

# Bulletin

Canadian Historical Association - Société historique du Canada

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### L'histoire du Canada, c'est tellement ennuyant, se plaint-on régulièrement. Vraiment ? L'historien Allan Greer y regarde de plus près et conclut que le problème ne réside pas dans la nature même de l'histoire de notre pays.

Article publié dans le *Ottawa Citizen*, le samedi 20 août 2005

J'ai consacré 30 années de ma vie à l'histoire du Canada, comme professeur, chercheur et auteur, mais ma passion pour cette discipline n'est pas nécessairement partagée par mes concitoyens canadiens, qui reprochent principalement à l'histoire du Canada : 1) d'être plate; 2) de ne pas être suffisamment diffusée.

Ces personnes qui affirment que l'histoire du Canada est soporifique approuveront pourtant les articles de journaux qui s'alarment lorsque les plus récents sondages de l'Institut du Dominion révèlent qu'un adolescent moyen de 14 ans est incapable de différencier John A. Macdonald de Ronald McDonald. Ces mêmes personnes insisteront pour que l'école et les médias mettent plus souvent à leur menu l'histoire du Canada. Elles ajouteront que dans tout pays qui se respecte,

...suite à la page 3

### Canadian history is so boring ... or is it? Historian Allan Greer looks at this common complaint, and concludes the story of Canada isn't the problem.

*Ottawa Citizen*, Saturday, August 20, 2005

As someone who has spent 30 years researching, writing and teaching the history of Canada, I hear two main messages from my fellow Canadians about my favourite subject: 1. It's boring; 2. We need more of it.

The same people who tell you that Canadian history is a snooze will nod in agreement with newspaper reports raising the alarm over the latest Dominion Institute poll showing that the average 14-year-old doesn't know the difference between John A. Macdonald and Ronald McDonald. We need more Canadian history in the schools, they will insist, more historical content in the media. If this is to be a self-respecting country, every citizen should have the names of prime ministers and the dates of battles at their fingertips. And by the way, zzzzz...

These two attitudes may look antithetical, but they're not.

...continued on page 4

## Editorial Policy Politique éditoriale

The CHA *Bulletin* is published three times a year by the Canadian Historical Association. Notices, letters, calls for papers and articles of two pages or less, double-spaced, are welcome on topics of interest to historians, preferably accompanied by a translation into the other official language. Deadline for submissions of articles etc. for the next *Bulletin* is the following:

**17 January 2006**

We reserve the right to edit submissions. Opinions expressed in articles etc. are those of the author and not necessarily the CHA. Direct correspondence to:

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**17 janvier 2006**

Veuillez acheminer toute correspondance au

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## EDITORS' NOTE NOTE DE LA RÉDACTION

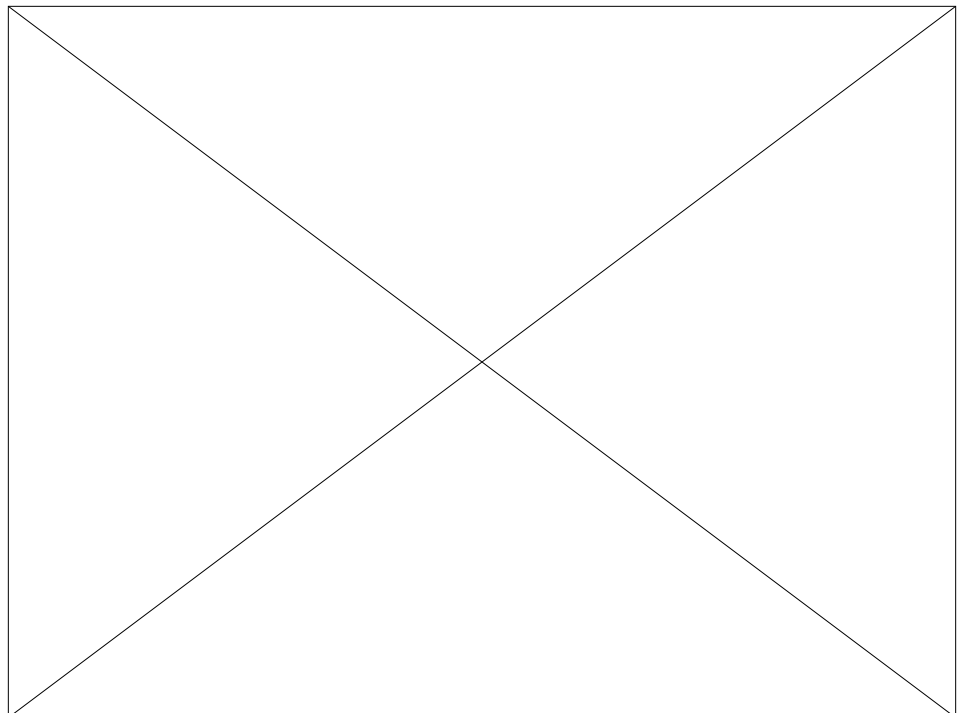
We are later than usual with this Fall *Bulletin*, although hopefully not too late; our leaves are later this year too, perhaps we are just being consistent with the environment. Lateness is a relative term. Defining it depends upon which yardstick you use. Certainly we will go to print before the Gomery Commission. So you could say that we are doing pretty well. We feature a piece published elsewhere by Allan Greer (but here published in French as well) which reaffirms the need for history. This we do with a view to re-framing perhaps refueling debate and discussion on History in general and the History of Canada. History might be a foreign land, but they sure do interesting things over there.

Il est question aussi de registres du patrimoine, de l'enseignement par « Power Point »; des missions de la paix (pour l'ONU) comme sujet de recherche; des musées; des quelques historiens qui nous ont quittés récemment. À ne pas oublier, surtout, le congrès annuel de la Société historique du Canada le printemps prochain à l'Université York.

Next spring (2006) the CHA is in Toronto at York (or should it be the other way around?). En attendant vous pouvez toujours consulter notre nouveau site Web.

Merci

*John Willis and/et Jean Martin*



...suite de la page 1

chaque citoyen devrait connaître sur le bout de ses doigts les noms des premiers ministres et les dates des grandes batailles. Et elles étoufferont un bâillement d'ennui...

Ces deux attitudes ne sont antithétiques qu'en apparence.

En effet, tout dépend de la façon dont on pose le problème : le passé canadien peut être passionnant et stimulant, ou carrément ennuyeux comme la mort. C'est à l'école que la plupart des personnes font leur premier apprentissage de l'histoire du Canada, une matière qui, contrairement aux mathématiques, à la chimie ou au français, est surtout considérée comme un sujet d'instruction civique. Conçue pour nous définir en tant que nation et pour faire de nous de meilleurs citoyens, l'histoire tend à prendre inévitablement une tournure consensuelle et édifiante. Non pas qu'elle soit dépourvue de toute approche critique (les étudiants apprennent que les camps d'internement pour les Canadiens japonais pendant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale n'étaient pas une bonne chose et qu'on aurait peut-être pu y penser à deux fois avant de pendre Louis Riel), mais même confiée à des pédagogues dévoués et imaginatifs, l'histoire du Canada continue de baigner dans une atmosphère de piété nationale.

Je ne cherche pas ici à montrer du doigt les enseignants, puisqu'ils ne font que répondre aux attentes de la société dans son ensemble. Les discours grandiloquents prononcés lors de la fête du Canada, les reconstitutions historiques présentées par les sites historiques et les « Minutes du patrimoine » produites pour la télévision ont une même façon d'envisager l'histoire du Canada : elle sert essentiellement à véhiculer la fierté nationale et à diffuser les bons sentiments. Tout cela est bien émouvant, j'en conviens, mais ne stimule certainement pas l'intellect.

Abandonnons un instant le qualificatif « canadien » et considérons simplement l'histoire en général. Les gens éclairés ne s'attendent pas à trouver sous cette vaste rubrique des contes glorifiant l'identité nationale, mais plutôt des sujets de réflexion sérieux sur la condition humaine, du genre : Le christianisme a-t-il contribué à la chute de l'Empire romain ? La révolution industrielle a-t-elle été un désastre pour les ouvriers ? Le stalinisme a-t-il représenté le sommet ou la déchéance de la révolution bolchevique ?

On ne tranche pas à la légère de telles questions et c'est pourquoi elles aiguissent l'esprit des historiens, ainsi que celui de leurs étudiants et de leurs lecteurs. Se colleter avec des problèmes historiques de cet ordre requiert de l'érudition, de profondes réflexions et le désir de bousculer les hypothèses sécurisantes. Malheureusement, la majorité des

Canadiens n'abordent pas l'histoire de leur pays de cette manière. C'est tout comme si « l'histoire » et « l'histoire du Canada » existaient dans deux univers distincts, l'un, troublant, régi par la curiosité, l'ambiguïté et la controverse, l'autre, douillet, érigé sur des certitudes rassurantes.

Pourquoi ne pourrions-nous pas combler ce fossé et traiter l'histoire du Canada comme une dimension de l'histoire de l'humanité ? Même en posant cette question on s'expose au ridicule. Tout le monde vous dira : « Nous n'avons jamais eu de grandes guerres et de révolutions dignes de ce nom ; notre histoire monotone ne peut intéresser que des Canadiens. » (Et tant qu'à y être, je préciserais : des Canadiens obéissants et consciencieux.) Alors voulez-vous bien m'expliquer pourquoi tant d'historiens américains s'intéressent-ils au passé du Canada ? En tant que spécialiste des XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles, il m'arrive d'assister à des conférences au cours desquelles des experts américains en histoire coloniale se rencontrent pour discuter de leurs recherches. Cette année, à l'occasion d'un tel congrès tenu à l'Université de Californie à Santa Barbara, on a beaucoup parlé du plus récent ouvrage de John Mack Farragher, qui analyse la déportation des Acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse ; cet historien de l'Université Yale estime que le Grand Dérangement de 1755 constitue l'un des premiers exemples de nettoyage ethnique de l'époque moderne.

Lors de ce même colloque, on a également fait grand cas de la publication imminente du livre de Alan Taylor, *The Divided Ground*, qui traite du tracé d'une frontière, après la Révolution américaine, entre l'Ontario et New York, tracé qui passait en plein milieu du territoire iroquois. M. Taylor est récipiendaire d'un prix Pulitzer et, tout comme M. Farragher, il est considéré comme l'un des historiens américains les plus influents... et lui aussi vient consulter des documents aux Archives nationales à Ottawa.

Permettez-moi de mentionner au passage le nom de Brett Rushforth, un historien fort prometteur de l'Université Brigham Young, dont les travaux sur les esclaves autochtones du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle à Montréal suscitent beaucoup d'intérêt. Aux yeux de ces trois historiens, le passé du Canada ne constitue pas un terreau à sermons patriotiques : c'est une base permettant d'examiner des questions fondamentales sur l'affrontement des empires et sur les relations entre colonisateurs et autochtones.

L'histoire du Canada n'est pas intrinsèquement ennuyeuse ; on l'a rendue ainsi. Admettons nos torts : nous, les historiens en milieu universitaire, avons aussi contribué à créer cette désolante réputation. Je reconnais avec une certaine douleur qu'une grande partie de nos recherches sont terriblement pointues et prudemment destinées à un

petit cercle de spécialistes. De plus, comme nous avons été formés à écrire juste plutôt que joliment, beaucoup d'entre nous produisent une prose aseptisée aux effets soporifiques. Alors oui, nous pourrions faire notre part en élargissant le cadre de nos études et en communiquant le résultat de nos recherches au public dans un style plus accessible et plus attrayant.

Toutefois, les récits standardisés des manuels scolaires en histoire du Canada ont tellement imprégné l'imaginaire national qu'il est difficile de faire entendre un autre son de cloche. Quand des chercheurs réévaluent et réinterprètent des événements connus ou quand ils explorent des facettes de notre histoire jusque-là négligées (ce qui est, après tout, la raison d'être de la recherche savante), les médias et le public semblent ne pas prêter attention à leurs observations. « L'histoire du Canada », formule décidément insécable, est franche et familière; on en tire des leçons civiques et morales non équivoques. Lorsque le passé du Canada est analysé sous un autre angle, lorsqu'on l'examine comme on le ferait pour les autres histoires, c'est-à-dire en

tant qu'aspect de l'Histoire, et lorsqu'on sonde ses caractéristiques contradictoires, mystérieuses et inquiétantes, alors ceux à qui on a distillé la version traditionnelle et officielle de l'histoire du Canada sont déroutés.

Partout dans le monde depuis le XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, il est de pratique courante de modeler l'histoire à des fins nationalistes. Dans certains pays, l'histoire servie aux écoliers est ouvertement chauvine; dans d'autres, comme au Canada, elle revêt une forme plus subtile de célébration nationale. Mais qu'elle soit de nature belliqueuse ou libérale, toute orthodoxie qui vise à forger les jeunes esprits aura certainement des effets abrutissants.

Allan Greer enseigne l'histoire du Canada et l'histoire coloniale des Amériques à l'Université de Toronto. Il vient de publier *Mohawk Saint: Catherine Tekakwitha and the Jesuits*.

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...continued from page 1

Depending on how you look at it, the Canadian past can be exciting and challenging or deadly dull. For most people, the formative encounter with Canadian history takes place in school. And this subject, unlike math, chemistry and English, tends to be valued mainly as civic education. Designed to tell us who we are as a nation and help us to be better citizens, the accent inevitably tends to be on consensus and uplift. Not that the content is all uncritical celebration — students learn that the internment of Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War was a bad thing and the hanging of Louis Riel may not have been a good idea — but even in the hands of dedicated and imaginative teachers, this is a subject bathed in an atmosphere of national piety.

My point here is not to single out educators, since they only respond to the expectations of the society at large. Canada Day oratory, historic sites and reenactments and television “heritage moments” express a similar attitude towards Canadian history; together they proclaim, in essence, that this is about national pride and warm feelings. All very nice, I suppose, but hardly the stuff of intellectual excitement.

Leave out the qualifier “Canadian” and just talk about history for a moment. Under this broader rubric, thoughtful people might not expect affirmative tales of national identity, but challenging questions about the human condition. Did Christianity contribute to the fall of the Roman Empire? Was the Industrial Revolution a disaster for

workers? Did Stalinism represent the culmination or the perversion of the Bolshevik Revolution?

Questions of this sort exercise the minds of historians, as well as the minds of their students and readers, and none of them is susceptible to an easy answer. Grappling with these historical issues requires erudition, hard thinking and a willingness to question comfortable assumptions. That is not the spirit in which most people approach Canadian history. It is as if “history” and “Canadian history” existed in separate universes. One of these universes is an unsettling place where curiosity, ambiguity and debate reign; the other is an environment constructed around reassuring certainties.

Why can't we close this gap and treat Canadian history as one dimension of the history of humanity? Even to pose this question is to invite ridicule. “We never had great wars and revolutions,” everyone will tell you, “and so our undramatic story can only appeal to Canadians.” (And only to dutiful and conscientious Canadians, at that.) Well, then, why are so many American historians showing an interest in Canada's past? As a 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century specialist, I attend conferences where U.S. colonialists meet to discuss their research. At this year's gathering at the University of California at Santa Barbara, much of the buzz focused on Yale historian John Mack Farragher's recent book on the deportation of the Acadians from Nova Scotia; Mr. Farragher sees the *grand dérangement* of 1755 as one of the first instances of ethnic cleansing in the modern world.

