History in Conversation

CHOICE OR ACCIDENT?
The Outbreak of World War One

An Interview with Professor Margaret MacMillan
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Dear readers,

Happy New Year! I hope that you all enjoyed the holiday break and are having a great start to the winter term.

In this edition of the *Triumvirate*, you will find information about a number of interesting upcoming events and conferences. For those of you interested in rural history, there are a few events to watch out for this term including the Rural Roundtable, a display celebrating College Royal, and a workshop entitled: Networks of Land, Labour and Family 1830-1930.

As always, you will also find news about the Tri-U and from TUGSA in this edition, as well as an interview with historian Margaret MacMillan.

If you have any questions, comments, or would like to contribute to the magazine, please email me at: fili0380@mylaurier.ca. I look forward to hearing from you!

Happy reading,

Michelle Filice
News from TUGSA

From the TUGSA Executive:

For those students interested in serving on the TUGSA executive, elections will take place on March 19 at the Annual General Meeting. If you are interested in running, please submit a one-page candidate statement by Monday March 10.

University of Waterloo Students: There is a History Department representative position available for the UWaterloo GSA. This position is elected through TUGSA. If you are interested, please submit a one-page candidate statement by Monday March 10. UWaterloo students will receive an electronic ballot the following week.

Upcoming Events:

March 19 at the University of Guelph Graduate Lounge - TUGSA Annual General Meeting and Elections - Topics on Tap

April - TBA - Canoe Trip

Join TUGSA on Facebook and/or contact TUGSA at tugsamail@gmail.com.

Get involved in TUGSA events! The annual membership fee is only $10 and is worth every penny. Learn more about TUGSA at http://www.triuhistory.ca/tugsa/.
ESS is on Facebook!

The Middle East Scholars Society is excited to announce their new Facebook group! MESS will be using the page to advertise upcoming events, highlight ME faculty and students (both past and current), and keep people up to date on the general happenings in the group.

Please join our Facebook Group by searching: 'Middle East Scholars Society at the University of Guelph' on Facebook or going to: www.facebook.com/groups/169498816576914/

To have something posted on our Facebook page, contact Halette Wilson (wils8060@mylaurier.ca)

Alumni in the News: Kris Gies on Alternative Careers for PhDs

After completing a PhD in history at the University of Guelph, our own Kris Gies moved into publishing sales and marketing with University of Toronto Press. Read his article about promising new ways in which PhD graduates are learning about all the great careers they can build with their degrees at University Affairs.
Dr. Andrew Ross in the *New York Times* – Regarding the Queen

This week, History and Economics Post-Doctoral Researcher, Dr. J. Andrew Ross is featured on a New York Times panel investigating "Should Democracies Have Monarchs?" Dr. Ross weighs the pros and cons to explain how the monarchy works in Canada.

Read the rest of the story at the *New York Times*.

Dr. Walker elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (2013).

Dr. Walker was inducted at a ceremony held in Banff in November. The official citation from the Society reads: “James W. St. G. Walker is recognized internationally for his work on human rights and race relations. His scholarship and teaching on racial equality in Canada since World War II have influenced an entire generation of Canadians both within and outside the academy. His research helped launch African-Canadian history and aboriginal history as fields of historical inquiry. The historical lesson he emphasizes in his teaching, his scholarship and his voluntary activities is that "rights" are not a gift but a prize, something that citizens themselves have always had to initiate and preserve.”
Dr. Catharine Wilson receives the Francis and Ruth Redelmeier Professorship in Rural History

Ruth Redelmeier and her late husband, Francis (OAC 1945), developed a passion for rural and local history in trying to track down the heritage of their well known jersey farm near Richmond Hill. This past year Ruth and her family generously donated the “Don Head Farms” records to the University of Guelph Archives and endowed a “Professorship” to develop Rural History. Dr. Catharine Wilson is honored to be the first Redelmeier Professor. When Cathy was an undergraduate at the University of Guelph and developed a passion for rural history, it wasn’t taught anywhere else in Canada. Since then it has developed a following with undergraduate and graduate courses devoted to it, and several doctoral students creating a new generation of scholars. The Redelmeier gift enhances this growing knowledge about the countryside where most Canadians lived well into the 20th century.

Cathy says the gift is very important to her personally as it fosters her research into the internal dynamics of neighbourhood. Her work on barn raisings, quilting bees and other forms of neighbourly exchange aligns with the University of Guelph’s BetterPlanet Project and its desire to deepen our understanding of “community”.

The gift’s impact extends well beyond Dr. Wilson’s research. It will enhance the Rural History Roundtable, a speakers’ series now in its 12th year. At the Roundtable faculty and students from various disciplines share their research with the public on rural life as it was lived in various places and eras. The Redelmeier gift will expand the range of speakers and further Guelph’s reputation as the center for rural history. For example, plans are underway for the Roundtable to host a conference on Artifacts of Agraria here in 2015.

Continued on next page…
The endowment will also benefit students as they develop Guelph’s exceptionally fine rural archival collection and learn the skills of event coordination. Doctoral students will have the opportunity to teach a rural/environmental history course. All will develop practical skill-sets and an informed understanding of rural society.

The first recipient of the Ruth and Francis Redelmeier Professorship believes that history helps us to think critically - not romantically - about our rural past, be better informed about our environment and food supply, and exercise our imaginations and creativity. Cathy and her students find sheer pleasure in hunting down that missing bit of evidence or revising old understandings. Francis and Ruth encountered these pleasures first hand too.

Dr. Wilson, on behalf of the Department of History, the College of Arts and the University of Guelph, thanks the Redelmeier Family wholeheartedly for this gift which transforms and inspires.

For Tri-University students interested in taking rural history courses, or doing a masters or doctoral thesis in rural history, please contact, Dr. Catharine Wilson at cawilson@uoguelph.ca. The Professorship officially begins 1 July 2014.
Events

Damn Lies, Truths, Statistics and History
Friday, March 14, 2014 - 7:30 pm

In this talk, data and statistical graphics guide an interview with a historian concerning some of the historical truths and myths that surround the development of our society, culture, health and economic development. Situating data within a historical context will generate interesting questions that are not easily answerable, and in some cases provide answers that suggest we may not yet have the right questions.

Celebrating College Royal
Tri-University History students in Dr. Wilson’s graduate course in Canadian Rural History are honing their communication skills as they create six display cases to celebrate "90 Years of College Royal: Students, Community, and Fun." Focusing on the event’s student leadership and community involvement, students are exhibiting the history of College Royal using artefacts, photographs and documents from the Guelph archives.

Drop by to see the display on the main floor of the McLaughlin Library, Academic Town Hall and visit the launch on Monday 10 March at 1:30pm.
MacKinnon Dinner

In honour of Father Hugh MacKinnon, the History Society presents the 30th Annual MacKinnon dinner. This event takes place on March 7th, 2014 at St. George Banquet Hall (665 King Street North, Waterloo). Cocktails start at 6:00pm and dinner served at 7:00pm.

This year’s guest speaker is notable historian and Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Dr. John English. John was the official biographer of former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson, and he also wrote a two volume biography of Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He has also been very active in Canadian public life. John is a Member of the Order of Canada, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a lifetime member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and was named one of the 150 outstanding contributors to the City of Waterloo. John’s keynote address will focus on the history of the History department at the University of Waterloo.

Tickets: $35 per person. Students receive a $10 discount but must pay by CHEQUE to Erin. Tickets can be purchased online (https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/mackinnon-dinner-tickets-10189981509). If you require additional information, you can view our MacKinnon web page and event page.

We look forward to celebrating with you!

Rural History Roundtable

Happy New Year everyone! The University of Guelph's Rural History Roundtable Speakers' Series is proud to present another semester of original and engaging talks. See our poster on the next page…
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR: Illness, Suffering, and Disease Management in Rural Ontario, 1858-1870
Matt Elder
Matt is a graduate of the M.A. History program at the University of Guelph. His research focuses on agricultural commodities in rural Ontario and the history of disability.
TUESDAY JAN 21, 7-9PM
Location: MacKinnon Building, Room 309, University of Guelph

WITH A WOMAN AND AN AXE: The Labour of Scottish Emigrant Women in Rural Canada, 1782-1851.
Elizabeth Ritchie
Elizabeth teaches at the University of the Highlands and Islands in Scotland and researches education, popular religion, gender and the family in the early 19th century Scottish Highlands and women’s emigration from Scotland to Canada.
THURSDAY 6 FEBRUARY, 7:30-9:30PM
Location: Florence Partridge Room, McLaughlin Library, Room 364

MISSIONARIES, THE DOMESTIC, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF Mi’KMAQ AGRICULTURE, 1820-1860
Daniel Samson
Daniel teaches rural and colonial history at Brock University, and writes about farmers and the rural world of colonial Nova Scotia.
THURSDAY 27 FEBRUARY, 2:30-4:30PM
Location: MacKinnon Building, Room 132, University of Guelph

MANaging NATURE: A Feminist Environmental History of Eastern Ontario’s Forests, 1849-2013
Dawn Dietrich
Dawn is a PhD candidate in the Department of Geography, University of Guelph. Her research investigates the impact of resource management shifts, the role of nature, and the importance of gender and nature constructions in human-environment relations.
THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 2:30-4:30PM
Location: MacKinnon Building, Room 132, University of Guelph

PATRONS, KINS, AND NEIGHBOURS: Godparenthood and Social Networks in 19th-century Minas Gerais, Brazil
Fabio Faria Mendes
Fabio is Associate Professor of Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil, and Visiting Researcher in the Department of History at University of Guelph. His research focuses on family history and historical demography in 19th century Brazil and Canada.
THURSDAY 3 APRIL, 2:30-4:30PM
Location: MacKinnon Building, Room 132, University of Guelph
The Rural History Roundtable invites you to ... 

Networks of Land, Labour and Family 1830-1930
7 March 2014 at the Lifetime Learning Centre 1713 (OVC), University of Guelph

14:30
**Peter Baskerville**, University of Alberta
*The Last Best West: Homesteaders on the Move, Alberta 1870-1916*

15:15
**Catharine Wilson**, University of Guelph
*‘Man-Days’: Labour Exchanges Between Ontario Farmers, 1830-1930*

16:00 break

16:15
**Fabio Faria Mendes**, Universidade Federal do Vicosa
*Crossing Borders: Intermarriage, Heterogamy and Social Networks in Waterloo County 1870-1902*

17:00
**Gordon Darroch**, York University
*Reconstructing Household Experience with Canada’s Historical Censuses*
In September 2013, historian Margaret MacMillan gave the annual Hagey Lecture at the University of Waterloo, addressing the themes of her new book, *The War That Ended Peace: The Road to 1914*. The following day, she sat down with Professor Daniel Gorman and Jonathan Crossen to talk about her writing process, history, memory and narrative and the lessons of the First World War.

Daniel Gorman: What was your interest in writing on the causes of the First World War?

I hadn't really thought of doing it. After I did the Paris book,¹ I signed a contract to do a book on the great conferences of the Second World War, from Tehran to Potsdam. What really happened was a publisher came to me and took me out to lunch in Oxford one day about five years ago. We had a very nice lunch and he said, “We'd like you to do a book on the origins of the First World War.” I said, “Oh, well, no, I hadn't thought of doing that, and anyway, there's that wonderful book by Barbara Tuchman.”² I read it when I was an undergraduate at the University of Toronto.” He said, “Margaret, that would have been half a century ago, so there's time to say something new.” Which was quite right, I thought, but cheeky. I said, “Well, I'll think about it.”

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I thought about it and I kept on thinking, “Yes, of course.” I mean, it's just such an interesting subject. I grew up with grandfathers who'd fought in the First World War. I grew up reading First World War literature. It was just part of my life. I've done a lot of military history. I taught the history of war and society. It had just never occurred to me but I suddenly thought it actually is something that I've always been interested in. It still is one of the great historical puzzles. I don't think there will ever be agreement among historians about why it started. I think we'll go on puzzling over it. I got more and more interested as I went on. There has been so much done in the past few years. There was a whole new set of historiographies that I didn't know about, so there was lots of stuff to read. So that's how it happened.

DG: Last night, amongst other things, you alluded at different times to the Fischer thesis, and to Niall Ferguson's work, and so forth. There have been many different conceptual approaches to the topic. Was any of that useful? Did you go into that material first, or did you have it internalized, or just put it aside?

A lot of it, I had read. I started reading and then, what I had to do—I don't like doing it really, but I was very lucky in the people that I found—I had to get research assistants because I have a full time job, and I was also doing a little book on Stephen Leacock that I had already committed to do. My college in Oxford is a great source of good researchers because they have people that speak different languages, know different areas of the world, so I had about four different researchers who found stuff for me and gave me very useful summaries. I became aware of the controversies. There's a huge article literature as well which I read bit by bit. The great thing about doing research now is that you can actually get articles online. When I was a graduate student you had to go physically to the library. There weren't even photocopy machines. The sheer mechanics of it took so much longer.

So anyway, I gathered a huge amount of material. I think if I have a strength, it's in synthesizing. I'm quite good at bringing a lot of different stuff in. I always find the difficult part of any book or thesis is actually getting on top of the material. It took me about three months to just break it down into what I was going to do. I had ideas about chapters and those change as you go along. I created all sorts of different files on different topics. Then I started to write.
Of course, as you write you realize what you need to know. I already had a lot of material, but as I wrote, I went out and got other things. I came back to Toronto to write, and I used Robarts Library a lot. A lot of books now have been scanned in and are available electronically which is also great. I was on both the Oxford and the Toronto library systems, and they often use different providers. U of T uses a particular set of scanned books, while Oxford uses another one, so I could get an awful lot of stuff. But I didn't do archival research. Some of my students went and looked at papers, but I was really trying to write a big general history of the outbreak.

I ended up going back much further than I expected. I initially thought I'd just do the summer of 1914 and explain a bit of the background. What I did was a very large bit on the background and a very small bit on the summer of 1914. I start in the 1890s and I look at the Salisbury administration in Britain, the position of Britain in the world, the developments there, the African War. I suppose in the end, I'm trying to explain what was in the memories and minds of those who made the decisions in the summer of 1914 but to understand that, you have to understand their times and what they had lived through, so that's what I ended up doing. If I did it again, I might want to do it differently but that's how it ended up.

DG: I wonder if you think it changes our interpretation of the war itself and also its causes, now that it's essentially out of living memory. I wonder if that changes how we look at it.

I think it must do. I think we're far enough away that we can look at it as something that we don't have an axe to grind in. I've always thought being Canadian helps when you're writing international history because we're not a great power, and therefore, we don't have to either react against our nation or be for it. I mean, being an American international relations expert or international historian, you have to deal with the fact that the United States is a power. We're not bystanders in the world but we are a minor power, and so I think it gives us a detachment. As a nation, we've always worked multilaterally. We haven't acted unilaterally, or we have done so on very few occasions. I think there is a very useful Canadian perspective on the world that helps. But also, I think distance helps.
The commemorations are getting organized now, and I hope they won't all be national commemorations. I think they should look at the war as an international phenomenon. They should try to look at commonalities. It's something that affected all nations, often in very similar ways. The danger is, I think you're going to get a British commemoration, and an Australian one... The Belgians are so divided now, they're having a Flemish one and a Walloon one. The Germans don't want to do anything much at all because they think it will affect the EU. Certainly in Ottawa, there's a desire on the part of the Harper government to see it as a formative moment in the creation of the nation of Canada, which is a shame. I wish it could be just something we all went through. Let's look at what it meant.

DG: Doing international history, I find sometimes there's a danger, the challenge of falling between stools. Our department here, like a lot of departments, is essentially still nation-state based. We have specialists in country A, B, and C, and so forth. I wonder how you've approached doing international history. How do you get away from writing the history of the causes of the First World War, or any other international history topic, from a national perspective?

I think “fallen between stools” is not a bad place to be. It makes you aware of different things. What I hoped to do in my book is to try to understand each nation's perspective from within, but also look—and it's where I've found some of the recent work that Mark Mazower and others do so interesting—look at the things that affected Europe as a whole. There were ideas, there were ways of thinking, ways of planning, and technological changes that were not nation-based. They affected Europe as a whole. I've tried to balance between national perspectives as they were at the time, and the things that were truly transnational or international. I think both are important.

I tried very hard not to take sides. In the end, I'm not all that interested in the question of who is to blame. I'm more interested in the question of how it happened. One of the questions I started out with was, Europe had this long period of peace, why did it end? If you look at it that way—why did the peace fail?—it's as interesting a question as—why did the war break out?
But I think there were certain decision makers that were perhaps more reckless than others. I think Austria-Hungary was reckless. I think they saw their survival at stake and I think it made them behave in foolish ways. The decision-making in the end was confined to a very small number of people who tended to share a particular outlook. I think Germany, because of the nature of its constitution, acted in reckless ways internationally because there wasn't enough parliamentary control. The Kaiser had, pretty much, authority over foreign affairs and the military, and he was a bad person to give any authority to over anything, I think.

DG: Having written international history, have you come out of that experience with any general conclusions about the nature of international relations? Because that's what the IR folks are after. They want the covering laws. They want to explain how all Wars break out or what have you.

I'm always uncomfortable with that, I suppose, because I'm a historian. Yes, you can see commonalities, and we do as historians. We probably don't express them very well, but we recognize that certain factors are likely to cause certain consequences. It helps us formulate questions about other wars. If wars break out because of ideological reasons or economic reasons, when we're looking at another war, we look to see if we can identify the same factors. I think it helps us in formulating questions.

Where I think I would part company with some, though not all, political scientists is the idea that you can take things out of time and space and out of their cultural context. I think sequence really matters. I think decisions about the Second World War were affected by what people remembered from the First World War. The fact that the crisis of July 1914 happens after a number of crises does affect the way in which people react and behave because they had in mind the previous crises. We know that people act partly based on their memories and they draw analogies with previous situations. Some political scientists do take that into account. I think the best political scientists overlap with history and, I like to think, historians can learn from political scientists.
I think contingency matters, even at the level of individuals. I was talking to a student the other day who said, “I don't want to do Great Man history,” and I said, “No, but at a certain point, individuals matter.” Could you write the history of the twentieth century without writing about Hitler, Stalin, Mao or Roosevelt? I think it would be very very difficult. To understand the great changes that took place in the twentieth century on the international scene, you need to. It's that interplay between the individual and the times.

If Hitler had been killed in the trenches in the First World War, there would have been a right-wing movement in Germany and there would have been a populist völkisch movement but without someone like Hitler to grab it, it might not have been the same. We just don't know. Would the Russian revolution have gone the direction it went in, under Bukharin? Possibly not. I think Stalin was a particular type who took what was there and made it into something different.

Great Man history was so discredited that I think we're in danger of missing that sometimes, who is in positions of power does actually matter. Which is not to say that history is created by the single individual, but at times, in big decisions, it matters. Or it matters who comes along with an idea. There were lots of other very interesting Socialist thinkers, but Marx was the one who came up with the synthesizing work which was so persuasive. If there hadn't been a Marx, we might have been much more interested in the ideas of Proudhon or Bakunin.

DG: Certainly, contingency points us towards counter-factuals. As I'm sure you know, there are some historians who think that that's simply anathema. We study what happened as best we can, and we leave what didn't happen. But of course, we all know in our own lives, that everything is contingency, at least much of the time. So I wonder how, if at all, we can play with that as historians?

I suspect that in most history there is a counter-factual assumed. We're trying to explain how it happened, or how we reached this point or how these ideas became widespread. Sort of embedded in that, it seems to me, is the idea that it need not have happened, that something else might have happened.
I don't like the counter-factuals which are improbable. They have to be very strictly confined within what was likely. Years ago, I was very influenced by the work of R. G. Collingwood, the philosopher of history, who talks about this. You're not putting yourselves into the shoes of the person of the time, but you have to be able to see from the perspective, say, of Julius Caesar as he decides to cross the Rubicon. What were the alternatives before him? Collingwood said that will help you to understand why he chose one rather than the other. We always tell our students, and I think we have to remind ourselves, you shouldn't assume that just because the First World War broke out that it was bound to. Certainly, it was likely, but there were alternatives.

DG: A number of years ago, I read the piece that you did at Roger Louis' British Studies Seminar on The Raj Quartet series of historical novels. I don't know how much involvement you had with the film version of Paris 1919. I wonder what your thoughts are on fictionalizing history or using fictional treatments as sources.

I don't mind historical dramas. I think they can be quite good. There's some real rubbish, but I think anything that gets people interested in history, in a way, is good. I don't like re-enactments of history very much. I don't like docudramas. To me the model of a good historical documentary is the Ken Burns one on the US Civil War. He doesn't have the voices of people from the time, but he has people reading from their letters and what they wrote. He uses still photographs. He does no re-enactments. And it's absolutely extraordinary. It's riveting television.

The documentary the National Film Board did, you may notice, doesn't say “based on” the book, but it says “inspired by” the book. They used actors to play the people and they didn't look anything like the people. My own view is that you should not do re-enactments. It's one thing if it's historical drama—that's different.

DG: As I'm sure you know, you're sometimes described as a narrative historian...

It's probably a term of abuse but...

DG: Well, I was interested along those lines, because that is what I think we do as historians, however we do it. So, I wondered if you sort of embraced that repute.

Yes, I'm happy with it. I like telling a story. That doesn't mean everyone has to do it, but I think stories are an important part of history. History is about change over time and developments over time. We sometimes take snapshots of a particular time, but we also look at how change takes place and causality. People want to know how we got from there to there.

I learned a lot from teaching at Ryerson where there were, in my day, no history majors. We were a service department and we taught history to people who had to do some liberal arts. I taught everything from nurses to journalists to engineers, many of whom didn't have much interest in history. I had to get them interested and they loved the stories. They also loved the personalities. I would do a very dry lecture on Marxism, and they would dutifully take notes or fall asleep. I started telling them what it was like to be a child or a young person working in the Industrial Revolution. I told them what the conditions were like. Then I told them about Marx. This is why he reacted to it. This is what he was trying to do. And that worked better. So it was partly responding to students. And I like writing for a general public because I think history is important and I think there's an appetite for history. I like being a narrative historian. I'd prefer to be called a good historian, but narrative will do.

Jonathan Crossen: Last night, you mentioned the number of books that have been written about the origins of the First World War. One of the interesting things about reading multiple generations of historians writing about the same topic is what those historians were interested in, which questions they brought to the topic. I wonder which questions you think this era needs to ask of the First World War. What should interest people now about the First World War?
I think we should be asking about globalization. We always forget that there was another great globalized era and that was before 1914. In some ways, more globalized perhaps even then ours. We assume globalization leads to stability. I think we should be asking, why was it that before the First World War, globalization didn't lead to greater stability? There's an interesting question there for us.

We also live in an age of nationalism. I remember, twenty years ago, people saying that we're getting beyond the national, but I think we still live in an age of nationalism. Intensifying Chinese nationalism. Japan moving in a more nationalistic direction in a very worrying way. Intense American nationalism. These right-wing nationalisms in Europe. We thought we'd got beyond all that and so there are similarities, I think, which perhaps should make us interested in the origins of the First World War.

Then I think, just in general, there's the capacity of humans to do really dumb things that damage themselves, and the First World War is a prime example. We may not learn lessons from it, but it remains endlessly fascinating. You just look and think, how could they have done it? What did they think they were doing? It seems to me it's a very good example of people making the sort of assumptions they wanted to make. There were certainly those who were worried it was going to be a long drawn-out thing. But they were in the position of gamblers who thought, “I've got no way to go but forward, and I'm going to take a chance that it'll be quick and decisive, and at least it's a way out.” So they did it knowing, some of them, in their heart of hearts, that it probably could turn out otherwise.
We're doing the same thing with climate change. We are simply refusing to accept that anything is changing in spite of all the evidence. We're refusing to change the way we live. We're not recognizing what's staring us in the face. We have this awful human capacity which makes us optimistic but it also makes us really foolish. I think the First World War is a very good example of that. The evidence was there that it could very well be a war of stalemate, and that it would be a very costly war. And they explained it away, or they just thought about it in their darker moments. I really do think, in the case of people like von Moltke, they were gambling. I think it was Conrad von Hötzendorf or one of his generals in Austria-Hungary saying, “We may perish but it will be a glorious end.” That's a dangerous attitude. I think there's enough similarity to make us think we should look at it.

Margaret MacMillan is Warden of St Antony's College, at the University of Oxford. Her Hagey Lecture can be seen online at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2gF_6j2pQzg
Histories and Communities
This year's Tri-University History Conference is on Saturday, March 22 at the Balsillie School of International Affairs in Waterloo, Ontario. This year’s theme is Histories and Communities in celebration of the Conference's 20th anniversary.

Call for Papers: (online submission due February 7, 2014)
We invite individual submissions or panels - or you may indicate your availability to participate as Chair. Please apply and register at: www.triuhistory.ca/conference/
We look forward to your submission and registration and to seeing you in March!
Please direct questions to susan.roy@uwaterloo.ca

Strategic Studies Conference
The Tri-U’s own Joseph Buscemi, Russel Freure and Andrew McLaughlin will all be heading down to Calgary to present at the Strategic Studies Conference (http://strategyconference.ca/). Buscemi will also be presenting at the History and Classics Graduate Student Conference in Edmonton at the University of Alberta the week after the conference.
We invite proposals for panels and papers to be presented at the 25th Military History Colloquium, to be held at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario on 9-10 May 2014.

The primary focus will be on all periods of Canadian military history – pre-1914, First and Second World Wars, the Korean War and post-1945 developments including peacekeeping and Afghanistan. Proposals for papers advancing new and innovative perspectives and approaches will receive first consideration. Proposals are welcome from all scholars, but graduate students and recent PhDs are especially encouraged to submit.

Proposals are also welcome for sessions tailored for high school teachers, university instructors and curriculum developers to explore innovative methods of teaching military history in the classroom.

Please submit a 1-page proposal and 1-page CV to:

Mike Bechtold
cmhistory2014@gmail.com
Phone: 519-584-0710 x.4594;

www.canadianmilitaryhistory.ca

The deadline for proposals is 17 February 2014

Topics of special interest for 2014:

The Great War Centenary | D-Day and the Invasion of Normandy | Teaching War in the Classroom | Air Power History | Contemporary Security Studies | Naval Warfare

Please visit our website for more information on these topics:

www.canadianmilitaryhistory.ca/conference2014
Publications

Journal Articles, Chapters, and Other Publications


Forthcoming Publications


Comacchio, Cynthia. "Young Canada: Age, Generation, and the Culture of 'Modern Youth','" Speaker Series, L.R. Wilson Institute for Canadian History, McMaster University, 28 November 2013.

Comacchio, Cynthia. "Why Age Matters: Age and Generation as Analytical Categories in Historical Research," University of Western Ontario, Graduate History Speaker Series, 5 March 2014.


Worringer, Renée. *Ottomans Imagining Japan: East, Middle East and Non-Western Modernity at the Turn of the Twentieth-Century* (London: Palgrave Macmillan). 2014
The Triumvirate