



THE CANADIANISTS

THE ICCS / 25 YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF CANADIAN STUDIES

SERGE JAUMAIN



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CANADIAN STUDIES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNES



THANKS

I wrote this book knowing that it would be presented to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the ICCS. I wish to express my gratitude to those who helped speed its publication. My thanks go first of all to Zilá Bernd, who succeeded me as president of the ICCS and who had the great idea of publishing it. The Executive Committee, which she chaired, selected me to write it. I am most grateful to her for this decision, even though I must admit that I had no idea as to the length and breadth of the work that lay before me!

My thanks are due as well to those who assisted me in preparing my manuscript: François Rivet, ICCS intern in Brussels and Linda Jones, both of whom performed research for me; Luca Codignola, James E. Page, Gaëtan Vallières, Richard Seaborn and Jean Labrie, who kindly reviewed the first drafts; and Catherine Bastedo-Boileau, who facilitated my preliminary research.

I also wish to thank our current president, Chris Rolfe, for his most helpful remarks on both the French and English versions of this text. But I owe a special debt of gratitude to Guy Leclair, maestro of ICCS publications, for marshaling his unparalleled skills to publish this book in a handbreadth of time. As always, it was a great pleasure for me to work with so talented a director.

I wish to dedicate this book to the memory of Pierre Savard, second president of the ICCS, a peerless teacher and forever a friend. Without his encouragement, I would never have discovered the depth and beauty of Canadian Studies.

Serge Jaumain



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FOREWORD

This volume is intended to mark the 25th anniversary of the International Council for Canadian Studies. Skillfully compiled and given eloquent expression by Serge Jaumain, it charts the history of the Council from its earliest beginnings to the present. Historians, of course, have a responsibility to make some sort of sense of the past, not merely chronicle it, and this Serge has done. He brings out how and why the Council has evolved the way it has, he explores the role of key protagonists, he probes the convergence of political and sociological factors, he reviews the Council's many successes (and its few disappointments). If, as he himself points out, editorial constraints have prevented him from addressing the many achievements of the national and multinational associations that make up the Council, he has nevertheless produced a book that makes the ICCS proud at this significant moment in its history. It was Max Beloff, I believe, who declared that "it is always curious to read as history what one has experienced oneself" and there will certainly be many readers of this book who will find themselves in that position. But, it will serve equally as an introduction to those who are less familiar with the development of the Council.

Self-congratulation is generally unseemly and unwise. Nevertheless, it is surely with real pride and real satisfaction that the ICCS can insist on its "25 years of service to Canadianists around the world." There is, as this book makes clear, much to celebrate and much to rejoice in. Not least, of course, the greater intercultural awareness, the humanist interchange, that the promotion of Canadian Studies throughout the world reinforces and enhances. There is also much to be grateful for. The contribution of certain key individuals – the founding members, past Presidents, Executive Directors, and the like – must, of course, be acknowledged. However, it is true to say that all the members of the ICCS, past and present, have played their part – individually and collectively – in its great venture and that too is cause for celebration. So, let us relish the anniversary this book honours. Let's whoop it up! And, as we do so, let's look to the future and commit ourselves to making the next 25 years of the ICCS as enjoyable and rewarding.

Christopher Rolfe
President, ICCS

CANADIAN STUDIES AROUND THE WORLD

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Canada | 12 Iceland | 22 Japan | 33 Denmark | 43 Slovakia |
| 2 United States | 13 Morocco | 23 Taiwan | 34 Norway | 44 Romania |
| 3 Mexico | 14 South Africa | 24 Australia | 35 Sweden | 45 Bulgaria |
| 4 Cuba | 15 Israel | 25 New Zealand | 36 Finland | 46 Croatia |
| 5 Venezuela | 16 Serbia & Montenegro | 26 Ireland | 37 Germany | 47 Hungary |
| 6 Colombia | 17 Pakistan | 27 United Kingdom | 38 Italy | 48 Greece |
| 7 Brazil | 18 India | 28 Portugal | 39 Austria | 49 Ukraine |
| 8 Paraguay | 19 China | 29 Spain | 40 Slovenia | 50 Lithuania |
| 9 Argentina | 20 Thailand | 30 France | 41 Poland | 51 Latvia |
| 10 Uruguay | 21 South Korea | 31 Belgium | 42 Czech Republic | 52 Estonia |
| 11 Chile | | 32 The Netherlands | | 53 Russia |



INTRODUCTION

In 1991, the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) met at the Château Montebello. The Council was now ten years old. At the meeting, Luca Codignola, historian and past president of the ICCS, delivered a speech in which he summarized the Council's accomplishments during the preceding ten years. His talk served not only to delineate the major achievements of the previous decade but also to alert any future chronicler of the ICCS to the difficulties he or she would have to face. This masterly exercise in historical criticism brought home to the audience the gulf separating the contents of official documents from the reality of the heated debates that occurred at the first meetings of the ICCS. Luca Codignola made it abundantly clear that the sanitized character of the official minutes did not really reflect what transpired during the Council's teething years, when everything we enjoy now was yet to be, but rather conveyed the impression that, from the very outset, everything was organized, well thought out and planned for, and that what we were witnessing was the formation of an ICCS that would only go from strength to strength. As one of the major figures of our early years, Luca Codignola, more than anyone else, was well placed to drive this contradiction home to his audience.

