



ARCHIVES

Newsletter of the Petroleum History Society

October 2018; Volume XXIX, Number 7

P.H.S. Lunch and Learn Meeting – Wednesday, October 31, 2018

Policy Entrepreneurship: Understanding Fiscal Policy Change for the Alberta Oil Sands

by **Jessica Dawn Marie Weber, Political Scientist**

The evolution of fiscal policy concerning the oil sands has been the significant topic of research at the University of Calgary and rightly so for this dynamic has been critical in the economic validation of the huge investments that have been made in that sector over the last two decades. Jessica Weber has been a part of this research and in that context was the recipient of the Petroleum History Society's scholarship at the university for both the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 school years. Jessica has previously presented some interim results at one of our luncheons but has now completed her studies and has defended her thesis. She will enlighten us as to her final conclusions and their rationale.

Please see page 2 of this issue for the abstract for our speaker's talk and for a brief biography.

Time: 12 noon, Wednesday, October 31, 2018
Place: Calgary Petroleum Club
319 - 5 Avenue SW, Calgary; Viking Room (but check marquee).
Dress: Business casual.
Cost: P.H.S. Members and Student Members \$35 and Guests \$40 (most welcome).
Only cash or cheque at the door. Payment can be made in advance by credit card or by e-mail. Please advise payment method with reply.
Lunch: Soup, sandwiches and cookies. Gluten-free? Vegan? Advise with reply.

NOTE: Instructions for registering for the Luncheon:

Reply, if you wish to attend, to: Micky Gulless at 403-283-9268 or
micky@petroleumhistory.ca by noon, Monday, October 29, if not sooner.

Those who register but do not come, or cancel after the deadline, will be invoiced.

Those who do not register by the deadline may not get a seat.

The Bull Wheel



Call for contributions and speakers: The Petroleum History Society values your input. If you have an article that you'd like to see in *Archives* or if you have a talk that you'd like to give, please get a hold of us. Contact President Clint Tippett at the address indicated on page 3.

October Presentation abstract: In 1995 and 1996 both the federal and provincial governments introduced major changes to their royalty and tax regimes for the Alberta oil sands industry. The stated goal of these reforms was to incentivize new investment. These changes came after decades of non-cooperation between the two levels of governments over oil sector policy and ignoring industry requests for fiscal reforms. Others have explained these changes as the result of a shift in priorities at high levels of government. However, there is no evidence that the policy change originated in government. Another explanation points to the creation of a new institution, the National Oil Sands Task Force. This is a partial explanation, but it does not ask demonstrate how and why the Task Force was created. Using the policy entrepreneur model of policy change, this M.Sc. thesis provides an alternative explanation. Drawing on first-hand accounts from those who participated in the policy changes, interviews, and a contemporary newspaper analysis, this study concludes that a single person, Eric Newell, was a key factor — a successful policy entrepreneur — in achieving these reforms. The thesis documents how Newell determinedly created narratives, formed coalitions, and navigated multiple institutional venues to shape new fiscal policies for the oil sands industry.

October Speaker biography: A third-generation Fort McMurrayite, Jessica Weber is a recent Master's graduate from the University of Calgary political science department. Her roots in northern Alberta prompted her interest in energy politics which led to her MA thesis focused on oil sands policy change. This thesis was generously supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, as well as the Calgary-based Petroleum History Society. Motivated by the losses endured by those in Fort McMurray 2016 wild fires, Jessica is a regular volunteer with the Red Cross Disaster Management teams. As often as she can, and likely more often than she should, Jessica escapes to the mountains to hike, canoe, camp, and ski.

Next Luncheon – mark your calendar: After our October 31 luncheon, we have one more event lined up for the Fall – on November 28. For this date we have arranged for a talk on the evolution of the Mexican petroleum industry by Dr. Amelia M. Kiddle, Associate Professor in Latin American Studies, Department of History, University of Calgary.

A Reminder - Canadian Petroleum Hall of Fame: The Hall has announced their inductees for 2018. They are Neil Camarta, Pat Carlson, John Lacey, Joy Romero, Ronald Sorokan and Hank Swartout. The induction ceremony will take place on Friday, November 23, 2018 upstairs at the Calgary Petroleum Club. Note that this year it will be held over the lunch hour (11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.). The actual presentations start at 12:15 p.m. with closing remarks at 1:30 p.m. Single tickets are \$125. Table rates are available. The Hall was established in 1997 and currently has more than 160 inductees. Interestingly, the Hall recognizes each person as a “chapter”, presumably in a conceptual book on the history of the industry. Please visit their website for more information, detailed citations and ticket purchases.