There was keen anticipation at this same meeting of the imminent release of Alan Taylor's book, *The Divided Ground*, about the establishment of a boundary, after the American Revolution, between Ontario and New York, a line that cut right through the middle of Iroquois country. A Pulitzer-Prize winner, Mr. Taylor, like Mr. Farragher, is among the most influential American historians, and he too comes to the National Archives in Ottawa to do his research.

I might also mention Brett Rushforth, an up-and-comer at Brigham Young University, whose work on native slaves in 18<sup>th</sup> century Montreal is attracting considerable attention. For these three historians, Canada's past is not material for patriotic sermonizing — it's a site to examine basic issues about clashing empires and relations between colonizers and natives.

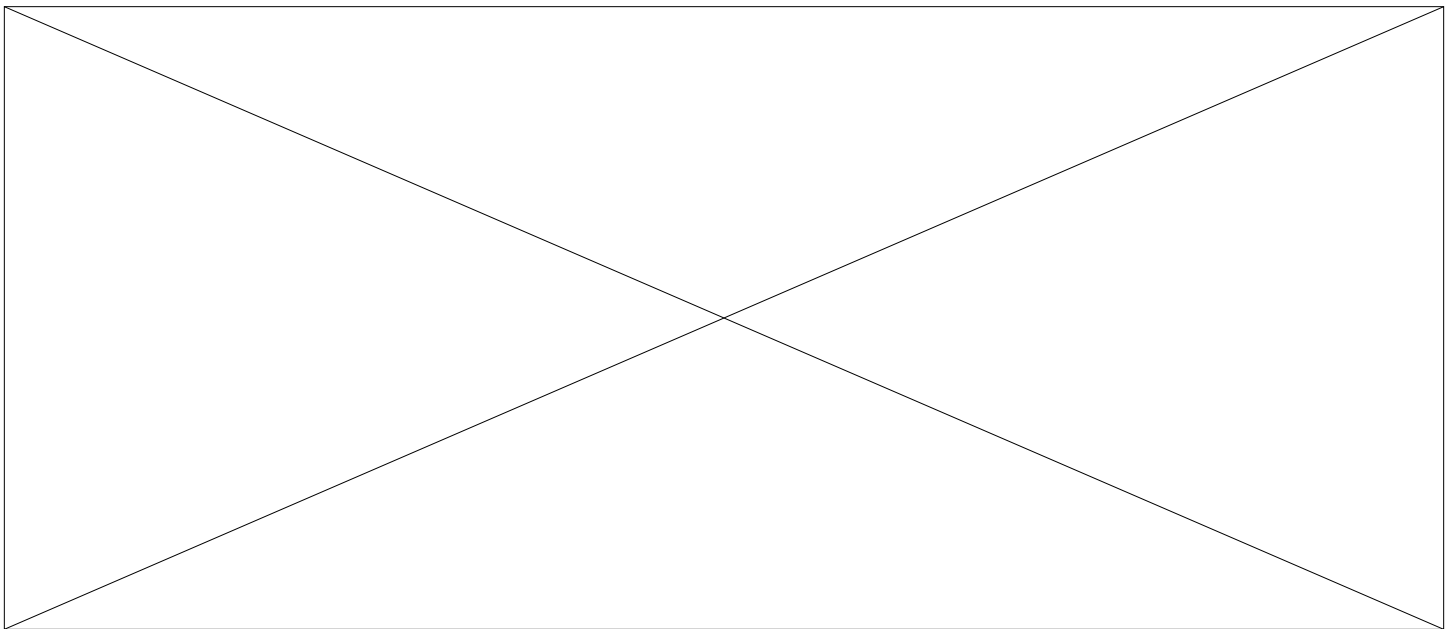
The boring factor wasn't found, it had to be made. Obviously, we academic historians have to shoulder some of the blame for our contributions to the edifice of yawn. It pains me to admit that much of our research seems dreadfully narrow, safely directed toward a small circle of specialists. Moreover, trained to get it right rather than to spin a good yarn, many of us write clinical prose, soporific in its effect. So yes, we could indeed do a better job of framing our research more broadly and of communicating our findings to the public in more accessible and appealing forms.

But so strong is the hold of the standard school textbook narrative of Canadian history over the national imagination,

that it is difficult to get a hearing for any other view. When academics reconsider and reinterpret familiar events or when they open up previously neglected aspects of the past — which is what scholarly research is all about, after all — their findings tend to be ignored by the media and the public. "Canadian history," as the phrase is commonly used, is straightforward and familiar; its civic and moral lessons are unambiguous. When Canada's past is considered otherwise, when it is examined on the same terms as other histories — as part of history in general — and when its conflicting, mysterious and troubling features are probed, then it just doesn't look like Canadian history to those raised on the standard, approved version.

Around the world, it has been standard practice since the 19<sup>th</sup> century to force history into national moulds to serve nationalist purposes. In some countries, the history served up to school children is blatantly jingoistic; in others, such as Canada, a kindlier form of national celebration prevails. But whether belligerent or liberal, orthodoxies designed to shape young minds are bound to have a stultifying effect.

Allan Greer teaches Canadian history and the colonial history of the Americas at the University of Toronto. His most recent book is *Mohawk Saint: Catherine Tekakwitha and the Jesuits*.



*Battle of Montgomery's Tavern, Toronto 7 December 1837. Collection Muséoplume.*

*A reminder: York University in Toronto will be the setting for the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association.*

*La bataille de la taverne Montgomery, 7 décembre 1837. Collection Muséoplume.*

*Bref rappel : le congrès annuel de la Société historique du Canada, en 2006, aura lieu à l'Université York à Toronto.*

## PRIZES / PRIX

### SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PRIZE

The Canadian Historical Association is pleased to announce its twenty-eighth Sir John A. Macdonald Prize competition. The prize, in the amount of \$1,000, will be awarded by the Canadian Historical Association at its Annual Meeting in May 2006 at York University, for the non-fiction work of Canadian history "judged to have made the most significant contribution to an understanding of the Canadian past".

Publishers wishing to submit works with a 2005 imprint should forward one copy of each entry to each of the jury members listed below *on or before December 2, 2005*. Authors of eligible books are encouraged to check with their publishers to ensure their work has been submitted. Diaries, textbooks, edited collections of essays, translations, or books of documents are *not* eligible for consideration.

Dr. Theodore Binnema (Chair)  
Department of History, University of Northern British Columbia  
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Dr. Jerry Bannister  
Department of History, Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Dr. Claude Beaugard  
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395 Wellington St.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4

Dr. Karine Hébert  
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Dr. Pierre Lanthier (non-voting)  
Département d'histoire, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
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Dr. Ann Leger-Anderson  
Department of History, University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

### LE PRIX SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

La Société historique du Canada est heureuse d'annoncer la tenue du vingt-huitième concours du prix Macdonald. D'une valeur de 1 000 \$, le prix sera décerné lors de l'assemblée annuelle de la Société en mai 2006 à l'Université York, pour l'ouvrage en histoire du Canada « jugé comme apportant la contribution la plus significative à la compréhension du passé canadien ».

Les éditeurs qui désirent soumettre des ouvrages publiés en 2005 doivent faire parvenir une copie de chaque livre à chacun des membres du jury suivant *au plus tard le 2 décembre 2005*. Nous invitons les auteurs de livres admissibles à vérifier auprès de leur éditeur que leur ouvrage a été présenté. Les journaux, traités, recueils d'essais publiés, traductions et recueils de documents *ne sont pas* admissibles.

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### WALLACE K. FERGUSON PRIZE

The Canadian Historical Association is pleased to announce its Wallace K. Ferguson Prize competition. The prize, in the amount of \$1,000, will be awarded to a Canadian citizen or Canadian landed immigrant who has published the outstanding scholarly book in a field of history OTHER THAN CANADIAN HISTORY during the past year. The award will be given in May 2006 at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association at York University.

Publishers wishing to submit works with a 2005 imprint should send one copy of each entry to each of the following jury members *on or before December 2, 2005*. Authors of eligible books are encouraged to check with their publishers to ensure their work has been submitted. Diaries, textbooks, edited collections of essays, translations, or books of documents are *not* eligible for consideration.

Prof. Pascal Bastien (Chair)  
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Prof. Pierre Lanthier (non-voting)  
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### LE PRIX WALLACE K. FERGUSON

La Société historique du Canada est heureuse d'annoncer le concours du prix Wallace K. Ferguson. D'une valeur de 1 000 \$, le prix sera décerné à l'auteur d'un ouvrage scientifique en histoire paru durant l'année et portant sur un domaine AUTRE QUE L'HISTOIRE CANADIENNE. Les candidats doivent être citoyens canadiens ou immigrants reçus. Le prix sera remis à l'assemblée annuelle de la Société, en mai 2006, à l'Université York.

Les éditeurs qui désirent soumettre des ouvrages doivent faire parvenir un exemplaire de chaque document à chacun des membres du jury suivant **au plus tard le 2 décembre 2005**. Nous invitons les auteurs de livres admissibles à vérifier auprès de leur éditeur que leur ouvrage a été présenté. Les journaux, traités, recueils d'essais publiés, traductions et recueils de documents **ne sont pas** admissibles.

Prof. Pascal Bastien (Président)  
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### JOHN BULLEN PRIZE

The Canadian Historical Association is pleased to announce the John Bullen Prize competition. The prize, in the amount of \$500, will be awarded in 2006 for the outstanding historical dissertation written by a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant living in Canada accepted for the doctoral degree at a Canadian university between 1 October 2004 and 30 September 2005. The award will be given in May 2006 at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association at York University.

Departments should send a complete submission to each jury member listed below **on or before November 30, 2005**. Each complete submission **must** include the following:

- a copy of the dissertation;
- a copy of a letter from the university's Faculty of Graduate Studies attesting that the dissertation was accepted for the doctoral degree between the period 1 October 2004 and 30 September 2005;
- a copy of a letter of presentation from the department Head, Chair, or Graduate Chair. Where the department submits more than a single dissertation, the letter should address the qualities of the various submissions.

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Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5

### PRIX JOHN BULLEN

La Société historique du Canada est heureuse d'annoncer le concours du prix John Bullen. Le prix de 500 \$ sera attribué en l'an 2006 à une thèse exceptionnelle en histoire, qui a été acceptée dans une université canadienne entre le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2004 et le 30 septembre 2005, et dont l'auteur est un citoyen canadien ou un immigrant reçu vivant au Canada. Le prix sera décerné en mai 2006 à l'occasion de l'assemblée annuelle générale de la Société historique du Canada à l'Université York.

Les départements sont priés d'envoyer un dossier complet de mise en candidature à chacun des membres du jury ci-dessous **au plus tard le 30 novembre 2005**. Chaque dossier **doit comprendre** les documents suivants :

- une copie de la thèse;
- une lettre de la Faculté des études supérieures attestant que la thèse de l'étudiant a été acceptée au doctorat pendant la période du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2004 au 30 septembre 2005;
- une copie de la lettre de présentation du directeur du département ou du directeur des études supérieures. Dans le cas où plus d'une thèse est soumise par un même département, la lettre de présentation doit aborder les qualités des diverses thèses dans un esprit de comparaison.

Prof. Ruth Dupré (Présidente)  
Institut d'économie appliquée, HEC Montréal  
3000, chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine  
Montréal, Québec H3T 2A7

Prof. Jan Grabowski  
Department of History, University of Ottawa  
155 Séraphin-Marion Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Prof. Pierre Lanthier (Abstentionniste)  
Département d'histoire, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
C.P. 500, Trois-Rivières, Québec G9A 5H7

Prof. Robert McDonald  
History Department, University of British Columbia  
Suite 1297, 1873 East Mall  
Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5

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### THE CLIO AWARDS

The Regional History Committee of the Canadian Historical Association wishes to announce that it is soliciting nominations for its Clio Awards. These annual awards are given for meritorious publications, or for exceptional contributions by individuals or organizations to regional history. Studies in

any theme and in any era which concern a particular region or develop a regional interpretation will be considered for the award. A copy of the nominations and supporting documentation for candidates who have made contributions to regional history should be submitted **before 31 December 2005** to the appropriate regional representative and two other copies to the Canadian Historical Association at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0N4. Books **must** bear a 2005 copy-right imprint or, if not previously submitted, a 2004 imprint.

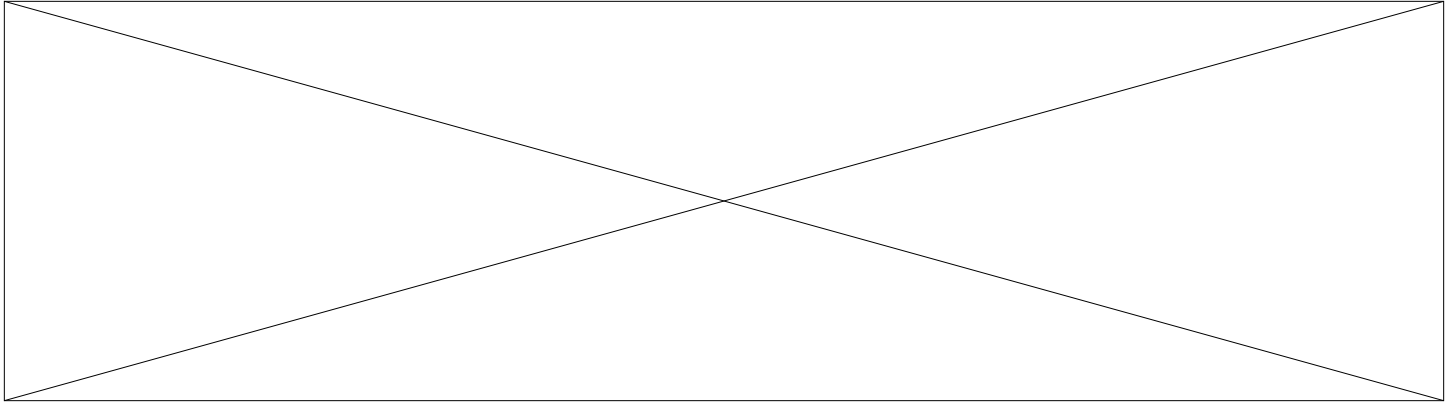
1. **Atlantic Canada:** Professor G. Edward MacDonald, Department of History, University of Prince Edward Island, 550 University Avenue, Charlottetown, PE C1A 4P3
2. **Québec:** Professor Nicole Neatby, Department of History, St. Mary's University, Halifax NS B3H 3C3
3. **Ontario:** Mr. Carl Benn, Chief Curator, Museum and Heritage Services, City of Toronto Culture Division, 55 John Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Toronto ON M5V 3C6
4. **The Prairies:** Professor Gerhard Ens, Department of History and Classics, H.M. Tory 2-28, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB T6G 2H4
5. **British Columbia:** Professor Duff Sutherland, Department of History, Selkirk College, Box 1200, 301 Frank Beinder Way, Castlegar BC V1N 3J1
6. **The North (Yukon and Northwest Territories):** Professor William R. Morrison, Department of History, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George BC V2N 4Z9

### LES PRIX CLIO

Le Comité d'histoire régionale de la Société historique du Canada sollicite des mises en candidature pour ses prix Clio. Ces prix sont attribués à des œuvres méritoires ou contributions exceptionnelles d'individus ou d'organismes à l'histoire régionale. Sont admissibles les études qui traitent de tout thème et de toute période en histoire régionale, ainsi que les études qui présentent des interprétations historiques d'un point de vue régional. Une copie des propositions accompagnée de documents à l'appui devra être soumise **avant le 31 décembre 2005** au représentant régional concerné et **deux** autres copies à la Société historique du Canada au 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4. Les livres doivent avoir été publiés en 2005 (la date du droit d'auteur en faisant foi) ou en 2004 s'il s'agit d'une première soumission.

