1900-1930. Extracts of interviews on 3 sound tapes included in a multi-media kit produced for Newfoundland schools. Members of the association on a part-time basis.

G. Fizzard, Director of the Centre for Audio-Visual Education, Faculty of Education, Memorial University, St. John's.

Prince Edward Island

University of Prince Edward Island - Extension Department

Oral history interviews about Prince Edward Island history. 10 interviews plus 2 per week being added; tape recordings preserved and typescripts prepared; nominal list and preliminary nominal and subject indices. All tapes and typescripts open for research and reproduction. 1 full-time and 4 part-time interviewers.

Mrs. Sharon E. Cregier, c/o Extension Department, University of P.E.I., Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

Oral history interviews about Angus L. Macdonald. Closed. 1 part-time interviewer.

C. Bruce Fergusson, Provincial Archivist, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Dalhousie Campus, Coburg Road, Halifax.

St. Francis Xavier University - History Department

Oral history interviews about Nova Scotia Scots. 70 interviews; typescripts for all interviews, 800 pages; finding aids in preparation. Most typescripts will be open for research and duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

Dr. R. MacLean, Department of History, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

St. Francis Xavier University - Angus L. Macdonald Library

Oral history interviews about Antigonish and sound archives of funeral sermons and university conferences. Original tape recordings preserved, 50 hours. All tape recordings can be duplicated but closed to research due to lack of organization. 2 part-time interviewers.

Charles Brewer, University Librarian, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

Xavier College - Cape Bretoniana

Oral history interviews about Cape Breton history. 20 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, 51 hours; nominal list and nominal and subject indices. Open for research and a few for duplication. 9 part-time interviewers.

Sister Margaret Beaton, Archivist, Cape Bretoniana, Xavier College, Sydney.

New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick - Harriet Irving Library

Sound archives about UNB scientific and literary activities. 18 tape recordings and 22 discs; shelf list of tapes and catalogue for discs. Open for research and duplication.

Mrs. Jean Boone, Archives and Special Collections, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Mount Allison University Library

Proposed oral history topic about Mount Allison and Chignecto area history.

Eleanor E. Magee, Librarian, Mount Allison University Library, Sackville.

Richard Wilbur

Oral history interviews about R.B. Bennett era, 1927-38; New Brunswick history, c. 1920 - 1960; and Newfoundland and Confederation, 1948 - 1949. 3 interviews; all tapes preserved, 11 hrs.; 1 typescript prepared and preserved by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Open for research and duplication.

Richard Wilbur, 49 Lansdowne Street, Fredericton.

Quebec

Université de Montréal - Centre de documentation des lettres canadiennes-françaises

Archives sonores au sujet des lettres canadiennes-françaises. Disques, rubans magnétiques et films avec trame sonore; catalogues publiés pour

toutes les formes de documentation, les enregistrements sonores inclus. Accessibles aux chercheurs, mais pas de duplication en raison des droits d'auteur.

R. Hamel, Directeur, Centre de documentation des lettres canadiennes-françaises, Université de Montréal, Montréal.

La Société Historique Abitibienne

Interviews au sujet des familles Gilbert, Comtois, Dupuis et Guilbert. Dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Georges Gilbert, C.P. 116, La Sarre.

La Société Historique de la Côte Nord

Mémoires et interviews au sujet de l'histoire de la Côte Nord. Manuscrits et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Rév. Edouard Déry, Secrétaire, 130 rue Pie XII, Hauterive.

La Société Historique de la Gaspésie

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire de la Gaspésie. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Catherine Jolicoeur, secrétaire, La Société Historique de la Gaspésie, C.P. 680, Gaspé, Québec.

La Société Historique de l'Ouest du Québec

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire de Hull et de la région. Enregistrements conservés. 2 membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Jacques Gouin, Conservateur du Musée de l'Outaouais, C.P. 7, Hull.

La Société Historique du Saguenay

Interviews au sujet des familles du Saguenay. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Victor Tremblay, Archiviste, C.P. 456, Chicoutimi.

Monastère des Ursulines, Québec

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire du Monastère. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Une personne à temps partiel.

Soeur Marcell Boucher, Archiviste, Monastère des Ursulines, Québec.

Révérend Arthur Bergeron

Archives sonores au sujet des anniversaires de Wickham.

Rév. Arthur Bergeron, Ermitage, Victoriaville.

Chateauguay Valley Historical Society

Sound archives about Chateauguay historic sites. 2 tape recordings. Open for research and duplication.

R. McGee, 22 Center Street, Huntingdon.

Compton County Historical Society

Proposed oral history topic about Compton County history.