Before long, his speech would inspire a small but attractive bilingual brochure entitled *The Shaping of a Canadianist Identity: The Early Years, 1981-1991*, which was in fact all the more valuable since it remains to this very day the only document in which the history of the ICCS is fully recorded. This is somewhat astonishing, in view of the fact that the ICCS is an organization in which historians have played no small role.

A truism has it that it is never easy to examine one's own past. A number of Canadianists have had occasion, be it at a meeting, in a publication, or during an interview, to mete out the history of the ICCS in dribs and drabs. Many national associations have recorded their own development in little volumes that are, more often than not, published to mark the anniversary of their founding. I must stress that the

aim of the book you are about to read is not to provide a comprehensive analysis of 25 years of Canadian Studies throughout the world. In fact, the Executive Committee of the ICCS asked that this book be planned as an illustrated general overview that would enable the general public as well as any new members of the Council to assess the progress we have made over the past quarter-century.

I have thus set a few very modest goals for this book: I hope it will be another milestone in the historiography of the ICCS; I also wish to take advantage of this, our Jubilee Year, to hand the reader a tool that may assist in breaking the code of this singular organization, one that has experienced tremendous growth over its first 25 years — growth that could never have been foreseen by even the most perspicacious of the nine delegates representing the first Canadian Studies associations that met in Halifax on June 2, 1981.

Before examining the defining phases of the ICCS' first quarter-century, a note of caution is required. Luca Codignola has already stressed the point: the path of inquiry we are about to take is perilous. That it will be even more so than for the historian of New France or even of the 19th century is obvious: the latter never have to fear being taken to task by those they write about who may wish to correct their interpretations. Moreover, like Luca, I have personally been involved in the great adventure called the ICCS. This is at once an advantage and a handicap. The advantage is that I possess considerable knowledge of the internal workings of the Council and that I am thus well positioned to gauge the degree of dissonance between the debates recorded in the minutes and what really took place at those meetings. But that advantage also presents me with a thorny problem: in spite of my desire to record the development of the Council as an impartial bystander, I am indisputably one of the players in the process I am about to describe.

I must also draw the reader's attention to the limitations of the available documentation. The archives of the ICCS have been partially preserved but not truly catalogued. While I

was researching this book, I did not have access to all of the correspondence or to the reports generated during the period I was examining. On the other hand, I was able to draw not only on the collection of ICCS meeting minutes available for the years 1988 onwards but also on the documents (often quite rich) that were distributed to ICCS members as well as to Executive Committee members. These afforded me a glimpse into the manner in which this body functioned between meetings. In addition, I drew on some of the oral or written recollections of four of the principal actors in this period, and whose kind assistance I wish gratefully to acknowledge: Luca Codignola, James E. Page, Richard Seaborn, and Gaëtan Vallières.

Although the overarching aim of this book is to introduce the ICCS to the reader and to identify the major strands of its development, editorial constraints prevent me from describing the diversity and the richness of the accomplishments of the national and plurinational associations that belong to the Council. This “institutional” perspective also prevents me from describing as fully as I would have liked some of the themes of our publications, or the courses and conferences in Canadian Studies that have been offered worldwide over the past 25 years. It would be good if, one day, this ambitious task could be taken in hand to enable a more comprehensive notion of what “Canadian Studies” really means today.

Nor will it be possible here to acknowledge all of the individuals who have volunteered so much of their time to promote Canadian Studies internationally. Ever mindful not to turn this work into a yearbook, I have consciously chosen to be

as concise as possible by limiting to the utmost any reference I make to these individuals.

Finally, like Luca Codignola, I wish for this book to have a “personal” tone, a requirement that has precluded me from obtaining the assent of each member of the Executive Committee with regard to each and every aspect of the manuscript. The final product will, ultimately, reflect that academic and scholarly freedom that has always characterized the work of the ICCS.

Luca Codignola,
ICCS President
(1985-1987) and Brian
Long, Department
of Foreign Affairs
and International
Trade, 1988



1

THE “CANADIANISTS”

Moreover, all of these “Canadianists” each year publish hundreds of articles and books on the many and varied aspects of Canada’s society, and they hold an equal number of seminars, symposia, and conferences on Canada and Canadian topics.

Canadians are often a little surprised when they come upon the somewhat curious word “Canadianist.” This neologism, absent from most dictionaries, was coined in order to denote those who devote all or at least part of their time to studying or teaching on matters Canadian or conducting research on Canada either at home or abroad. If the term intrigues Canadians, what of the activity itself that is undertaken by so many researchers displaying a real passion for this country? Many Canadians question the point of examining this vast space and its population.