1. **Atlantique :** Professor G. Edward MacDonald, Department of History, University of Prince Edward Island, 550 University Avenue, Charlottetown, PE C1A 4P3





2. **Québec** : Professeure Nicole Neatby, Department of History, St. Mary's University, Halifax NS B3H 3C3

3. **Ontario** : M. Carl Benn, Ph.D., Chief Curator, Museum and Heritage Services, City of Toronto Culture Division, 55 John Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Toronto ON M5V 3C6

4. **Les Prairies** : Professeur Gehard Ens, Department of History and Classics, H.M. Tory 2-28, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB T6G 2H4

5. **Colombie-Britannique** : Professor Duff Sutherland, Department of History, Selkirk College, Box 1200, 301 Frank Beinder Way, Castlegar BC V1N 3J1

6. **Le Nord (Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest)** : Professeur William R. Morrison, Department of History, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9

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**THE EUGENE A. FORSEY PRIZE  
2005 COMPETITION**

The CCLH invites submissions for the 2005-6 Forsey prize competition for graduate and undergraduate work on Canadian labour and working class history.

Prizes are awarded annually for the best undergraduate essay, or the equivalent, and for the best graduate thesis completed in the past three years. Separate committees, established by the executive of the CCLH, will award the prizes.

The committees, like *Labour/Le travail* itself, intend to interpret widely the definition of Canadian labour and working-class history. Undergraduate essays may be nominated by course instructors, but nominators are limited to one essay per competition. Additionally, authors may submit their own

work. Essays not written at a university or college may be considered for the undergraduate awards.

For the graduate prize, supervisors may nominate one thesis per competition. The author of a thesis may also submit a copy. Submissions of both MA and PhD theses are welcome.

The deadline for submissions is 1 June 2006. Prizes will be announced in the Fall issue of *Labour/Le travail*. Four copies of essays and one copy of a thesis must be submitted for consideration to: c/o Josephine Thompson, Forsey Prize Competition, Canadian Committee on Labour History, Faculty of Arts Publications, FM 2005, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF A1C 5S7.

**PRIX EUGENE A. FORSEY  
CONCOURS 2005**

Le Comité canadien sur l'histoire du travail (CCHT) est heureux d'annoncer la tenue du concours pour l'obtention du prix Eugene A. Forsey (2004-2005).

Deux prix sont accordés annuellement : un prix pour la meilleure thèse ou le meilleur mémoire rédigé au cours des trois dernières années, ainsi qu'un prix pour le meilleur travail rédigé dans l'année par un étudiant ou une étudiante de 1<sup>er</sup> cycle. Deux comités distincts, mis en place par l'exécutif du CCHT, procéderont à la sélection des lauréats.

À l'instar des membres de la rédaction de *Labour/Le travail*, les membres du comité responsable de l'octroi du prix Eugene A. Forsey définissent l'histoire canadienne du travail et de la classe ouvrière de façon large. Les professeurs peuvent recommander des travaux d'étudiants du 1<sup>er</sup> cycle, mais ils doivent se limiter à une présentation par concours. Les auteurs peuvent soumettre eux-mêmes leur travail. Pour le prix attribué aux étudiants de 1<sup>er</sup> cycle, les travaux réalisés hors de l'université ou du collège sont admissibles.

En ce qui concerne le prix décerné aux étudiants de 2<sup>e</sup> et de 3<sup>e</sup> cycles, les professeurs ne peuvent proposer qu'une thèse ou un mémoire par concours, et les auteurs peuvent soumettre leur candidature eux-mêmes. Les thèses et les mémoires défendus à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 2000 sont admissibles à la première phase du concours.

La date limite de présentation des candidatures est fixée au 1<sup>er</sup> juin 2005. Les noms des récipiendaires seront publiés dans *Labour/Le travail* à l'automne 2005. Les travaux doivent

être soumis en quatre exemplaires pour les mémoires et en un seul exemplaire pour les thèses, à l'adresse suivante : a/s Joséphine Thompson, Prix Forsey, Comité canadien sur l'histoire du travail, Faculté des arts/publications, FM 2005, Université Memorial, Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve) A1C 5S7, Canada.

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### PRIZE FOR BEST ARTICLE ON THE HISTORY OF SEXUALITY IN CANADA 2006 COMPETITION

The Canadian Committee on the History of Sexuality (CCHS), a subcommittee of the Canadian Historical Association, is pleased to announce a Prize for Best Article on the History of Sexuality in Canada. The CCHS prize is designed to recognize excellence in and encourage the growth of scholarly work in the burgeoning field of the history of sexuality in Canada. The winning article will be one that makes an original contribution to the study of the sexual past from any period in the history of what is now called Canada. The prize will be awarded every second year at the Annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association. For the 2006 competition, articles published in 2004 or 2005, written in English or French, are eligible. Nominations may be made by faculty, students, editors, publishers. Self-nominations are, as well, perfectly acceptable. Please send **three** copies of the nominated article by the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2006 to the Canadian Committee on the History of Sexuality, c/o Steven Maynard, Department of History, Queen's University, Kingston, ON K7L 3N6.

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### PRIX POUR LE MEILLEUR ARTICLE EN HISTOIRE DE LA SEXUALITÉ AU CANADA CONCOURS DE 2006

Le Comité canadien d'histoire de la sexualité (CCHS), un sous-comité de la Société historique du Canada, est heureux d'annoncer le deuxième prix pour le meilleur article en histoire de la sexualité au Canada. En offrant ce prix à tous les deux ans, le CCHS souhaite encourager la recherche en histoire de la sexualité au Canada et veut reconnaître l'excellence des travaux qui se font dans ce domaine en expansion. L'article gagnant doit apporter une contribution originale à l'étude de la sexualité et peut couvrir n'importe quelle période de l'histoire du territoire qui constitue aujourd'hui le Canada. Le prix sera décerné pendant l'assemblée annuelle de la S.H.C. à l'Université York en mai 2006. Sont admissibles pour le concours de 2006 les articles en anglais ou en français publiés en 2004 ou en 2005. Professeurs, étudiants, éditeurs, maison de publication peuvent tous proposer des candidatures. Il est également tout à fait acceptable qu'un auteur pose lui-même sa candidature. Veuillez faire parvenir **3 (trois)** exemplaires de l'article proposé avant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 2006 au Comité canadien d'histoire de la sexualité, a/s Steven Maynard, Département d'histoire, Université Queen's, Kingston, ON, K7L 3N6.

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The **Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations** for 2006, jointly sponsored by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, will be awarded in January 2007 at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association for the best book dealing with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries. Books bearing an imprint of 2004

or 2005 are eligible for the 2006 prize. The deadline for submission of entries is **May 15, 2006**. Entries not in the hands of the committee members by that date will **not** be considered. Entries, clearly labelled as "Corey Award Entry" should be submitted to: Canadian Historical Association, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, Canada.

The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States and the Foundation for Educational Exchange between Canada and the United States of America are pleased to announce the introduction of the **Fulbright-Enders Visiting Research Chair**, a new partnership with the Canada-US Fulbright Program. Formerly the Thomas O. Enders Visiting Research Chair, the new program will be jointly managed and funded by the Canada-US Fulbright Program and ACSUS.

It is our pleasure to confirm the appointment of **Dr. Ronald Schmidt** as the 2005-2006 Fulbright-Enders Visiting Research Chair. Dr. Schmidt, an accomplished senior scholar, professor of political science at California State University at Long Beach, is a specialist on language politics and identity. Schmidt will be taking up the award at the Université de Montréal. His project involves a comparative assessment of immigration in Canada and the United States.

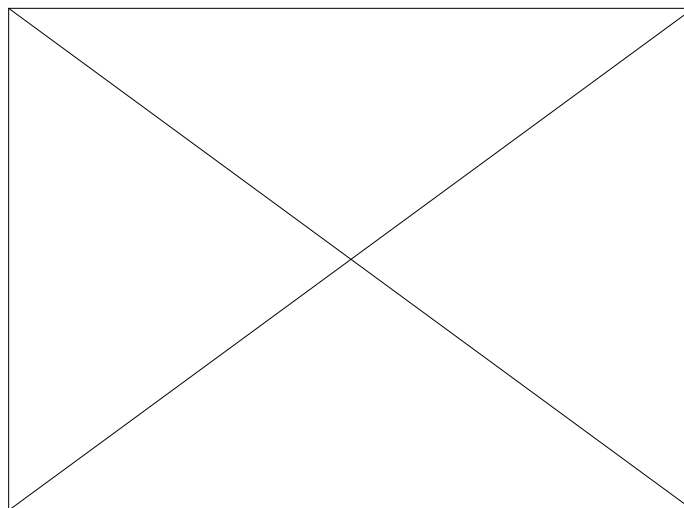
The Fulbright-Enders Visiting Research Chair is intended to encourage advanced scholarship on Canada and Canadian-U.S. relations with the goal of increasing mutual understanding between the United States and Canada. Applications for the Fulbright-Enders Visiting Chair will be submitted to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) in Washington, D.C. The CIES receives all applications from U.S. senior scholars for the Fulbright Program. A list of the applicants recommended for the Fulbright-Enders Chair will be received by ACSUS at least five months prior to the beginning of the academic term in which the scholar is scheduled to arrive. An ACSUS Committee will review the recommended candidates. All candidates selected for an award will require J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board (FSB) approval.

Announcement of the Chair will occur annually in the Fulbright awards directory published by CIES, with the Chair being designated as the "Fulbright-Enders Visiting Research Chair for Advanced Research", and on a variety of Fulbright and ACSUS web sites in the United States and Canada.

Fulbright will establish links to the ACSUS web site and to the Enders section of the ACSUS site. The Foundation will respond to questions from potential applicants and encourage applicants from all institutions throughout the United States, and particularly from acknowledged centers for the study of Canada.

The Foundation will manage visa arrangements and other exchange formalities for the successful applicant, including the provision of health insurance. The Fulbright-Enders scholar will carry out the program of research, and service outlined in the successful application. The Fulbright-Enders scholar will be expected to submit a scholarly paper of their research activities to The American Review of Canadian Studies (ARCS) for consideration of publication in the biennial Thomas O. Enders Issue.

**For deadlines and eligibility requirements, visit:**  
<http://www.fulbright.ca/en/award.asp>.



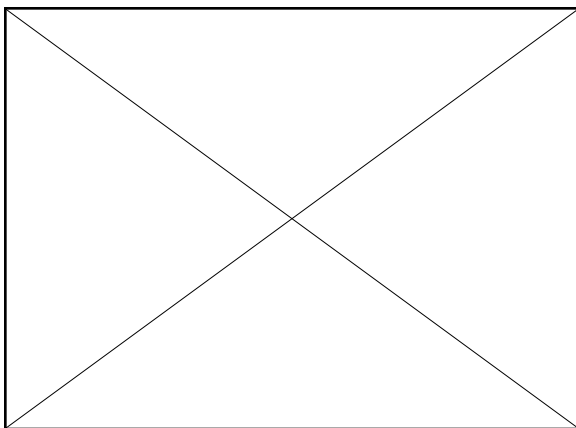
## AT YOUR FINGERTIPS THE CANADIAN REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES!

By Ellen Cunningham  
Historic Places Program  
Parks Canada

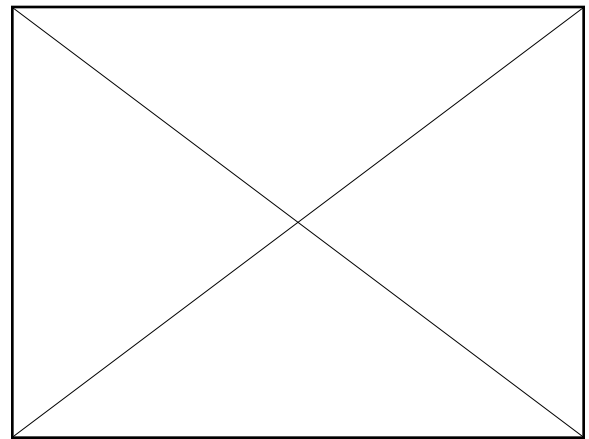
For years, much of the documentation that describes the significance of Canada's recognized historic places has not been readily available; it has been stored away in filing cabinets and inaccessible databases across the country. With the new Canadian Register of Historic Places, this information is now at your fingertips at [historicplaces.ca](http://historicplaces.ca).

The Canadian Register is an online searchable database that includes listings of historic places that are important to communities, cities, provinces, and territories, and to the entire nation. The Canadian Register is part of the Historic Places Initiative, a national program through which Canada's local, provincial, territorial and federal governments are enabling Canadians to learn about, value, safeguard and enjoy our country's historic places.

Historic places listed on the Canadian Register can be structures, buildings, groups of buildings, districts, landscapes, archaeological sites or other places in Canada that have been recognized for their heritage value. The key is that the historic place has been identified as having important value to a community, a city, province, territory, or the country as a whole. A historic place may have a range of values associated with it of an aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual nature.



*La Maison Poitras, clothed in winter,  
L'Épiphanie, Québec, Ministère de la Culture  
et des Communications du Québec.*



*Crowley Property, Ochre Pitt Cove,  
Newfoundland and Labrador.  
Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador.*

### A Pan-Canadian Heritage Resource

Working together, heritage experts at Canada's various levels of government have created a national register that is flexible enough to encompass the broad range of heritage programs across the country, all the while making it possible to search for any one of Canada's 17,000 recognized historic places at a single address. The Canadian Register in no way replaces the heritage designation and recognition programs that are already in place throughout Canada, nor does it replace the local, provincial, territorial and federal databases — some of which are available online — that contain information about recognized historic places within their respective jurisdictions. Rather, it complements them.

The advantage of the Canadian Register is that it brings these separate databases together into one single database that includes uniform documentation to facilitate different ways of searching, for example by name, location, keyword, and so forth. This powerful search capability makes finding information about Canada's historic places simple and straightforward.

Additionally, the Canadian Register ensures that separate listings for historic places that have been recognized by more than one level of government are linked. For example, the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Public Gardens are listed twice on the

Canadian Register, once as a National Historic Site and once as a Municipally Registered Property. A link connects these two listings. Dual or multiple listing helps people understand the many values that are ascribed to individual historic places.

**A Work in Progress**

The process of listing historic places on the Canadian Register takes time. Across the country, research is being done and documentation is being prepared to ensure that the information on the Canadian Register is as current and accurate as possible. Currently, the Canadian Register includes about 2,000 historic place listings. Over the next few years this number will grow to over 17,000, and it will continue to increase as governments and communities across Canada come to recognize and understand more and more of our valuable cultural heritage.

**Special Features - Mapping and Monthly Themes**

The Canadian Register features a mapping tool to assist travellers, students and researchers in locating individual historic places. The mapping tool is interactive; you can zoom in to street level or zoom out to see the distribution of historic places from coast to coast to coast. This feature will be most helpful for those intending to visit Canada's historic places and experience them first hand.