Global Petroleum Show 2019: Next year’s show is scheduled to run June 11-13, 2019. Although there is little of historical relevance to the industry exhibits, it is an excellent venue for learning about the technologies used in the industry. Registration is usually free if done ahead of time. The BMO Centre and adjoining Stampede Grounds in Calgary provide the venue.

Sister Petroleum History Group: Readers are referred to the American Oil and Gas Historical Society (AOGHS). It is a non-profit organization seeking to preserve U. S. petroleum history. It is a good place to look for pictures and historical research. An ongoing project of this special interest group is “*This Week in Petroleum History*”. In late March 2016 this featured Canadian chemist inventor of kerosene (Abraham Gesner - 1855), Establishment of Seneca Oil Company by investors including Colonel Drake (1858), First pipe laid for Trans-Alaskan Pipeline (1975), and Exxon Valdez runs aground on Bligh Reef (1989).

Chris Turner Award: The Canadian Press reported on October 3, 2018 that “*A comprehensive look at Canada’s pipeline debate by Calgary-based author Chris Turner has won the \$30,000 National Business Book Award. The Patch: The People, Pipelines, and Politics of the Oil Sands (Simon and Schuster) was awarded the top prize at an awards ceremony in Toronto on Tuesday [October 2]. The award for the most outstanding Canadian business-related book in 2018 is co-sponsored by the BMO Financial Group and law firm Bennett Jones. Former CBC chief correspondent Peter Mansbridge chaired this year’s jury which also included Deirdre McMurdy, David Denison, Anna Porter, Pamela Wallin and Leonard Waverman*”. Other nominees were books focused on the Maritimes, Canadian banks and integrative thinking. Last year’s winner was a book on how to spot fake news.

Editorial Comment: Please note that unless otherwise indicated, all contents of this newsletter have been created or assembled by P.H.S. President and Archives Editor Clinton Tippet.

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Back issues are archived on our website at <http://www.petroleumhistory.ca/>
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REMEMBRANCES

(with thanks to the Calgary Herald and Legacy.com)

DICKSON, Dale James - Born February 27, 1963 and passed away October 10, 2018. Dale attended the University of Saskatchewan where he attained his Bachelor of Commerce degree and later his C.A. designation. Dale began his career in Regina, for TransGas (SaskEnergy). After marrying, a career decision resulted in relocating to Calgary where he worked for Duke Energy. He achieved success there in several business ventures, which included being a co-founding partner in the Kitimat LNG project. Dale was a successful individual who remained humble and always strove to keep his family and friends close.

GOODMAN, Ruby E. – Born September 29, 1937 and passed away October 11, 2018. Ruby was born in Turtle Lake, Saskatchewan where she lived until age 17 when she ventured away from this meager northern Saskatchewan upbringing to make a life of her own. She worked for AGT and eventually made it to Calgary where the Calgary oil patch became much of her life. Ruby worked for Union Oil, Banff Oil and Aquitaine. Eventually, with an entrepreneurial spirit, she ventured out on her starting MR Goodman Consulting. Her last ventures involved placing executives within the Calgary oil patch. With some reluctance, Ruby retired from her downtown life after a career of 46 years. Ruby and Merv lived for 45 years in the Conrich area, leaving their immaculately manicured acreage to live in Edgemont in 2007, an adjustment that did not come easy. Ruby enjoyed curling, golfing, jogging and as time passed her rigorous walking routine kept her active.

GREENFIELD, Benjamin (Ben) Alfred – Born August 17, 1928 and passed away September 18, 2018. Ben was born in Gibbs, Saskatchewan. His family soon moved to Edmonton, Alberta where Ben went to school and spent his time outside of school with family and friends. Ben obtained a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry from the University of Alberta in 1949 and then worked for the next 36 years in the Canadian oil and gas industry, mostly in management roles in the computer development/operation areas for Imperial Oil, Syncrude Canada and Esso Resources. Ben and his wife Grete married in 1954 and soon started a family. They spent the next number of years living in many cities and towns including Vulcan, Peace River, Regina, Calgary, Toronto and Edmonton where they raised their family and formed many lifelong friendships. Ben and Grete eventually settled in Calgary in 1981 and lived the rest of their life together there. Ben retired in 1985 at the age of 56 years. Ben enjoyed many pursuits and passions throughout his life including golf, curling, poker, fishing and camping with his family. Ben was a gregarious and social man who formed many deep and long lasting friendships with the people whose lives he touched - his colleagues at work, his neighbours, those with whom he golfed, curled and played poker and the members of his church. Ben was also a tireless organizer and planner with a strong will to make the organizations that he was involved with both relevant and effective to its members. He served in a leadership role of many groups including the Alberta Golf Association, the Imperial Oil/Esso Resources Annuitants club and the Redwood Meadows golf club.