On August 20, 2005, in an article published in the *Ottawa Citizen*, historian Allan Greer lamented the fact that his passion (the history of Canada, to which he had devoted over 30 years of his life) was still not shared by his fellow Canadians, who rather felt it to be a complete waste of time. A sad state of affairs, certainly, but one that applies equally to many of the social science disciplines focusing on Canada. Greer’s observation perhaps explains why so many Canadians are dumbfounded when told that some 7,000 people around the world belong to academic associations that are passionately interested in studying Canada. Among this number, there are world-renowned scholars, university and college students, as well as master’s and doctoral candidates who, after completing specific courses on the history, literature, sociology, politics, or economy of a country on whose soil they have never set foot, choose to write a thesis on that very country. Moreover, all of these “Canadianists” each year publish hundreds of articles and books on the many and varied aspects of Canada’s society, and they hold an equal number of seminars, symposia, and conferences on Canada and Canadian topics.

The world over, Canadian Studies are taught to many tens of thousands of students by professors who, in the course of their academic careers, were one fine day awarded a scholarship in Canada. This allowed them to complete their studies, that is, to specialize in a specific field of their choosing, and later suggest to the administration of their university that one or more courses on Canada be offered by that institution. While it may be true that not all of the students they teach will go on to specialize in Canadian Studies, their young charges will at least have been given the opportunity, during their university years, to learn something about this country. It takes no great exertion of imagination to

grasp that, in one way or another, the knowledge of Canada they acquired through these courses will stand them in good stead in their chosen profession. A banker, a merchant, a CEO, a head of administration, or a leading political figure in the throes of making strategic international development decisions may well have cause to draw on the knowledge he or she acquired from a university course on Canada.

In addition to teaching, I should note another benefit that flows from the work accomplished by “Canadianists.” The informed views of foreign scholars, removed as they are from the internal controversies of this vast land and infused with an entirely different set of cultural assumptions, is in itself an enormous contribution to the study of Canada. Such perspectives enliven and enrich debates with Canadian scholars themselves, and they open up new vistas affording Canadian researchers access to analytical approaches they may not have considered beforehand. Moreover, some of the conferences held far from Canada’s shores have a dynamism of their own that leads to debates between Canadian scholars that are very different from what they would be in their own country.

These few examples illustrate, then, the value of the work of these famous “Canadianists” whose very existence, number, and geographical diversity is such a surprise to so many Canadians.

This astonishment on the part of Canadians is nothing new, but it must be said that, during the past four decades, much progress has been made in this connection. It should be borne in mind that during the 60s education on Canada (its history, its literature, its politics) was not highly regarded in Canadian universities and kept its head down in secondary schools. A good many Canadian intellectuals became uncomfortable with this state of affairs, particularly at a time when the Americanization of Canadian culture was poised to destroy some uniquely Canadian institutions. These intellectuals wanted Canadians to assert their identity more vigorously vis-à-vis their powerful neighbour to the south, and looked to the school system to play its role. Some hoped as well that by better educating young people about Canadian culture and history, the seeds of a stronger national identity would be sown.

These yearnings found their voice in the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, otherwise known as the Massey-Lévesque Commission, whose findings, published in 1951, stood four-square behind the “Canadianization” of cultural and scientific life in the face of creeping Americanization. The Commission’s report had a tremendous impact. Its recommendations would serve as a guideline for federal cultural policy for decades to come, and would ultimately inspire the creation of a host of public institutions such as the Canada Council for the Arts and the National Library of Canada and, in a more general way, increase financial assistance to the creative arts and institutions of higher learning.

It was notably at the turn of the 60s that the cries for help began to be heard and the first initiatives were undertaken in the fields of teaching and research. In this respect, I draw attention to the book *Quelle Culture? Quel heritage? / What Culture? What Heritage?* published in 1968 by the historian A.B. Hodgetts, which sheds light on the state of the teaching of Canadian history and culture in the Canadian school system. The author believed that it was time to correct this imbalance if schools were to educate responsible citizens who would not be entirely cut off from their cultural heritage. It was primarily in response to these findings that the Canada Studies Foundation was created in 1970 with the aim of implementing new teaching methods that would allow young Canadians to better understand themselves and their country. The Foundation published a series of educational books on themes such as Francophone-Anglophone relations, Canadian institutions, relations between the federal government and the provinces, the Native peoples of Canada... This organization enjoyed the financial support of the Secretary of State up to the time of its disappearance in 1986.

