

# DEBATING DISSENT: CANADA AND THE SIXTIES WORKSHOP PROGRAM

**Location:** Room 208, Wu Conference Centre, University of New Brunswick  
Fredericton, New Brunswick

**Internet:** <http://sixties.uvic.ca>

**Contact:** Dominique Clément ([dominique.clement@ualberta.ca](mailto:dominique.clement@ualberta.ca))

**Date:** 21-22 August 2008

All sessions and lunches/dinners take place in the **Chancellor's Room**, Wu Conference Centre. Breakfasts take place at the George Martin Cafeteria at St. Thomas University.

Is it possible for one decade to transform the course of history for an entire nation? Can, and should, we explore history as the history of generations and decades? What is the ultimate legacy of the baby boomers? These are some of the key questions that will guide the participants in a workshop titled *Debating Dissent: Canada and the Sixties*. The workshop will be a forum to critically examine the legacy of the 1960s in Canada in an international perspective. Canadians' understanding of this crucial decade is shrouded in myths, stereotypes and misconceptions. The sixties is a period associated with the sexual revolution, youth protest, hippies, music and drugs, but it is also a period that fomented a revolution in education, racial divisions, anxieties about national security, challenges to gender roles, labour conflict, innovations in public policy and debates surrounding the family, personal health and the environment. The participants include anglophone and francophone scholars from across Canada, as well as leading scholars in the United States and the United Kingdom. The workshop will showcase cutting-edge Canadian research to an international audience, develop new methodological approaches for studying the past and link the Canadian experience to global events.

## **PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

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## **SPONSORS**

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council  
St. Thomas University  
University of New Brunswick

Thursday, 21 August 2008

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|---|---|
| 8:00am-8:45am<br>Breakfast                      | George Martin Cafeteria<br>(located in George Martin Hall)<br><b>Sponsored by St. Thomas University</b>   |
| 9:00am-10:00am                                  | <b>Opening session: Introductions and Workshop Objectives</b><br>Chancellor's Room, Wu Conference Centre<br>Dominique Clément, University of Alberta. |
| <b>Session # 1</b><br>Chair: William Vinh-Doyle | <b>Education Reform</b>   |
| 10:00-10:15                                     | Catherine Gidney, St. Thomas University, "The Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Transformation of Faculty Power, 1951-70".          |
| 10:15-10:45                                     | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 10:45-11:05am                                   | Coffee/Tea Break  |
| 11:05am-11:20am                                 | Roberta Lexier, University of Alberta. "To Struggle Together or Fracture Apart: The Sixties Student Movements at English Canadian Universities".      |
| 11:20am-11:50am                                 | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| <b>Session # 2</b><br>Chair: Lara Campbell      | <b>Health and the Environment</b>   |
| 11:50-12:05                                     | Erika Dyck, University of Saskatchewan. "Canada's Psychedelic Sixties".   |
| 12:05pm-12:35                                   | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 12:35pm-2:00pm                                  | Lunch: Chancellor's Room, Wu Conference Centre  |

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| 2:00pm-2:15pm                                  | Catherine Carstairs, University of Guelph. “PLEASE DO SOMETHING - I want to know what I’m eating’: Food, Fear and the Environment in the Long 1960s”.                                   |
| 2:15pm-2:45pm                                  | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| <b>Session #3</b><br>Chair: Christopher Powell | <b>Women’s History</b>  |
| 2:45pm-3:00pm                                  | Mary-Jo Nadeau, Trent University. “Enterprising Nationals: The Coalition for the Equality of Women of Canada and the racial politics of managed dissent in the women’s movement.”       |
| 3:00-3:30pm                                    | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 3:30-3:40pm                                    | <i>Quick Break/Stretch</i>  |
| 3:40-3:55                                      | Steve Hewitt, University of Birmingham and Christabelle Sethna, University of Ottawa. “Sex Spying: The RCMP Framing of English-Canadian Women’s Liberation Groups During the Cold War”. |
| 3:55pm-4:25pm                                  | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 4:25pm-4:45pm                                  | Coffee/Tea Break  |
| 4:45pm-5:45pm                                  | <b>Guest Speaker</b><br>Van Gosse, Franklin & Marshall College<br>America and the Sixties   |
| 6:00pm-7:00pm                                  | Dinner: Chancellor’s Room, Wu Conference Centre<br><i>Sponsored by SSHRC and the University of New Brunswick</i>  |