HEMSTOCK, Emily Gould - Born July 8, 1919 and passed away September 28, 2018. Emily was born in Claresholm, Alberta. Raised by pioneering parents, she became a frontierswoman herself when she ventured to Norman Wells, NWT in 1945 and met a man. Alex Hemstock saw her coming off the plane in mid-July and they were married that September. The years swept them from Edmonton, Redwater and Devon to Calgary, where they settled with their nine children, eleven grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Anyone who knew Emily recognized a quick wit, a lively spirit and a certain determination. She was accomplished. No matter if you

were a son or daughter, a grandchild, a friend or new acquaintance you knew you could turn to her. Emily enjoyed life to the fullest, whether it was spending time with her family, volunteering with community members or laughing among friends. She was never happier than when on the dance floor, most especially with her Alex. Emily was predeceased by her loving husband Alex Hemstock [a well-known Calgary oilman].

KUTRYK, Edward Adam - Born August 8, 1926 and passed away September 19, 2018.

Edward was born in Beauvallon, Alberta and grew up on a nearby farm. He then made his way to Calgary to attend the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art (now the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology). He graduated in 1947 as a machinist and was honoured to be the second oldest alumni registered for SAIT's 100th anniversary celebration in October 2016. He was thrilled to tour the new machining and additive manufacturing lab and remained current on manufacturing technology. He often spoke fondly of "Tech" and made many friends there. After graduating, he worked briefly at Calgary Power as a draftsman and constructed his first house. He joined Barber Machinery as a machinist, married Elsie in 1954 and once again constructed a house which became the first family home which is still standing in Briar Hill. Edward progressed through numerous roles at Barber's culminating in technical sales and then in 1969 he founded a heavy steel fabrication shop, E.A. Kutryk Industries. He also returned to farming raising polled Hereford breeding stock. A prolific designer, he designed and built a pioneering hydraulic slant directional drilling rig, the KS1, and worked with Ben Bender from Bakersfield, California on a hydraulic belt-driven long-stroke pumping unit. In 1990, he founded his second company, Drilling Fluid Treatment Systems. He focused on manufacturing shale shakers and shaker screens as well as drill bit screens of his own design. He continued designing until just months prior to his passing. Edward enjoyed a full and productive life.

RIDDELL, Clayton Howard - Born July 13, 1937 and passed away September 15, 2018. Clay Riddell was born on a farm near Treherne, Manitoba, the surprise son of Cecil Howard Riddell and Bertha Maude Taylor. After losing the family farm during the depression years, the family eventually moved to Winnipeg and Clay witnessed first-hand that embracing opportunity and applying some hard work and ingenuity to it seemed to 'make everything work out'. Clay earned a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Manitoba. His first summer jobs in northern Manitoba, where he worked as a camp attendant and cook, set up his love of exploration and the north. He graduated in 1959 and moved to Edmonton to begin his career in the oil and gas industry from which he never retired. He started out as an exploration geologist with The Standard Oil Company of California in 1959. Clay spent many summers mapping surface geology in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, gaining valuable field experience that is rarely acquired today. By 1969 the entrepreneurial spirit in Clay took over and he left Chevron to start his own business, C.H. Riddell Geological Consultants Ltd. In 1971 he incorporated Paramount Oil & Gas Ltd., a private oil and gas company and in December 1978 the assets accumulated were put into a public company, Paramount Resources Ltd. Purely just driven to 'build something worthwhile', Clay's vision and entrepreneurial spirit built a company now celebrating its 40-year anniversary and his legacy can be seen in every element of the Canadian oil patch. He pioneered exploration techniques in northeastern Alberta, discovering and bringing on stream over a trillion cubic feet of natural gas. That same vision, drive and love of the north led Paramount to activities in the Cameron Hills, Liard, Colville Lake and Mackenzie Delta areas of the Northwest Territories where he was proud of the mutually respectful relationships forged with local communities that benefitted everyone and got things done. And as the industry evolved, Clay continued to be a pioneer, always setting up for the exciting opportunities yet to come. Clay, through Paramount, managed to grow and compete successfully with the giants in