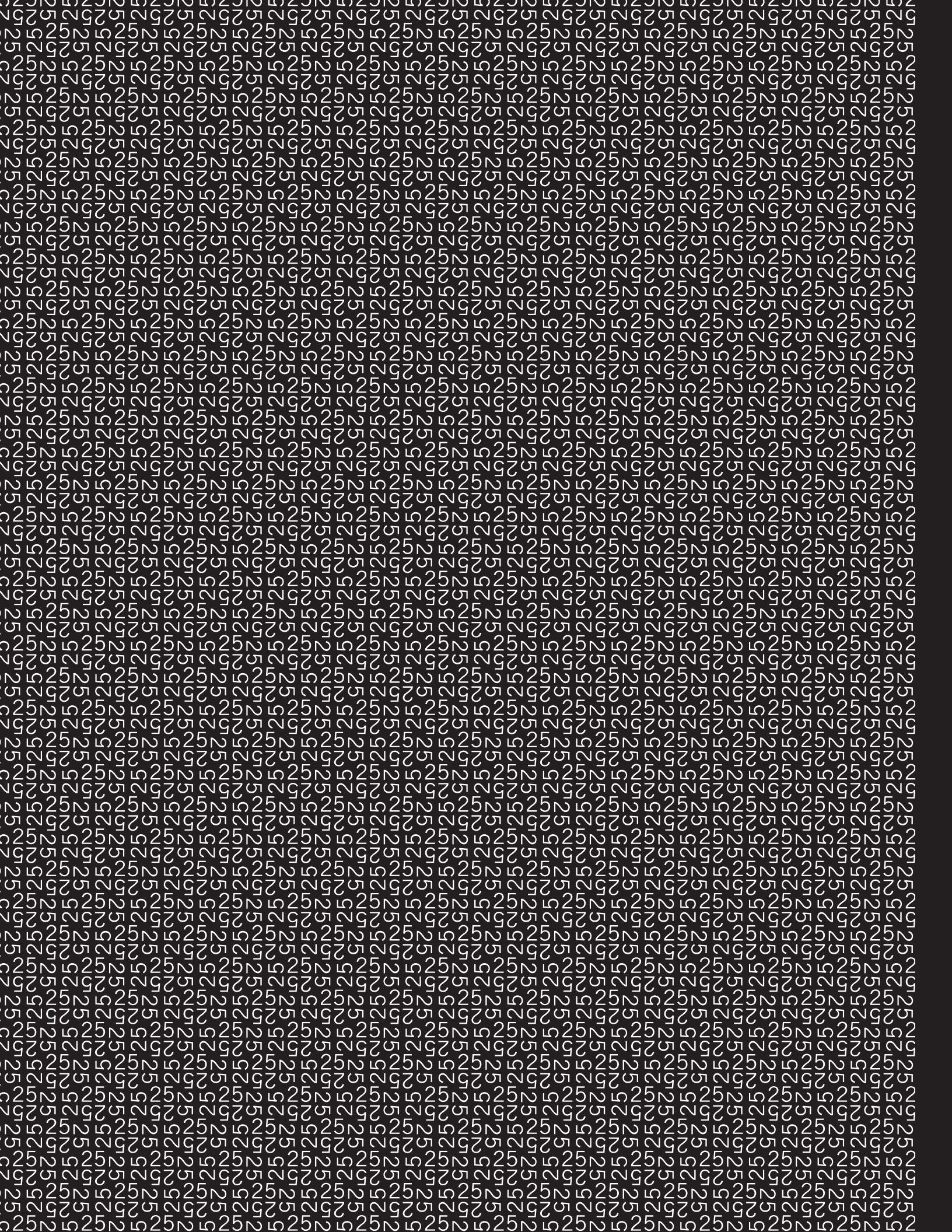
In the academic world, other initiatives would support the gradual institutionalization of Canadian Studies. Of particular note is the founding of the *Journal of Canadian Studies / Revue d’études canadiennes*, which stemmed from the commitment of Trent University to Canadian Studies and whose inaugural issue, published in May 1996, was prefaced by a robust manifesto in favour of a more systematic approach to the study of Canadian history and society.

These initiatives stemmed from a growing disquiet on the part of a number of Anglo-Canadian intellectuals who looked aghast at the Americanization of Canadian university education. As R. Mathews and J. Steele disclosed in their book, *The Struggle for Canadian Universities*, the tremendous growth experienced by Canadian universities forced them to hire a great number of professors who had been educated in foreign countries, particularly in the United States, which hardly disposed them to plan courses focusing on Canadian society about which, for the most part, they were poorly informed. Some scholars opined that Canadians risked losing their own identity completely and would soon melt into a vast North American cultural space under the domination of their southern neighbour.

Well aware of these dangers, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada decided in 1972 to set up, with the assistance of the Canada Council for the Arts, a major commission of inquiry that would be chaired by Thomas H.B. Symons, the President of Trent University, whose mission would be nothing less than to examine and report on the status of teaching and research in a variety of fields of inquiry bearing on Canada.

Before moving on to examine the Symons Report and its influence, I should point out, as Fernand Harvey¹ has already done, that at first Quebec remained indifferent to the institutionalization of Canadian Studies. This movement, which was based primarily on the desire to affirm more strongly the Canadian identity, ran smack into the nationalism of the Québécois who, it must be noted, enjoyed a much different relationship with the United States. In addition, while in English Canada research on Canada as a distinct society was a fairly new thing, Quebec had already for many years been studying the history and various other aspects of French-Canadian society.

1. Fernand Harvey, “Pour une histoire culturelle du mouvement des études canadiennes,” *ACS Newsletter / Bulletin de l’ACS*, 10.0 (1988) p. 13-17.



2

THE SYMONS REPORT

It is also interesting to note that the Symons Report devotes some 50 pages to a detailed description of Canadian Studies abroad.