D. L. McLeod, President, Compton County Historical Society, Milan.

Miss Elspeth Chisholm

Oral history interviews about Quebec political personalities. 24 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, about 20 hours; some typescripts, pages not counted. Closed, copyrighted for broadcast. 1 full-time interviewer.

Elspeth Chisholm, Box 82, Station H, Montréal.

Ontario

Carleton University - Technical Services

Sound archives of University lectures and convocations. Audio tapes and video tapes with sound.

D. A. Bone, Director of Technical Services, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Queen's University - Douglas Library-Archives

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Queen's, Kingston, and region. 6 oral history interviews and 30 tapes of University activities; original tape recordings usually preserved; typescripts of interviews usually prepared, 600 pages. Most interviews and sound archives are open for research, but duplication of tapes and/or typescripts with permission only. 4 part-time as well as members of History Department as required.

Ian Wilson, Archivist, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston.

University of Western Ontario - Althouse College of Education

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian education. 10 tape recordings plus 20 video tapes with sound organized by subject and

dates; inventories. All open for research while duplication policy under review. 5 part-time interviewers.

Pat McKeon, Chairman, Instructional Aids Department, Althouse College of Education, University of Western Ontario, London.

University of Western Ontario - Dana Porter Arts Library

Sound archives about Canadian history. 12 disc recordings; catalogued with general records collection. Open for research but closed for duplication because of copyrights.

Miss Helen McKinnon, Head of Public Services, Dana Porter Arts Library, University of Western Ontario, London.

York University - History Department

Oral history interviews about the Conservative Party of Canada, 1956-68. 15 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 100 hrs.; typescripts prepared, 3,000 pages; nominal list of interviews. Closed from 5 - 25 years. 3 part-time interviewers.

Prof. J. L. Granatstein, History Department, York University, Toronto.

York University - Political Science Department

Oral history interviews about Canada's role in NATO. 3 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 5 hrs.; typescripts prepared, 150 pages. Closed. 2 part-time interviewers.

Prof. T. Hockin, Political Science Department, York University, Toronto.

London Public Library - Historical Museums Department

Oral history interviews and sound archives about London history and Indian folklore. 30 tape recordings and 7 wax cylinders; rough inventories. Open for research and duplication.

Gordon McLauchlan, Curator, Historical Museums Department, London Public Library, London.

Orillia Public Library

Oral history interviews about Canadian and Orillia history. 10 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 8 or 9 hrs. Open for research while duplication with permission only. 1 part-time interviewer.

Miss Grace Crooks, Head Librarian, Orillia Public Library, Orillia.

Lennox and Addington Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Lennox and Addington history. 40 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 50 hrs.; typescripts in preparation, 50 pages; nominal list of interviews. Open for research while duplication with permission of Society only. Members of the Society on a part-time basis.

Mrs. N. W. Hutchison, Box 342, Napanee.

Oshawa and District Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Oshawa and vicinity history. Typescripts to be prepared. Closed. 2 or 3 part-time interviewers.

Mrs. Katherine Barnes, Corresponding Secretary, P.O. Box 17, R.R. 4, Oshawa.

Thunder Bay Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Thunder Bay history and pioneer radio broadcasting. 5 interviews; some original tape recordings preserved, 5 hrs.; typescripts prepared and edited, 196 pages. All tape recordings and typescripts are open for research while some only are open for duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

K. Denis, 48 Oak Avenue, Postal Station 'P', Thunder Bay.

York Pioneer and Historical Society

Oral history interviews about York and vicinity history. 2 interviews on discs preserved, tape recordings destroyed; interviews published in 'York Pioneer'.

A. D. McFall, Treasurer, 339 Sheldrake Blvd., Toronto 12.

George Cobb

Oral history interviews about logging and boating in Peterborough and sound archives about Canadian history. Original tape recordings preserved, 26 hours; some typescripts prepared, 100 pages; nominal list of interviews with précis of subjects. All tape recordings and typescripts open for research while tape recordings can be duplicated with permission of interviewee only. 1 part-time interviewer.

George Cobb, 908 Kawartha Drive, Peterborough.

Mrs. Jean Morrison

Oral history interviews about Lakehead labour history. 5 interviews. 1 part-time interviewer.

Mrs. Jean Morrison, 98 Peter Street, Thunder Bay 'P'.

Miss Norah Story

Oral history interviews about national politics, 1930 - 1969, as seen by Paul Martin and others. 1 full-time interviewer.

Norah Story, 53 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Apt. 408, Toronto 17.

