The Third
TRIUMVIRATE
Spring 2012
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Dear readers,

This edition of The Triumvirate focuses on the concept of “community”, specifically on the ways that we define that term and the ways that we participate in various types of local, national, and international communities. The feature article, “The Monarchy and the Commonwealth: Archaic Relics or Relevant Institutions?”, by Michelle Filice, explores Canada’s relation to the British monarch and to the Commonwealth community. How many Canadians will celebrate the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee this summer, and in what ways? Will many come out to see Prince Charles and Duchess Camilla when they visit Canada in May? It depends on how one feels towards the British Crown, and perhaps towards the larger Commonwealth community as well.

Focusing more on local and national communities, the article by Jill Campbell-Miller, “‘Anyone Can Serve’: Volunteerism in the University”, looks at what members of the Tri-U have done to improve their regional and global communities. Featured in this article are the experiences of Dr. James Walker, Dr. Lynne Taylor and graduate student, Luke Stewart. Jill’s article encourages us to think about ways we can better serve our communities.

Shorter articles about students’ work, publications, and research opportunities, illustrate how our academic community is growing. This magazine hopes to always highlight and support the Tri-U.

If you wish to become involved in The Triumvirate magazine in any way, please email the editor at thetriumviratemagazine@gmail.com.

Happy reading,

Michelle Filice
Doctoral Candidate, WLU
Editor, The Triumvirate

P.S. The next edition will explore the history of human rights and will feature students’ work and research in that area. If you have anything to contribute, please let me know!

[Note: Front cover and back cover illustrations are taken from the Government of Canada’s official poster for the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee at: http://www.pch.gc.ca/eng/1315855761212.]
The Monarchy and the Commonwealth: 
Archaic Relics of Relevant Institutions?

By: Michelle Filice, PhD Candidate, WLU.

The year 2012 marks Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II’s Diamond Jubilee – the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne on 6 February, 1952. In celebration of this milestone, royal family members will be visiting all of the Commonwealth Realms, including Canada. The Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall are expected to arrive in Ontario in May, later making their way to New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Municipal and provincial governments in Canada have prepared for the Jubilee by commemorating new public service awards in the Queen’s honour, funding community groups that will help organize Jubilee events, and promoting public education about the monarchy’s role in Canada. The federal government has invested $7.5 million in Jubilee preparations so as to “increase awareness about this national milestone and encourage Canadians to actively celebrate it in ways that are most meaningful to them.”  Ottawa has also agreed to participate in a Commonwealth-wide ceremonial lighting of 2,012 beacons in honour of the Queen.

But how strongly do average Canadians feel about the monarchy and about the Commonwealth?

An online poll conducted in May 2010 by Leger Marketing for QMI Agency found that one fifth of Canadians favoured severing their ties with the British Crown. While 46% of 65+ year-olds claimed an attachment to the monarchy, only 32% of Canadians aged 18 to 34 felt the same. A Harris-Decima poll conducted for The Canadian Press just one month later found that 48% of Canadians agreed that the monarchy is “a relic of our colonial past that has no place in Canada today.” According to the Globe and Mail, global polling in 2009 suggested that Canadians are just as apathetic towards the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of countries, most of which were formally under British rule. Less than a quarter of Canadians could describe what the Commonwealth does, and only a third would be upset if Canada left the association.

Canadians are not the only ones who feel this way.

DID YOU KNOW?
A Commonwealth Realm is a sovereign state that recognizes the British monarch as head of state. There are 16 realms, all of which belong to the Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth of Nations is an intergovernmental organization of 54 independent member states. The British monarch holds a ceremonial position as Head of the Commonwealth, but the activities of the Commonwealth are carried out through the permanent Commonwealth Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General and through meetings between Commonwealth heads of government, on a biennial basis.

The official emblem for the Diamond Jubilee was drawn by 10 year-old Katherine Dewar, winner of a national contest. Image from: www.thediamondjubilee.org


The Monarchy and the Commonwealth: Archaic Relics of Relevant Institutions?