It concludes that even if foreign-based educational activities concerning Canada are widely dispersed and weakly coordinated, “more is going on than might have been expected.”

In March 1975, after extensive public consultation, the Commission published the first two volumes of a hefty document entitled *Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies: To Know Ourselves*.² The report's title was not picked out of thin air. As David Cameron later recalled, "[A]nswering the question 'Who is us?' is an integral part of any comprehensive effort to understand Canada and the Canadians. In Canada, unlike some other national societies, that question cannot be taken for granted."³ The Report of the Symons Commission therefore affords a detailed analysis of the somewhat grim state of Canadian Studies and advances an impressive set of recommendations aimed primarily at providing for the development of research and teaching on Canada. The report's findings were received with great enthusiasm, became the subject of innumerable debates, and have for many years influenced a variety of aspects of teaching and research on Canada. Five years following the publication of the Report, James E. Page remarked that "no other commission on educational matters has elicited such broad public interest."⁴

It is also interesting to note that the Symons Report devotes some 50 pages to a detailed description of Canadian Studies abroad. It concludes that even if foreign-based educational activities concerning Canada are widely dispersed and weakly coordinated, "more is going on than might have been

expected."⁵ This was not the first time this issue would be broached. The Massey-Lévesque Commission had already received some 60 briefs bearing on the cultural relations between Canada and foreign countries. However, 25 years later, several hundred briefs concerning Canadian Studies in foreign countries would land on the desk of the Symons Commission. This fact alone should serve to illustrate the extent to which interest in this issue had grown. It also serves to demonstrate that if the Symons Report did in fact represent a watershed in the development of Canadian Studies in Canada and abroad, it would be wrong to claim that it represented only the beginning of such development. For many years, the number of Canadian Studies programs on offer in foreign countries was such that Thomas H.B. Symons himself believed that the "ramifications of the needs and issues relating to Canadian Studies abroad are so extensive and so complex that they might well have merited study by a separate commission."⁶ His report highlighted the work accomplished by several foreign scholars and educators, but more importantly underscored the fact that they were working in isolation and without any support from Canada. The Report asserted that, in this respect, Canada lagged far behind many other industrialized nations, especially the United States. One result of the near absence of foreign policy in matters cultural and scientific was that many courses on Canada taught in foreign countries regarded Canada not as a separate nation but merely as a component of the Commonwealth, or of North America, or even of *la Francophonie*. In addition, if in some universities some professors had managed to develop course material dealing specifically with Canada, these were more likely than not purely personal initiatives (for example, by a Canadian expatriate) which, in the absence of any support, remained marginal and did not rank highly on the university's list of priorities.

The interest of both scholars and students was nonetheless evident. These people were fascinated by the many aspects of Canadiana: its history, of course, but also its culture in a broader sense (its literatures, its bilingual and multicultural character), its types of government and institutions (the federal system), geographic and economic diversity, lifestyles, and so on. There is thus a kind of gulf separating the burgeoning interest of scholars and students in Canada on one hand and the absence of support for their work on the other.

Thomas H.B. Symons,
author of *To Know
Ourselves: The Report
of the Commission on
Canadian Studies*



2. The third volume, which was co-edited by Thomas H.B. Symons and James E. Page, *Some Questions of Balance: Human Resources, Higher Education and Canadian Studies*, was published in 1984 and focused on the development of human resources in higher education, and traced the history of the progress made over the preceding nine years in Canadian Studies.

3. David Cameron, *Taking Stock: Canadian Studies in the Nineties*, ACS Montréal, 1996, p. 5.

4. James E. Page, *Reflections on the Symons Report: The State of Canadian Studies in 1980*, Ottawa: Secretary of State, 1981, p. x.

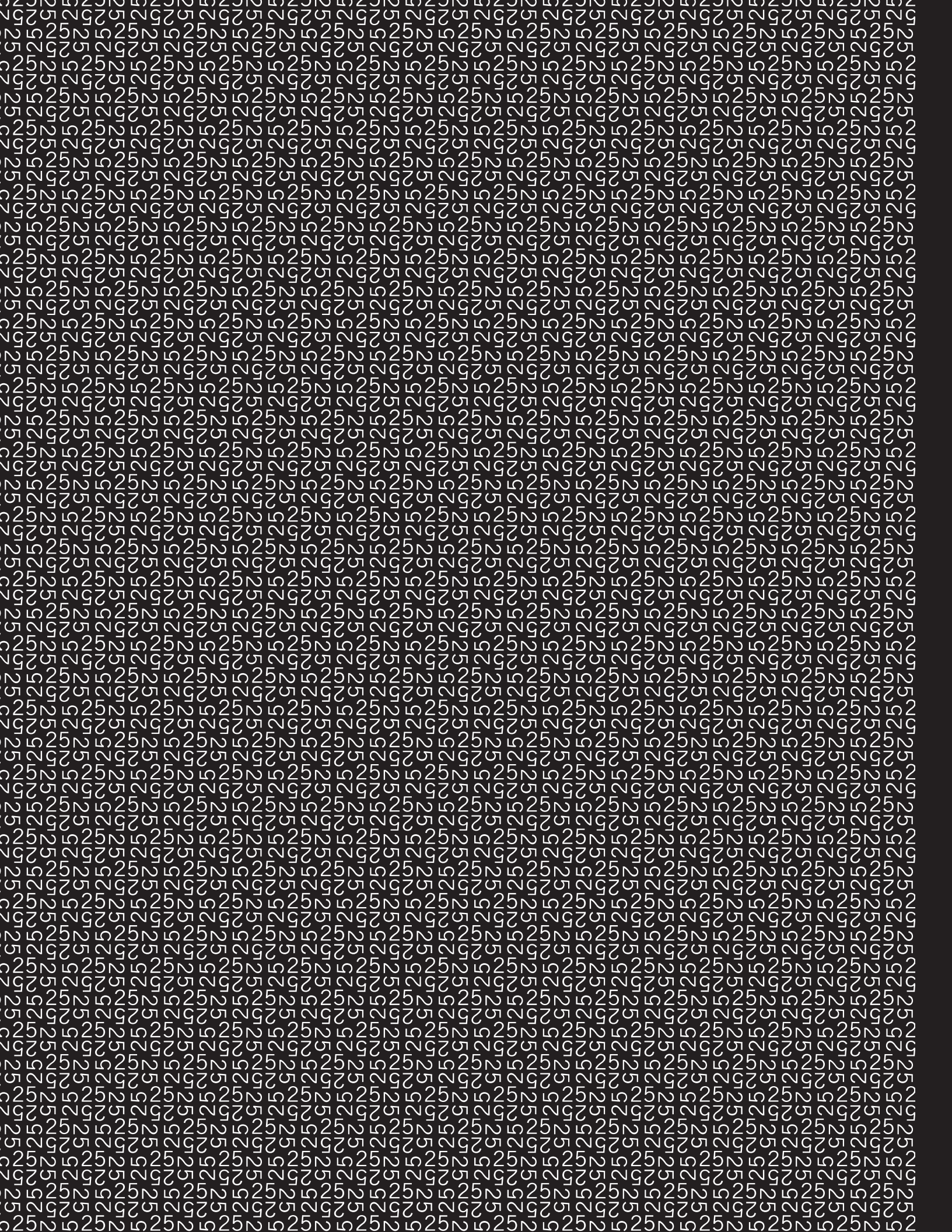
5. Thomas H.B. Symons, *To Know Ourselves*, Vol. II, Ottawa, AUCC 1975, p. 2.

6. Symons, *To Know Ourselves*, Vol. II, p. 1.

A case in point is clearly that of the United States where, in 1969, the William H. Donner Foundation funded the establishment of the Centre for Canadian Studies at Johns Hopkins University and then invited its scholars to study the status of Canadian Studies in the United States. One year later, during the presentation of the findings of this study, at Airlie House in Virginia, a committee on Canadian Studies was set up that would, in 1971, spawn the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, which was the first-ever national association for Canadian Studies. The creation of this body, in the mould of the Centre for Canadian Studies in France (Université de Bordeaux, 1970) or in Great Britain (University of Edinburgh, 1974), clearly demonstrates that the universities where an interest in Canada prevailed did not wait until the findings of the Symons Commission were published before they started to organize.

Born in an environment in which Canada was seeking to define itself more clearly, the Symons Report constituted the real point at which public policy began to be adapted to reflect the need to promote the study of Canada. This was realized in a series of initiatives launched at the federal level. These initiatives went on to play a pivotal role in the structuring of Canadian Studies both in Canada and throughout the world. Most notably, they would inspire the Department of Foreign Affairs to make cultural diplomacy one of the three pillars of Canada's international policy (along with trade and defence). This undertaking on the part of the Department aided the institutionalization of Canadian Studies throughout the world by setting four goals: expanding the network of influential persons "well-informed and favourably disposed toward Canada," spreading awareness of Canadian topics, increasing the number of exchanges between Canadian and foreign universities, and improving Canada's bilateral relationships.⁷

7. F. Harvey, "Le développement des études québécoises dans le monde," *Globe, Revue internationale d'études québécoises*, 4, 2, 2001, p. 62.



3

THE BIRTH OF THE ICCS (1981-1986)

For many, the fledgling ICCS started to look like the ideal meeting place where different viewpoints could be presented and explored by all those who were studying Canada.

a. The Foundations

In Canada, the discussions and thinking that spurred the establishment of the Commission on Canadian Studies led to the gradual institutionalization of Canadian Studies. This process found practical expression not only in the founding of the *Journal of Canadian Studies* cited above but also in the establishment of new research centres. Canadian Studies would, throughout this period, benefit from the popularity, in academic circles, of interdisciplinary research and decompartmentalization to carve out for itself a niche in academia. But Canadianists would also go on to put their stamp on a number of specific academic disciplines.

Such was the context that in 1973, at a meeting of the Learned Societies at Queen's University, saw the birth of the Association of Canadian Studies (ACS), which would bring together Canadian scholars working on Canada. Concurrently, several national associations for Canadian Studies sprang up in those countries where the Commission had already discerned an interest in Canada: Great Britain (1975), France (1976), Italy (1979), Japan (1979), and the German-speaking countries (1980).