Manitoba

Provincial Library and Archives of Manitoba

Oral history interviews about Manitoba politics and pioneer settlements. About 20 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated; typescripts prepared, 300 pages. Open for research while duplication with permission of Manitoba Historical Society only.

John A. Bovey, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Library and Archives, 257 Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

University of Manitoba - History Department

Oral history interviews about Manitoba history with emphasis on Winnipeg. 12 oral history interviews; nominal list; typescripts prepared, 150 pages. Open for research while duplication with permission only. 3 part-time interviewers.

J. E. Rea, History Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Archives Board

Oral history interviews with pioneers and notable citizens of Saskatchewan. 112 interviews; some tapes preserved, hours not calculated; typescripts for all interviews, pages not counted; author and subject card entries. Almost all tapes and transcripts open for research and duplication. 1 outsider and 3 staff members on occasion.

Allan R. Turner, Provincial Archivist, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Regina.

Alberta

Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta

Oral history interviews with pioneers and notable citizens of Alberta about Barr colonists, railroads, and bush pilots. 264 interviews; nominal list; some tapes have been preserved (henceforth all to be preserved), 75 hours; some typescripts prepared, 450 pages. Open for research, while duplication of tapes subject to negotiation. 1 outsider and 3 staff members on occasion.

Alan D. Ridge, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.

Glenbow Foundation Historical Library and Archives

Oral history interviews with pioneers and politicians, and proposed topic on Alberta folklore. 50 interviews; tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated; some typescripts prepared, about 120 pages. Almost all tapes and transcripts open for research; tapes require transferring and editing before duplicates can be made.

Sheilagh Jameson, Archivist, Glenbow Foundation Historical Library and Archives, Memorial Park, 12 Avenue and 2nd Street, S.W., Calgary.

Archives of the Canadian Rockies

Oral history interviews with old timers.

Maryalice Harvey Stewart, Director, Archives of the Canadian Rockies, 111 Bear Street, Banff.

City of Edmonton Archives and Landmarks Committee

Oral history interviews with old timers about Edmonton history.

Duncan R. Innes, Chairman, City of Edmonton Archives and Landmarks Committee, Historical Exhibits Bldg., 10105 112th Avenue, Edmonton.

University of Alberta - Rutherford Library - University Archives

Oral history interviews with faculty and staff about University history.

James M. Parker, University Archivist, Rutherford Library, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Lethbridge Historical Society

Oral history interviews with old timers and eminent agriculturists of the districts.

Red Deer & District Archives Committee

Oral history interviews about Red Deer & District families.

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology - Calgary & Region Educational Television

Oral history interviews about Southern Alberta history and ethnic influences.

D. Cormack, Calgary & Region Educational Television, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, 1301 16th Avenue, N.W., Calgary.

Radio Station CKXL, Calgary

Oral history interviews about Calgary history.

CKXL Bow Valley Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 804 16th Avenue, S.W., Calgary.

Radio Station CFRN, Edmonton

Oral history interviews with Edmonton eminent citizens.

CFRN Broadcast House, Radio & Television, Highway 16, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Oral history interviews about the East Kootenay region. All tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated.

W. E. Ireland, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

University of British Columbia Library - Special Collections Division

Oral history interviews with old timers about labour history and sound archives of University ceremonies.

B. Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian, University of British Columbia, Library, Vancouver.

University of Victoria - Department of History

Oral history interviews about Canadian history.

J. E. Hendrickson, Department of History, University of Victoria, Victoria.

Centennial Museum, Vancouver

Oral history interviews about Vancouver and marine history and sound archives of Indian songs.

H. W. Pickstone, Director, Centennial Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver.

Kamloops Museum Association

Oral history interviews with old timers and sound archives of Indian songs.

Mrs. Mary Balf, Curator, Kamloops Museum, 207 Seymour Street, Kamloops.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Information on new or not yet reported projects and collections, as well as additions to existing collections, should be forwarded to the secretary of the standing committee. A permanent and up-to-date index of projects and collections will be maintained by the secretariat located in the Public Archives of Canada.

2. In order that this information be as complete as possible, it is urged that collectors spend more time on the organization, inventorying, and indexing of their collections. The standing committee's secretary is prepared to offer advice in this area so that all may benefit from some standardization of custodial techniques. For example, all collections of oral history interviews should have nominal lists which should include, besides the name of the interviewee, the name of the interviewer, the main topics of the interview, the place and date of recording, the duration of the recording, the number of pages of typescripts, and conditions of access.