Friday, 22 August 2008

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| 8:00am-8:45am<br>Breakfast                 | George Martin Cafeteria<br>(located in George Martin Hall)<br><b>Sponsored by St. Thomas University</b>   |
| 9:00am-10:00am                             | <b>Guest Speaker</b><br>José E. Igartua, Université du Québec à Montréal<br>Québec and the Sixties  |
| <b>Session # 4</b><br>Chair: Joan Sangster | <b>Nationalism and Public Policy</b>  |
| 10:00-10:15                                | Matthew Hayday, University of Guelph. "Reconciling the Two Solitudes? Language Rights and the Constitutional Question from the Quiet Revolution to the Victoria Charter." |
| 10:15-10:45                                | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 10:45-11:05am                              | Coffee/Tea Break  |
| 11:05am-11:20am                            | Stephen Azzi, Laurentien University. "The Nationalist Moment in English Canada".  |
| 11:20am-11:50am                            | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| <b>Session # 5</b><br>Chair: Greg Kealey   | <b>Labour</b>   |
| 11:50-12:05                                | Peter S. McInnis, St. Francis Xavier University. "Hothead Troubles': Sixties-Era Wildcat Strikes in Canada".  |
| 12:05pm-12:35                              | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 12:35pm-2:00pm                             | Lunch: Chancellor's Room, Wu Conference Centre  |

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| <b>Session #6</b><br>Chair: Linda Kealey    | <b>Youth and Social Protest</b>   |
| 2:00pm-2:15pm                               | Michael Boudreau, St. Thomas University. “The Struggle for a Different World’: The 1971 Gastown Riot”.  |
| 2:15pm-2:45pm                               | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 2:45pm-3:00pm                               | Marcel Martel, York University. “‘Riots’ at Sir George Williams: Construction of a Social Conflict in the Sixties”.   |
| 3:00-3:30pm                                 | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 3:30-3:50pm                                 | Coffee/Tea Break  |
| <b>Session # 7</b><br>Chair: Kirk Niergarth | <b>Race</b>   |
| 3:50-4:05                                   | Bryan Palmer, Trent University. “The Regulation of Native Peoples and Aboriginal Resistance”.   |
| 3:55pm-4:25pm                               | <i>Discussion</i>   |
| 4:25pm-4:45pm                               | <i>Quick Break/Stretch</i>  |
| 4:45-5:30                                   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Closing session</b><br/> <b>Final discussion of issues and organization of the book, and considerations on the results of the workshop.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hosted by: Greg Kealey, University of New Brunswick and<br/> Lara Campbell, Simon Fraser University.</p> |
| 6:00pm-7:00pm                               | Dinner: Chancellor’s Room, Wu Conference Centre<br><i>Sponsored by SSHRC and the University of New Brunswick</i>  |

## Workshop Abstracts

### **Catherine Gidney, St. Thomas University, “The Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Transformation of Faculty Power, 1951-70”.**

This paper examines the activities of CAUT, through its Bulletin, in order to illuminate the significant change in faculty power that had begun to take place by the 1960s. Historians of Europe, the United-States, and Quebec, have begun to undertake a rethinking of the 1960s. They have questioned the idea of the 1950s as a period of quiet conservatism in contrast to a radical 1960s as well as the notion that the late 1960s was characterized solely by youth revolt. Yet little of this rethinking has been done for English Canada. In this paper I argue for the need to see a more fluid relationship between the 1950s and 1960s and to begin to place the activism of the 1960s within a broader framework, as the outgrowth of a longer period of demand for change.

### **Roberta Lexier, University of Alberta. “To Struggle Together or Fracture Apart: The Sixties Student Movements at English Canadian Universities”.**

This article introduces readers to the student movements at English Canadian universities during the Sixties, illustrating how these movements developed, evolved, and collapsed between the mid-1960s and mid-1970s. It provides a theoretical introduction, which highlights the importance of identity to the creation and maintenance of social movements. It then examines how changing policies within the university community created a new definition of what it meant to be a student and inspired student leaders to demand individual and group autonomy as well as student participation in university governing structures. Based on a shared sense of student identity, I argue, alliances were formed between student leaders and a significant proportion of the student body, leading to the development of a mass student movement on each campus. The article then examines the various fractures that developed within the student movement during the Sixties, including the ideological divisions that occurred within the student leadership and the emergence of the Women’s Liberation Movement, which prioritized a gendered identity over a student identity. In this way, as students could no longer maintain a shared identity, the student movement went into decline. Ultimately, this paper illustrates the centrality of definitions of identity to the development and decline of the Sixties student movement and social movements more generally.

### **Erika Dyck, University of Saskatchewan. “Canada’s Psychedelic Sixties”.**

The Sixties have often been depicted by day-Glow images, groovy terms, tie-dyed fashions and trippy music. The inspiration for these kinds of expressions has often been attributed to the influence of mind-bending drugs that encouraged engagement with unorthodox spirituality and philosophy, some of which led to the creation of the iconic images of the Sixties. It was this association between hallucinogenic drug use and flamboyant displays of non-conformity that led to the characterization of this period as psychedelic. But where did this connection come

from? Who or what caused a generational identification with mind-altering drugs? Focusing on the history of LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide), this chapter examines these questions and considers how the meaning of psychedelic evolved from a term evoking clinical connotations to a nostalgic short-hand for a broader set of ideas associated with the Sixties.

**Catherine Carstairs, University of Guelph. “PLEASE DO SOMETHING - I want to know what I’m eating’: Food, Fear and the Environment in the Long 1960s”.**

Health food stores sprouted up across the country in the 1960s and 1970s. The health food movement had a broader cross-generational appeal than has often been acknowledged. These diverse consumers shared a common set of concerns about pollution, a critique of modern medical expertise, and skepticism about government. Most health food consumers attempted to deal with the health risks of late twentieth century society by changing where they shopped and how they ate. By promoting an individualized, consumer response to fears about health and the environment, this paper will argue that health food was a fundamentally conservative movement, and that one of the legacies of the 1960s was the idea that social change could be achieved not by manning by the barricades, but by changing how one shopped.

**Mary-Jo Nadeau, Trent University. “Enterprising Nationals: The Coalition for the Equality of Women of Canada and the racial politics of managed dissent in the women’s movement.”**

In 1966, the Committee for the Equality of Women of Canada (CEW) formed, lobbied for a Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW) and won. In 1972, members of the CEW co-founded the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC). While it is one of the most venerated origin stories of the postwar women's movement, the CEW/RCSW/NAC relationship remains underresearched and the standard narrative margins require revision. This paper resituates the RCSW at the intersection of several overlapping movements (second wave feminism, inter/national human rights discourse, white liberal nationalism, and the rearticulation of the state as "uniquely Canadian"). By foregrounding the formation of a governing white feminist discourse, this renarrativization generates a more complex story of this key moment in the contested formation of Canada and the women's movement in the 1960s.

**Steve Hewitt, University of Birmingham and Christabelle Sethna, University of Ottawa. “Sex Spying: The RCMP Framing of English-Canadian Women’s Liberation Groups During the Cold War”.**

The paper will provide an overview of surveillance in the late 1960s and into the 1970s by the Canadian state in the form of the Security Service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police against women's liberation groups that emerged in the so-called second wave of feminism. Women's groups were but one of many groups and individuals targeted by the Canadian state during this period. However, there was an important gender dimension at play in that the all-male RCMP for

much of this period was targeting all-female organizations. The paper will explore the gender dimension while examining the nature of the surveillance and placing it into both a Canadian and international context.

**Matthew Hayday, University of Guelph. “Reconciling the Two Solitudes? Language Rights and the Constitutional Question from the Quiet Revolution to the Victoria Charter.”**

With the advent of Quebec’s Quiet Revolution, the question of how to address the growing divide between Canada’s two linguistic solitudes was thrust onto the national stage. While politicians, experts and royal commission members struggled to develop proposals that would respond to demands for recognition of Canada’s linguistic and cultural dualism, Canada’s governments were also engaged in the process of determining how to patriate the British North America Act and come up with a made-in-Canada amending formula to the constitution. These two issues – official languages and constitutional reform – became tightly intertwined over the course of the 1960s as governments discovered that it was virtually impossible to address one issue without some reference to the other. Although the federal government would ultimately develop its Official Languages Act and programs to support official bilingualism in Canada, a constitutional entrenchment of language rights ultimately proved unreachable during this decade. This paper discusses how federal-provincial relations shaped the language policies and programs which emerged out of this decade, while also examining why solutions to other key questions remained elusive.

**Stephen Azzi, Laurentien University. “The Nationalist Moment in English Canada”.**

This paper will explore the origins and nature of the nationalist movement in English Canada in the 1960s. It will examine a broad range of catalysts, domestic and international. It will break from much of the current historiography by arguing that the movement was not simply a reaction to the high level of American influence in Canada and that the nationalist ideas were not entirely homegrown. Instead, the chapter will emphasize the degree to which nationalists drew inspiration from the American liberal critique of the United States. The paper will examine various manifestations of nationalism in English Canada, arguing that there was not a single nationalist movement in English Canada, but rather several. Though nationalist groups shared common origins, they often pursued contradictory goals. The paper will further argue that nationalism in 1960s Canada was not solely generated by an elite, as much of the literature on nationalism suggests, but that it had broad support.

**Peter S. McInnis, St. Francis Xavier University. “‘Hothead Troubles’: Sixties-Era Wildcat Strikes in Canada”.**

This paper addresses the actions of labour, capital, and the state during the period of unrest that characterized mid-1960s Canada. It analyzes the notable wave of unauthorized 'wildcat' strikes

informally led by a cadre of young, protesters -- who due to their critical stance towards employers, government, and union officials, were referred to disparagingly as 'hotheads.' As much of the strife, centred in urban areas, allegations were proffered that 'youth culture' and radical social movements influenced labour. Finally, an exasperated federal government undertook the responsibility to study the postwar nature of labour-management relations by authorizing the 1968 Task Force on Labour Relations. This paper situates Canadian organized labour within the broader context of 1960s activism and the confluence of student radicalism, peace/anti-war movements, and trade union dissidents.

**Michael Boudreau, St. Thomas University. “The Struggle for a Different World’: The 1971 Gastown Riot”.**

This paper will assess the nature of the relationship between such "hippie" groups as the Youth International Party and the police in Vancouver. Their relationship was influenced by the protests that these groups staged throughout the 1960s, culminating with the Gastown riot, and the police response to these protests, along with alleged police harassment of "long hairs". Moreover, this study will highlight how the police and the state have attempted to discredit protesters and social movements in an attempt to silence public debate about issues that were considered to be fundamental to the struggle for social justice. Finally, this paper will view the Youth International Party, and the broader "struggle for a different world", as an extension of the call for participatory democracy that was heard during the 1960s in Canada.

**Marcel Martel, York University. “‘Riots’ at Sir George Williams: Construction of a Social Conflict in the Sixties”.**

Sir George Williams serves as a case to study the broader agitation taking place on university campuses all over the Western world. Sir George Williams would fit into the movement of student demonstrations which, most notably in Western Germany, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and Czechoslovakia, made headlines in 1968. The events at Sir George Williams permit us to identify the external influences on the social and ideological movements. Indeed, an accusatory finger is pointed at the foreigners who participated in these events, because many academics, journalists and politicians believe that the American Black Panther movement is behind the conflict. The violent result of the occupation would serve as proof of this. The events of 1969 permit us to deconstruct questions of identity and ethnic relations.

**Bryan Palmer, Trent University. “The Regulation of Native Peoples and Aboriginal Resistance”.**

The paper provided for the conference is a chapter-length treatment of the rise of Red Power in the 1960s. It will be shortened and focussed for the edited collectin, tentatively titled Debating

Dissent. This version outlines the ways in which the post-World War II era saw Native peoples' dependencies and subordinations continued and deepened in the 1960s. In an era that saw the rise of anti-colonialism on a world scale, Aboriginal dispossession and displacement, as well as the poverty of the reserves, was a source of considerable critical comment. State initiatives, from the Hawthorn Report (1964-66) to the Chretien-Trudeau White Paper (1969) ironically oscillated from acknowledging Indigenous people's 'citizen plus' status to denying both the special place of Native peoples in Canadian society and reforms that would overcome their special oppression. A younger generation of Native militants drew upon the radicalism of Black Power advocates and anti-colonialism's rising tide, cultivating an eminently Sixties sensibility. The political articulation of this was Red Power, an expression of Native militancy that surfaced forcefully in the later years of the 1960s, and that carried into the 1970s. The legacy of this mobilization is the continued demand for Aboriginal entitlement that persists to this day.

## Author Biographies

**Stephen Azzi** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of History at Laurentian University. His areas of research include relations between Canada and the United States; US foreign policy; Canadian economic and cultural nationalism. Azzi is the author of *Walter Gordon and the Rise of Canadian Nationalism* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999).

**Michael Boudreau**, Associate Professor, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick, [mboudreau@stu.ca](mailto:mboudreau@stu.ca). My main research interests include the history of crime, the law, and society in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Canada, protests and social movements in Canada, and the social history of post-war Saint John, New Brunswick. My research has appeared in *Acadiensis*, the *Dalhousie Law Journal*, the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, and the *Journal of Canadian Studies*, along with an edited collection published by McGill-Queen's University Press. I teach courses on the history of crime in Canada, social protest and the law in Canada, and hate crimes. Along with Greg Marquis (UNBSJ), I have recently launched a website on the history of crime and punishment in New Brunswick:

<http://www.unbsj.ca/arts/hist/gregmarquis/cph/index.html>

**Lara Campbell** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Women's Studies at Simon Fraser University. She is the treasurer for the Canadian Committee on Women's History and has served on the appointments committee of the Woodward Chair at Simon Fraser University and as a Board member Women's History Network of British Columbia. Her current research centres around women and draft dodgers in Canada during the Vietnam War. [lcampbel@sfu.ca](mailto:lcampbel@sfu.ca)

**Catherine Carstairs** is an Associate Professor at the University of Guelph and the author of *Jailed for Possession: Illegal Drug Use, Regulation and Power in Canada, 1920-1961*.

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**Dominique Clément** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He has studied at universities across Canada, and was a visiting scholar in the United Kingdom and Australia. Clément is the author of *Canada's Rights Revolution: Social Movements and Social Change, 1937-1982* (UBC Press, 2008) and is currently writing a book tentatively titled *Women and the Human Rights State in British Columbia, 1953-1984*. For a research and teaching portal on the history of the human rights movement in Canada, please visit [www.HistoryOfRights.com](http://www.HistoryOfRights.com).

**Erika Dyck** is Associate Professor of history of medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. She is the author of 'Psychedelic Psychiatry', (Johns Hopkins, 2008), which examines the history of LSD experimentation in Canadian psychiatry and is currently working on a history of eugenics in Alberta. Email: [erika.dyck@usask.ca](mailto:erika.dyck@usask.ca)

**Catherine Gidney** is Adjunct Professor in the Department of History, St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick. She is the author of *A Long Eclipse: The Liberal Protestant Establishment and the English-Canadian University, 1920-70* (MQUP, 2004). She is currently working on a manuscript-length project, tentatively titled, "Shaping the Modern Self: Youth, Health, and the Canadian University, 1900-1960." She is also in the preliminary stages of a new project on commercialism and Canadian schools in the twentieth century.

**Van Gosse** is an Associate Professor in the Department of History at Franklin and Marshall College. Gosse has been a visiting professor at several universities in the United States and in Cuba, and has been active with organizations such as Peace Action and the Centre for Democracy in the Americas. His publications include *Black Power in White America* (Harvard University Press, forthcoming), *Rethinking the New Left: An Interpretative History* (Palgrave, 2005) and *The World the Sixties Made: Politics and Culture in Recent America* (Verson, 2003).  
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**Matthew Hayday** is an assistant professor of Canadian history at the University of Guelph. He is the author of *Bilingual Today, United Tomorrow: Official Languages in Education and Canadian Federalism* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005) and co-editor of *Mobilizations, Protests and Engagements: Canadian Perspectives on Social Movements* (Fernwood, 2008). His main research interests concern issues of Canadian identity politics since World War II, with a particular focus on English-French relations and public policy. His current project is a SSHRC-funded study of how English-speaking Canadians responded to efforts to promote bilingualism from the 1960s to the 1990s.  
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**Steve Hewitt** is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of American and Canadian Studies at the University of Birmingham in the United Kingdom. He has written extensively on security and intelligence issues, including *Spying 101: The RCMP's Secret Activities at Canadian Universities, 1917-1997* (UTP, 2002) and *Riding to the Rescue: The Transformation of the RCMP in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1914-1939* (UTP, 2006). [srhewitt@yahoo.ca](mailto:srhewitt@yahoo.ca)

**José E. Igartua.** Trained in North American colonial history, José E. Igartua has published on New France, on Québec labour and urban history, and on representations of national identity in English Canada. He has taught Canadian economic history and various courses on methods for historical research as well as survey courses on Canadian history and seminars on twentieth-century Canada. His book *The Other Quiet Revolution: National Identities in English Canada, 1945-71* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2006), received the 2006 Harold Adams Innis Prize for best English-language scholarly monograph in the social sciences from the Aid to Scholarly Publications Program. <http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r12270/>; [igartua.jose@uqam.ca](mailto:igartua.jose@uqam.ca)