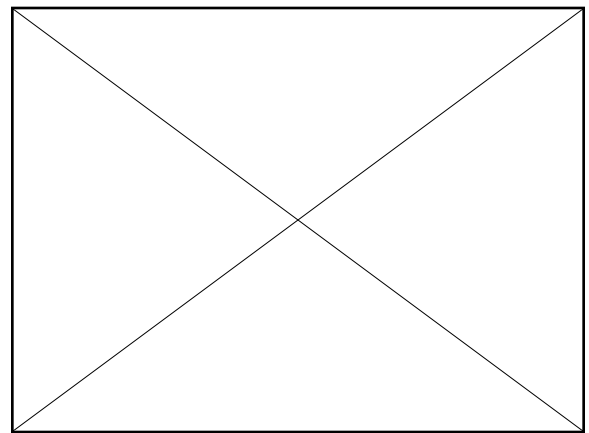
A second monthly feature, called *Past/Present* allows Canadians to tell stories about the places that matter to them. *Past/Present*, presents two or three personal stories within the context of a theme, such as gardens, post offices, and homes. If you have a story that you would like to share concerning a recognized historic place in Canada or if you would like to propose a monthly theme, please email us at [historicplaces@pc.gc.ca](mailto:historicplaces@pc.gc.ca).

**Building Canada's Culture of Heritage Conservation**

The rich content and innovative features of the Canadian Register of Historic Places ([historicplaces.ca](http://historicplaces.ca)) give Canadians the opportunity to learn about and appreciate the country's recognized historic places as never before. This marks a new era in heritage conservation in Canada, an era in which, through a sharing of information, we will be better able to understand, safeguard and enjoy the places that illustrate our history, define our communities, and enrich our lives.

**Contact Us!**

For additional information about the Canadian Register of Historic Places or the Historic Places Initiative, please contact us at [historicplaces@pc.gc.ca](mailto:historicplaces@pc.gc.ca) or at 1-866-632-6183.



*Lindsay Building, Winnipeg Manitoba,  
Historic Resources Branch,  
Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism.*

## CALL FOR PAPERS APPELS DE COMMUNICATIONS

### Comparative and Interdisciplinary Perspectives on North American Borderlands

**When:** October 20-21, 2006

**Where:** Louisville, Kentucky, at The Filson Historical Society. The Filson Institute for the Advanced Study of the Ohio Valley and the Upper South.

**Focus:** A two-day academic conference examining in comparative perspective the nature and variety of North American borderlands and their peoples from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Viewing borderlands as contested regions over which no particular group extended dominion, the conference seeks to explore common historical themes and issues related to the interaction of peoples and cultures in these regions throughout North America, including the Ohio River Valley, the Spanish borderlands from Florida to California, and the northern boundaries between the French and English empires. The program committee welcomes proposals from graduate students, junior and senior scholars examining the conference theme, including, but not limited to the following topics: Missionaries and missions - American Indian culture and responses to empire - Women and gender roles - Language on the borders - Power and violence - African Americans - Racial and cultural mixing - Imperial methods and designs - Migration and European settlement - Cultural brokers - Community and identity - Economic life and material culture - Trade and technology - Borderlands historiography - Redefining borderlands. Conference organizers are particularly interested in comparative and interdisciplinary approaches that seek to find thematic and interpretive convergence in contemporary borderlands scholarship. Publication of a selection of revised essays from the conference is anticipated.

**Deadline:** January 1, 2006.

**Contact:** Dr. A. Glenn Crothers (crothers@filsonhistorical.org), The Filson Institute Conference, The Filson Historical Society, 1310 S. Third St., Louisville, Kentucky 40208. <http://www.filsonhistorical.org/institute.html>

### Early American Cartographies

**When:** March 2-4, 2006

**Where:** The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-7324

**Focus:** This cross-disciplinary conference investigates the enduring significance of space and place in scholarship of the early Americas against the backdrop of the Newberry Library's world-class cartographic holdings. We welcome proposals for papers and panels on the materials and metaphors of mapping the early Americas — from marchlands to middle

grounds, from borderlands to contact zones, from frontiers to public spheres.

**Deadline:** Those interested in participating should submit a 350 word abstract for receipt by October 1, 2005.

**Contact:** renaissance@newberry.org (e-mail preferred) or: Center for Renaissance Studies, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-7324. Tel: 312-255-3514.

**Conference registration form at:**

<http://www.newberry.org/renaissance/conf-inst/SEA.htm>

### Migrations - British Association for Canadian Studies 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference

**When:** 19-21 April 2006

**Where:** New Hall, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK 19-21

**Focus:** Proposals for 20 minute papers, to be presented in either English or French, are invited from any single disciplinary or multidisciplinary perspective on the theme of 'Migrations'. It is impossible to conceive of Canada without considering migration. The aim of this international conference is to explore the nature and complexity of the movement of peoples, cultures, ideas, objects, other living beings, and so on. The focus is on movements within, into, and from Canada. Postgraduate students are especially welcome to submit a proposal and there will be a concessionary conference fee for students.

**Deadline:** Email abstract of 200-300 words AND a brief CV (one paragraph, which must include your title, institutional affiliation and address) by 1 November 2005.

**Contact:** Enquiries and proposals to Jodie Robson, BACS, 21 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LD. Email: [conference@canadian-studies.net](mailto:conference@canadian-studies.net)

### Cultural Encounters in Urban Space

**When:** 30<sup>th</sup> August - 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2006

**Where:** Stockholm, Sweden

**Focus:** The European Association of Urban Historians Eighth International Conference on Urban History Urban Europe in Comparative Perspective. Each society orders landscapes, buildings, and environments in distinctive ways to suit its specific needs, categories and priorities. But what happens when that particular way of ordering and experiencing the world gets disrupted with the arrival of new groups of people, ideas and/or ideologies? This session focuses on how urban space mediates cultural encounters that result from migration, discoveries, conquests, colonialism, wars, transnational movements and tourism. We invite contributions that explore how spatial forms and practices are transmitted, resisted, negotiated and transformed as different cultures come in

contact and share the same space. We are especially interested in using this session as a venue for discussing innovative methodologies for studying the dynamics of cultural transformation in urban space. Hence, rather than purely conceptual explorations, we would like to invite contributions which ground a strong theoretical framework in a critical analysis of the exchanges that occur at particular sites. The session is open to entries from all historical periods and geographical locations. We also welcome papers that examine such dynamics from the scale of entire cities down to the level of individual buildings and the spaces between them.

**Deadline:** Please send abstracts (max 500 words) and a short CV to Zeynep Kezer & Sibel Zandi-Sayek.

**Deadline for Submission:** October 1, 2005.

For more information on the Eighth International Conference on Urban History: <http://www.historia.su.se/urbanhistory/eauh/invitation.htm>.

Zeynep Kezer University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Architecture Architecture Hall #232 Lincoln, NE 68508-0107

**E-mail:** zeynep@unl.edu

Sibel Zandi Sayek College of William and Mary, Dept. Art and Art History, PO Box 8795 Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795

**E-mail:** ssayek@wm.edu

#### ***Histoire sociale* : Numéro spécial sur « Les femmes et l'émigration en Amérique du Nord »**

**Détails :** Ce numéro spécial a pour objectif de présenter les nouvelles recherches sur l'émigration des femmes d'origines géographiques et sociales diverses vers l'Amérique du Nord aux XIX<sup>e</sup> et XX<sup>e</sup> siècles. Les articles qui seront retenus sont ceux qui aborderont l'étude de l'émigration des femmes depuis leur lieu de naissance jusqu'à celui de leur décès.

En outre, nous accorderons une attention particulière aux études longitudinales, celles qui proposeront une analyse approfondie des expériences migratoires des femmes en tenant compte de leurs origines géographiques, socio-professionnelles et culturelles, et de leur mobilité (mobilité sociale, homogamie/exogamie et endogamie) dans le temps.

**Date limite :** Les articles doivent être soumis au plus tard le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 2006.

**Contact :** Prière d'expédier les textes (deux exemplaires ainsi qu'une version électronique) à : Histoire sociale - Social History, a/s Marie-Pierre Arrizabalaga 155, rue Séraphin-Marion, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ontario), Canada K1N 6N5

**Courriel :** hssh@uottawa.ca.

#### ***Social History*: Special issue on "Women and Emigration to North America"**

**Focus:** This special issue will aim to present new research on women's emigration experiences from many different countries and social backgrounds to North America in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We will consider papers that speak for women's experiences from birth,

through emigration, marriage (or celibacy) and until death. Particular preference will be given to papers using longitudinal approaches that propose an in-depth analysis of women's emigration experiences (considering their geographical, socio-professional and cultural backgrounds) and their mobility (social mobility, homogamy/exogamy and endogamy) over time. What do we know now about women's specific emigration experiences to North America over the past two centuries? What were their matrimonial and mobility experiences? In what ways did their experiences contribute to their emancipation? Finally, how did they contribute to the development of North America?

**Deadline for submission:** June 1, 2006.

**Contact:** Please send papers (two copies as well as an electronic version) to: Histoire sociale - Social History, Att. Marie-Pierre Arrizabalaga, 155 Séraphin-Marion Street, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON Canada K1N 6N5

**E-mail:** hssh@uottawa.ca

**From:** Jeanne Kay Guelke [jkg@fes.uwaterloo.ca]

Greetings, historical geographers and friends. Hope you've had an enjoyable/productive summer. October 13 is the registration deadline for presenters in the next **Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting** - Historical Geography Specialty Group.

**When:** March 7-11, 2006

**Where:** Chicago

**Focus:** I just wish to encourage all of you for the 2006 AAG meetings to organize a regular paper session, poster session, panel discussion, or workshop; with particular encouragement to members familiar with Chicago or surrounding areas to organize a historical geography field trip. This is a great opportunity for session organizers to invite the people they'd love to hear give a paper or speak to a particular issue. We also have the opportunity to invite individual scholars to give a longer lecture, or to set up an "author meets his/her critics" panel for in-depth discussions of books. Many of our sessions are jointly sponsored by other AAG specialty groups, ranging from Cultural Geography to GIS.

**Contact:** If you would like your organized session to be vetted/sponsored by the AAG Historical Geography Specialty Group, please just send your completed session information to Jeanne Kay Guelke Chair, AAG Historical Geography Specialty Group Professor, Department of Geography, University of Waterloo (jkg@fes.uwaterloo.ca). If you're a newcomer to the AAG Annual Meetings and would like more information about the registration process and the meetings themselves, please check the AAG website at [www.aag.org](http://www.aag.org) and click on "Annual Meeting".

**Radical History Review — Special issue on Science and Religion**

**Focus:** We invite authors to submit short essays (12-18 pages, double-spaced) for a special section devoted to broad, interdisciplinary reflections on the relationship between science and religion. Currently, a series of debates rage in the U.S. and abroad regarding medical research and ethics and government intervention into issues ranging from the right to die to the teaching of evolution. What connects these various debates is the ways in which religion and science are often discursively structured as binary oppositions. We would like potential contributors to compose essays that emerge out of serious and grounded scholarly and intellectual work but that possess a more reflective tone and style and that comment on the current debates about the relationship between religion and science from a more self-reflexive critical perspective. Although these essays may be more reflective in style and need not necessarily conform to the traditional style and textual apparatus of the scholarly monographic article, we will assess their content based on the highest of intellectual standards and publish those essays which demonstrate rigor of thought, depth and breadth of analysis, and relevance to an audience of historically-minded radical scholars.

**Deadline:** November 1, 2005

**Contact:** Interested authors should send a one-page proposal to [hrh@igc.org](mailto:hrh@igc.org) with "Religion and Science RHR 99" in the subject line of the e-mail message.

**With US or Against US: American Culture and Anti-Americanism in the Developing World**

**When:** November 2 - 5, 2006

**Where:** The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio

**Focus:** Contributions are solicited for a volume of essays tracing the impact of American culture on major countries and regions in Africa, Asia and South America, including the Middle East and Central Asia. An additional section might cover Canada and Australia. Each essay should employ an interdisciplinary approach to analyze the transmission and reception of American culture including anti-Americanism. It is suggested that authors discuss the following topics: Historical review of U.S. influences in the region - U.S. government programs (libraries, exchanges, official publications including, if appropriate, American "high culture") - Dissemination and reception of U.S. popular culture (jazz/rock/pop, film, TV, youth culture, life style) - Anti-Americanism (government initiatives, religious responses, conservative and leftist reactions, regionalism/nationalism). Essays must be written in English and should not exceed 9,000 words. They should be accompanied by a bibliography relevant for the country or region. For further information, please consult a similar volume covering eleven European countries which will appear with Berghahn Books in summer 2005 (see my website below). Contributors will have the opportunity to present their papers and to discuss the

parameters of the book during a three day conference at the Mershon Center for the Study of International Security located at (USA). Funding for this event, which is scheduled for, has been secured. Support for travel to the conference can be made available when authors have been unsuccessful in applying for travel subsidies to their home institution, a local U.S. Embassy or organizations like Fulbright and IREX.

**Deadline:** October 30

**Contact:** Please send a 1-2 page proposal and brief CV, preferably by e-mail, to Alexander Stephan, Professor and Ohio Eminent Scholar Senior Fellow, Mershon Center for the Study of International Security, Ohio State University, 1501 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201-2602 USA.

Tel. 614-247-6068, Fax 614-292-2407

**E-mail:** [stephan.30@osu.edu](mailto:stephan.30@osu.edu)

**Agrarian Societies - Annual Meeting of the Agricultural History Society**

**When:** 15-17 June 2006

**Where:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts

**Focus:** The Agricultural History Society is pleased to announce its return to annual meetings, beginning in the summer of 2006. The program committee for the 2006 meeting of the Agricultural History Society invites submissions from scholars at all levels and in all disciplines on topics related to the conference theme of Agrarian Societies. We seek proposals for panels and papers that speak to the many ways that agriculture has shaped landscapes, economies, communities and states throughout the world. Historians and scholars in related fields are encouraged to submit proposals for all types of presentation formats, and interdisciplinary collaborations are particularly encouraged. The committee welcomes submissions treating agriculture both within and beyond the borders of the United States, particularly the formation of panels that might focus on the following themes: The Politics of Food Production - States and Farmers: Boon or Bane? - The Power and Meaning of Place: rural, urban and suburban spaces - Agriculture and Rural Industrialization - Gender, Production and Consumption in Rural America - Animals and Agriculture.

**Submission Procedure:** Proposals should be submitted electronically in PDF format to [ahs@iastate.edu](mailto:ahs@iastate.edu). Complete session proposals should include and identify a chair, participants, and if applicable, a commentator. All proposals must include the following information: An abstract of no more than 200 words for the session as a whole; a prospectus of no more than 250 words for each presentation; a mailing address, email, phone number, and affiliation for each participant; and a CV of no more than one page for each participant.

**Deadline for Submissions:** 15 October 2005

**Contact:** Should you have further questions, please visit the Agricultural History Society website at <http://agriculturalhistory.ualr.edu/>, or contact any member of the program committee: Sara M. Gregg, Chair, Iowa State University,



greggs@iastate.edu - Jess Gilbert, University of Wisconsin, Madison, gilbert@ssc.wisc.edu - Shane Hamilton, University of Georgia, shamilto@uga.edu - Lu Ann Jones, University of South Florida, lajones@cas.usf.edu - Steven Stoll, Yale University, steven.stoll@yale.edu - Sara M. Gregg, Assistant Professor of History Iowa State University

### Conference on Media History in Canada

**When:** May 31 – June 1, 2006

**Where:** Ryerson University, Toronto, Ont.

**Focus:** The primary purpose of this conference on "Media History in Canada" is to bring together practitioners of media history from different backgrounds, to exchange information on the research that is being done and the different theoretical frameworks being applied and to consider the possibilities for cross-fertilization and collaboration. As the first gathering of its kind, the conference seeks contributions from anyone, Canadian or not, with an interest in Canadian media history, and from Canadian scholars working on media history outside Canada. University faculty, graduate students and independent scholars are all encouraged to submit proposals for original research papers or panels. In addition the organizers seek participants for three wide-ranging plenary sessions. The opening plenary, intended to generate a debate about which conceptions of the subject are likely to prove most fruitful, will address the question "What is media history (and what's it good for)?" A second plenary session will consider what is distinctive about *Canadian* media history (both in approach and as a subject), and will pay particular attention to the different approaches adopted in French and English-speaking Canada. The third plenary will assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing literature in different sub-fields (such as the history of women and media, of journalism, of recorded sound and music, of advertising and other forms of persuasion, etc.) in the hope of identifying directions for future research. Anyone who wishes to present a research paper or participate in one of the plenaries should submit by e-mail an abstract of 200-300 words, and a one-page CV (including your title, institutional affiliation and address). Proposals for panels should be approximately 500 words and must include details of each participant's presentation and (in addition) CVs of all participants.

**Deadline:** December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006

**Contact:** Gene Allen, Ph. D., Associate Professor, School of Journalism Ryerson University, Toronto ON

**E-mail:** g1allen@ryerson.ca

### Colloque sur l'histoire des médias au Canada

**Quand :** 31 mai-1<sup>er</sup> juin 2006

**Où :** Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario

**Détails :** Le but premier de ce colloque sur l'histoire des médias au Canada est de créer des liens entre historiens des médias issus de différents domaines de recherches, de leur permettre d'échanger sur les recherches en cours et les

cadres théoriques qu'elles privilégient, et de susciter des démarches interdisciplinaires et autres collaborations. Ce colloque, une première du genre au Canada, est ouvert aux chercheurs d'ici et d'ailleurs qui s'intéressent à l'histoire des médias au pays, et aux chercheurs canadiens dont les recherches sur l'histoire des médias concernent d'autres parties du monde. Les professeurs, étudiants diplômés et chercheurs indépendants sont tous invités à soumettre des propositions de communication pour des présentations individuelles ou des séances complètes portant sur des recherches inédites. De plus, les membres du comité organisateur cherchent des participants pour trois séances plénières. La séance d'ouverture, qui vise à provoquer un débat autour des perspectives les plus fructueuses en histoire des médias, pose la question : « Qu'est-ce que l'histoire des médias (et à quoi sert-elle)? » Une deuxième séance se penchera sur les particularités de l'histoire des médias au Canada (en tant qu'approche et comme sujet) et s'intéressera plus précisément aux différentes perspectives adoptées au Canada anglais, au Québec et dans les communautés acadiennes et francophones du pays. La troisième séance fera le bilan des forces et des faiblesses de la production actuelle dans différents domaines (tels que l'histoire des femmes et des médias, du journalisme, des enregistrements musicaux et sonores, de la publicité et autres formes de communication promotionnelle) dans l'espoir d'identifier de nouvelles pistes de recherche. Ceux et celles qui souhaitent présenter une communication individuelle ou participer à l'une des séances plénières doivent envoyer par courriel un résumé de 200 à 300 mots ainsi qu'un curriculum vitae d'une page (incluant statut, institution d'attache, adresse et autres coordonnées). Les propositions de séance doivent comprendre le résumé de chaque présentation, et le curriculum vitae de tous les participants et participantes.

**Date limite :** 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2005

**Contact :** Gene Allen, Ph.D. Professeur agrégé, School of Journalism, Ryerson University, Toronto ON

**Courriel :** g1allen@ryerson.ca

### Archives Association of Ontario 13th annual conference

**When:** June 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> 2006

**Where:** McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.

**Focus:** The 2006 theme is The Philosophy of Archives. Papers are invited for any and all topics relating to the philosophy of archives. This includes the nature of our work as archivists, how we apply theory, the changing directions of the theories which direct our work etc. Please submit a copy of your proposal, a brief biography, all relevant contact information, including mailing address, telephone number and email.

**Deadline for proposals:** November 1, 2005

**Contact:** Jane Boyko, Archivist Bank of Canada/Banque du Canada, 234 Wellington, Ottawa ON K1A 0G9

Tel.: (613) 782-8673

**E-mail:** jboyko@bank-banque-canada.ca

**Canadian Committee on History and Computing**

**When:** May 29-31, 2006

**Where:** At the Canadian Historical Association's 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, York University Toronto, Ontario

**Focus:** Papers are invited on all aspects of computer use in history. Papers on history computing that relate to the theme of the Canadian Historical Association's 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting: "The City - Global Histories" are especially welcome. For individual papers, please submit a maximum one-page proposal and a maximum one-page curriculum vita. For panels and roundtables, please submit a maximum one-page proposal for the entire session, plus individual proposals for each constituent contributor and a curriculum vita for each participant, including commentators. All CVs should include email and postal addresses. Correspondence can be in either English

or French, and can also be submitted by email attachment. Feel free to propose your own panels with a chair and commentator. The program chair reserves the right to rearrange proposals for full sessions. All papers must be submitted to the other panelists one month before the conference.

Limited funding is available for the transportation expenses of conference participants.

**Deadline:** Please send proposals before October 24, 2005

**Contact:** Kevin Kee (Canadian Committee on History and Computing Program Chair), Department of History, Brock University, St. Catharines ON L2S 3A1

**E-mail:** kkee@brocku.ca

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## LECTURES AND ACTIVITIES / CONFÉRENCES ET ACTIVITÉS

**Storm and Dissonance: L. M. Montgomery and Conflict**

**When:** June 21-25, 2006

**Where:** The L.M. Montgomery Institute of the University of Prince Edward Island

**Focus:** The conference features presentations from scholars from countries such as Canada, the United States, Finland, Scotland, Japan, Lithuania and England. This symposium looks at the theme of conflict as it relates to the life of the well-known writer of *Anne of Green Gables*. From glimpses into her experiences during the Great War to discussion on the challenges of motherhood and comparisons between international translations of her works, this conference has something to interest everyone. Join us in exploring the life of this fascinating woman while surrounded by the beauty of her beloved Prince Edward Island.

**Contact:** For more information, please visit the L. M. Montgomery Institute's website at <http://www.lmmontgomery.ca> or e- mail the LMMI directly at [Imminst@upei.ca](mailto:Imminst@upei.ca)

**Challenging Geographies: London Group of Historical Geographers Seminar Programme, Autumn Term 2005**

**When:** Tuesdays at 5pm

**Where:** Wolfson Room at the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, University of London

- 11<sup>th</sup> October 2005 - Jill Fenton (Royal Holloway, University of London) "La révolution d'abord et toujours': Surrealist resistance in Paris"
- 25<sup>th</sup> October 2005 - Carl Griffin (University of Southampton) "Gesture, choreography and custom in popular protest: Or, the disciplining of bodies of men in eighteenth and nineteenth century England"

- 8<sup>th</sup> November 2005 - Dave Featherstone (University of Liverpool) "The trans-Atlantic mutinies of the 1790s and the formation of Irish subaltern political identities"
- 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2005 - Diana Paton (University of Newcastle) "Researching the colonial supernatural"
- 6<sup>th</sup> December 2005 - Jani Scandura (University of Minnesota) "Harlem: Blue-penciled place"

**Contact:** David Lambert, Royal Holloway (01784 443640) or Miles Ogborn, Queen Mary (020 7882 5407)

**E-mail:** D.Lambert@rhul.ac.uk.

**The Shannon Lectures in History 2005**

**Where:** Chumanities Lecture Theatre, 303 Paterson Hall, Carleton University, Ottawa

**When:** Fridays at 1:00 pm

- September 29 (4:00 to 5:30 pm) – Jim Bennett (Museum of the History of Science, Linacre College, Oxford University) "Museums in a Changing Scientific Culture: Can History Help with Everyday Science and Technology?"
- October 14 – Shelley McKellar (Department of History, UWO) "Spare Parts for Diseased Hearts: The History of the Artificial Heart"
- October 21 – Edward Jones-Imhotep (School of Analytic Studies and Information Technology, York university) "Humans, Machines and a Social History of Trust"
- October 28 – Robert Tremblay (Canada Museum of Science and Technology) "For Better or for Worse: Architectural Landscapes Along the Trans-Canada Highway, 1949-2005"
- November 4 – Heather Menzies (School of Canadian Studies, Carleton University) "The Quick-Click Tyranny: How Academic Students Are Implicated".

## LES BOUQUINS / RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Bates, Tina, et al, *On all Frontiers, Four Centuries of Canadian Nursing*, Gatineau-Ottawa, Canadian Museum of Civilization-University of Ottawa Press, 2005. \$50

Colomb, Christophe, *Relation du premier voyage entrepris par Christophe Colomb pour la découverte du Nouveau-Monde en 1492*, Montréal, Éditions du Boréal, 2005. (d'après l'édition de 1825)

Cook, Ramesay, *Watching Quebec. Selected Essays*, Montréal-Queen's University Press, 2005. \$29.95

Farrugia, Peter (ed.) *The River Of History: Trans-national and Trans-disciplinary Perspectives on the Immanence of the Past*, Calgary, University of Calgary Press, 2005.

Gow, Sandy, *Roughnecks, Rock Bits, and Rigs: The Evolution of Oil Well Drilling Technology in Alberta, 1883-1970*, Calgary, University of Calgary Press, 2005. \$44.95

Griffiths, N. E. S., *From Migrant to Acadian. A North American Border People, 1604-1755*, Montréal and Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005. \$49.95

Heron, Craig and Steve Penfold, *The Worker's Festival. A History of Labour Day in Canada*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2005. \$39.95

Janson, Gilles, *Eugène Brousseau. Un boxeur gentilhomme, 1895-1968*, Québec, Septentrion, 2005.

Lamonde, Yvan et al., *History of the Book in Canada. Volume 2 "1840-1918"*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2005.

Landry, Madelaine et Robert Derome, *L'art sacré en Amérique française. Le trésor de la côte de Beaupré*, Québec, Septentrion, 2005.

Mann, Susan, *Margaret MacDonald, Imperial Daughter*, Montréal-Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005. \$39.95

Newhouse, David R., *Hidden in Plain Sight: Contributions of Aboriginal Peoples to Canadian Identity and Culture, Volume 1*, Toronto University of Toronto Press, 2005. \$70

Parent, Alain, *Entre empire et nation. Les représentations de la ville de Québec et de ses environs, 1760-1833* (Collection Géographie Historique), Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2005. 35 \$

Rudin, Ronald, *L'histoire dans les rues de Québec. La célébration de Champlain et de Mgr de Laval, 1878-1908*, Québec, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2005. 30 \$

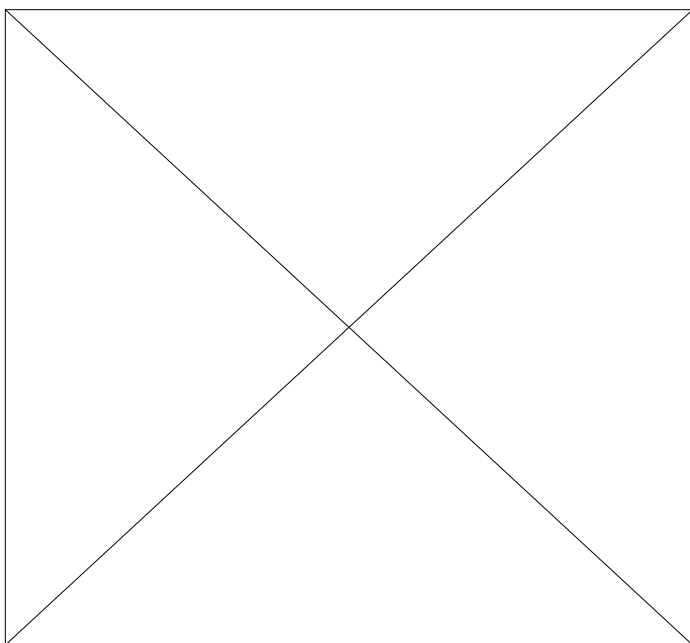
Shorter, Edward, *Written in the Flesh: A History of Desire*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2005. \$39.95

Smith, Donald, *Calgary's Grand Story*, Calgary University of Calgary Press, 2005, \$39.95

Spence, Jonathan, *La Chine imaginaire. Les Chinois vus par les Occidentaux, de Marco Polo à nos jours* (Traduction de Bernard Olivier), Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2000. 29,95 \$

Sutherland, Patricia D., *Contributions to the Study of the Dorset-Palaeo Eskimos*, Gatineau, Québec, Canadian Museum of Civilization, (Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 167), 2005. \$25.95

Therrien, Marie-Josée, *Au-delà des frontières. L'architecture des ambassades canadiennes*, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2005. 30 \$



## CANADA AND PEACEKEEPING: THE UNEXPLORED FRONTIER

By Matt Joost

Directorate of History and Heritage, Department of National Defence

Canadians are proud of the peacekeeping efforts of their country, an activity they view as a quintessentially national characteristic. Ironically, peacekeeping is one of those topics about which everyone has an opinion, but about which few have anything approaching substantiated knowledge. Canada and its historical relationship to peacekeeping is an area rife with potential. It represents, in fact, an unexplored frontier of research. Some basic facts about Canada's involvement with peacekeeping during the past half century highlight the many areas open to researchers and for which little if anything has been written.

Peacekeeping began in 1956 with the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force. Based on a suggestion made by Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, UNEF became the model for UN peacekeeping operations for the next 34 years. This is known as the "traditional" period of peacekeeping. As well Canada was involved in UN observer missions and non-UN missions such as the observer team in Nigeria and the military personnel and members of the Department of External Affairs supporting the International Commission for Supervision and Control organizations in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

Traditional peacekeeping was not, however, uniform, and had as many irregularities as "second-generation" peacekeeping. In India-Pakistan and Yemen, observer missions (UNIPOM and UNYOM) were organized along the lines of peacekeeping operations, while in West New Guinea, the UN Secretary General created the mission with the blessing of the Security Council. In the Congo, UN forces were authorized to use force in support of a Chapter VI<sup>1</sup> operation. The unifying threads of traditional peacekeeping have been somewhat explored; however, the irregularities have yet to be examined.

Since the late 1980s, peace support missions have become larger in scope, involving civilian police, election observers, humanitarian operations and other organizations required to help provide stability in war-torn or newly emergent nations. This signaled a hiatus in "traditional" peacekeeping. Peacekeeping became peace-making, peace-enforcement and peace-support. The observer mission was also reborn. No longer was it simply a case of observe and report, the UN Military personnel increasingly became involved in settling local disputes and reducing tensions in their respective

theatres of operation. The differences between peacekeeping missions and observer missions have become blurred. The problem of defining peacekeeping was thus made more complex.

Although Canada's involvement with peacekeeping began in 1956 as the originator of UNEF, its record of supporting peaceful solutions in situations of international conflict, dates back to 1947. In that year two members from the Department of External Affairs participated in the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, monitoring the elections in the southern part of what had become a divided country. The number of missions since then has not been precisely enumerated – numbers vary depending upon the source. The Department of National Defence's Directorate of History and Heritage has created a database - shortly to be available on-line - of those operations in which Canadian Forces participated. Ninety-two Canadian peace-support deployments have been recorded so far, coinciding with over 120 military operations, a number far more than most might have expected.

Canada took part in ten non-military missions and at least six others involving civilian as well as military personnel; in these instances the civilians in the main consisted of police-force personnel. One wonders whether the experiences of the civilian police differed or was in fact similar to that of their military counterparts. Did their respective training experience prepare them any differently for their mission? In short how different are civilian missions from military ones?

Canada has also had an influence beyond its size. General E.L.M. Burns, as the first commander of UNEF, by creating a Canadian headquarters established a model for future peacekeeping operations. Canadians have influenced the conduct of UN missions ever since. There have been at least 35 missions with as many as 12 Canadian Forces personnel at any one time. Most of these missions occurred after 1990. CF members held key positions at mission headquarters; the most recent example being Op HAMLET – United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, where two Canadian officers served as Chief of Staff or in the Joint Logistics Operations Centre. Why were Canadians chosen for these positions and what was their influence?

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<sup>1</sup> Peacekeeping operations were usually mandated under the authority of either one of two chapters of the UN Charter. Chapter VI "Pacific Settlement of Disputes" or Chapter VII "Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression".

Of the many and varied missions in which Canada has participated, far too few have received any recognition for their research potential. Eight Canadian Forces members participating in the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) supervised the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan during the late 1980s. Their mission, rife with historical interest, has received little if any notice. In other cases, Canadian Forces personnel have served as assistants to UN special representatives. The influence these Canadians may have had upon the results of these missions requires exploration.

Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been active in many of the same nations as those served by the formal international missions. The relationship between NGOs and the military has been at once supportive and problematic. Suggestions have been made by some NGOs that military involvement in humanitarian assistance blurs the line between civilians and combatants, thus putting the lives of NGO field people at risk. The Canadian Forces have a professional manual devoted to Civil-Military Cooperation and have provided one officer on three occasions to work with CARE Canada overseas. One might ask how relationships in Afghanistan differed from those in Bosnia or Sudan, and what lessons could be learned from each and how the different organizations have benefited from the cooperation.

The role of Canada in international peacekeeping signifies for the historian a whole world of unexplored topics, civilian as well as military and geopolitical. Training for peacekeeping, and the politics behind Canadian participation since 1990 are but two of the many unexamined topics. While there are many Canadian books describing peacekeeping experiences, adding to the personal dimension of the endeavor, critical analyses of peacekeeping missions remain in terribly short supply. The challenge for historians is to help Canadians know more or in the very least something about peacekeeping in this agitated and difficult world.

A conference to commemorate a half century of Canadian peacekeeping operations is being organized by the Organization for the History of Canada. It will take place at the University of Ottawa on May 11 to May 13, 2006. For more information contact Galen Perras of the Ottawa U. History Department, 155 Séraphin-Marion, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5  
Tel.: 613-562-5800, extension no. 1319  
E-mail : galenperras@sympatico.ca.

## Le Canada et le maintien de la paix : une frontière mal explorée

Mat Joost, direction Histoire et patrimoine, ministère de la Défense nationale

(Traduction de Michel Morin)

Les Canadiens sont fiers des efforts fournis par leur pays dans le maintien de la paix internationale, au point qu'ils considèrent cette activité comme un attribut essentiel du caractère de ce qui est canadien. Curieusement, le maintien de la paix est un de ces sujets que tout le monde connaît, mais sur lequel on en sait finalement assez peu. La relation du Canada avec le maintien de la paix est un domaine riche en potentiel pour le chercheur. Quelques faits élémentaires sur la participation du Canada au maintien de la paix mettent en évidence l'ampleur du domaine qui s'ouvre aux historiens et sur lequel très peu de choses ont été écrites.

Le maintien de la paix a commencé en 1956 avec la création de la Force d'urgence des Nations Unies au Proche-Orient (FONU). Créée à la suggestion du ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Lester B. Pearson, la FONU est devenue le modèle pour les opérations de maintien de la paix pendant les 34 années suivantes. Ceci a marqué la première génération, une période dite « traditionnelle » du maintien de la paix. Au même moment, le Canada était impliqué dans des missions d'observation de l'ONU, de même que dans des missions non-onusiennes, telles que l'Équipe d'observateurs au Nigéria, ou les trois Commissions internationales de supervision et de contrôle au Cambodge, au Laos et au Vietnam.

Le maintien de la paix traditionnel n'était certes pas uniforme et montrait tout autant d'irrégularités que ce qu'il est maintenant convenu d'appeler la « seconde génération » de maintien de la paix. En Inde-Pakistan et au Yémen, les missions d'observation UNIPOM et UNYOM ont été organisées selon les grandes lignes des opérations classiques du maintien de la paix, alors qu'en Nouvelle-Guinée Occidentale, le Secrétaire-général a créé une mission qui ne reçut que plus tard l'assentiment du Conseil de Sécurité. Au Congo, les forces de l'ONU ont été autorisées à se servir de la force en appui à une opération qui invoquait le Chapitre VI de la Charte. Si les caractéristiques générales du maintien de la paix traditionnel ont été explorées, ses particularités demeurent toujours assez mal connues.

Depuis la fin des années 1980, les missions dites de « soutien de la paix » ont élargi leur portée en faisant de plus en plus souvent appel aux forces de police civile, aux observateurs d'élections, à des activités humanitaires et à diverses autres organisations requises pour apporter la stabilité dans des contrées ravagées par la guerre ou dans des nations émergentes. Cette nouvelle génération a relégué à l'arrière-plan le maintien de la paix dit traditionnel. Celui-ci a alors évolué vers le « rétablissement de la paix »,

« l'imposition de la paix » ou le « soutien à la paix ». Les missions d'observation ont du même coup fait une réapparition. Il ne s'agissait plus que d'observer et de rapporter toutefois; l'observateur de l'ONU devait dorénavant s'impliquer dans la résolution de disputes locales et dans la réduction de la tension dans son secteur d'opération. La différence entre les missions de maintien de la paix et les missions d'observation est alors devenue plus floue. De là, un nouveau problème de définition.

Si la participation du Canada au maintien de la paix a commencé en 1956 avec l'initiative de la FONU, son engagement dans la promotion des solutions pacifiques remonte à 1947. Cette année-là, deux représentants du ministère des Affaires extérieures ont participé à la Commission temporaire des Nations Unies concernant la Corée, chargée de la supervision des élections dans le sud de ce pays divisé. Le nombre des missions depuis ce temps n'a pas été dénombré avec précision ; les chiffres varient d'une source à l'autre. La Direction de l'histoire et du patrimoine du ministère de la Défense nationale a créé une base de données sur les opérations auxquelles les Forces canadiennes ont participé qui sera bientôt rendue disponible via son site internet. On en compte 97 jusqu'à maintenant.

Il y a en plus eu cinq missions canadiennes qui n'avaient pas de composante militaire, et au moins 19 autres qu'on peut qualifier de mixtes, à la fois civiles et militaires, l'élément civil étant surtout composé de membres des forces de police civile. Il est à se demander en quoi l'expérience de la police civile diffère de celle des militaires, et comment leur entraînement respectif les a préparés pour leur mission.

Le Canada a exercé une influence sur le maintien de la paix qui dépasse l'importance de sa participation aux nombreuses missions depuis un demi-siècle. Le général canadien E.L.M. Burns, en tant que premier commandant de la FONU, a établi un quartier général et une organisation qui ont servi de modèle pour la plupart des opérations qui ont suivi. Des officiers canadiens ont servi dans presque toutes les missions de l'ONU depuis, souvent dans des fonctions d'état-major. Au moins 35 de ces missions comptaient 12 militaires canadiens ou moins, dont les deux-tiers depuis 1990. L'exemple le plus récent est celui de l'Opération HAMLET, la mission de stabilisation de l'ONU en Haïti, où deux membres des Forces canadiennes ont servi comme Chef d'état-major de la mission et à l'intérieur du Centre conjoint des opérations logistiques. Pourquoi des Canadiens ont-ils été choisis pour de telles positions et quelle a été leur influence?

Parmi toutes les missions auxquelles le Canada a participé, un très grand nombre n'ont fait l'objet d'aucune étude approfondie. Les huit membres des Forces canadiennes qui ont participé à la mission de bons offices en Afghanistan et au Pakistan, par exemple, ont supervisé le retrait des forces soviétiques d'Afghanistan. Cette mission est pleine d'intérêt, mais n'a à peu près pas retenu l'attention des chercheurs. Dans d'autres cas, les membres des FC ont assisté les représentants spéciaux des Nations Unies. L'influence que ces Canadiens ont pu avoir sur le déroulement et les résultats de ces missions demande à être analysée.

Les organisations non-gouvernementales canadiennes ont elles aussi été actives dans plusieurs théâtres aux côtés des organisations internationales dans des missions de paix. La relation entre ONG et militaires a produit autant de résultats positifs que de difficultés. Certains ont suggéré que la participation des militaires aux opérations humanitaires rendait la ligne entre civils et combattants difficile à tracer et pouvait même aller jusqu'à mettre en danger la vie des représentants des ONG. Les Forces canadiennes ont développé une doctrine sur la coopération civile-militaire. Ils ont aussi fourni, en trois occasions, un officier pour travailler avec CARE Canada. Il pourrait être intéressant de comparer comment ces relations entre organisations civiles et militaires se sont développées en Afghanistan, en Bosnie, ou au Soudan, quelles leçons peuvent être tirées de chacune de ces expériences et quels sont les bénéfices qu'on a pu retiré de part et d'autre d'une telle coopération.

Le thème du Canada et du maintien de la paix offre une richesse de sujets à explorer qui ne sont pas nécessairement reliés aux questions militaires. En plus des points déjà suggérés, l'entraînement spécifique maintien de la paix et la politique qui sous-tend la participation canadienne depuis les changements du début des années 1990 sont deux autres questions qui méritent d'être examinées.

Une conférence aura lieu pour commémorer ces cinquante ans de maintien de la paix canadien, qui permettra de discuter certains des aspects qui ont été abordés plus haut. La conférence, organisée par l'Organisation pour l'histoire du Canada, se tiendra du 11 au 13 mai 2006 à l'Université d'Ottawa.

On obtiendra davantage d'information en s'adressant à Galen Perras, au Département d'histoire de l'Université d'Ottawa, 155, rue Séraphin-Marion, Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5 Tél. : 613-562-5800, poste 1319  
Courriel : galenperras@sympatico.ca.

## HISTORICAL NEWS FROM A TO Z NOUVELLES HISTORIQUE DE A À Z

### **Butler, Toby: Soundwalks**

The project involves taking oral history recordings out beyond the library and into the field. The recordings are downloaded onto iPod-MP3 players. Sample walks were produced by T. Butler of University of London (Royal Holloway) Geography Department in collaboration with the Museum of London.

### **Environmental History** (The Journal)

The journal is introducing an annual section entitled, "Innovative Sources for Environmental Historians". The object is to explore the use of material over and above the traditional archival and field-work setting. Contributors are asked to submit 1000 word piece on sources they have used. EHsources@aol.com.

### **Gender Equity in the Academic History Workplace: A Guide to best Practices**

A guide produced by the Committee on Women Historians (CWH) of the American Historical Association: The document is intended for academic institutions and focuses primarily upon full-time tenure track faculty. Another document will be forthcoming on gender equity for public historians. Contact Jan Lewis, Chair CWH

### **Hamilton Public Library**

This year celebrates its 115<sup>th</sup> birthday. The central branch has been in its downtown location for 25 years.

### **Historians using GIS in teaching, research, professional activities**

If you use GIS in your work, whether in academic or public history field, contact Philip C. Brown (Department of History Ohio State University) at [osuhistoryprof@columbus.rr.com](mailto:osuhistoryprof@columbus.rr.com). He is preparing a directory of GIS practitioners among historians.

### **Niche Network in Canadian History and Environment**

Has created a directory of researchers interested in the study of history and the environment. Directory can be accessed at [www.ssc.uwo.ca/history/NICHE](http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/history/NICHE).

### **Québec 2008**

Organisme visant à coordonner les fêtes et activités entourant la commémoration du 400<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'arrivée de Champlain. Il existe des capsules historiques sur 3-4 sujets au [http://www.quebec400.qc.ca/fr/hist\\_profil.asp](http://www.quebec400.qc.ca/fr/hist_profil.asp).

**Rhéaume, Charles** : historien à la Direction de l'histoire et du patrimoine du ministère de la Défense nationale, s'est vu octroyer le 4 juillet 2005 la **Médaille bisannuelle Jean Finot** pour le meilleur livre humanitaire de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques de France. C'est le livre *Sakharov : science, morale et politique*, publié en 2004 aux Presses de l'Université Laval, qui a valu cet honneur à M. Rhéaume, qui se verra remettre sa médaille sous la Coupole du Palais de l'Institut de France, à Paris, le 7 novembre 2005, des mains du président de l'Académie des sciences et morales et politiques, l'historien Jean Tulard.

### **Scholar's Guide for Geographical Writing On the Canadian and American Past**

Volume 2 currently in preparation. Scholars are requested to send references of their work in historical geography for this bibliographical compendium to Dr. Thomas Rumney, Professor of Geography, Plattsburg State University, Plattsburg, N.Y. 12901 U.S.A.

### **User Survey Notice**

Library and Archives Canada is inviting clients who use our services onsite to take part in an online survey from October 3 to December 10, 2005. Clients can give their opinions on the quality of our services by completing the survey at computers in the client service areas on the second and third floors of LAC, at 395 Wellington Street. The results of the survey will be made available in early 2006. We encourage you to tell clients about the survey. Please contact staff at the reference or consultation desk if you have any questions pertaining to the survey.

The opinions of our clients are important to us!

Thank you

Doug Rimmer, ADM, Programs and Services Sector, Library and Archives Canada, (613) 992-7059, [doug.rimmer@lac-bac.gc.ca](mailto:doug.rimmer@lac-bac.gc.ca)



### Sondage auprès des utilisateurs

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada invite les clients qui utilisent nos services sur place à participer à un sondage en ligne qui durera du 3 octobre au 10 décembre 2005. Les clients peuvent donner leur opinion sur la qualité de nos services en remplissant le sondage sur des ordinateurs réservés spécialement à cet effet et installés dans les secteurs des services aux clients aux deuxième et troisième étages de l'édifice principal de BAC au 395, rue Wellington. Les résultats du sondage seront rendus publics au début de 2006. Si vous avez des questions au sujet de ce sondage, vous pouvez les poser aux employés du bureau de la référence ou de la consultation.

L'opinion de nos clients est importante pour nous!  
Merci.

Doug Rimmer, sous-ministre adjoint, Secteur des programmes et services, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada,  
(613) 992-7059, doug.rimmer@lac-bac.gc.ca

### *Women's History* (The Journal of...)

In its second year at the University of Illinois, the Journal seeks submissions on wide range of women's and gender history topics. We are looking for articles of an international, transnational and global focus.  
Contact: [womenshistory@uiuc.edu](mailto:womenshistory@uiuc.edu)

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## EN ROUTE VERS 2008

Le 3 juillet 2008 marquera un moment fondateur de l'histoire québécoise et canadienne. En effet, ce sera l'occasion de se rappeler que, 400 ans plus tôt, Champlain fondait, au pied du cap Diamant, ce qui deviendra le premier établissement francophone en Amérique du Nord et la capitale d'un empire. On célébrera donc non seulement la fondation de la ville de Québec, mais aussi celle de l'ensemble de la collectivité québécoise et canadienne.

Les activités de célébration mobilisent déjà de nombreux efforts. Trois dimensions sont particulièrement envisagées. En premier lieu, les autorités municipales, québécoises et canadiennes ont cherché à léguer aux générations futures un témoin concret dans le paysage de la ville : après de multiples projets et moult péripéties, un consensus semble se dégager pour favoriser un réaménagement des abords du fleuve de Beauport à Cap-Rouge, ce qui nécessitera des investissements de plusieurs dizaines de millions de dollars. En second lieu, un important programme d'animation est en train d'être mis sur pied jusqu'en 2008, alors que cette année-là l'animation s'étendra sur l'ensemble de l'année. Un budget de plusieurs millions de dollars est prévu à cet effet. Dernier élément, plusieurs événements à caractère international doivent avoir lieu à Québec : des dizaines de congrès majeurs s'y tiendront, manifestant ainsi une ouverture certaine sur le monde. Sont notamment prévus, dans le champ de l'histoire et du patrimoine, les congrès de la Société d'histoire coloniale française, de l'ICOMOS, de la fédération internationale de généalogie, etc.

Pour encadrer et organiser le tout, une société a été mise sur pied, la Société du 400<sup>e</sup> ([www.quebec400.qc.ca](http://www.quebec400.qc.ca)). Le chantier est supervisé par les différents gouvernements, qui ont nommé chacun un commissaire délégué aux célébrations, qu'il s'agisse de la Ville de Québec, du gouvernement du Québec, celui du Canada ou des Premières Nations. D'ici là, le financement — jusqu'ici annoncé mais encore non confirmé et la programmation — on peut mentionner qu'il n'y a eu que peu de consultations publiques sur ce que devraient être ces célébrations — doivent encore être précisés. D'ici là, certaines activités ont déjà démarré : la Société a financé la publication de deux numéros spéciaux de la revue *Cap-aux-Diamants* et organisé, à la fin septembre, une soirée d'improvisation placée sous le thème de 400 ans d'histoire. Ce fut une occasion joyeuse de constater que le passé peut servir de toile de fond appropriée pour l'imaginaire contemporain. En somme, alors que les célébrations à venir vont interpeller notre regard sur le passé, elles sont aussi l'occasion de réfléchir sur une relation dynamique entre notre héritage et notre devenir.

*Alain Roy*  
*Histoire plurielle*

## OBITUARIES / DÉCÈS

Dr. **Charles Walter Humphries** died peacefully on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2005. He was a member of the CHA since 1962. Charles was raised in Galt, Ontario and studied at McMaster University and then at the University of Toronto, where in 1967 he received his Ph.D. in History. While at Toronto, he was involved in the initial development phase of Upper Canada Village. His doctoral research on Ontario Premier J.P. Whitney formed the basis for the biography *Honest Enough to be Bold* published in 1985. Charles taught at Mount Allison University, Queen's University, the University of Toronto, and the University of British Columbia, retiring from the latter in 1998. He was a passionate, dedicated teacher and winner of the UBC teaching prize in 1990. Charles possessed a deep and abiding commitment to the idea of Canada as a nation. In recent years, Charles enriched the lives of many talented scholars through UBC's Transition Program for secondary school students. He was also engaged in a study of Canadian machinists - i.e. munitions makers - who went to Great Britain during the First World War. Off campus, he served as the British Columbia member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

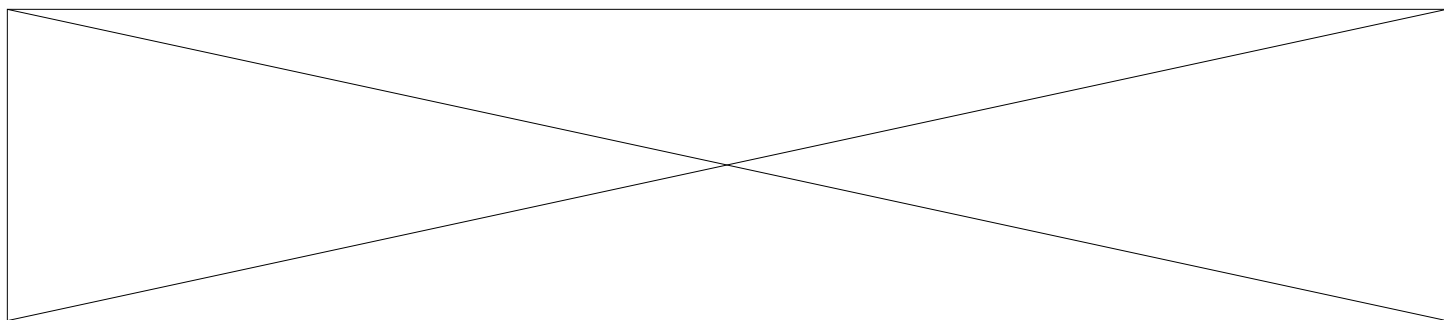
Dr **Ronald Sunter**, Professor Emeritus of History, died peacefully at his home on 8 August 2005 following a sudden illness. For many years prior to his recent retirement, Ron taught Scottish history, the large first-year course in the history of science, and military history. A Scotsman who graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Ron readily adopted his new land and taught at the University of Windsor and the University College of Cape Breton before settling finally in Guelph where he also contributed to graduate studies in History. Among Ron Sunter's numerous publications his book, *Patronage and Politics in Scotland, 1707-1832* (1986), stands out.

It was with a great sadness that I learned of the passing on September 11, 2005, of **Hugh Alexander Taylor**, one of the archival community's great men. Extraordinarily forward-thinking and inspiring as an archivist, he was the first provincial archivist of Alberta, from 1965 to 1967, and New Brunswick, from 1967 to 1971, Director of the Historical Branch of the Public Archives of Canada from 1971 to 1977, and Provincial Archivist of Nova Scotia from 1977 to 1982. Hugh Taylor was an Officer of the Order of Canada and recipient of the Silver Light Award. He was highly respected by his peers in Canada and abroad for his work in film and sound archives, his many publications and especially as an archival educator. Our condolences are extended to the Taylor family, as we too in the archival community will miss his keen intellect, his extensive knowledge of archival practices and his ability to look to the future of archives.

*Ian E. Wilson, Librarian and Archivist of Canada*

C'est avec grande tristesse que j'ai appris le décès de **Hugh Alexander Taylor**, survenu le 11 septembre dernier. Archiviste d'avant-garde, Hugh Taylor était l'un des grands de la communauté archivistique, une source d'inspiration pour ses confrères et consœurs. Il a été le premier archiviste provincial de l'Alberta, de 1965 à 1967, et du Nouveau-Brunswick, de 1967 à 1971, directeur de la Direction historique des Archives publiques du Canada, de 1971 à 1977, et archiviste provincial de la Nouvelle-Écosse, de 1977 à 1982. Il a été nommé officier de l'Ordre du Canada et a reçu le Silver Light Award. Son travail remarquable dans le domaine des archives cinématographiques et sonores, les nombreux ouvrages qu'il a publiés et, surtout, ses qualités de formateur lui ont valu une haute réputation auprès de ses pairs, au Canada comme à l'étranger. Nous offrons nos sincères condoléances à la famille Taylor. Hugh Alexander Taylor était une sommité dans le domaine des archives, un homme d'une grande intelligence, toujours tourné vers l'avenir. Il nous manquera à tous.

*Ian E. Wilson, Bibliothécaire et archiviste du Canada*



## RESOURCES ON THE WEB

## RESSOURCES SUR LE WEB

**Archives of Ontario** - More Ontario vital statistics available. Indexes and registrations for 1908 births, 1923 marriages, and 1933 deaths are now available on microfilm. These records are available for consultation in our Main Reading Room. They may also be borrowed through our Microfilm Interloan Service

[www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/index.html](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/index.html),  
consulted at a Family History Centre

[www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/geneal/fmlyhist.htm](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/geneal/fmlyhist.htm), or purchased from the Ontario Genealogical Society [www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca).

**Archives publiques de l'Ontario** - Une nouvelle année de dossiers de l'état civil de l'Ontario est disponible. Les index et les enregistrements des naissances de 1908, des mariages de 1923, et des décès de 1933 sont maintenant disponibles sur microfilm. Vous pouvez consulter ces enregistrements dans notre salle de lecture principale au 77, rue Grenville, Toronto. Vous pouvez également les emprunter par l'entremise de notre Service interprète de microfilms

[www.archives.gov.on.ca/french/interloan/index.html](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/french/interloan/index.html),  
les consulter dans un Centre d'histoire familiale

[www.archives.gov.on.ca/french/geneal/fmlyhist.htm](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/french/geneal/fmlyhist.htm), ou les acheter de la Société de généalogie de l'Ontario [www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca).

I am currently updating the list I began last year on scholars who are doing research on human rights issues. Specifically, it is a **list of people in Canada studying human rights** or individuals doing work on human rights in a Canadian context. The site is primarily focused on historical research although a few others have linked in. If you are doing work in this field (or can pass it on to someone who is), please email me a quick summary to post on the site. It is still a relatively new initiative, but with regular updates I hope the site (within a few years) will be able to offer a good, comprehensive summary of current work being done in the field. The list is available at: [http://www.HistoryOfRights.com/current\\_research.htm](http://www.HistoryOfRights.com/current_research.htm)

The home page is: [www.HistoryofRights.com](http://www.HistoryofRights.com)

Thanks! Dominique Clément.

Library and Archives Canada is pleased to announce the launch of **phase two of the Canadian Directories** site (a project funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage through its Canadian Culture Online initiative). The addition of 80 new directories to our growing database brings a total of 95 searchable directories to the site. With this phase, we have focused upon the regions of Ottawa, Halifax and environs; these regions were selected to complement the digital initiatives of our colleagues across the nation, including the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec and Our Roots: Canada's Local Histories Online. In addition, we've introduced a new section entitled CityScapes, which offers a brief historical overview of the cities whose directories have been digitized. You are invited to visit the site at:

[www.collectionscanada.ca/canadiandirectories](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/canadiandirectories)

For more information, please contact Project Manager Susan Globensky at 992-2520, [webservices@lac-bac.gc.ca](mailto:webservices@lac-bac.gc.ca).

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada a le plaisir d'annoncer l'achèvement de la **deuxième phase du site Annuaire canadiens**, projet financé par le programme Culture canadienne en ligne de Patrimoine canadien. La base de données du site s'est enrichie de 80 nouveaux annuaires et compte maintenant 95 annuaires faciles à consulter. Cette phase a permis notamment de mettre sur le site des annuaires des régions d'Ottawa et de Halifax. Le choix de ces régions s'est imposé afin de compléter des initiatives numériques d'autres organismes canadiens, dont la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec et Nos Racines : les histoires locales de Canada en ligne. En outre, une nouvelle section, intitulée « Panoramas urbains », donne un aperçu historique des villes dont Bibliothèque et Archives Canada a numérisé les annuaires. Venez visiter le site à l'adresse Internet suivante :

[www.collectionscanada.ca/annuairecanadiens](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/annuairecanadiens).

# Le monde des musées

## World of Museums

**Nom de l'exposition :** Jules Vernes, le roman de la mer  
**Endroit :** Pointe-à-Callière. Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal  
**Détails :** Du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre au 23 avril. « Les liens profonds qui unissaient l'écrivain à l'histoire, à la science et à la mer, nous entraînant ainsi dans le flot des livres à la découverte d'une œuvre magistrale... ». Objets technologiques, extraits de correspondance.

**Name of Exhibition:** Love 'em. Hate 'em. — Canadians and Their Politicians  
**Location:** Canadian Museum of Civilization  
**Details:** July 2005 to March 3, 2008. Showcase exhibition, "shows how public opinion is often shaped and expressed by the images of public personalities and by the styles of political leaders."

**Nom de l'exposition :** Perles de vie – Parures de l'Afrique orientale et australe  
**Endroit :** Musée canadien des civilisations  
**Détails :** avril 2005 au 4 septembre 2006. « ... L'exposition présente des fragments de l'histoire de l'ornementation personnelle en Afrique orientale et australe, à travers des objets issus de collections canadiennes... ».

**Name of Exhibition:** Canada and The South African War, 1899-1902  
**Location:** Canadian War Museum:  
[http://www.civilization.ca/cwm/boer/boerwarhistory\\_e.html](http://www.civilization.ca/cwm/boer/boerwarhistory_e.html)  
**Details :** Virtual exhibition on this topic. From the back-grounder by Camercon Pulsifer: "The South African War of 1899-1902 or, as it is more commonly known, the Boer War, occasioned Canada's first major military expedition abroad. In some ways the war would be similar to the conflicts waged in the century just ending; in others it would anticipate the nature of modern warfare in the bloody century to come."

**Name of Exhibition:** Views of Our Future  
**Location:** Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto  
**Details:** "This exhibit is dedicated to the gallery development process and architecture of the ROM's Renaissance expansion project. Views of Our Future presents the latest thinking behind the display of Museum collections in the new Michael Lee-Chin Crystal building and renovated heritage wings. Working drawings, computer-generated gallery views and prototypes of display cases under consideration are on view."

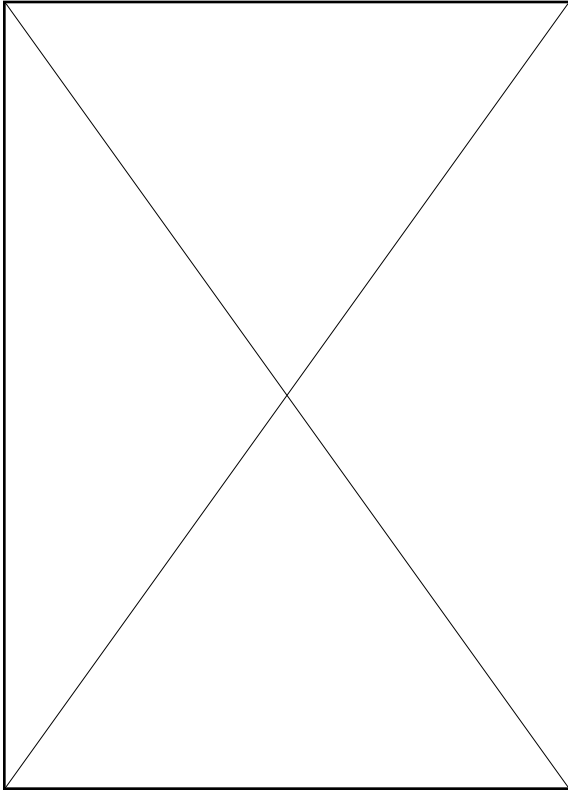
**Nom de l'exposition :** Des saisons en Nouvelle-France  
**Endroit :** Musée de la civilisation  
**Détails :** Exposition virtuelle : «... Un vent de changement souffle sur le territoire autochtone de l'Amérique du Nord. Un vent nouveau qui vient de France et qui apporte un mode de vie et la parole de Dieu. Remplis d'espoir, ces religieux et civils européens créent et développent un microcosme dont l'enracinement ne se fait pas sans heurt. Confrontés à une nature vierge et rebelle, ils s'inclinent et s'adaptent à un climat en perpétuel mouvement : l'hiver et son froid aride, le printemps et sa douceur, l'été et sa chaleur intense, l'automne et sa fraîcheur légendaire. »

**Name of Exhibition:** Catherine the Great. Arts for the Empire - Masterpieces from The State Hermitage Museum, Russia  
**Location:** Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto  
**Details:** October 1, 2005 to January 1, 2006: "...more than 200 magnificent works collected and commissioned by the Empress from some of the most illustrious European and Russian artists of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these works have never been shown in North America."