3. Ideally, the tape recordings of oral history interviews should be preserved, and typescripts should be prepared and preserved. The sound recording provides a sample of the interviewee's voice, accent, and eloquence which are often useful information in describing a person. But more important, the aural record reveals through intonations, the true meaning of certain statements, which is not revealed in a transcription of the speaker's words. When only the tape recording is preserved, it should be accompanied by a written précis or list of the major topics covered in the interview. Of course, it is quicker to read a typescript than it is to listen to a recording of an oral interview, therefore many researchers prefer using typescripts. However, typescripts should be carefully edited by both the interviewer and interviewee because typists can misunderstand some phrases and words, and because interviewer and interviewee may have erred on names and dates. Conscientious researchers will want to use both the aural and typed documents when they are available.

4. Because the tape recordings of interviews should be preserved in all cases, and especially because the tape recording, in many cases, remains the only documentation of the oral history interview, the tape recording should be of high quality. Therefore, we suggest that interviews be recorded with good quality reel-to-reel tape recorders such as the Sony TC 106 or the Tandberg 62X or Tandberg 11 half-track. Cassette recorders should not be used because they generally produce poor-quality recordings, which have a short life-time. The above reel-to-reel recorders are half-track, with speeds of $7\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ i.p.s., and accept up to 7" reels. Thus a speed of $3\frac{3}{4}$ i.p.s. can be used to make a recording with excellent playback characteristics for speech recordings and using a 7" reel of 1.5 mil tape (1200 ft. of tape), 1 hour of recording can be done on each side of the tape. Finally, a 1.5 mil polyester backed tape with a low-print ferric oxide coating, such as Scotch 138 or Audiotape 71M, should be used because of its long-term storage characteristics; resistance to deterioration caused by temperature and humidity stresses, and print-through of recorded signals onto adjacent layers of tape.

5. Since more researchers will be consulting tape recordings of oral history interviews, as well as other types of historical sound recordings, custodians of these materials should have high-quality equipment for auditioning and duplication. It is recommended that there be separate

equipment for the playback and recording functions in order to prevent the accidental erasure of valuable sound recordings.

6. Directors of oral history interviewing projects, and individual interviewers, may apply to the Canada Council for financial assistance. Since the Canada Council's objective is to encourage Canadian scholarship, including historical research, it has already assisted some projects listed in this report, and may be prepared to support other deserving projects.

7. Oral history interviewers are encouraged to have interviewees sign a deposit agreement governing ownership and use of tapes and transcripts. Some respondents will agree to an interview only if an agreement with the proper restrictions can be signed, while still others will speak more freely in the course of an interview knowing that the interview can be restricted under the terms of a deposit agreement. Interviewers can also benefit because they will know that they can enter into confidential subjects, besides knowing what personal use, if any, they can make of the interviews and under what conditions they can be deposited with scholarly institutions. Custodians and users of oral history interviews will also know definitely which interviews are and are not accessible, and under what conditions. Samples of two deposit agreements are attached as Appendix A.

RECOMMANDATIONS

1. On doit faire parvenir tout renseignement concernant des projets et des collections qui n'ont pas été rapportés ou qui sont nouveaux, ainsi que les acquisitions qui s'ajoutent aux collections, au secrétaire du comité permanent. Le secrétariat, situé aux Archives publiques du Canada, tiendra à jour un index des projets et des collections.

2. Afin que l'information soit aussi complète que possible, les collectionneurs sont priés de consacrer plus de temps à organiser, inventorier et indexer leurs collections. En ces matières, le secrétaire du comité permanent se fera un plaisir de fournir des conseils, afin que tous puissent bénéficier d'une certaine normalisation des techniques de conservation. Ainsi, pour les collections d'interviews d'histoire orale, il devrait y avoir des listes nominales comportant, outre le nom de l'interviewé et celui de l'intervieweur, les principaux sujets de l'interview, le lieu et la date de l'enregistrement, la durée de l'enregistrement, le nombre de pages des dactylogrammes et les conditions d'accès.

3. Il est souhaitable que les enregistrements des interviews d'histoire orale soient conservés, et qu'aussi l'on prépare et conserve des dactylogrammes. L'enregistrement fournit un échantillon de la voix, de l'accent et de l'éloquence de l'interviewé, indices souvent utiles pour découvrir une personnalité. Plus important encore, l'intonation révèle parfois des significations qu'un dactylogramme ne rend pas. Lorsqu'on ne conserve que l'enregistrement, il doit être accompagné d'une liste des principaux sujets abordés lors de l'interview. La lecture d'un dactylogramme étant plus rapide que l'audition d'un enregistrement, nombre de chercheurs préfèrent utiliser les dactylogrammes. Toutefois, une révision rigoureuse des dactylogrammes devrait être faite et par l'interviewé et par l'intervieweur, car il arrive que les copistes saisissent mal un mot ou une expression, ou que des erreurs de noms et de dates se soient glissées

dans l'interview. Les chercheurs sérieux tiendront à se prévaloir si possible et des enregistrements sonores et des dactylogrammes.