In 1999, Australians came close to establishing a republic and installing a parliament-appointed president as the head of state instead of the Queen. [8] Other Commonwealth Realms have been more successful in supplanting the British Crown with a republic. In 1950, for example, India recognized the monarch as the head of the Commonwealth, but no longer as the head of state. India set a precedent by being the first republic to state to remain within Commonwealth. [9] Other countries, namely Ireland and Zimbabwe, have left the Commonwealth altogether. Some citizens of Commonwealth countries believe that their states should also leave the association. One Indian commentator argued, “[The] Commonwealth is irrelevant. India should exit the group. It is a relic of the past. In this century, you don’t need Britain to guide other countries. Big bodies like [the] Commonwealth cannot address day to day concerns.” [10] Global surveys have shown that, in fact, more and more citizens of Commonwealth countries are less supportive of the international organization and of the monarchy in general. Knowledge of what the Commonwealth is, and support for what it does, has been very low across member nations. [11]

Didymus Mutasa, foreign affairs secretary for Zimbabwe’s Zanu-PF party, believes that the Commonwealth, and any connection to the British Crown, is not only purposeless, but is a painful daily reminder of their colonial past. He argues, “[Zimbabwe] joined [the Commonwealth] in 1980 after we gained our independence as a mark of respect to the British but in the years since it has become clear that the sole purpose of the body is to promote white interests...Measures taken against Zimbabwe have been imposed to protect the interests of white farmers.” [12] When asked whether there was any chance Zimbabwe would return to the Commonwealth, Mutusa stated, “What would be the point? We are more distant from Britain as a result but that does not bother us...Britain’s greatest fear is that we will pull ourselves up while we are outside of the Commonwealth, and that is precisely what we intend to do.” [13]

Zimbabwe’s membership was suspended in 2002 on the grounds of alleged human rights violations and deliberate misgovernment. Zimbabwe terminated its membership a year later.

DID YOU KNOW?
The only other British monarch to celebrate a Diamond Jubilee was Queen Victoria in 1897.

A gold medal commemorating the 1897 Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria showing her profile facing to the left. The Royal Collection © 2012, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. For more information, visit: http://www.thediamondjubilee.org/queen-victorias-diamond-jubilee.

The Queen makes a speech as Head of the Commonwealth © PA. Image from: http://www.thediamondjubilee.org/queen-and-commonwealth-introduction.
Jamaican author, Leone Ross, raises similar concerns about the role and place of the monarchy and of the Commonwealth in Jamaican affairs. Ross, born in England, moved to Jamaica when she was six with her mother, who was of Jamaican descent, to escape racial discrimination in the UK. Ross’ views of the Queen and of the Commonwealth are quite negative. On the subject of the importance of the monarchy in Jamaica, she argues, “The Queen is our official head of state, but you know, I am not personally aware of a Jamaican who cares.”[14] When asked about what the Commonwealth meant to her, she said, “Nothing. Nothing. Nothing.”[15] Ross explains,

When I was asked to [comment on the meaning of the Commonwealth], I rang up friends and family and did a quick vox pop: “What did it mean to you to grow up in the Commonwealth?” There were lots of silences. Then: “The Commonwealth? You mean Jamaica/Australia/Barbados/Kenya/India/Canada?” The question seemed bizarre to all of us. I dug further: “No, the Commonwealth. What does that mean to you?” The words flooded back: archaic, meaningless, colonialism, imperialism...I suspect it means very little to a lot of English people as well.[16]

Ross defines the Commonwealth as “a footprint from the past”, nothing but a reminder of a dark colonial history, which she claims still affects daily life in modern-day Jamaica.[17] Ross argues, “All [that] members of the Commonwealth...have in common is a particular link with Britain’s imperial past – as trust territories, protectorates and colonies. In short, we once belonged to somebody. Perhaps that is why we don’t try to remember, and why we feel nothing.”[18] For Ross, celebrating the Queen’s sixty-year reign over the Commonwealth would not be a meaningful event, but a mere ceremonial gesture.

If citizens of Commonwealth countries have such negative and apathetic views towards the monarchy, and towards the Commonwealth, why do plans for Jubilee celebrations go on?
There’s an app for that!
The Crown in Canada has an official application and mobile site that provides information on the government’s plans for Jubilee celebrations. You can download it free of charge from the Government of Canada website: http://www.pch.gc.ca/eng/1327594485680.

The Monarchy and the Commonwealth: Archaic Relics of Relevant Institutions?

According to Andrew Marr, BBC host of the documentary, *The Diamond Queen*, citizens’ feelings about the monarchy and about the Commonwealth are not as bad as they seem. While Marr agrees that popular support for these institutions has decreased in recent years, he believes that they still remain relevant. Marr argues that every time the Queen decides to visit a Commonwealth country, popular polls would suggest that her presence is not wanted, and yet, thousands flock to see her at every visit. [19] Diamond Jubilee celebrations will be no different. People are still interested in the royal family, Marr claims. The wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton on April 29, 2011, for example, had higher television ratings than even the most popular shows in the UK, such as X-Factor. [20] Millions across the Commonwealth also tuned in on that day to witness that important royal milestone.

For others, the Queen and her family are more than just interesting celebrities. The Honourable James Moore, Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, argues that the Diamond Jubilee is important because it celebrates Canadian identity and history. He continues, “By supporting this most historic and significant anniversary, our Government is delivering on its commitment to reinforce our heritage through active celebration of our institutions that define who we are as Canadians.” [21] Of course, not all Canadians share these views. Quebec sovereigntists, for example, have been strongly and consistently against the presence of the monarchy in their province. [22]

While not everyone feels a historic connection to the Crown, there are many who believe that the Commonwealth is an important international community. Professor Tim Shaw, director of the London-based Institute of Commonwealth Studies, argues that while the Commonwealth has its problems, it remains an effective international organization that has transcended its roots in colonialism. [23] The Commonwealth, Shaw claims, defends democracy and promotes social development. For example, the Commonwealth prevented South Africa from being a member after it became a republic in 1961, due to hostility from many members, notably Canada, to its policy of apartheid. Following the end of apartheid in 1994, South Africa was re-admitted to the Commonwealth. [24] Noel Garson, professor emeritus at the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, adds that the Commonwealth is useful as it provides a forum for prime ministers, foreign ministers, and finance ministers to meet and share views. [25]
The Monarchy and the Commonwealth: Archaic Relics of Relevant Institutions?

Garson maintains, however, that the future of the Commonwealth rests on its ability to modernize and to clearly distinguish itself from the archaic past of Empire. Countries like Canada must play important leadership roles to ensure its success. Journalist, Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah, agrees that the Commonwealth has to reinvent itself to remain significant,

The Commonwealth has to find a niche for itself that connects with ordinary people and convinces policy-makers of its value...Whether it’s through shared values or an agenda to tackle shared challenges, the Commonwealth has to work harder to make itself relevant. If it can’t win back the affection of Canadians, it may not live to see its 70th birthday. \[26\]

While Canada’s role in the Commonwealth and its relation to the Crown remain topics of debate, preparations for Diamond Jubilee celebrations will go on. It remains to be seen how Canadians will react when the Royals arrive in May. Will they, as Marr believes, rejoice? Or will they be apathetic? Perhaps some will be upset or regretful? Only Canadians can decide what, if anything, the Queen means to them, and whether or not they want to invest any more of their time and resources in the Commonwealth community.

**Will you be participating in Diamond Jubilee celebrations? Share your thoughts with us on the subject at thetriumviratemagazine@gmail.com.**

Canada Post unveiled a new stamp commemorating the Diamond Jubilee. For more information on the collectibles to be released, please visit their website at: [http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/collecting/stamps/2012/2012_jan_queen_jubilee.jsf](http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/collecting/stamps/2012/2012_jan_queen_jubilee.jsf).

**DID YOU KNOW?**
Canada is celebrating a few other important anniversaries this year, including the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812, the 100th anniversary of the Grey Cup, and the 200th anniversary of the Selkirk settlement. Will you be celebrating these, or similar, events? If so, let us know at thetriumviratemagazine@gmail.com!

For more about Michelle Filice and her research, please visit: [http://wlu-ca.academia.edu/MichelleFilice](http://wlu-ca.academia.edu/MichelleFilice).
Join us in September for our annual Grand River canoe trip!

Every year, TUGSA organizes a canoe trip on the Grand River that is usually held during orientation week. This 2-hour trip is a great way to get to know new and old graduate students, faculty, and administrative staff.

For more detailed information on this trip, please visit:
http://www.triuhistory.ca/tugsa/canoetrip/

Ever have trouble gaining electronic access to one of the Tri-U libraries?

If so, please visit the following website to register for full access with your home university:
http://www.triuhistory.ca/links/
The above address also has information on guides for graduate history students, undergraduate history societies, and associated projects.

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

Join TUGSA on Facebook and/or contact TUGSA at tugsmail@gmail.com.
I apologize if I have told you this story before. I’ve told it to just about everyone I know.

Last fall, I travelled to New Haven, Connecticut, in order to do some research at the Yale University Archives. I did not stay on campus, preferring the cheap rates and free breakfast offered by the La Quinta Suites. It was an easy thirty minute walk to the archives and I could take peanut butter from the morning buffet to make my nightly supper of peanut-butter sandwiches. The location of the hotel meant that I had to walk through the town of New Haven in order to reach the university. Not knowing anything of Connecticut except what I had gleaned through episodes of the Gilmore Girls, I assumed that the town of New Haven would be a haven of tweeded professors, cute antique shops, and charming cafes. After all, the university’s own documents show that in 2010 it had an endowment of over sixteen billion dollars,[1]

I was wrong.

As it turns out, an air of poverty, exacerbated by the recent recession, surrounded New Haven. Closed shops on the street fronts, obvious racial divisions, and a noticeable police presence greeted me every day as I walked through the town. Just stepping onto the university’s grounds, located in the middle of the city, proved to be a difficult mental exercise. I went to work in a cathedral-style library, decorated ostentatiously, although beautifully, with elaborate stone carvings. It seemed unbelievable to me that a mere five minute walk from this elegant campus lay a town in deep economic trouble.

The isolation of Yale from the rest of the community could be partially explained by the wealth of the university itself. On the campus tour, my guide explained that 97% of students lived on campus, able to eat, shop and engage in social activities without ever having to step foot outside.

In our history departments, we have professors who have excelled at public service in the community. I decided to interview two faculty members at Waterloo, Dr. James Walker and Dr. Lynne Taylor, to find out why and how they have made this connection in their own lives. I also talked to Luke Stewart, a PhD student who is known for his activist work outside of the university.

“Everyone can be great because anyone can serve.”
– Dr. Martin Luther King

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Dr. Walker has regaled many a student with tales of his adventures during the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s. Many of us know, for example, that he slept on the streets for a week in front of the American Consulate as a member of the “Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)” in support of the Selma marchers in 1965. However, beyond these anecdotes, many will be surprised at the breadth of his contribution both abroad and in Canada.

When asked how he became interested in activism or volunteerism, Dr. Walker is ambiguous. He notes that his father was a clergyman in the Anglican Church. He learned about the American Civil Rights movement through high school history classes in the 1950s, and remembers feeling ill when seeing pictures of Little Rock on the front pages of the *Toronto Star* as a delivery boy. “I had a gut reaction to the viciousness of it all.”

For one reason or another, in 1962, at the age of 21, Walker responded to a poster advertising the brand new volunteer program of Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO). At the time, Canadians knew very little about India, his eventual destination. Walker notes that there were no Indian restaurants in Toronto. For two years, Walker worked for a Gandhian ashram in the remote village of Champatimunda, Orissa. There, alongside two local men, he worked at community development, learning on the job. They helped to establish cooperatives in which villagers, particularly women, could sell their khadi (or handmade) goods to a government commission at fixed prices. Despite challenges which included no electricity, no running water, and only one latrine which they had built especially for him, Walker found the experience only deepened his enthusiasm for volunteerism. The Gandhians were “so dedicated, so community-oriented.” It “put you in a mood to get things done.”

Walker sustained an interest in international development for the next two decades. In 1967, he worked for the Centennial International Development Program. As part of his work as Youth and Education Director, he helped to originate the “Miles for Millions” marches as a centennial project. Thousands of children participated in the marches in the 1960s and 1970s to raise money for international development projects. In 1971, when he came back to Waterloo as a professor, he also helped to found the Global Community Centre. Originally established in a church basement, the centre aimed to educate Waterloo about international development as well as to raise funds for international development projects. The Centre operated for over three decades.

In 2008, CUSO merged with Volunteer Service Overseas Canada to become CUSO-VSO, one of North America’s largest development agencies that works through volunteers. They are now known as Cuso International. For more information please visit: [http://cusointernational.wordpress.com/](http://cusointernational.wordpress.com/).
“Anyone Can Serve”: Volunteerism in the University

However, civil rights and anti-racism also remained a central feature of his scholarship and community work. When Walker returned to Canada from India in 1964 he became actively involved in the Civil Rights movement. He had been a member of the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament before he left, and when he came back, that organization had become the Student Union for Peace Action, which worked closely with Friends of SNCC. At this time, he became friends with Burnley “Rocky” Jones, who helped to draw attention to the difficult conditions for African-Canadians, and especially to the black population in Nova Scotia. Rocky became a leader of the Black Power movement in Canada, and when Walker travelled to Halifax to pursue his PhD, the two friends continued their activism together.

It was at this time that Walker and Jones came up with the idea for a “black study group” that would help African-Canadians students who had been abandoned by the discriminatory Nova Scotian education system. Along with another friend, Jules Oliver, they originated a program that would help students catch up on their studies and prepare for university. They also lobbied for Dalhousie University to take it over as an official program. Dalhousie did assume responsibility in 1970, and it became known as the Transition Year Program, which still exists today. Many prominent Aboriginal and African-Nova Scotians have graduated through the initiative.

In Waterloo, Dr. Walker was involved in a number of community-oriented activities throughout his teaching career in addition to his university service duties, including as a Board member for the Global Community Centre, as a member of the Urban Alliance on Race Relations in Toronto, and as Chair of the local CUSO committee throughout the 1970s and 1980s. He was also for a time involved in politics through the NDP. Today, still an active professor, Walker refers to himself as a “slactivist”: “I write cheques so others can do the work.”

For Walker, his academic and community involvement have not been separate. As those familiar with his academic work know, his public service outside of the university mirrored his scholarship on race relations and human rights in Canadian history. However, for some, such as Dr. Lynne Taylor, a professor of European history, public service is a way to find a constructive space outside of academic work.
Taylor was not involved in volunteer work outside of the university during the busy days of graduate student life at the London School of Economics and the University of Michigan. However, when she returned to Ontario to begin teaching at Waterloo, volunteer work offered a way to become involved in the local community. In her hometown of Port Elgin, she joined a therapeutic riding program called PRANCE for children and adults with mental and physical disabilities. In this program children and adults ride horses both as a leisure activity but also as a rehabilitative therapy. “Horses are empathetic, supportive animals.” For people confined to wheelchairs, riding on a horse has the powerful effect of mimicking the gait of walking. “It is phenomenal to watch the rapport that can develop, especially between the mentally challenged adults and children and the horses.” Taylor eventually became a member of the Board, and served on it for seven years.

For Taylor, public service is also a family activity. Her husband is a member of the local Kiwanis Club of Kitchener-Waterloo, a chapter of the international public service organization that has a particular focus on helping children. Taylor is an honorary member of Kiwanis, and participates in many of the activities they undertake locally. If anyone has seen her office filled with poinsettias in December and wondered about it, next time, offer to buy one. She sells them on behalf of Kiwanis as a fundraiser for the local community projects such as the local libraries or KidsAbility. One project that Kiwanis supports is FAST. This program brings together families that are new to Canada and are having trouble integrating in community and school life. With the help of Kiwanis, family members share a meal together and participate in activities organized by social workers who are also present. The program has been very successful.

The family commitment to public service will continue this summer, when Taylor will be on the road safety committee of Toronto organization’s People With Aids bike rally. Her step-daughter, who has been involved with rally in years past, will be riding from Toronto to Montreal. Taylor and her husband will be helping with the on-the-ground management of keeping the riders safe. Although it will be tiring, Taylor notes that the rally is hugely successful, and raised $1.2 million last year. If you would like to donate to this cause, please do so at http://tinyurl.com/76n6tyq, which is Dr. Taylor’s own personal fundraising page.
“Anyone Can Serve”:
Volunteerism in the University

For the past four years, Taylor has also been on the executive of Wonders of Winter, which organizes and runs the Festival of Lights for Waterloo Park at Christmastime. Those of us who admire the light displays seasonally might be surprised to learn that about fifteen community members work all year on that project. Taylor does the back room management, looking after the books, invoicing, and managing the volunteers for set-up and take-down. For Taylor, it is a rewarding activity: “that is an awful lot of fun. It is pure enjoyment.”

When asked what challenges are posed by balancing community work with a busy academic career, Taylor says that time is the biggest problem. She is careful about what she commits to. However, the rewards of volunteering benefit her job as well: “I made a decision a long time ago that my work was not going to be my life. Otherwise, my professional life will suffer.”

It might be difficult for a busy graduate student to consider how volunteerism may impact or even improve their professional life. For many of us, the challenge of simply keeping our heads above water is enough. It is a challenge that Luke Stewart, a PhD candidate at Waterloo knows well. As a local community activist, Stewart struggles to find the time to contribute to the causes he cares about. Yet it was his academic life that first brought him to activism: “When I was a masters student I studied intellectuals in the Vietnam War. I came to a crossroads when I thought about becoming an academic.” Inspired by historians like Howard Zinn and Staughton Lynd who combined their academic work with activism in the 1960s, Stewart looked to model his own path on this rich tradition of scholarly community engagement. While Stewart agrees that history is important for history’s sake, he also agrees with Zinn that there can be a “useable past.” He cites Aboriginal history as one area in which history very much affects the work of activists of today.

Stewart joined a group called “Historians Against the War,” and he now sits on the steering committee of that organization. One activity of this group is to collect oral histories of veterans, especially from Afghanistan and Iraq. He is also a member of the War Resisters Support Campaign, which advocates on behalf of Iraq war resisters who have tried to claim refugee status in Canada. In addition, he is involved in other local activities, such as anti-poverty activism in Kitchener and as a member of the Six Nations Solidarity Network.
“Anyone Can Serve”: Volunteerism in the University

Stewart acknowledges the time commitment can be problematic, but finds his work worthwhile: “It is challenging, but ... any time I work with people that are facing jail time if they go back to the US, [it] makes my problems seem very minor.” And one helps to reinforce the other: “Any of the work that I do gives me the energy to do the academic work that I have to do.”

This might be a lesson that some students have a hard time imagining for themselves, but Lynne Taylor points out that volunteering does not necessarily have to be a huge commitment. “You can do a lot with a little time ... a morning, an afternoon, just be ready and open to a suggestion and roll with it.” She says that while there has been a lot of media about the volunteerism prevalent among young generations, it still can be very difficult to find volunteers for events in the community. This, she says, is a loss not just to the community but to individuals. “I could sit at home and read a book or watch TV, but I do this. It is a lot more rewarding.”

I am sure there are many socially aware and active members in New Haven that also work or study at Yale. Yet my short stay there made me acutely aware of the value of a university or college in cities like Waterloo or Guelph. This value is only obvious, however, if the people of that university do not count themselves as members of a segregated elite but as regular members of the local community who work on behalf of that community. We are fortunate to have universities that do benefit their surrounding centres in this way. Before we get too lost in the minutia of our own work, let us recognize those members of our universities that do important public service work, and not forget to ask, “what can I do?” too.

For more information on volunteering, see www.careeraction.uwaterloo.ca/resources/Volunteering.pdf, www.uoguelph.ca/~svc/, or visit the Community Service Learning page on the WLU website.

Get involved in your community. VOLUNTEER!

For more on Jill Campbell-Miller and her research, please visit: http://www.triuhistory.ca/jill-campbell-miller/.
On March 3, 2012, the Tri-U held its annual History Conference. Graduate students and established scholars shared their research on a variety of topics. In keeping with the conference's theme, “Histories North and South,” keynote speaker, Julia Lajus (European University at St. Petersburg, Russia), gave a very interesting presentation entitled, “The Circulation of Environmental Knowledge: Models of Development and Images of Northernness in 20th-c. Arctic Exploration in Scandinavia, Canada, and Russia.” Thank-you to Dr. Zeller and to the organizing committee as well as to all of the presenters for making this a great conference.

Stay tuned for coverage of The Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences, taking place from May 26th to June 2nd, 2012, in Waterloo (WLU and UW). If you are attending Congress or another conference this summer and want to share your experiences with us, please contact the editor at thetriumviratemagazine@gmail.com.
The Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies (LCMSDS) is a mouthful to say with a lot to offer graduate students of the Tri-University Program.

Before you glance at the acronym and say this is not an for you, think again.

Publish, Present, and Volunteer opportunities… Opportunities to build your CV!

Odds are, if you’re studying history, your topic revolves around conflict in some way and that is your connection to the Centre.

The Centre was founded by Labour turned Military Historian, Terry Copp. Copp is now Professor Emeritus at Wilfrid Laurier University and draws his energy directly from the students who populate the Centre. One of his first publications in the field of “Military History” focused on Battle Exhaustion. The study is more an examination Psychology and Psychiatry than a direct military study.

The Centre has one of the most active Canadian History sites on the web. With over 9,500 page-views last month, and between 110 - 220 unique visitors every day, the site is attracting a lot of attention which is good for your career.

So where is your opportunity?
Write a Peer-Reviewed Book Review and help get a publication on your CV. As an MA or PhD student this is a great first start.

We post weekly blogs that we would be happy to have you contribute. This will introduce your research to large audience.

Volunteer with us and become a Student Associate. LCMSDS holds a number of original archival collections, including Terry’s Battle Exhaustion archives and the most comprehensive Second World War Air Photo collection among many. The archives can help direct your research and you can help us digitize the collection for posterity.

Present a Paper at the Annual Colloquium. Getting your ideas out to a friendly academic audience is an important step on the academic road. Canada’s longest running conference on all facets of Canadian Military History is broad enough to embrace most topics. The conference has always placed great weight on providing an opportunity for students to get their feet wet.

Canada’s oldest journal on the study of War and Society – Canadian Military History has been where many students to publish their first article.

Check us out at www.canadianmilitaryhistory.ca and get in touch with me if you want to contribute matt.symes@canadianmilitaryhistory.ca

For more information on Matt Symes’ research, please visit: http://www.triuhistory.ca/matt-symes/.
Greetings from the Pier!

By: Jan Raska, PhD Candidate, UW.

In January 2012, I joined the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 in Halifax as a researcher. Working alongside our research and curatorial staff, I have been able to help contribute my knowledge and personal experience in Canadian immigration and ethnic history to Canada’s newest national museum!

The museum is located in the last remaining immigration shed in Canada. From 1928 to 1971, approximately one million immigrants first stepped foot on Canadian soil at Pier 21. During the Second World War, the site was used to send over 500,000 soldiers to war overseas.

The museum also has the distinction of being housed within a national historic site (Pier 21). As we are currently expanding and under construction – it has become clear to me that the museum is housed in a living structure – one that has to be safeguarded from the weather and disrepair. The museum is one of only two national museums not located in Ottawa. The other institution (the Canadian Museum of Human Rights) will open next year in Winnipeg.

The Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 is just over a year old. As a result, these are exciting times in which I have been able to participate in interpretive planning workshops with other staff members, prominent writers, artists, scholars, and professionals as we decide on the narrative we will share with Canadians. Our focus will be on telling the story of how successive Canadian governments helped to shape immigration policy coupled with the personal experience of immigration: the voyage, arrival, and settlement in a new land. These important discussions will also assist the museum in defining its future permanent, temporary, and travelling exhibits so that we can enhance public understanding of the role that immigration has played in the shaping of our country and all Canadians.

For the summer 2012 season, we are in the process of putting together a temporary exhibit on cultural landscapes – how diverse individuals and ethnic groups across Canada have actively shaped the communities they reside in. This exhibit will also include historical and contemporary photography. Stay tuned! Make sure to come for a visit on site or online! www.pier21.ca

For more information on Jan Raska’s research, please visit: http://www.triuhistory.ca/jan-raska/.
Canada and the Second World War: Essays in Honour of Terry Copp.

Edited by Geoffrey Hayes, Mike Bechthold, and Matt Symes.

For a book description and more about the editors, please visit: http://www.wlu.ca/press/Catalog/hayes-bechthold.shtml.

Canada's Entrepreneurs: From the Fur Trade to the 1929 Stock Market Crash Portraits from the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

Edited by J. Andrew Ross and Andrew D. Smith.
Under the direction of John English and Réal Bélanger.
Dictionary of Canadian Biography.
University of Toronto Press, Scholarly Publishing. Division © 2011.

For more information on this publication, please visit: http://www.utppublishing.com/Canadas-Entrepreneurs-From-the-Fur-Trade-to-the-1929-Crash.html.
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Karen Racine, "Latin American Independence: An Annotated Bibliography" for Oxford Bibliographies Online [online reference project of Oxford University Press; 55 pages]