The birth of these new organizations at once reflected the development of scholarship on Canada and the desire of foreign scholars to unite their strengths, not only to pave the

way to better communication between themselves and Canada but also to keep people abreast of their own research projects. The advent of these new organizations also signalled the arrival of a new kind of foreign policy that paid greater attention to the development of relationships among scholars. Since the 1970s, this development has, within the Department of Foreign Affairs,⁸ led to the establishment of a division devoted to academic relations.

This division has proven especially active and it was its deputy director, Richard Seaborn, a veritable pioneer in the expansion of Canadian Studies, who enthusiastically responded to the suggestion made by the president of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States to open its fifth annual conference (September 28-30, 1979), entitled "Perspectives on Canada," with a session devoted to the presentations made by the "international delegates." This initiative would lead to others: it would give rise, at the end of the conference, to a debate on the possibility of founding an international organization that would bring together Canadianists from different countries. This suggestion was put to everyone participating in the discussion. The participants came from the United States and Canada, of course, but also from Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Norway, France, from the German-speaking countries, and from Australia and New Zealand.

b. The Halifax Meeting

The idea came to fruition two years later in Halifax, at the close of an international conference on Canadian Studies (May 29-30, 1981) that had been organized by the ACS in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the Learned Societies. Its president, James E. Page, with the financial backing of the Department of Foreign Affairs, invited to this event representatives from nine regions of the world in which Canadian Studies were establishing a beachhead: Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the German-speaking countries, Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland. They met on June 1, the day following the conference, and voted to adopt a motion tabled by James E. Page and Gérard Rutan, President of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. This motion contemplated the creation of the International Council of Canadian

Richard Seaborn,
Department of
Foreign Affairs and
International Trade



8. During the period being discussed, this department was known by a variety of names. To assist the reader, this department will be referred to as the Department of Foreign Affairs. The same holds true for the Academic Relations Division. Here, too, we will use the same appellation.

Studies (ICCS). The delegates agreed upon eight “temporary rules of procedure” drafted by James E. Page, who would become the Council’s first president.

James E. Page later remarked that the term “International Council” was inspired by the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), on whose advisory committee he sat. He said that he had been impressed by the spirit of collegiality that characterized this organization which, in the mid-seventies, could count 70 countries as members and was experienced in promoting adult education. It was natural that he would look back to this association as a model for the Council that was to bring together the first national associations for Canadian Studies.

Before long, the new executive council⁹ comprised one delegate from each national or multinational member association. However, the establishment of legal structures would have to wait: the English version of the ICCS Constitution would not be approved until June 7, 1985 and its members would have to wait yet another two years (June 3, 1987) before they could obtain the French-language version.

James E. Page, who was associated with the work of Thomas H.B. Symons, and who had been president of the ACS since 1978, was persuaded of the utter necessity of taking advantage of this international interest as well as of the new policy of the Department of Foreign Affairs to encourage scholarship on Canada both at home and abroad. For many, the fledgling ICCS started to look like the ideal meeting place where different viewpoints could be presented and explored by all those who were studying Canada. The Council was to become a resource that would facilitate better communications among scholars, permitting them to form more effective networks, to be better able to disseminate information pertaining to their work, in short, to create a kind of small international community of researchers fully possessed of a love for Canadian Studies.

The new Council’s Secretariat moved into its first home in Seneca College in Willowdale, Ontario, where the day-to-day operations of both the ACS and the ICCS were directly overseen by James E. Page and his secretary, Betty Ward. From the Department of Foreign Affairs, it received an injection of \$8,000, which it used to maintain links with its mem-



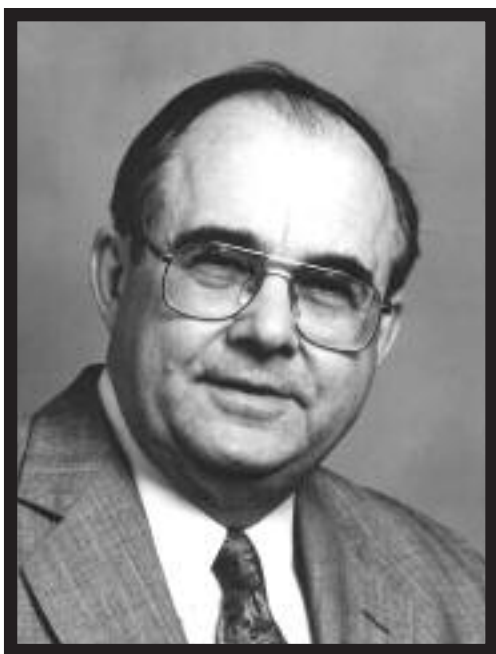
James E. Page, First
ICCS President,
1981-1983

bers and to publish, in January 1982, its first newsletter whose masthead sported the name “International Canadian Studies News.” The Secretariat also organized the first joint conference of the ACS and the ICCS held in Vancouver in 1983 in conjunction with the meeting of the Learned Societies, which was being held concurrently with the ICCS Board of Directors meeting. The decision to hold both events at the same time and in the same location launched the tradition of symposia jointly organized by the ACS and the ICCS. These meetings were, up to 1991, held every two years in conjunction with that of the Learned Societies. This development had the further unintended result of moving the date of the ICCS Board of Directors meeting to the end of May (or the beginning of June). In addition, from 1983 to 1994, the venue of the ICCS meetings alternated between Canada and foreign locations.