the industry, exploring, developing, producing and marketing Canada's precious hydrocarbon resources while maintaining a controlling interest in Paramount Resources. Throughout his 60-year career, he unselfishly stepped in to lead industry on many fronts, both formally and informally, transitioning to free markets and helping regulators and politicians make informed decisions on many important issues that have shaped the Canadian oil and gas industry and undoubtedly Alberta and Canada's prosperity. Clay had a calm efficiency in his way of being that allowed him to transition within every day to include all the things that were important to him. He rarely missed his weekly curling night tradition for close to 40 years and embraced his golf games where winning a toonie brought him huge pleasure. It was that quality of just being 'one of the guys' in everything he did which made him truly special and in a class all his own. His kids and his grandkids were his number one priority. He was ever-present as a coach or just a fan at all things important, somehow fitting everything in, encouraging, caring and deeply present in each moment. For all of those he so humbly touched, it is his family that was his greatest source of joy. Clay cared deeply about making a difference to his family first, his friends, his profession, his community, his country and simply to humanity. He became a co-owner of the Calgary Flames in August 2003, when the team was in need of stability, not because it was a good investment but because he believed it was good for Calgary. He was also instrumental in bringing the PGA Champions Tour event, the Shaw Charity Classic, to Calgary in 2013, benefitting hundreds of thousands of Alberta children over its six-year run. He loved to partner with inspiring people with a great idea and the motivation and talent to make it happen and see it through. His business and philanthropic contributions were many and varied; always trusting in the ability of the teams he had the privilege to become part of to make the world a better place. The world is definitely a better place because of Clay Riddell.

RIPLEY, Harry Edward - Born July 22, 1930 and passed away September 12, 2018. Harry was born in Edmonton, Alberta. He started in the Canadian oil and gas industry as a truck driver for Halliburton and, several years later, enrolled in Engineering at the University of Alberta where he graduated in 1961 with a degree in Petroleum Engineering. He went on to earn his Masters in Petroleum Engineering. He was a professional engineer and member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA). Harry worked in the oil and gas industry for over forty years, retiring from Halliburton as Manager of Engineering - Canada. Following his retirement, Harry consulted as a petroleum engineer which included teaching classes and training oilfield engineers in China and Russia. He published numerous oilfield services technical articles in well-respected publications, including the Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology. Harry enjoyed travelling, walking, dancing, reading, and history. He had a true zest for life.

THOMSON, James - Born January 6, 1926 and passed away March 22, 2018. Jim was born in Edmonton. As a boy he enjoyed going to the YMCA where he nurtured a lifelong passion for physical fitness that he shared with his children and grandchildren. When Jim informed his dad of the \$7 fee to join, George replied that it was OK - they could pay it over time. Jim joined the Navy when he was seventeen and sailed on the destroyer HMCS Kootenay in British coastal waters to protect the buildup for Operation Overlord. Together with other ships, she sank three German submarines between July and September 1944. Jim often recalled seeing the German seamen and realizing "they were just kids like me". After WWII he attended the University of Alberta. Jim started work in Calgary as an Oil Scout for Union Oil and eventually joined with several partners to form their own company Petroleum Information Exchange (PIX) with Jim acting as President. Jim was an outgoing community volunteer.

Robert Fitzsimmons: Oil Sands Entrepreneur and Trailblazer

by David Martin

David Martin spoke to those gathered at the Petroleum History Society luncheon of September 26, 2018. David has kindly provided us with a transcript of his remarks for publication and we thank him for doing that for us – and for the historical record. He also treated us to some poetic passages from his new publication referred to below. Please check the September issue of Archives for David's biography.

The book that I've recently published is a collection of poems that explores the history and mythology of the Alberta oil sands. *Tar Swan* was published this April by NeWest Press, which is located in Edmonton, and I've been doing a number of readings over the past few months, typically at literary events. But I thought it would be interesting to share more about the historical side of the poems, and that's what I'll be focusing on today.

The main historical component to the work is the story of Robert Fitzsimmons, who was the first person to run a commercial oil sands operation in Alberta, at a site 55 miles north of Fort McMurray known as Bitumount.

In 1921, Fitzsimmons arrived in Alberta and soon took over the leases belonging to the Alcan Oil Company, adjacent to the Athabasca River. This New York company, like many in the area at the time, was very secretive about its operations, but they were forced to cease their work when two of the men controlling the company became "fugitives from justice" after illegal speculative ventures on the stock market. When Fitzsimmons began his developments in the oil sands, he was working under the same assumption as many other entrepreneurs: that the oil was trapped in large reservoirs, known as elephant pools, in a liquid state, and that if these pools could be tapped a huge supply of oil awaited the driller. After this process proved unsuccessful, he contemplated about using a steam injection process to liquify the bitumen so it could be pumped from the ground. It took several years, and the work of oil sands scientists like Karl Clark at the University of Alberta, before it was understood that the bitumen needed to be separated from the sand.

In 1927, Fitzsimmons set up an extraction plant, roughly based on the kind that Clark had been developing in his research, and he incorporated the International Bitumen Company. In 1930, his company made its first shipment of 207 barrels of bitumen to Edmonton. Much of his early production was used for paving roads. In 1932 he built a refining plant, and he would develop an extensive list of potential uses for his bitumen, including gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, roofing material, and even as a skin ointment. Fitzsimmons was extremely charismatic, and he traveled widely to raise funds and find investors to support his company. He and other entrepreneurs working in the Fort McMurray area envisioned the north of Canada as the next frontier in development, although their wildest fantasies about their industry wouldn't compare with the eventual scale of the oil sands industry. Despite the promising beginning to his bitumen operation, things soon became difficult for Fitzsimmons and International Bitumen. The two main difficulties were technical and financial. Technical in the sense that machinery and equipment were constantly breaking down at his plant, and financial with the global depression of the 1930s that wiped out much of his potential investment sources.

For a sense of what things were like at the plant at that time, it's interesting to read the memoir called *Breaking Trail* by Tom Morimoto, who was the last living employee of Fitzsimmons's operation, until his death a couple of years ago. Morimoto originally worked as a radio operator at the Bitumount site in 1937, but when a radio transmitter tube burnt out, and there was no replacement, he soon started working directly in the oil sands separation plant. He wrote that one of the main problems was that "The process did not entirely remove the sand. As a result when the steam pumps started to pump liquid bitumen to the refinery, the abrasive sand wore out the valves in the pumps within a couple of hours." He also discussed some others technical troubles in his memoir. And in an interview he mentioned, "So, during the height of operation when they must've had about 60 or 70 men working there, but none of us got paid." My favourite image from his memoir is Morimoto first being picked up in Fort McMurray and being driven in a Model-T Ford up the frozen Athabasca to the plant, and later when many of the workers decided to quit, they had to wait until the river froze again and they all walked back to Fort McMurray, first spending one night sleeping on a warehouse floor in Fort McKay.

With Fitzsimmons struggling to make a go of his operation at Bitumount in 1943, he looked to Montreal businessman Lloyd Champion to assume control of his company and offer financial backing. However, the two men had a radically different view of what the company's direction should be, and Fitzsimmons soon found himself pushed out of his own company. Champion then partnered with the Alberta government to build a larger test plant at the Bitumount site, but after it had been proven that separation could take place on an industrial scale, the government determined that they would not go forward with their production. It wasn't until the 1960s that Great Canadian Oil Sands started their plant, with financial backing from Sun Oil (which eventually merged to form Suncor), followed by Syncrude and other companies. Fitzsimmons spent the rest of his life trying to get recognition for his work and possibly resume his control of the plant at Bitumount. He died in 1971.

Fitzsimmons wrote a small, fascinating pamphlet in 1953 as a way to explain to his investors what had happened to their money. The title sounds strange today, but it was called *The Truth about Alberta Oil Sands: Why were they kept out of production?* His main theory about the failure of his business was that government officials and conventional oil companies wanted to hinder the development of the oil sands to protect conventional oil investments. While it's possible that there was reluctance to support a new industry when conventional oil at that time was so profitable, Fitzsimmons seems to deliberately ignore the economic climate of the 1930s and his plant's own technical difficulties. He also makes a brief hint that someone at the plant was deliberately sabotaging their work. He states, "We had reason to believe that the trouble was by design." This small detail is what inspired some of the plot of *Tar Swan*, with Fitzsimmons character becoming more obsessed with his mechanic, believing him to be purposefully wrecking their operations. If you're interested in reading this pamphlet, it's available on the Alberta Energy Heritage website.