**Greg Kealey** is Vice-President [Research] and Professor of History at the University of New Brunswick. His areas of specialization are social and labour history. Some of his more notable publications in this field include "State Repression of Labour and the Left in Canada, 1914-20: The Impact of the First World War," *Canadian Historical Review* (Vol.73, No.3, 1992): 281-314, and, *Workers and Canadian History* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1995). [gkealey@unb.ca](mailto:gkealey@unb.ca)

**Roberta Lexier** is a PhD Candidate in the Department of History and Classics at the University of Alberta. Her dissertation, which is nearing completion in preparation for a fall 2008 defence, focuses on the creation, evolution, and decline of the student movement at three English-Canadian universities – University of Toronto; University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus (now University of Regina), and Simon Fraser University. [rlexier@ualberta.ca](mailto:rlexier@ualberta.ca)

**Marcel Martel** teaches Canadian history at York University. His most recent publications include *Not This Time: Canadians, Public Policy and the Marijuana Question, 1961-1975*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2006; *Envoyer et recevoir. Lettres et correspondances dans les diasporas francophones* (with Yves Frenette and John Willis), Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2006; 'The Age of Aquarius': Medical Expertise and the Prevention and Control of Drug Use Undertaken by the Quebec and Ontario Governments', in Dimitry Anastakis (ed.), *The Sixties. Passion, Politics, and Style*, Montreal & Kingston, McGill-Queen's, 2008; 'Law versus Medicine: the Debate over Drug Use in the 1960s', in Magda Fahrni and Robert Rutherford editors, *Creating Postwar Canada, 1945-75*, Vancouver, UBC Press, 2008, 'Faut-il se souvenir de la tenue des États généraux du Canada français?', *Annuaire du Québec* 2007, Montreal, Fides, 2006; «S'ils veulent faire la révolution, qu'ils aillent la faire chez eux à leurs risques et périls. Nos anarchistes maisons sont suffisants»: occupation et répression à Sir George Williams, *Bulletin d'histoire politique*, vol. 15, no 1 (automne 2006), p. 163-177; 'Usage du passé et mémoire collective franco-ontarienne : le souvenir du Règlement 17 dans la bataille pour sauver l'hôpital Montfort'. *Mens. Revue d'histoire intellectuelle*, volume VI, no 1 (automne 2005), p. 69-94. Marcel Martel, Associate Professor, History Department, York University ([mmartel@yorku.ca](mailto:mmartel@yorku.ca))

**Peter S. McInnis** is an Associate Professor of History at St. Francis Xavier University. He received his PhD from Queen's University and has been a member of the editorial board of *Labour/Le Travail* since 1997. Past research projects have involved labour activism during the First World War and analysis of industrial legality and the postwar compromise during the 1940s. Current research focuses on the labour and working-class militancy during 1960s. Related

projects address postal workers, and Northern Ontario bush workers during this decade. Email: [pmcinnis@stfx.ca](mailto:pmcinnis@stfx.ca)

**Mary-Jo Nadeau** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Trent University. Her work on the Royal Commission on the Status of Women explores the intersections of gender, race and nationalism. [maryjonadeau@trentu.ca](mailto:maryjonadeau@trentu.ca)

**Bryan D. Palmer** is a Canada Research Chair at Trent University, and is currently the Chair of the Canadian Studies Department. He edits *Labour/Le Travail* and has recently published *James P. Cannon and the Origins of the American Revolutionary Left, 1890-1928* (University of Illinois Press, 2007). His next book, *Canada's Sixties: The Ironies of Identity in a Rebellious Era* will appear with University of Toronto Press in March 2009.

**Christopher Powell** is a PhD student at UNB, working on a dissertation on the anti-Vietnam War Movement in Canada. I work in adult education with Aurora College in the NWT where I have been active with the PSAC since 1994. My MA was in Northern Canadian labour history. Recent publications include a review of Andre Levesque's *Red Travellers: Jeanne Corbin and Her Comrades*, and an article in *Northern Review* on the influence of Mine Mill in the NWT. [chris\\_powell42@hotmail.com](mailto:chris_powell42@hotmail.com)

**William Vinh-Doyle** graduated with a M.A. history at Lakehead University in 2007. He is currently working towards his Ph.D. at the University of New Brunswick. His doctoral thesis, "Working-Class Militancy in the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) in New Brunswick, 1963-1993", will analyze the experience of public sector workers in New Brunswick in their struggle to gain and then protect workers' rights. His supervisor is Greg Kealey.