



DONALD GORDON GRADY KERR 1913-1976

L'historien Donald Kerr est décédé à Ottawa, le 22 octobre 1976, peu de temps après avoir représenté la Société historique du Canada à une réunion du comité de la recherche quantitative du Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales. Monsieur Kerr était connu d'un vaste public, grâce à l'Atlas historique du Canada, qu'il fit paraître en anglais, en 1961, et en français, en 1966. La nécrologie qui suit est l'oeuvre de son collègue et ami de l'Université Western, Morris Zaslow.

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Donald Kerr, respected member of the historical profession and admired friend and colleague, died unexpectedly on 22 October 1976 in Ottawa. Born in Prince Rupert, British Columbia on 29 March 1913, the son of the Rev. Frederick William Kerr, a Presbyterian minister, Donald received his education in Winnipeg and Montreal. As an undergraduate at McGill University he was awarded the Sir William MacDonald Scholarship in 1934 and the Lieutenant-Governor's Silver Medal in History. After graduating from McGill in 1935, he studied under A.P. Newton at the University of London. His doctoral dissertation of 1937 on Sir Edmund Head led to articles in the Canadian Historical Review (1939), the CHA Reports (1938, 1949) and culminated in a book: Sir Edmund Head: A Scholarly Governor (1954).

From 1938 to 1943 Donald Kerr taught history in the Protestant school system of Montreal. He served as Deputy Director of the Royal Canadian Navy's historical section in 1944-1945 and participated in the writing of G.N. Tucker's two volumes, The Naval Service of Canada (1952). He retired from active service in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and then served another decade in the reserve.

In 1946 he was appointed Stiles-Bennett Professor of History and head of the department at Mount Allison University. In 1954 he was also appointed Director of Extension and in that capacity instituted a weekly radio forum and various other undertakings. In 1958 he came to the University of Western Ontario and remained there until his untimely death. At Western he assumed a number of administrative responsibilities, including the principalship of Middlesex and, later, of Talbot College. He was also head of the History Department of Middlesex College and served as chairman and member of many faculty, senate and university committees. Both at Mount Allison and Western he found time to serve on museum and historic sites boards, on the national council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education as well as numerous scholarly awards committees -- the Canada Council, the Nuffield Foundation and the Commonwealth Scholarships Special Advisory Committee. These numerous appointments testify to his conscientiousness, judgement and to the high respect he was accorded in scholarly circles.

During his years at Western, Donald Kerr embarked

on a number of diverse and useful fields of study and publication. His important Historical Atlas of Canada (1961, revised editions, 1966, 1975) is far richer than its title might indicate, reflecting as it does a broad knowledge of the many facets of Canada's history. He also compiled, with R.I.K. Davidson, a companion volume, An Illustrated History of Canada (1966), which contains a wealth of photographs culled from his collection of many years. Continuing to exhibit that flexibility which is perhaps the most distinctive aspect of his life as historian, he next devoted his endeavours to a detailed study of the voting behaviour of the Ontario electorate in federal general elections from 1867 to 1911, a project which he was not destined to complete. This concern, reflected in his article, "The 1867 Elections in Ontario: The Rules of the Game" (Canadian Historical Review, 1970) made him an early leader in Canada in the field of historical statistics, storage and retrieval of historical data and applications of the computer to historical purposes. His raw electoral data is available to all scholars in the Social Science Computing Laboratory at Western. He served on several Canadian Historical Association and Social Science Research Council of Canada committees concerned with these subjects. He was long the chairman of the CHA's Statistics Committee. He was instrumental in the founding of the Data Clearing House for the Social Sciences and at the time of his death was its president and Chairman of the Board.

Despite these important achievements, Donald Kerr made a great contribution to and perhaps derived his highest satisfaction from teaching and contacts with students. He insisted on sharing the teaching and tutoring of the introductory courses not only for the sake of guiding students in scholarly directions and habits but also to keep abreast of changing times and modes of thought. He particularly enjoyed teaching senior honours and graduate students to whom he could relate on an intimate level, and who in turn were impressed not only by his mastery of the discipline but also by his unfailing kindness, patience, courtesy and toleration. Those of their number who prepared their theses under his supervision found him a reliable and sympathetic advisor, a wise counsellor and ever-helpful friend.

His colleagues are also greatly in his debt for his advice, support and for the example he set before them. Donald Kerr will be missed by those who studied under him, those who worked with him, and by the many whose work has been considerably eased by his numerous useful contributions to scholarship and to the historical profession in Canada.

Morris Zaslow

CHA COMMITTEES/LES COMITES DE LA SHC

The Council is the main executive body of the CHA. Its members -- the two past presidents, the president, vice-president and treasurer, the two secretaries and twelve councillors -- derive their

authority from election by the membership at Annual Meetings. The names of these officers appear in the annual June programme, in the Historical Papers and in the summer number of the newsletter. Council meetings are prepared by the Executive Committee, which keeps a watching brief over the association's affairs between Council sessions. The Executive Committee is composed of the immediate past president, the president, the vice-president, the two secretaries and the treasurer. The Council has also established a number of other committees. These may be divided into three categories:

1. Elective Committees
2. Standing Committees of Council
3. Affiliated Groups

1. Elective Committees

In addition to the Executive Committee, the CHA has two elective committees, the Programme Committee and the Nominating Committee. The creation of these committees has been sanctioned by the Annual General Meeting: no alterations in election procedures or terms of reference may be made without reference to the membership. The Nominating Committee places before the membership a slate of candidates for the posts which must be filled at the Annual Meeting. The committee has four members elected for two years. In order to ensure continuity, the terms of membership are overlapping: thus two members retire from the committee each year; two new members are elected. The returning officer is an ex officio member of the Nominating Committee. To these five Council adds one of its members after the annual election to ensure a representative committee and to act as liaison between Council and the committee. The Programme Committee prepares the programme for the Annual Meeting. By a decision of Council, ratified by the Annual General Meeting in 1975, it was agreed to elect only the chairman of the Programme Committee and to hold that election two years before the Annual Meeting for which his or her committee will prepare the programme. On the recommendation of the Programme Chairman, and with the approval of Council, the president then names the members (there is no fixed number) of this committee.

2. Standing Committees

These committees carry out functions, described below, on behalf of Council. All standing committees include at least one member of Council appointed annually and report to that body twice a year. The rules that guide the conduct of these committees were printed in the Winter 1976 newsletter. The Committee on Graduate Studies, having completed its work (see Autumn 1975 newsletter), was disbanded in the fall of 1976.