4. Puisque tous les enregistrements d'interviews doivent être conservés, et que souvent l'enregistrement reste l'unique document d'histoire orale, il doit être de toute première qualité. En conséquence, nous conseillons d'utiliser pour les interviews des magnétophones à bobines de bonne qualité, comme le Sony TC 106, le Tandberg 62X ou le Tandberg 11 demi-piste. Les magnétophones à cassette sont à éviter, car ils produisent habituellement des enregistrements de piètre qualité et qui ne durent pas. Les magnétophones ci-dessus sont à demi-piste, ont des vitesses de $7\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, et de $1\frac{7}{8}$ pouces par seconde et utilisent des bobines de 7" au maximum. À une vitesse de $3\frac{3}{4}$ par seconde, ils donnent un enregistrement d'excellente qualité pour les discours; avec une bobine de 7 pouces et en utilisant une bande 1.5 millimètre (1200 pieds de longueur), on obtient une heure d'enregistrement de chaque côté de la bande. Enfin, il convient d'utiliser les bandes de 1.5 millimètre en polyester revêtu d'une couche d'oxide ferrique de faible impression magnétique, comme le Scotch 138 ou l'Audiotape 71M, à cause de leurs qualités pour l'entreposage à long terme; résistance à la détérioration due aux changements de température et d'humidité et à la pénétration des impressions magnétiques sur les couches adjacentes d'une bande enregistrée.

5. Étant donné qu'un nombre croissant de chercheurs auront recours aux enregistrements d'interviews d'histoire orale, ainsi qu'à d'autres types d'enregistrements historiques, les responsables de ces documents sonores devraient utiliser des appareils d'audition et de reproduction de toute première qualité. Nous conseillons l'emploi de deux appareils distincts pour l'enregistrement et la reproduction, afin d'empêcher que des témoignages précieux ne soient effacés accidentellement.

6. Les directeurs de programmes d'histoire orale et les intervieweurs peuvent s'adresser au Conseil des Arts du Canada pour recevoir une aide financière. Le Conseil ayant pour mission d'encourager les travaux savants, y compris la recherche historique, il a déjà soutenu des projets mentionnés dans ce rapport et il pourra peut-être subventionner d'autres projets intéressants.

7. On demande aux intervieweurs d'histoire orale de faire signer aux personnes interviewées un contrat de versement régissant la possession et l'exploitation des bandes et des dactylogrammes. Certaines personnes ne se prêteront à une interview que si les restrictions normales sont garanties par une entente signée, alors que d'autres seront plus à l'aise au cours d'une interview si elles savent que l'interview sera protégée par un contrat de versement. Une entente signée sera profitable aussi aux intervieweurs qui sauront, s'ils abordent des sujets confidentiels, quel usage personnel ils peuvent faire de leurs entrevues et sous quelles conditions ils peuvent les céder à des institutions de haut-savoir. Les préposés à la garde des interviews d'histoire orale et leurs usagers sauront de façon certaine quels interviews sont accessibles et à quelles conditions. À l'appendice A, vous trouverez deux exemples de contrat de versement.

APPENDIX A

DEPOSIT AGREEMENTS

I. YORK UNIVERSITY: Institute for Behavioural Research: Oral History Program

[For the terms of this agreement, see page 34 above.]

II. PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

The undersigned hereby deposits with the Public Archives of Canada, hereafter called "PAC", an original document(s) or copy of same, photograph or other graphic material, map, manuscript, and/or tape recording on the subject of labour and social history in Canada ca. 1900-1920 (or identified as)

and hereafter called the "material".

Ownership of copyright in the material shall be given to the PAC for use and reproduction by, and/or reading, quotation, and citation by accredited researchers and scholars; including broadcast rights where applicable; at any time and in any place as PAC may permit.

Subject to the following restrictions (valid only if restriction clause is signed):

1. No reproduction of the material either in whole or in part may be made by any means whatsoever by anyone other than the undersigned, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns, without prior written permission.

(signature:) PAC shall act as custodian and trustee.

2. No use of any material identified specifically above shall be made until one/two/three/five/..... year(s) from the date of this agreement.

(signature:)

DATED the day of , 19

SIGNED:

ADDRESS: