



TREVOR RICHARD REESE 1929-1976

Le décès de l'universitaire britannique Trevor Reese, le 16 juin dernier, a consterné les spécialistes de l'histoire du Commonwealth. L'un d'entre eux, M. David Farr, professeur à l'Université Carleton, retrace pour le Bulletin les grandes lignes de la carrière de cet homme qu'il a bien connu.

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Canadian and Commonwealth historians who have worked in London will be saddened at the death on 16 June of Trevor Reese, Reader in Commonwealth History at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at the University of London. As assistant to Professor G.S. Graham and then in his own right, Dr. Reese conducted the seminars that were a regular and valued meeting place for Commonwealth historians, both from Britain and overseas. In 1972 Dr. Reese was instrumental in providing another forum for the discussion of imperial history when he founded the Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History. His links with Canada included teaching a summer session at Carleton University in 1972 and serving as an external examiner for Dalhousie University.

Trevor Reese's education was undertaken at the University of Sheffield and at King's College, London. He taught for eight years in Australia, at Newcastle and Sydney, before joining the staff of the Institute in 1964. His research interests were in the eighteenth-century beginnings of Georgia, in which field he published two books and edited a series of documents, and in the history of modern Australia. Here his most important work was Australia, New Zealand and the United States: A Survey of International Relations, 1941-68 (1969). He also wrote a history of the Royal Commonwealth Society for that organization's centenary in 1968.

Trevor Reese was a gentle man, an understanding supervisor of graduate theses and a scholar of quality and style. His friends in the Canadian Historical Association would like to extend to his widow and three children their deep sympathy at his untimely death.

David Farr

ARCHER FORTESCUE DUGUID 1887-1976

Le colonel A.F. Duguid, spécialiste méconnu de la participation canadienne à la Grande Guerre, est décédé le 4 janvier dernier. Le colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, qui a travaillé sous ses ordres et qui a poursuivi son oeuvre, fait revivre, dans le texte suivant, les principaux moments de la vie du colonel Duguid.

* * *

Colonel Archer Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D., died at Kingston on 4 January, at the age of 88. Born at Bourtie House, Aberdeenshire, the

son of Peter and Isobel Barclay Duguid, he attended Fettes College, Edinburgh, before coming to Canada. In 1912 he graduated from McGill with the degree of B.Sc.

His military career began in May 1910, when he was granted a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia for the purpose of qualifying for a commission in the Imperial Army. But the Great War intervened, and in June 1914 Duguid was commissioned Lieutenant in the 29th Battery of the 6th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. He went overseas with the First Canadian Contingent in October as a member of the staff of the 2nd Brigade C.F.A., and in the following February he landed at St. Nazaire with the 1st Canadian Division. For the last six months of the war he served as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Headquarters 3rd Canadian Division, and in June 1919 he was posted to Canadian Corps Headquarters in England for duty with the Canadian War Narrative Section. In 1921 the Historical Section of the General Staff was reorganized and the War Narrative Section was merged with the Historical Section. The latter's Director, Brigadier-General E.A. Cruikshank, was retired and replaced by Major Duguid, who at the age of 34 was appointed to the Permanent Force in the rank of Colonel.

The first book in the Historical Section's series, "Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War 1914-19", appeared in 1925 with the publication of The Medical Services, by Sir Andrew Macphail. Meanwhile Colonel Duguid and his staff were busy classifying the mass of documents which would serve as source material for the official historian. By the spring of 1929 Duguid could report that 135 tons had been sorted and indexed, filling 3138 feet of shelving with material available for historical research - some 10½ tons remaining to be processed. He planned a history of eight volumes, each dealing with a well-defined period of Canadian military action in the field. The first volume, which covered from the outbreak of war to the formation of the Canadian Corps in September 1915, appeared in 1938. Eleven of its chapters were devoted to a dramatic account of the fighting in the Ypres Salient at the time of the first gas attack in April 1915. A book of 595 pages, it was accompanied by a volume of 460 pages of appendices. The two books were given an enthusiastic reception by the press but no more volumes in the planned series were published. On the outbreak of the Second World War work on the remaining seven volumes was suspended for the duration. While Major C.P. Stacey, who was sent to London in 1940 as Historical Officer, Canadian Military Headquarters, set about assembling and preparing material for a history of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, Colonel Duguid remained in Ottawa, concentrating largely on the recording of military activities on this side of the Atlantic. In the autumn of 1945 Charles Stacey was promoted Colonel and appointed Director of the Historical Section, with Colonel Duguid

retaining the appointment of Official Historian, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Work was resumed towards publication of a second volume, which was to carry the narrative forward into the summer of 1916. But two years later it was still unfinished, and in October 1947 Colonel Duguid, who had reached the age of 60, was retired from the Army, and the project on which he had worked for a quarter of a century was abandoned. "My skilled staff was scattered", he was to write two years later, "and the mass of material compiled and partly printed for the remaining volumes was nailed up in packing cases.... The reason for the abandonment of the history was given by the Minister of National Defence [The Hon. Brooke Claxton] in three words: 'Nobody wants it.'"

Brooke Claxton was wrong, as many thousands of veterans of the First World War could have forcefully told him. When publication of the volumes of the official history of the Second World War began in the 1950's, the demand was heard increasingly from the men who had fought in the C.E.F., "What about our war?" In 1956 Mr. Claxton's successor, the Hon. Ralph O. Campney, instructed the Historical Section to prepare a one-volume history of the Canadian Army in the First World War. I was put in charge of the assignment. The foreword to Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919, published in 1962, acknowledged the value that the author and his staff had derived from the published and unpublished work of his predecessor in the field.

If this memorial to Fortescue Duguid has tended to dwell at some length on the planned history of the First World War, it is because his name has been for so long associated with that monumental project. It may be said that the work was conceived on too grand a scale to be accomplished by one man lacking the assistance of a staff of trained historians. A major factor contributing to the failure to produce more than one volume in the projected series may be found in the extent to which Colonel Duguid's time was taken up with other tasks. Among them were the demanding assignments of supplying data for the award of battle honours to Canadian regiments, and for the erection of Canada's battlefield memorials. A scheme drawn up by Duguid had to take into account the breaking up of many battalions on their arrival overseas and the dispersal of their men to serving units. It involved tracing 275,000 individuals through 45 battles, and establishing, by means of 3000 charts, their positions with regard to each specified period and area. For the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, the Historical Section furnished narratives of all the engagements to be commemorated, and Duguid composed the inscriptions that were carved on each memorial.

Another major project concerned the writing of the inscriptions appearing on the walls of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower. Actually

it was much more than that. In 1926 Colonel Duguid submitted a complete plan for the symbolical mural decoration of the Chamber, which on the recommendation of the Chief Architect superseded the original design. The devices to be carved, each of which had a special significance, numbered more than 800, and the Director spent many hours with the sculptor during the carving, to ensure the accuracy of the work. He also planned and supervised the execution of the symbolical decoration of the Book of Remembrance, which, when placed in the Memorial Chamber, was supported on an ingenious mounting that he had devised, employing a system of counter-balances to ensure that the open pages, which were turned every day, would be constantly level with each other at all times of the year.

From his early days in Aberdeenshire, Fortescue Duguid had maintained a lively interest in heraldry, having been instructed by his father, who was a close friend of the Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland. He was later to learn more from his cousin, Thomas Innes, of Learney, who became the Lord Lyon. It is not surprising therefore that Duguid should have become one of the founders and a life member of the Heraldry Society of Canada. He designed the maple leaf flag for the First Canadian Army in the Second World War, and in 1945 he was called as an expert witness before the parliamentary committee on a national flag for Canada. For 27 years, from 1944 to 1971, he served on the Board of Directors of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. To the numerous articles on various aspects of the First World War that had appeared in print from time to time, he added after his retirement from the army a full-length volume, History of the Canadian Grenadier Guards 1760-1964, which he published in 1965.

His knowledge of military history, of heraldry and of symbolism enabled Archer Fortescue Duguid to contribute in no small measure to the cultural heritage of the country of his adoption. Yet it will be the impressive volume in which he tells the dramatic story of Canada's army in the first year of the Great War for which he will be chiefly remembered. Many men have left a lesser memorial.

G.W.L. Nicholson

CHA ELECTIVE POSITIONS/TITULAIRES DES POSTES
ELECTIFS DE LA SHC

Following the Annual General Meeting, held in June 1976 at Laval University, the CHA's elective positions are occupied by the following persons:

* * *

A la suite des élections annuelles tenues à l'Université Laval, le 3 juin dernier, les divers postes électifs de la Société historique du Canada sont occupés par les membres suivants:

LABOUR: JOURNAL OF CANADIAN LABOUR STUDIES

The Committee on Canadian Labour History is pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR*. This annual bilingual journal is to appear in June 1976. Dedicated to the broad interdisciplinary study of Canadian labour history, *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR* contains several original articles and a review essay in each number. It is under the joint editorship of G. Kealey and J. Thwaites of Dalhousie University and the University of Québec at Rimouski respectively.

Le Comité de l'histoire ouvrière canadienne est heureux d'annoncer la publication prochaine de la revue *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR*. Publié annuellement et dans les deux langues, cette revue fera sa parution en juin 1976. *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR* est dédié à l'étude multi-disciplinaire de l'histoire du milieu ouvrier canadien. Chaque numéro contient plusieurs articles de fond ainsi qu'une note critique. Il est rédigé sous la direction conjointe de G. Kealey et J. Thwaites de l'Université Dalhousie et de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski.

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Bryan D. Palmer

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Jacques Rouillard

Le Québec et le Congrès de Berlin, 1902

Wayne Roberts

Artisans, Aristocrats and Handymen: Politics and Unionism among Toronto Skilled Building Trades Workers, 1896-1914

Gerald Friesen

"Yours in Revolt": Regionalism, Socialism and the Western Canadian Labour Movement

Bruce Scott

"A Place in the Sun": The Industrial Council at Massey-Harris, 1919-1929

Paul Larocque

Aperçu de la condition ouvrière à Québec (1896-1914)

Michael S. Cross

To the Dartmouth Station: A Worker's Eye View of Labour History

Charter subscriptions are now available at \$6.00 per annum or \$11.00 for two years. Each subscriber receives, in addition to *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR*, two issues of the Committee's Newsletter for each subscription year.

Cheques made out to the Committee on Canadian Labour History should be forwarded to:

G. Kealey,
Labour/Le Travailleur,
c/o Department of History,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Les abonnements privilégiés sont présentement en vente au prix de \$6.00 par année, ou \$11.00 pour deux ans. En plus du journal *LABOUR/LE TRAVAILLEUR*, votre abonnement vous donne droit à recevoir deux numéros du bulletin émis par le Comité.

Les chèques, à l'ordre du Comité de l'histoire ouvrière canadienne, devrait être adressés à:

G. Kealey,
Labour/Le Travailleur
a/s Département de l'Histoire
Université de Dalhousie
Halifax, Nouvelle Ecosse

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LES ETUDES CANADIENNES EN FRANCE

L'intérêt pour le Canada, en général, et pour le Québec, en particulier, s'est beaucoup accru, en France, ces dernières années, comme en témoignent la fondation de chaires d'études québécoises dans cinq universités françaises et la création de centres d'études canadiennes à

Bordeaux et à Paris. Les renseignements qui suivent ont d'abord paru, en partie, dans le Bulletin du Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française de l'Université d'Ottawa.

I - Le centre d'études canadiennes de Bordeaux

Pluridisciplinaire, le Centre d'études canadiennes de Bordeaux vise à mettre à la disposition des universitaires et étudiants intéressés la documentation la plus riche possible sur le Canada et à coordonner et favoriser l'enseignement et la recherche relatifs aux études canadiennes. Depuis l'an dernier, il regroupe le Centre d'études canadiennes de l'Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux, le Centre d'études anglo-canadiennes, le Centre d'études littéraires franco-canadiennes et le Centre d'études et de recherches sur l'information et la communication, tous trois de l'Université de Bordeaux III. Les étudiants qui poursuivent des études supérieures peuvent travailler au Centre d'études canadiennes et obtenir un doctorat de troisième cycle de l'Université de Bordeaux III, avec la mention "Littératures et civilisations nord-américaines." Le Centre organise des séminaires et des colloques, invite des professeurs canadiens et passe des accords avec des institutions universitaires canadiennes, comme l'Université York de Toronto et le Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française de l'Université d'Ottawa. Le directeur du Centre est M. Pierre Guillaume. Pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires, on peut écrire au Centre d'études canadiennes, Maison des sciences de l'homme de Bordeaux, Domaine universitaire, B.P. 101, Talence.

II - Le centre de recherche d'histoire nord-américaine de Paris

Le centre de recherche d'histoire nord-américaine relève de l'Université de Paris I. Il a été fondé en 1967 par M. Claude Fohlen, qui en est toujours le directeur. Ce centre a une vocation à la fois américaine et canadienne. Il a patronné et continue à patronner des études de deuxième et de troisième cycle relatives au Canada. Michel Brunet et Jean Blain, tous deux de l'Université de Montréal, ont tour à tour enseigné au Centre en 1972 et 1973. Les intéressés obtiendront des renseignements additionnels en s'adressant au Centre de recherche d'histoire nord-américaine, Université de Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne, 17, rue de la Sorbonne, 75231 Paris, Cedex 05.

LOYALIST HISTORY GROUP

In 1968, a Programme for Loyalist Studies and Publications was established to organize research into the loyalists of the American Revolution. The impending bicentenaries of the Revolution, 1776, and the loyalists' arrival in Canada, 1783, and the founding of New Brunswick in 1784 and Ontario in 1791 were other factors in the decision to establish the programme. The University of New Brunswick joined with the City

University of New York, the American Antiquarian Society and the University of London as sponsors of the programme. The programme co-ordinates research on the loyalists in the three countries with whose histories the loyalists are most intimately involved -- Canada, the United States and Great Britain -- although attention is also paid to the Caribbean area and Sierra Leone.

The CHA Council has recently accorded affiliated group status to the Canadian component of this organization. The chairman of the Canadian committee is Wallace Brown of the Department of History, University of New Brunswick. Other members of the committee are: C. Bruce Fergusson and Judith Fingard of Dalhousie, C.B. MacKay of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, George Rawlyk of Queen's, Hereward Senior from McGill, J.J. Talman of Western and L.F.S. Upton from UBC. For detailed information on the programme, which includes the preparation of bibliographies, the micro-filming and publication of loyalist source material and the popularization of its activities and findings, contact Professor Brown at UNB.

HISTORIANS VERSUS THE MACHINE/L'HISTORIEN ET L'ORDINATEUR

A special inter-session version of the University of Western Ontario Department of History's course in quantitative history has been designed to acquaint professional historians and graduate history students with the theory and methods of this increasingly important social-scientific approach to studying the past. The course will be offered from 9 May to 24 June 1977 through the university's Summer School and Extension Programme and participants will receive normal graduate credit from the Department of History. Minimum enrolment is five; a maximum of fifteen persons will be accepted. For further information write to R.S. Alcorn, Department of History, Social Science Centre, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 5C2.

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Le département d'histoire de l'Université Western Ontario, dans le cadre de ses programmes d'extension et de cours d'été, offrira au printemps 1977 une session intensive d'initiation aux méthodes quantitatives en histoire, à l'intention des étudiants francophones de deuxième et de troisième cycle et des historiens intéressés. Ce cours vise non seulement à familiariser l'étudiant avec les méthodes quantitatives, mais à rattacher ces méthodes à divers modèles d'analyse. Le cours se donnera du 9 mai au 24 juin 1977 et sera crédité au même titre que tout cours gradué donné au département d'histoire. Le cours ne sera offert que s'il y a au moins cinq inscriptions. Le nombre maximum d'inscriptions est fixé à quinze. Pour toute information supplémentaire s'adresser à José Igartua, Department of History, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2.

NINTH ANNUAL WESTERN CANADIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

A conference on the theme "One Century Later: The Native Peoples of Western Canada Since the 'Making' of the Treaties" will be held on 18-19 February 1977. As in past Western Studies Conferences, the meeting will be interdisciplinary in nature, speakers having been invited from the disciplines of geography, history, political science, native studies, education and law. The conference's organizers are Donald Smith, Department of History, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4 and Ian Getty, Stoney Cultural Education Programme, Box 29, Morley, Alberta.

CANADA'S URBAN PAST: A CONFERENCE

A 2½ day interdisciplinary conference will be held at the University of Guelph on 12-14 May 1977, hosted by the History Department of the University of Guelph and the Urban History Group of the CHA. Sessions have been planned in the following areas: Metropolitanism and regional urban development; the economics of urban growth; developers and the development process; the origins of urban planning; housing and housing policy; the provision of urban services; cities and local government; social structure in the 19th century city; resource-based communities; the arrested metropolis; preserving the urban past; the visual record and urban history and the city in history. Further information about the programme and registration can be obtained from Gilbert Stelter, Conference Coordinator, or Terry Crowley, Local Arrangements Chairman, at the Department of History, University of Guelph, Guelph, N1G 2W1.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY: STUDIES IN HISTORY SERIES

The first volume of a new historical series is Science, Technology, and Culture in Historical Perspective, ed., L.A. Knafla et al. (\$5.90, available from the History Department, University of Calgary). Further volumes will deal with Law and Society in Canada, the new Social and Economic History and War and Society.

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