While researching for this book, I became fascinated with Fitzsimmons and his work, and I found myself, almost against my better judgement, rooting for him and getting caught up in his ups and downs. While he was unsuccessful in efforts, his development at Bitumount provided that basic blue print for other commercial oil sands operations in Alberta. His story is an interesting way to consider the oil sands, an industry that is now one of the key players in the Canadian economy. I was interested in knowing where this enormous industry came from, and it's from men like Robert Fitzsimmons. How I first came to become intrigued by this history was through my friend Robin Woywitka, who worked as an archeologist and helped to excavate one

of Fitzsimmons's early drilling camps. I was fascinated to discover this more "human" side to the oil sands, rather than the massive industry that I would read about in the newspaper. With Robin's help, I was able to get permission to tour the site of Bitumount. It was incredibly interesting to see what was left of Fitzsimmons's plant, as well as the provincial test plant on the site. My favourite moment was seeing Fitzsimmons's motor boat, which he christened the Golden Slipper, still sitting undisturbed under a small A-frame hut. I had seen the boat in archival videos and photos, and it was a special feeling to see the boat in real life. I also read many oil sands history books while working on my poems, and I also conducted some research at the Alberta Archives, which houses all of the Fitzsimmons files.

While writing the book it was necessary, however, to set aside a complete factual accuracy and instead think about how to create a narrative and a drama that would give a sense of the impact the oil sands can have on people and to hint at its larger implications on the environment. At first this was quite difficult for me, as it was odd to deliberately stray from historical facts that I had learned. But I felt that it was necessary for creating a coherent poetic narrative to streamline details and combine various personal histories. For readers who are intrigued by my poems and would like to know more of the history, there are two books that I recommend in my end notes in the book, but those are both quite difficult to find. A book that was recently published and which offers a good overview of the history of the oil sands and its current place in Alberta's political and environmental debates is *The Patch* by Chris Turner.

I often get asked for my own views on the oil sands industry, and I should note that *Tar Swan* doesn't browbeat the reader into accepting a particular view on the industry. My own feeling about the industry is one of being conflicted. I see myself as a daily consumer of oil and gas and petroleum products, and I realize that I am part of the global demand for these products. As well, I recognize that the industry contributes about 4.5 billion dollars each year in royalties to the Alberta government, and that thousands of people are employed, directly or indirectly, by the oil sands. However, I am also gravely concerned about the environmental impact the industry has, for those people who live near the plants and globally as well. There are serious concerns about emissions, water use, and toxic tailings ponds and how they will affect our environment for generations to come. So, I feel that my position is similar to many Canadians', in that I understand there are serious environmental consequences to the oil sands production, but that it is not something we can simply turn off overnight. I don't have an easy answer about how to solve our vexed relationship with the industry, but I recognize its importance to our lives and I wanted to explore its history and what it has led to.

Another question that has come up is: where did the swan come from? I don't entirely know, but there was a swan in one early poem who had some strange interaction with the other characters, and a poet who was helping to edit the work suggested that I continue with the swan material. I was actually quite resistant to it, because it seemed like something I couldn't really find a voice in, but it has turned into a character that some readers like the best. I think the swan also allows me to consider the oil sands in a larger, more myth-like view. The industry is so overwhelming and enormous that it almost has the quality of a myth. And swans, too, in many different myths from around the world seem to be associated with both beauty and violence, so it seemed to be a good fit. The swan is representative of a natural world that has given us this "gift" of oil, but also, like many myths and legends, the "gift" turns out to have serious consequences.

MOVING TO THE DIGITAL WORLD



On January 22, 2018, P.H.S. Treasurer and Membership Director Micky Gulless proudly delivers the Society's complete collection of Archives newsletters to P.H.S. Director and Chief Archivist at the Glenbow Museum and Archives, Doug Cass. The P.H.S. routinely provides the Glenbow with its records as to help fulfil the Institute's historical mandate. In this case, Micky has completed the scanning of the back issues which are now available on-line via the Society's website. We wish to thank Micky for all the work that she put into this project on behalf of the membership and for all of those who seek to tap this deep reservoir of historical knowledge.