**Name of Exhibition:** "Canadians at War: The Canadian Letters and Images Project"  
**Location:** Royal B.C. Museum, Victoria  
**Details:** 13 November, 2005: Friends of the BC Archives  
**Lecture:** "Canadians at War: The Canadian Letters and Images Project". Lecture by project director Stephen Davies of Malaspina University College.

**Name of Exhibition:** Growing Up in Montréal  
**Location:** McCord Museum of Canadian History  
**Details:** October 29, 2004 to June 26, 2006: "... evokes times and places both distant and familiar, recalling collective memories and individual experiences. Featuring the McCord's remarkable collection of clothing, toys and photographs, the exhibition is designed to inspire parents, grandparents, and other ex-children of Montréal to share their own memories with the young people of today."

**Name of Exhibition:** Battle of Trafalgar - 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (lecture)  
**Location:** Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax, N.S.  
**Details:** October 18, 2005: Illustrated Talk, Battle of Trafalgar - 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (The second of series of two lectures)



Photo, which originally appeared on the cover page of a pamphlet: *Canada West: Canada the New Homeland*, dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, projects a virile image of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Western Canadian history. The photo will appear in "Acres of Dreams, Settling the Canadian Prairies", an exhibition commemorating the centenary of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada. The show opens at the Canadian Museum of Civilization October 28, 2005 and ends January 29, 2006. (Amicus 7678805. Library and Archives of Canada).

Photo datant du début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle (elle paraît sur la page couverture d'une vieille brochure intitulée *Canada West: Canada the New Homeland*) qui projette une image virile du développement de l'Ouest canadien. La photo fait partie d'une exposition au Musée canadien des civilisations, intitulée « Les arpents de rêves, les pionniers des prairies canadiennes ». L'exposition, qui commémore le centenaire des provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan au sein de la Confédération, ouvre le 28 octobre 2005 et se termine le 29 janvier 2006. (Amicus 7678805. Bibliothèque et archives Canada).

## 2005 SAMPLE OF OUR MOST LOYAL MEMBERS L'ÉCHANTILLON 2005 DE NOS MEMBRES LES PLUS FIDÈLES

The Canadian Historical Association warmly thanks our members who once again renewed their membership, pursuing in this manner their long term support. Loyalty over the years strongly contributes to our organization's legitimacy, as well it strengthens the effectiveness of our representations vis-à-vis government officials and civil servants, at SSHRCC, the Federation, and throughout the media. As our number of our loyal members is considerable, we can only publish the names of those individuals whose "anniversary" date is twenty years or more, by increments of five years. If you do not find your name here, it may be your turn next year!

La Société historique du Canada désire remercier chaudement les membres qui viennent de renouveler leur cotisation, poursuivant ainsi un appui de longue durée. Cette fidélité contribue fortement à la légitimité de notre organisation et à la force de nos interventions auprès des dirigeants politiques, des hauts fonctionnaires, du CRSHC et de la Fédération, de même que dans les médias. Étant donné le grand nombre de nos fidèles, nous ne pouvons souligner dans nos pages que les « anniversaires » de vingt ans et plus, en procédant par incréments de cinq ans. Si vous ne trouvez pas votre nom, c'est qu'il paraîtra possiblement l'an prochain!

### 20 YEARS / 20 ANS

Rosa Bruno-Jofre  
Philip Griffin-Allwood  
Serge Jaumain  
Gwynneth Jones  
Bruce Muirhead  
James Naylor

### 25 YEARS / 25 ANS

Dictionnaire biographique du Canada  
Rae Fleming  
Shelagh Grant  
Frank Leonard  
Ernest Levos  
John Long  
Lisa L. Patterson  
Société historique du Nipissing  
State University of New York at Buffalo  
University of Windsor  
Robin Wylie

### 30 YEARS / 30 ANS

Paul Axelrod  
Brian Clarke  
Christopher Friedrichs  
James Hiller  
Kenneth Tingley

### 35 YEARS / 35 ANS

J. Bliss  
Helen Brown  
Margaret Conrad  
Bryan Corbett  
Mary Davidson  
Douglas College Library  
Micheline Dumont  
John English

A. Ernest Epp  
William Fraser  
Jean-Pierre Gagnon  
Peter George  
Gérald Glass  
Ralph Heintzman  
Peter Lederman  
J. I. Little  
Parks Canada (Atlantic Regional Library)  
Jean-Claude Robert  
Veronica Strong-Boag  
University of Georgia Libraries  
University of New Brunswick

### 40 YEARS / 40 ANS

David Beatty  
Brock University Library  
Paul Collins  
Kenneth Dewar  
Michiel Horn  
Peter King  
Jacques Monet S J  
D. Muise  
J.W. Ostiguy GCM  
Patricia Roy  
Allan Smith  
Université de Sherbrooke (Bibliothèque générale)  
University Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
J. Donald Wilson

### 45 YEARS / 45 ANS

Fred Armstrong  
Sandra Guillaume  
Stephen Kenny  
Kenneth Pryke  
University College of Capre Breton  
Peter King  
W. Whiteley  
R. Williams

### 50 YEARS / 50 ANS

Bruce Hodgins  
William Rodney  
F. Thorpe

### 55 YEARS / 55 ANS

Archives of Ontario Library  
Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale  
Legislature Library  
John Moir  
Temple University  
Winnipeg Legislative Library  
S.F. Wise

### 60 YEARS / 60 ANS

New York State Library  
Vancouver Public Library  
Victoria University

### 61 YEARS / 61 ANS

Donald MacKenzie  
University of New Brunswick

### 62 YEARS / 62 ANS

Dartmouth College

### 63 YEARS / 63 ANS

American Antiquarium Society

### 64 YEARS / 64 ANS

Columbia University Library  
Indiana State Library  
University of British Columbia Library

### 65 YEARS / 65 ANS

Library and Archives of Canada  
Saskatchewan Legislative Library  
University of London Library

Members have been selected according to their status as of the end of August 2005. A person who joined the CHA in 1981, for example – with 24 years of loyal service – will have his or her name published next Fall (2006).  
Les membres ont été sélectionnés selon leur statut à la fin du mois d'août 2005. Par exemple, une personne ayant adhéré en 1981 – possédant donc maintenant 24 années de service – verra son nom publié à l'automne prochain (en 2006).

## POWER POINT AND TEACHING

By Graham Broad,  
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If I owned a whiffle bat I'd reach for it next time I read that technology will solve all of our teaching problems. In any given issue of *Wired*, the sacred temple of the technoligious, you'll find apostles of the Internet proclaiming that the end of teachers is at hand. It is not a new argument - they used to say it about filmstrips and probably said it about chalk, too. So don't mistake me for one of them. But I would like to describe how I have, successfully I think, incorporated PowerPoint into my lectures.

Educational psychologists tell us that adults have very short attention spans; after about twenty minutes or so people's minds will wander unless they're given something new to think about. No doubt some people will say that professors like me are just making short attention spans shorter by pandering to them, but there's good evidence that most people are just hard-wired to tune out after a short time.

Selective use of visuals can help to maintain students' attention. Perhaps it's not news: many of you are using overheads and slides already. Think of PowerPoint as a convenient, high-tech slide projector. I say "convenient" because the amalgam of Google image searches and PowerPoint has been almost unbeatable for me. For instance, I can find nearly any map this way. Just yesterday I needed a map of electoral college results for the 1924 U.S. Presidential election and found one in about ten seconds. Ten seconds after that it was part of my PowerPoint presentation.

Other examples: in the past when I described trench foot to my students they tended to shrug it off as nothing that a little green soap wouldn't cure. Now I show them a photograph of an advanced case and they never make that mistake, and never forget it. I also show them what smallpox looks like. And Brian Mulroney.

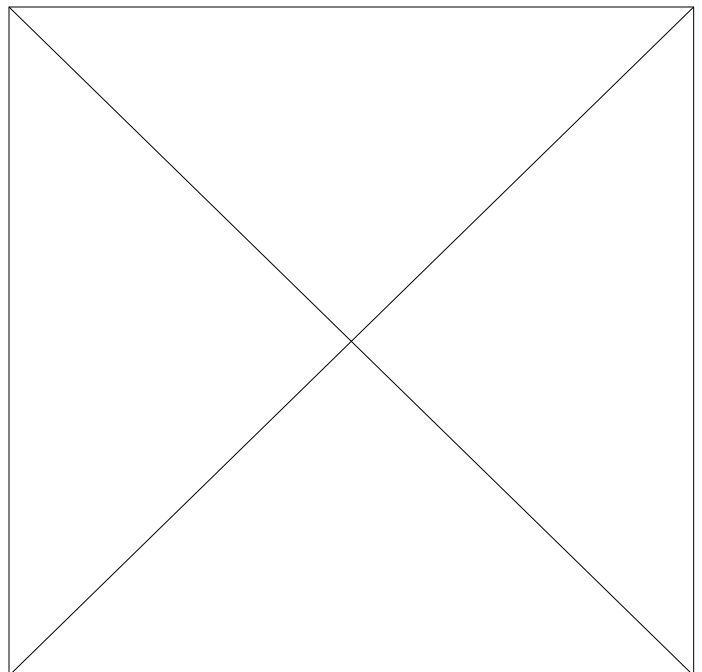
I don't use PowerPoint every lecture. But when I do I find that I can illuminate an otherwise bleak classroom and my sometimes admittedly overlong lectures with a well-placed portrait of the person I'm talking about, a map of the region we're discussing, a photograph of the conditions I'm trying to describe, a recording (yes, PowerPoint will do that, too) of the famous speech I want them to hear. Oh, I can read the "Their Finest Hour" speech myself, but there's nothing quite like hearing Churchill's own contemptuous reading of the word "Nazi" ("Nashee").

It's possible to get carried away. I know that some professors produce multi-media extravaganzas, complete with bulleted text summarizing every major point of their lecture. I'm wary of this approach. A very funny spoof located at <http://www.norvig.com/Gettysburg/> imagines how the Gettysburg Address might have gone had Abraham Lincoln had PowerPoint. It includes headings like "Review of Critical Success Factors" followed by bulleted text such as:

- Met on battlefield (great!)
- Dedicate portion of battlefield (fitting!)
- Unfinished work (great tasks)

The point is to illustrate that what we value about Lincoln's address - the eloquence, the nobility of the sentiments, the poignancy of knowing that its author would soon be cast down - is not merely undermined but negated by the misuse of a technological tool.

Ultimately successful teaching will always require what it always has: good teachers, good students, and respect between them. But judiciously applied some technology can be good thing. If you haven't used PowerPoint or a program like it, why not try it? You may find that it gives new vigor to old lectures that even you have gotten bored of.



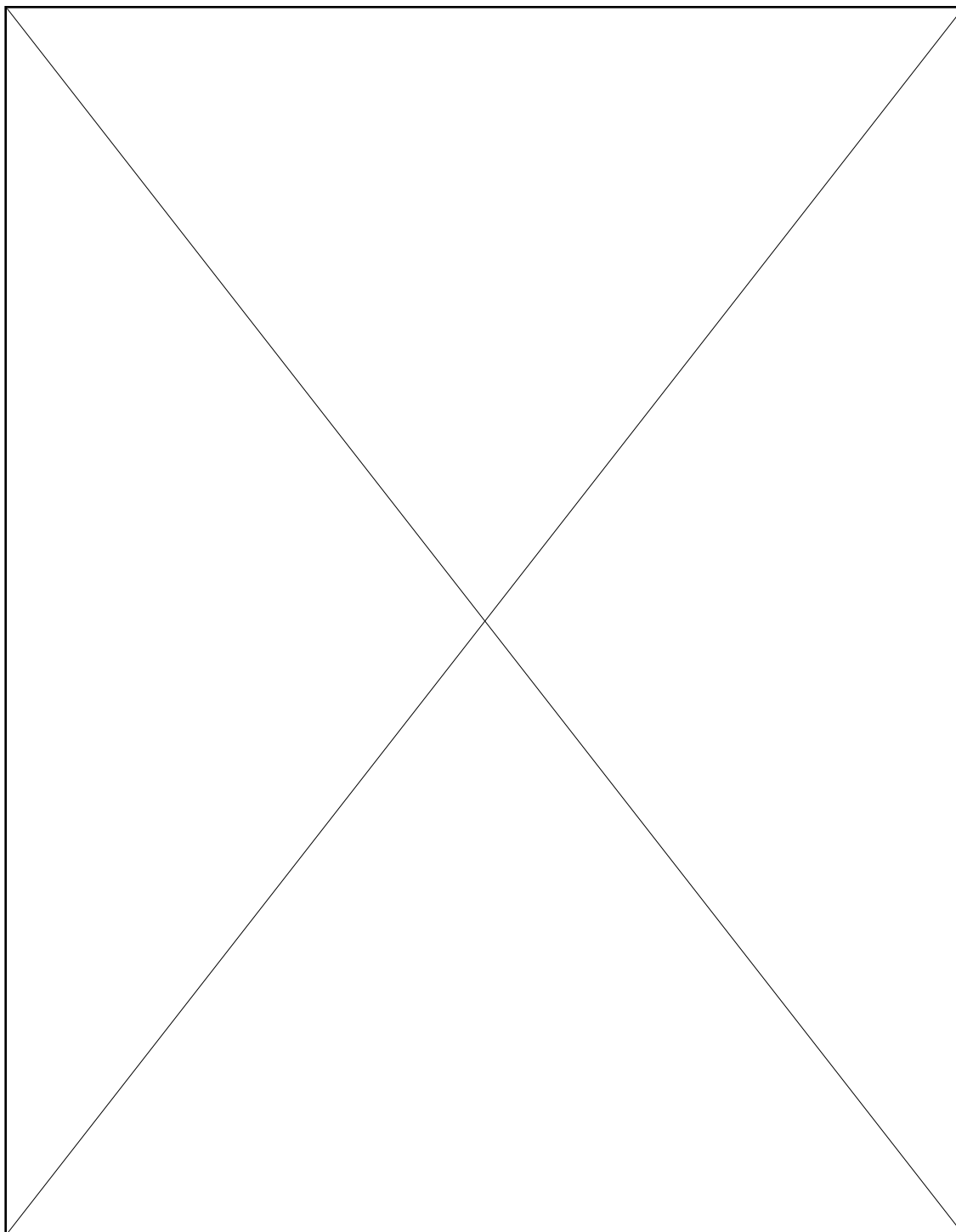


Photo de *Québec par KerdI*, qui a fait la page couverture de la revue *Cap-aux-Diamants* à l'automne de 1985. Un match de football (et non pas de soccer) se déroule sur les plaines d'Abraham à Québec, avec, à l'avant-scène, un canon. La revue, spécialisée dans la vulgarisation de l'histoire, en était alors à son troisième numéro. Fondée en 1985 par une jeune équipe constituée d'étudiants inscrits à la maîtrise en histoire à l'Université Laval, *Cap-aux-Diamants* fête cette année ses vingt ans d'existence. La revue est une sorte de point de mire pour amateurs d'histoire de tous les milieux.

Photo from *Québec par KerdI*, which appeared in the fall 1985 edition of the popular history journal *Cap-aux-Diamants*. The photo features a (North-American) football game. A canon on the left side, rounds out the picture. The journal which specializes in the popularization of history was at the time in its first year of existence. This year (2005) the *Cap* celebrates 20 years of uninterrupted publication history. It is become a focus for enthusiasts of history from all walks of life.  
**Bonne fête!**