Publications Committee

This committee consists of the Executive Editors of the Historical Papers, the Executive Editors of the Historical Booklets, the Editor of the Register of Dissertations, members of Council

and such additional members as are deemed necessary to perform the functions of the committee. With the exception of the chairman, each member serves a two year term. The prime function of the committee is the selection, editing and publication of papers but it also serves as Council's adviser on publications policy and such other matters as may from time to time be referred to it. Appointment is made by the president, upon the nomination of the committee and subject to Council's approval.

CHA-AHA Committee

The Canadian section of this committee consists of a chairman and two members, serving for three year overlapping terms, and a member from Council appointed annually. Members serve as chairman in their last year on the committee. Appointment to it is made by the president, usually upon nomination from the committee itself, and is subject to Council's approval. The committee's functions are to administer the award of the Corey Prize, to prepare the annual session on Canadian-American relations for the Annual Meeting, to work with its American counterpart on all matters jointly affecting the two associations and to promote the study of Canadian-American relations on both sides of the border. Normally its members have an interest in the field of Canadian-American relations. An attempt is also made to secure wide geographical representation on this committee.

Committee on Statistical Research

This committee consists of a chairman and several members. One of its members will be from Council. The committee's functions are to concern itself generally with statistical research in history along lines which it deems desirable, to make recommendations to Council on any matters relating to statistical research and to work with the Statistics Committee of the Social Science Research Council and the Canadian Population Studies Group. Members are usually nominated by the committee. They are appointed by the president, subject to the confirmation of Council. The term of appointment is three years.

Committee on the Historical Profession

This committee consists of a chairman and several members, including a graduate student representative and a member of Council. Appointment to it is made by the president, subject to the confirmation of Council, and is for three years. The committee's function is to examine the manner in which the Canadian Historical Association can define and promote the goals of the historical profession in Canada. It will collect and assess information about the nature of the profession, concern itself with the relationship between teaching and research, assess the adequacy of provisions for research and act as the source of expert advice to Council with respect to the work of various commissions investigating problems affecting the profession and universities generally. The committee will also deal with such

matters as Council may from time to time refer to it and will make recommendations on all these subjects to Council.

Committee on the Teaching of History

This committee, consisting of a chairman, several members and at least one Council representative, concerns itself with the teaching of history from the elementary to the undergraduate levels, especially at the secondary level in the area of content and methodology. The term of appointment is three years.

Membership Committee

This committee, including a chairman, a councillor and the heads of regional sub-committees appointed by the president for three years, seeks recruits for the CHA and concerns itself with wider questions affecting the membership.

Canadian Committee for the Historical Sciences

This committee consists of a chairman and several members. At least one member will be drawn from Council (this member will be replaced at the end of his or her term on Council). Appointment is made by the president, subject to Council's confirmation. The principal function of the committee is to serve as the liaison between the CHA and the International Committee of Historical Sciences (indeed, the committee acts as the Canadian component of the international body) and to co-ordinate Canadian participation at the quinquennial international congress by gathering and forwarding recommendations for major and minor sessions to the International Bureau and later by arranging for the participation in these and other sessions of Canadian scholars. The chairman of the committee or a member of the committee acting as alternate will represent Canada as a voting delegate at meetings of the General Assembly of the international body. Membership of this committee should be thought of in terms of the five year cycle of the international congresses (for example, 1975-80).

Military History Committee

This committee consists of a chairman and several officers appointed by the president, subject to Council's confirmation. The committee will be composed of one member of Council and others chosen from amongst the commissioners of the Canadian National Commission of the International Commission of Military History. In this way the committee serves as the liaison between the CHA and the international body. Members of this committee serve a five year term.

Committee on Regional History

This committee consists of a chairman, a Council member and three or four others appointed by the president so as to provide representation from the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and British Columbia regions. Appointments are made for three years. The functions of the committee are to provide liaison between the association

and local history organizations across the country, to encourage participation at the Annual Meeting by students of local history, to solicit nominations for local history awards and to make arrangements for the adjudication of such nominations. The awards will be made for either published work or assistance to published work.

Archives Committee

This committee consists of a chairman and several members. One of its members must have a seat on the Council. All members are appointed by the president, subject to the confirmation of the Council. Appointments are made for three years. The committee's functions are threefold: to provide a forum for the discussion of problems involving access to and use of archival resources of Canada; to make recommendations to the Council on matters relating to the preservation of Canada's historical heritage; to report to the Council on all matters relating to the National Archival Appraisal Board and, when required, to make recommendations on appointments to and removal of members from the N.A.A.B.

3. Affiliated Groups

These groups, the composition of which varies greatly, are the only bodies among the several regional and subject interest organizations to have applied formally for affiliation with the CHA and to have received such approval from Council. Council has no control over the executive of these groups, nor do they perform any function directly related to the concerns of Council. They have, however, proven most useful in assisting the Programme Committee, as have other similar bodies lacking a formal tie to the CHA. The association does not normally support these bodies financially. New groups who wish affiliation must first establish a three year working relationship with the Programme Committee.

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Le Conseil de la Société historique du Canada est l'organe suprême de l'association entre les congrès. Tous ses membres accèdent à leurs fonctions par voie d'élection et leur nom apparaît chaque année dans le programme du congrès, dans les Communications historiques ainsi que dans le numéro d'été du Bulletin. Les réunions du Conseil sont préparées par le comité exécutif, qui est chargé d'administrer les affaires de l'association entre les réunions du Conseil. Ce comité est composé de l'ancien président, du vice-président, des deux secrétaires et du trésorier. Du Conseil dépendent de nombreux comités qu'on peut répartir en trois catégories:

1. Les comités électifs
2. les comités permanents du Conseil
3. les regroupements affiliés

1. Les comités électifs

Les comités électifs sont des comités permanents dont un ou plusieurs membres sont élus et dont

l'assemblée générale a approuvé la création. Aucune modification ne peut donc être apportée à la composition ou aux attributions du comité des mises en candidature et du comité du programme, sans le consentement de l'assemblée générale. Le comité des mises en candidature est chargé du recrutement des candidats pour les élections annuelles. Il est composé de quatre membres élus pour deux ans, à raison de deux membres élus par année, pour assurer à la fois continuité et renouvellement. Il compte aussi dans ses rangs un membre du Conseil. Celui-ci fait cette nomination, après les élections annuelles, et voit à choisir celui de ses membres qui assurera la plus grande représentativité possible au comité. Le président des élections fait partie du comité ex officio. Le comité du programme est responsable de la préparation et de l'organisation du congrès annuel. Depuis les assises tenues à Edmonton, en juin 1975, les membres de l'association élisent seulement le président du comité et ce, deux ans avant le congrès qu'il sera chargé de mettre sur pied. Sur recommandation du président choisi et sur approbation du Conseil, le président de l'association nomme ensuite les membres qui compléteront le comité.

2. Les comités permanents du Conseil

Ces comités accomplissent, au nom du Conseil, les tâches décrites ci-après. Tous les comités permanents comptent au moins un membre du Conseil dans leurs rangs et doivent faire rapport, deux fois par année, à l'organe supérieur dont ils dépendent. On trouvera les règles qui régissent les comités permanents dans le numéro d'hiver 1976 du Bulletin. On est prié de noter, par ailleurs, que le Conseil a aboli le comité des études supérieures, l'automne dernier. Un résumé substantiel du rapport de ce comité a paru dans le numéro d'automne 1975 du Bulletin.

Le comité des publications

Ce comité est composé des rédacteurs des Communications historiques, des éditeurs des brochures historiques, de l'éditeur du Répertoire des thèses, de membres du Conseil et de toute autre personne que le comité peut juger bon de s'adjoindre pour exercer ses fonctions. Chaque membre, à l'exception du président, reçoit un mandat de deux ans. Le comité a pour tâche principale de choisir, d'éditer et de publier les communications, mais il donne aussi son avis au Conseil sur la politique de publication de la société et sur d'autres sujets dont le Conseil peut lui demander l'examen de temps à autre. Le président de la SHC nomme les membres du comité sur la recommandation de celui-ci. Le Conseil doit approuver ces nominations.

Le comité conjoint SHC/AHA

La section canadienne de ce comité est composée de quatre personnes: un président, deux membres dont le mandat de trois ans se termine à des années différentes et un membre du Conseil nommé pour un an. La présidence du comité échoit au membre qui occupe ses fonctions pour la troisième

année. Le président de la société nomme le nouveau membre qui, chaque année, doit combler le poste vacant. Sa décision est habituellement fondée sur le choix fait par le comité lui-même et doit être ratifiée par le Conseil. Celui-ci doit s'efforcer d'assurer une représentativité géographique aussi vaste que possible parmi les membres du comité. En général, ceux-ci travaillent dans le domaine des relations canado-américaines. Le comité a pour tâche de veiller à la remise du prix Corey et à la préparation d'une session sur les relations canado-américaines, pour le congrès annuel. Il doit aussi s'occuper, conjointement avec la section américaine du comité, de toute question qui présente un intérêt commun aux deux associations. Il est chargé, en plus, de promouvoir l'étude des relations canado-américaines, dans les deux pays limitrophes.

Le comité de la recherche quantitative

Ce comité est composé d'un président et de plusieurs membres dont l'un doit faire partie du Conseil. Habituellement, le comité choisit lui-même ses membres qui sont nommés par le président de la SHC et qui doivent être approuvés par le Conseil. La durée du mandat est de trois ans. Le comité s'occupe de la recherche quantitative en histoire de la manière qu'il juge la plus appropriée selon les circonstances. Il fait des recommandations au Conseil sur toute question relative à la recherche quantitative. Il travaille en relation avec le comité de la statistique du Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales et le regroupement des chercheurs spécialisés dans l'étude de la population canadienne.

Le comité de la profession d'historien

Ce comité est composé d'un président et de plusieurs membres, dont un étudiant diplômé et un membre du Conseil. Le choix des membres est fait par le président de la SHC et il est sujet à l'approbation du Conseil. Les membres sont nommés pour trois ans. Le comité a pour fonction d'examiner la façon dont la Société historique du Canada peut définir et promouvoir les objectifs des historiens de carrière au Canada. Le comité rassemble et évalue les renseignements disponibles sur la nature de la profession; il s'intéresse aux rapports entre l'enseignement et la recherche; il évalue l'importance des fonds destinés à la recherche et il fournit au Conseil des avis sur le travail des diverses commissions chargées d'étudier des problèmes qui concernent la profession et les universités en général. Le comité s'occupe aussi de toute question que le Conseil peut lui demander d'examiner. Il fait des recommandations au Conseil sur tous les sujets qui entrent dans le cadre de ses attributions.

Le comité de l'enseignement de l'histoire

Ce comité comprend un président et plusieurs membres nommés pour trois ans. Un membre du Conseil siège aussi sur ce comité, mais son mandat est d'un an. Le comité s'intéresse à l'enseignement de l'histoire, à tous les niveaux,

mais il porte une attention spéciale à l'enseignement de l'histoire au niveau secondaire, tant du point de vue du contenu de l'enseignement que de la méthodologie utilisée.

Le comité du recrutement

Ce comité est composé d'un président, d'un membre du Conseil et des présidents des sous-comités régionaux. Il est chargé de recruter de nouveaux membres pour l'association; il s'intéresse à toute question reliée au recrutement.

Le comité canadien des sciences historiques

Ce comité comprend un président et plusieurs membres. Leur mandat est de cinq ans. Au moins un membre du Conseil en fait partie. Il est remplacé à la fin de son mandat au Conseil. Les membres du comité sont choisis par le président de la SHC, mais leur nomination doit être confirmée par le Conseil. Les fonctions principales du comité sont de servir d'agent de liaison entre la Société historique du Canada et le Comité international des sciences historiques (le comité constitue, en effet, la section canadienne de l'organisme international) et de coordonner la participation canadienne au congrès quinquennal du comité international.

Le comité d'histoire militaire

Ce comité comprend un président et plusieurs membres, nommés pour cinq ans. Leur nomination relève du président de l'association et doit être approuvée par le Conseil dont un membre doit siéger sur le comité. Les autres membres du comité doivent être choisis parmi les responsables de la section canadienne de la Commission internationale d'histoire militaire. Le comité sert ainsi d'agent de liaison entre la SHC et l'association internationale.

Le comité de l'histoire régionale

Ce comité est composé d'un président, d'un membre du Conseil et de trois ou quatre autres membres nommés par le président de la SHC. Tous ont un mandat de trois ans, à part le représentant du Conseil dont le mandat d'un an est renouvelable. Les Maritimes, le Québec, l'Ontario, les Prairies et la Colombie britannique doivent être représentés sur ce comité. Celui-ci sert d'intermédiaire entre la SHC et les diverses sociétés canadiennes d'histoire locale. Il doit encourager la participation des spécialistes en histoire locale, au congrès annuel de la Société historique du Canada. Il doit encourager les membres de la SHC à proposer des candidats pour les certificats de mérite que l'association remet chaque année à l'auteur d'un livre ou à la personne qui a contribué à la préparation d'un livre. Enfin, le comité doit veiller à la remise du prix.

Le comité des archives

Ce comité comprend un président et plusieurs membres, dont un membre du Conseil. Tous sont nommés pour trois ans, excepté le représentant

du Conseil dont le mandat est d'un an. Le comité a pour tâche d'étudier les problèmes que pose la consultation des archives au Canada; de faire des recommandations au Conseil sur tout sujet relié à la sauvegarde du patrimoine canadien; de faire rapport au Conseil sur toute question relative au Conseil national d'évaluation des archives et, sur demande, de faire des recommandations touchant la nomination ou la destitution de membres du C.N.E.A.

3. Les groupes affiliés

Les comités permanents sont des créatures du Conseil qui n'a, par contre, aucun contrôle sur les organisations autonomes que sont les groupes affiliés. Ceux-ci, en retour, ne peuvent compter recevoir l'aide financière de la Société historique pour financer leurs activités. Le Conseil a créé cette catégorie de comités pour faire suite aux demandes répétées de nombreux chercheurs, désireux de se regrouper à l'intérieur de l'association. Ces groupes doivent participer au congrès annuel durant trois ans avant d'obtenir leur affiliation à la Société historique.

COMPOSITION DES COMITES/MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

1. Les comités électifs/Elective Committees

Le comité exécutif/Executive Committee

M. Prang (UBC, Chairman)
D.M.L. Farr (Carleton)
J.-P. Gagnon (Ministère de la Défense nationale)
R.S. Gordon (Public Archives of Canada)
N. Hillmer (Department of National Defence)
J. Monet (Ottawa)

Le comité du programme de 1977/1977 Programme Committee

C. Miller (McGill, Chairman)
C. Armstrong (York)
J.-C. Dubé (Ottawa)
R. Hardy (Québec à Trois-Rivières)
D. Miquelon (Saskatchewan)
S. Patterson (UNB)

Le comité du programme de 1978/1978 Programme Committee

D. Avery (UWO, Chairman)
D.J. Bercuson (Calgary)
P.A. Buckner (UNB)
G. Craig (Toronto)
H. Mitchell (UBC)
A. Prentice (OISE)
P. Savard (Ottawa)

Le comité des mises en candidature/Nominating Committee

J.L. Granatstein (York, Chairman)
D.J. Bercuson (Calgary)
L. Dechène (Montréal)
D. Hume (Public Archives of Canada)
I. Macpherson (Victoria)
B.D. Tennyson (College of Cape Breton)

2. Les comités permanents du Conseil/Standing
Committees of Council

Le comité des publications/Publications Committee

P. Gillis (Public Archives of Canada, Chairman
and Co-editor, Historical Papers)
M. Caya (Archives publiques du Canada, co-rédacteur
des Communications historiques)
R. Cuff (York)
A. Désilets (Sherbrooke, co-éditrice des
brochures)
R. Durocher (Montréal)
M.G. Fry (Carleton)
B. Hodgins (Trent)
J. Kendle (Manitoba)
R.C. Macleod (Alberta)
J. Miller (Saskatchewan, Co-editor, CHA Booklets)
D. Murray (Guelph)
C. Pouyez (Québec à Chicoutimi)
P. Yurkiw (Public Archives of Canada, Editor,
Register of Dissertations)

Le comité conjoint SHC-AHA/CHA-AHA Committee

A. Smith (UBC, Chairman)
J. Daigle (Moncton)
J. English (Waterloo)

Le comité de la recherche quantitative/Committee
on Statistical Research

D.P. Gagan (McMaster, Chairman)
T.W. Acheson (UNB)
M. Carroll (Public Archives of Canada)
P.-A. Linteau (Québec à Montréal)
D.A. Muise (National Museum of Man)
J.-P. Wallot (Montréal)

Le comité de la profession d'historien/Committee
on the Historical Profession

J. English (Waterloo, Chairman)
J. Fingard (Dalhousie)
Y. Lamonde (McGill)
W.J. McAndrew (Department of National Defence)
J. McGinnis (Alberta)
F.J. Thorpe (National Museum of Man)
T. Vadney (Manitoba)

Le comité de l'enseignement de l'histoire/
Committee on the Teaching of History

T. Brennan (Loyola High School, Montreal, Chairman)
H. Bagloe (Charlottetown)
W.B. Hamilton (Atlantic Institute of Education)
R.C. Macleod (Alberta)
K. Osborne (Manitoba)
M. Roy (Conseil scolaire d'Ottawa)

Le comité du recrutement/Committee on Membership

T.D. Regehr (Saskatchewan, Chairman)
P.A. Buckner (UNB)
E. Jones (Trent)
P. Roy (Victoria)
G. Schultz (Manitoba)
B. Young (McGill)

Le comité canadien des sciences historiques/
Canadian Committee for the Historical Sciences

N. Zacour (Toronto, Chairman)
R. Durocher (Montréal)
L. Hertzman (York)
J.C.M. Ogelsby (UWO)
S. Ryerson (Québec à Montréal)
F.J. Thorpe (National Museum of Man)

Le comité d'histoire militaire/Military History
Committee

R.H. Roy (Victoria, Chairman)
W.A.B. Douglas (Department of National Defence)
D. Morton (Erindale, Toronto)
C.P. Stacey (Toronto)

Le comité de l'histoire régionale/Committee on
Regional History

P.F. Neary (UWO, Chairman)
F.J. Hatch (Department of National Defence)

Le comité des archives/Archives Committee

R.S. Gordon (Public Archives of Canada, Chairman)
R. Bothwell (Toronto)
W.L. Morton (Manitoba)
F. Ouellet (Ottawa)

3. Groupes affiliés/Affiliated Groups

Le regroupement des chercheurs en histoire
militaire/Military History Group

R.H. Roy (Victoria, Chairman)
W.A.B. Douglas (Department of National Defence)

Le regroupement des chercheurs en histoire
urbaine/Urban History Group

G. Stelter (Guelph, Chairman)
A.F.J. Artibise (Victoria)
A. Brookes (UNB)
J.M.S. Careless (Toronto)
J. Hiller (Memorial)
R.S. James (City of Toronto Archives)
M. Katz (York)
J.T. Lemon (Toronto)
P.-A. Linteau (Québec à Montréal)
D.A. Muise (National Museum of Man)
N. Séguin (Québec à Trois-Rivières)
I. Taylor (Athabaska)
J. Taylor (Carleton)
J. Weaver (McMaster)

Le regroupement des chercheurs en histoire de
l'Ouest/Western History Group

A.F.J. Artibise (Victoria, Chairman)
D.J. Bercuson (Calgary)
A. den Otter (Memorial)
H.C. Klassen (Calgary)
G.F.G. Stanley (Mount Allison)
I.E. Wilson (Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan)

Le regroupement des chercheurs en histoire du travail/Labour History Group

I. Abella (York, Chairman)
J. Battye (St. Mary's)
G. Kealey (Dalhousie)
R. MacCormack (Winnipeg)
N. Stunden (Public Archives of Canada)

Le regroupement des chercheurs en histoire des loyalistes/Loyalist History Group

W. Brown (UNB, Chairman)
T.J. Condon (UNB)
C.B. Fergusson (Archives of Nova Scotia)
C.B. McKay (AUCC)
N. MacKinnon (Francis Xavier)
S. Patterson (UNB)
G.A. Rawlyk (Queen's)
H. Senior (McGill)
J.J. Talman (UWO)
L.S.F. Upton (UBC)
J. Walker (Waterloo)
D.M. Young (UNB)

LE RAPPORT SYMONS/THE SYMONS REPORT

Le rapport Symons porte le nom du président de la Commission sur les études canadiennes, créée à l'été 1972 par l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada, pour étudier la situation des études canadiennes dans les institutions universitaires du pays, du double point de vue de l'enseignement et de la recherche. Après que la commission eût remis son rapport, le Conseil de la Société historique du Canada a prié le comité de la profession d'historien de se prononcer sur ce document. Le Conseil examinera les conclusions du comité, lors de sa réunion du 2 juin prochain. Une copie de celles-ci a déjà été remise au Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales. Pour leur part, les éditeurs du Bulletin ont décidé de publier in extenso le rapport du comité, à cause de l'intérêt qu'il présente pour la profession.

* * *

The CHA Council has asked its Committee on the Historical Profession to comment on aspects of volumes I and II of To Know Ourselves: The Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies (1975), by T.H.B. Symons, and to work with the Social Science Research Council of Canada in its study of the report. The Commission on Canadian Studies was established under Professor Symons by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in the summer of 1972 "to study, report and make recommendations upon the state of teaching and research in various fields of study relating to Canada at Canadian universities." The Committee on the Historical Profession's report, which the editors have decided to publish in full, has been sent to the SSRCC and will be placed before Council in June.

The following is a comment on volumes I and II of the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies as it pertains to the historical profession in

Canada. We believe that an examination in detail of the broader assumptions underlying the report or of the remarks on other disciplines and activities would exceed both our capacities and responsibilities. We have, therefore, concentrated upon the history section under "Curriculum" (I, 61-65) and the chapter on "Archives and Canadian Studies" (II, 69-85). We have also accepted, for the sake of clarity, the report's definition of Canadian studies as "teaching or research in any field that, as one of its major purposes, promotes knowledge about Canada by dealing with some aspect of the country's culture, social conditions, physical setting, or place in the world." While this describes the activities of much of the membership of the Canadian Historical Association, it should be emphasized that the association does represent non-Canadian historians as well, and our comments will reflect the feelings of this broader constituency. Canadian historians, in fact, make up slightly more than one quarter of professional historians teaching in universities, and it is clear that changes affecting the teaching of Canadian history will affect the other historians with whom "Canadianists" share their offices, debate in department meetings and chat in corridors. This perspective is strangely absent from the report and thus deserves mention here. It is our feeling, moreover, that the important decisions regarding this report will be taken at departmental levels, not at the national level to which the report is addressed.

The report's author, Professor Symons, is an historian himself, and he appears to be generally satisfied with the efforts of history departments in the area of Canadian studies. He recognizes the strength of the Canadian historiographical tradition and encourages us to build upon that strength. In contrast to his often scathing remarks on other disciplines, which, he feels, tend to rely upon imported and inappropriate models, his comments on history do not reflect any concern that Canadian historians are misguided in the fundamental conceptions underlying their work; indeed, the report disappoints because it does not discuss such larger questions about historical study in Canada. The report limits itself to making several specific recommendations, all of them expansionary in tone. We propose to summarize these and to comment on each.

1. "A substantial introductory course in Canadian history should be available to all students entering university," and where universities have, at the first year level, only a course introducing "the nature of the discipline," that course should also have Canadian content.

Comment: This is already the practice at most Canadian universities, and the financial advantages of a first year Canadian course will undoubtedly encourage more universities to act. There is some feeling that a Canadian introductory course is inappropriate for those students who intend to major in history. A broader approach -- not necessarily a historiography course -- might be recommended in such cases. The student majoring

in history will inevitably be exposed to Canadian history in other courses.

2. Courses in French Canadian history should be available at all English language universities, and courses in the traditions of English Canada should similarly be found in all French Canadian curricula. Courses in regional history and courses reflecting new insights from other disciplines should be available. Courses in Canadian urban history, in economic, business, labour and military history, in intellectual history, in the history of native peoples and in the history of Canada's international relations should be available to undergraduates in regular courses, not merely in reading courses or special seminars.

Comment: We agree that French Canadian history and English Canadian history should be offered at all Canadian universities. A cursory study of university calendars suggests that this is already so at nearly every university. Obviously Canadian historians would want to offer a broad range of courses such as the report suggests, but we must recognize that resources are limited. Surely a department with three or four Canadian historians could not possibly offer many of these proposed courses and teach the traditional courses organized on chronological and topical lines. Moreover, the report's recommendation that these courses find their place in the undergraduate curriculum and not just in special seminars and in graduate programmes strikes us as thoroughly unrealistic. Several of these fields, notably social, urban and economic history, now employ quite sophisticated methodology in which the undergraduate requires some training if he or she is to benefit from such courses. Furthermore, in most cases, undergraduates must also fulfil faculty requirements -- language courses and the like -- which limit the number of history courses they can take. Within history departments, there are usually additional requirements such as courses in historiography, medieval history and religious history. And yet the undergraduate's academic life is short; at best we can hope for merely informed acquaintance, not detailed knowledge. Our classroom experience suggests that such diversity would ultimately produce superficiality, scarcely the goal we seek.

3. The report urges more research by Canadian historians in several areas, especially business history, labour history, ethnic and minority history and military history. It also recommends continued support for the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, the Royal Society's proposed Cultural History of Canada, and the Department of National Defence's Directorate of History.

Comment: We agree with these recommendations and could point to much new work in these areas. We are, however, somewhat perplexed by the eclectic choice of items for support -- why, for example, military history rather than intellectual or agricultural history? The report laments the lack of studies in some areas of Canadian military history, but surely Canadian military history,

with the many volumes of official history, the abundance of amateurs working in the field and the fairly large staff of the Directorate of History, is better served than, say, Canadian agricultural history.

The report's section on Canadian archives is much fuller than its brief overview of the study of Canadian history. The report makes no less than thirty-one recommendations, far too many to summarize. The Association of Canadian Archivists generally supports the report's recommendations, although they have expressed reservations on the report's failure to identify the means by which its goals can be obtained. On the whole, we agree with this stance. As historians, we especially welcome the report's call for a new building for the Public Archives of Canada, for a comprehensive national guide to archival institutions, for regular revisions of the Union List of Manuscripts and for the indexing of some newspapers. We also recognize the importance of the diffusion programme of the Public Archives of Canada which enables researchers, especially students, to gain access to microfilmed primary sources. The Public Archives of Canada has informed us that the budget for the diffusion programme is, in real dollar terms, one quarter of what it was a few years ago. This is deplorable and should be remedied at once.

While diffusion programmes commend our support, we have serious reservations about the report's recommendation that "a network of regional archives," located in and administered by universities in most cases, be created. Regionalization has too often meant dispersal of materials, and has forced historians to become peripatetic, travelling from archives to archives, seeking a document here, a document there, to piece together a continuous narrative. This can be expensive. While no one would object to a regional archives containing material of purely local and regional interest, this is not in fact what has occurred. The papers of individuals and organizations of national prominence often reside in regional archives. If, through the diffusion programme, these papers could be microfilmed for general circulation, our objections would carry less weight, but the record of the past offers no grounds for optimism. Moreover, with some notable exceptions, universities have not been exemplary archival institutions. Indeed, many have not even kept their own records. It is our experience that university archives tend to be regarded as a "frill" by administrations; hence, they become early victims of austerity. We urge, therefore, that the report's recommendations in this regard not be followed. If archivists and governments decide otherwise, we would hope that the Canadian Historical Association would be fully consulted.

We do not believe, however, that such regionalization will occur, nor do we anticipate that many of the report's recommendations will be carried out. We mentioned above the effect of austerity on university archives. We could identify this pattern because austerity has existed and does exist at nearly all Canadian universities. Departments no longer expand; our

graduate students despair of finding positions; and our research funds constantly diminish. While the assertive, sanguine tone of the report is perhaps enviable, it is, frankly, unrealistic. The report's thrust is expansionary, appropriate for the 1960s but hardly for the 1970s or 1980s. The section on history exists outside of time and context. There is, astonishingly, no recognition of the enormous growth in the study of Canadian history during the past decade. The number of Canadian historians in Canadian universities has more than doubled, and enrolments have shown even greater growth. More doctoral theses were written during this decade than in the previous half century; the same might even apply to books. Periodicals in Canadian labour history, social history, religious history, regional history and urban history have appeared and have generally flourished. Surely this information and this context are crucial to any examination of our discipline; without it, we have no notion of the priorities which we should now establish. The report urges expansion of the teaching of Canadian history but fails to consider the consequences of such expansion. Most universities cannot add faculty: they can merely replace, and sometimes even this is impossible. In this situation, expansion of Canadian history most likely would mean a reduction in other areas, including such areas as American, British and French history, all of which have direct utility for the study of Canadian history. This is scarcely what Professor Symons wants, but it has in fact occurred already at some Canadian universities. The report eloquently argues that there "can... be no full knowledge or understanding of this country without a knowledge and understanding of its historical, religious and cultural roots..." This argument, we suggest, applies to Canadian undergraduate education in history much better than to the establishment of a Canadian School in Rome, the occasion for Professor Symons' use of it.

Our own research has shown that over one quarter of all historians in Canada are "Canadianists," approximately the same percentage as that of "Americanists" in history departments in the United States. There are, however, many areas which are barely covered in Canadian universities. Less than ten percent of historians in Canada deal with non-Western history, with Africa and Latin America being the major concern of less than five percent of our historians. These statistics disturb us. The knowledge that Latin America, Africa, and, in some cases, China, Japan and India are still without a history in many Canadian universities strikes us as anachronistic and disgraceful. There is little doubt that the report's strictures on the lack of attention to Canadian subjects in Canadian universities applied very well not long ago. Now, we may know ourselves. Can we yet know others?

CANADIAN STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Donald J.C. Phillipson has been working on the National Research Council's oral history/archives project. He offers these notes as a personal contribution, not a statement of NRC policy.

1. Canadian studies in the history of science have been neglected (see, for example, the annual list of Canada Council grants) for a number of reasons:

(a) There is no tradition of continuing scholarship, and thus no comprehensive body of literature suitable for teaching undergraduates. In fact, most of the substantial works, of the few there are, are commissioned official histories of government agencies rather than work done wholly within the scholarly community. This has sometimes led, incidentally, to a distrust of Canadian scholarship in the field on the part of American-trained professors, who are unfamiliar with the tradition of Canadian government involvement in scholarship.

(b) Until very recently, teaching qualifications in the history of science have been available only at universities outside Canada, where Canadian topics of study are simply not considered.

(c) Bright young Canadian historians are deterred from specializing in the history of Canadian science. Young historians will probably go into an area which is thoroughly familiar to their teachers, whether it be Canadian economic history or some aspect of the history of science which is a "going concern" (for example, Galileo and Darwinian studies, atomic research), recognized in the scholarly community outside as well as within Canada.

(d) As might be expected, Canada lacks the infrastructure which facilitates scholarship in other countries, such as:

- (i) A specialist journal for research reports;
- (ii) Effective social networks such as that based in Britain on the Royal Society, which produced the Contemporary Scientific Archives Centre;
- (iii) Archival or museum collections of proven scholarly value, with a rational arrangement of holdings.

2. Observations and results of this neglect:

(a) As the Symons Report has observed, if the history of Canadian science is not studied here, it will not be studied at all. This is not the case for the history of American, British or French science.

(b) The plausible inference percolates throughout Canadian society that, because one can't call to mind anything of historical or scientific significance done by Canadian researchers, Canadians have never done anything of any interest. This attitude is reinforced by the mass media and popular literature.

(c) The general situation, both in scholarly research and in the popular culture, seems unlikely to improve without deliberate external action.

3. Recent changes of note:

(a) The Canadian Historical Association's special

session on Canadian science, leading to the creation of the Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science.

(b) The scientific community has begun to indicate a deep concern for the history of science in the past ten years, expressed in a variety of activities: the Royal Society's centenary books, the Engineering Institute's current archival project, occasional historical papers given at scientific meetings, personal autobiographies, participation in the science policy debate of 1968-74. The historical activities of scientists, however, appear to be far more numerous and voluminous than current work by all university historians on the history of Canadian science and these activities are largely unco-ordinated with each other and with work done at universities and, unless published and widely circulated, are unlikely to come to the attention of history students.

(c) Research and review of museums and archives policies has been facilitated by the NRC's creation of the post of Senior Archival Officer in 1975-76, chiefly because, for most of this century, the NRC was involved in nearly all types of scientific activity.

4. Comments, conclusions and proposals:

(a) Current efforts indicate that there are many topics of great scholarly interest on which no historian has worked in detail. These topics are not being worked on by graduate students and others either for personal (careerist) reasons, because an unrecognized field of research is too difficult and unrewarding, or perhaps simply because no one has made them aware that there are any Canadian topics of substance.

(b) For lack of an infrastructure, current work on the history of science in Canada is prima facie inefficient and more likely to deter than encourage young historians entering the field.

(c) An infrastructure is needed primarily to improve contact between historians of Canadian science, to put the scientific and historian communities in touch with each other and to provide a central referral service for inquiries on a national (and preferably bilingual) basis.

(d) The Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science appears fully competent to plan an infrastructure but lacks the resources and, I fear, the will needed to create and maintain it. These resources can probably be made available by federal government agencies, if properly approached (preferably in concert with the scientific and archival/museums communities).

(e) The best way to begin is by asking the NRC to finance a national conference on the history of Canadian science, at which all three communities would be represented.

FIFTY YEARS AGO: "THE GREATEST LIVING CANADIAN"

Fifty years ago, Canadians celebrated the Diamond

Jubilee of Confederation, an event which the prime minister saw as symbolic of a new phase in the country's development. Once a colony, Canada had become a nation. Now, Mackenzie King told the thousands who gathered on Parliament Hill on 1 July 1927, Canada was a truly international power with problems, responsibilities and opportunities "intimately related to the world's progress and the world's peace": "A land of scattered huts and colonies no more, / But a young nation, with her life full beating in her breast, / A noble future in her eyes -- the Britain of the West." Such expansive rhetoric seemed no less appropriate than the hundreds of other self-congratulatory speeches heard across the country, the tree-plantings, the historical pageants, the commemorative medals. The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs assured its readers that "loyalty," "rejoicing" and "general enthusiasm" marked the festivities from coast to coast, despite "one or two adverse incidents," such as the Halifax Acadian Recorder's persistence in its sixty-year refusal to recognize Dominion Day. In England the Times produced a special Canada number and wireless owners were subjected to an evening broadcast of a work by Major Gladstone Murray, "The Story of Canada," a "musical fantasy."

A few days before, MacLean's Magazine had anticipated these celebrations of the national spirit by announcing the winners of its "greatest living Canadian" contest. It is interesting, with reference to the preceding item in this newsletter, that the magazine's readers accorded first and second place to scientists: Frederick G. Banting, co-discover of insulin, and Charles E. Saunders, who had developed Marquis wheat. The lessons seemed clear to the magazine's editors. First of all, "the Canadian ideal is that of service, as opposed to personal aggrandisement: a striking valuation to come from a people confronted at every turn by the starkly material." Secondly, letter after letter had commended Banting and Saunders "for refusing to leave Canada in order to assure themselves of large financial returns. Canadians, it would seem, admire those who elect to stay in their own country...."

Politicians, businessmen, soldiers, journalists and authors all trailed in readers' affections. Placing third was the wartime prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, whose portrait had appeared in the 15 April MacLean's in a full page endorsement of a heating company ("Though modest to the extreme concerning his personal achievements, Sir Robert feels no constraint in lauding the service of his Oil-O-Matic"). One of Borden's Conservative colleagues, Sir George Foster, was fourth. The prime minister came further down the list, as did Beaverbrook, Currie, Connor, Dafoe, Dandurand, Macphail, Meighen, Woodsworth, Thornton and dozens of others. Several names in the galaxy of "greatest" Canadians may not be quite so familiar to readers fifty years later: J.R. Dougall, Alfred Fitzpatrick, Wilson Macdonald, John L. McNamee, John Pringle, Maurice Seymour, W.S. Stout and Herman Trelle. Sic transit gloria.

Norman Hillmer

DIRECTORY OF WOMEN HISTORIANS

The Committee on Women Historians of the American Historical Association has issued a directory of American women historians, indicating their fields of interest and geographical locality, and has compiled a list of national and regional groups of American historians interested in women's history and in the status of women historians, with the names and addresses of the respective chairpersons. This information is available from the central office of the American Historical Association in Washington. Since, so far as the committee knows, no comparable source on scholars outside the United States exists, the Committee on Women Historians plans to compile a roster of foreign historians who are working in women's history. The committee requests that the names and addresses of those who may wish to be listed in such a directory be sent to the Assistant Executive Director, American Historical Association, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, D.C.

LECTURESHIP IN IMPERIAL/Commonwealth HISTORY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in imperial and commonwealth history since 1850 tenable at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. The post became vacant on the death of Trevor Reese in June 1976. The Institute was established as one of the Senate Institutes of the University of London in 1949 and is a small institution devoted to research and postgraduate work, specializing in the social sciences and recent history in relation to the commonwealth and its member countries. Preference may be given to candidates with special interests in the place of Australasia and/or Canada in the imperial experience. The successful candidate will be expected to conduct a regular research seminar, undertake his own research, supervise graduate students and contribute a course to the M.A. programme. Applications, (six copies) including a full curriculum vitae, the names of three referees and a brief statement of current and proposed research, should reach the Secretary, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England as soon as possible.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN ARCHIVISTS

The third number of the ACA's Archivaria became available in December 1976. This journal, which appears twice a year and publishes scholarly and technical material of interest to archivists, manuscript curators, conservators and researchers, is available through membership in the association or by individual subscription. The Journal Secretary's address is Room 349, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3. The ACA has also recently announced publication of its directory of Canadian archives, libraries, historical societies and museums holding records and manuscripts. The cost to ACA members is \$3.00; non-members will be charged \$4.00. Send prepaid orders, or requests for information concerning membership, to Valerie Cowan, ACA Treasurer, 24 Edward Laurie Drive, Halifax, N.S., B3M 2C7.

FORTHCOMING HISTORICAL CONFERENCES

The Acquisition and Use of Large Political Collections in Bloomington, Minnesota, 23 April 1977. Write Sue Holbert, Deputy State Archivist, Minnesota Historical Society, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, 1500 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn., 55101, for information on the conference and on the society's studies of the subject.

History in the Classroom, a symposium-workshop sponsored by the Quebec Association of Teachers of History and the Department of Education in the Social Sciences of McGill University, to be held 16-17 June 1977 at Champlain Regional College, Longueuil Campus, 900 Riverside Drive, St. Lambert, P.Q. This year's presentations and activities will focus on teaching strategies and materials for history and social studies classrooms at all levels of education. Contact Bill Brooks, History in the Classroom, Quebec Association of Teachers of History, 240 Mimosa Ave., Dorval, Quebec, H2Z 3K2.

Tenth Anglo-American Conference of Historians, 5-8 July 1977, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, England. Direct inquiries to the Secretary of the Institute.

11th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology and 9th Advisory Council (formerly International Conference) on Underwater Archaeology at San Antonio, Texas, 4-7 January 1978. Write Kathleen Gilmore, Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University, N.T. Box 5057, Denton, Texas, 76203.

Utopia and the American Continent, an international, interdisciplinary symposium on the relationship between modern utopia and the discovery of the New World, scheduled for 31 March - 1 April 1978 at McMaster University. Contact Stelio Cro, Department of Romance Languages, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M2.

CANADIAN REVIEW OF STUDIES IN NATIONALISM

A semi-annual scholarly journal dedicated to the comparative study of nationalism as a force in any area of the world solicits subscriptions and inquiries, as well as manuscripts in English, French, German and Spanish. The Review will also provide an annual annotated bibliographic supplement of literature relating to nationalism. Subscriptions per annum: \$9.00 (\$4.00 for students); for two years: \$14.00. The journal's editor is Thomas Spira, Department of History, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MULTICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

The society was founded in order to collect, preserve and copy all materials that form a part of the history of the province's many ethno-cultural groups and their immigrant experience. The address is 5 Hoskin Ave., Toronto, M5S 1H7.

1978 COREY PRIZE/LE PRIX COREY 1978

The Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations, jointly sponsored by the CHA and the American Historical Association, and named for the historian who originated the idea, has been awarded every two years since 1966 to the best book dealing with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries. Books published between 1 January 1976 and 31 December 1977 are eligible for the 1978 prize and the \$2000 which accompanies it. Robert Bothwell, who has been named judge by the Canadian section of the joint CHA-AHA committee, is editor of the Canadian Historical Review and has published widely in the field of twentieth century Canadian diplomatic history. Professor Bothwell is now engaged in the completion of the official biography of C.D. Howe. Authors or publishers wishing to submit works for consideration should send two copies to the CHA secretariat, c/o Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3 or directly to Professor Bothwell at the Department of History, University of Toronto and the American judge, Robin Winks, Department of History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

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Depuis 1966, la Société historique du Canada et l'American Historical Association décernent tous les deux ans le prix Albert B. Corey, à l'auteur du meilleur ouvrage portant sur l'histoire du Canada et des Etats-Unis ou sur les relations entre les deux pays. Feu Albert B. Corey, ancien président du comité conjoint SHC-AHA, proposa la création de ce prix, dans le but d'encourager les études canado-américaines. Le récipiendaire reçoit une somme de deux mille dollars. Les ouvrages publiés entre le 1er janvier 1976 et le 31 décembre 1977 sont éligibles au prix Corey qui sera remis en 1978. La section canadienne du comité conjoint SHC-AHA, présidée par Allan Smith, a désigné Robert Bothwell comme membre canadien du jury chargé de choisir le gagnant de ce prix. Robert Bothwell est professeur à l'Université de Toronto et rédacteur de la Canadian Historical Review. Spécialiste de l'histoire diplomatique du Canada au XXe siècle, il rédige actuellement la biographie officielle de C.D. Howe. Les historiens et les éditeurs qui désirent soumettre un ouvrage à l'attention du jury sont priés d'en faire parvenir deux copies au secrétariat de la Société historique du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, K1A 0N3, ou d'en envoyer une copie à chacun des juges, Robert Bothwell du département d'histoire de l'Université de Toronto et Robin Winks du département d'histoire de l'Université Yale, située à New Haven, dans le Connecticut.

REPertoire DES SPECIALISTES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES/
DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Le Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales prépare actuellement un répertoire des spécialistes en sciences sociales, avec l'appui de la Société historique du Canada et des autres sociétés qui en font partie. Les départements d'histoire des universités canadiennes et les centres de recherche collaborent à ce projet, en

distribuant un questionnaire aux spécialistes à leur emploi. Les responsables du projet espèrent que tous les détenteurs d'une maîtrise et/ou d'un doctorat en histoire répondront au questionnaire. Si vous n'aviez pas encore reçu une copie de celui-ci, vous êtes priés d'en informer le C.C.R.S.S. en écrivant à l'adresse suivante: Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, K1P 5H3.

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The Social Science Research Council of Canada, with the support of many of its member associations, including the Canadian Historical Association, has launched its directory project. The SSRCC has attempted to distribute questionnaires to all social scientists in Canada holding at least a M.A. degree, both directly and through university departments, research institutes and other organizations. Persons who have not received this questionnaire should contact the SSRCC, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, K1P 5H3.

CONGRES ANNUEL DE L'INSTITUT D'HISTOIRE DE
L'AMERIQUE FRANCAISE

Le congrès de l'Institut d'histoire de l'Amérique française aura lieu, cette année, à l'Université du Québec à Rimouski. On soulignera, à cette occasion, le 150e anniversaire de fondation du mouvement syndical au Québec. Les historiens qui voudraient présenter une communication lors de ces assises sont priés d'envoyer un sommaire d'une page de leur projet, avant le 15 avril, à l'adresse suivante: Comité d'organisation, Congrès de l'I.H.A.F., a/s Département des Lettres et Sciences humaines, Université du Québec à Rimouski, Rimouski, Québec, G5L 3A1.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: MOVE TO KEW

The completion of the transfer of documents to the PRO's new headquarters building at Ruskin Avenue, Kew is now scheduled for October 1977. For up-to-date information on the availability of record groups, write Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1LR, England.

	
newsletter <small>CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION</small>	bulletin <small>SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE DU CANADA</small>
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