By dint of his boundless energy, his unparalleled knowledge of Canadianist communities, his federative bent, and his network of friends and collaborators, James E. Page was to play a pivotal role in the creation of the ICCS and in its leadership during the initial years. The fact that he was at the same time head of the ACS enabled the forging of a very strong bond between the two bodies, one that proved essential to the birth and ultimate expansion of the ICCS. Both organizations shared the same secretariat until 1987 and three of the first four presidents of the ICCS were Canadians.

9. For many years, the ICCS employed the term “Executive Council” to designate its Board of Directors. This name sometimes, caused confusion with the “Executive Committee.” It should be mentioned that the Constitution of the ICCS in fact refers to a “Board of Directors.” In order to assist the reader, we shall use the latter expression throughout the remainder of this text, rather than “Executive council.”

Pierre Savard,
ICCS President,
1983-1985



If, subsequently, the two organizations were to start to drift apart, it is important to remember this early close association. Moreover, despite the odd tension, the two organizations continued to cooperate closely on many projects: the ACS is a member of the ICCS and, up until 1991, organized a biyearly conference in conjunction with the ICCS.

c. The Development of New Structures

In 1983, Pierre Savard succeeded James E. Page. The University of Ottawa historian brought to the ICCS his formidable intellect and his wide and varied network of international contacts. By the time Pierre Savard became president of the ICCS, the ACS secretariat had moved to new quarters in the University of Ottawa on King Edward Avenue. To provide for the effective management of the Secretariat, Alan Artibise, who was the new president of the ACS, on the advice of Pierre Savard hired as executive director Gaëtan Vallières, a young Franco-Ontarian historian who would set his stamp on the ICCS. The move in Ottawa of the ICCS secretariat and the appointment of Gaëtan Vallières coincided with a major overhaul of the structure and policies of the ACS. Its new president decided to give this organization a true pan-Canadian and bilingual face with strong francophone representation. This willingness to address the very real need to include a

strong francophone representation on the Council and to better communicate the activities of the association in Quebec came to fruition, the same year, in the creation of a Quebec branch of the ACS in Montreal: the so-called “Quebec Project” headed by Béatrice Kowaliczko, who was assistant to Gaëtan Vallières.

After he became president of the ICCS, Pierre Savard managed to persuade the Board of Directors that the ICCS Secretariat (which had stayed behind in Willowdale) should be moved to Ottawa and placed under the direction of Gaëtan Vallières who, for the next three years, would assume the day-to-day management of both the ICCS and the ACS. However, in 1986, the two secretariats parted ways. Béatrice Kowaliczko then took over the management of the ACS at its new headquarters located at UQAM. The ICCS, for its part, stayed on in Ottawa, where it soon hired the university economist Peter Kresl as its new executive director. Gaëtan Vallières assumed responsibility for the management and financial administration of the Secretariat prior to taking over responsibility for running the Canadian Studies programs managed by the ICCS for the Department of Foreign Affairs. More than any other person, Gaëtan Vallières would come to embody the spirit and history of the ICCS, to which he would devote the next 20 years of his life. The memory, so to speak, of the ICCS, Gaëtan Vallières was in some respects also its conscience, and as such was able to oversee delicate transitions whenever the various executive directors ended their respective terms and left the organization.

It was also during this period that the operational structure of the ICCS began to take shape: traditions were established according to which, for example, a general meeting would be held annually, and efforts were made to ensure a smooth transition between outgoing and incoming presidents. These considerations led, notably, to the creation, in 1983, of the position of president-elect, the first of whom was the Italian historian Luca Codignola. This change was important, since it signalled the arrival of the first non-Canadian as president of the ICCS (1985-87).

This period, during which the structure of the Council was slowly taking shape, was marked by heated debates on the future directions of the Council, its operations, and the role it should play in the community of Canadianists. The directors

were kept busy mulling over the best way to provide for its future viability and growth, which gave rise to the issue of its relationship to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Since its founding, the ICCS had benefited from the financial assistance provided by this federal department, one that was quite amenable to supporting the first truly international organization devoted to Canadian Studies. What is more, when it came to developing a set of programs aimed at assisting Canadian Studies, the same department found the non-profit-making ICCS, managed by a Board of Directors fresh from academia, to be the ideal partner to manage many of these programs. The ICCS accepted this offer in 1987.

This decision had the double distinction of satisfying the priorities set by the founders of the Council while providing for the maintenance and strengthening of the tightly-knit administration that had been formed in Ottawa. This decision was not, however, without its risks. Would the ICCS be able to commit to the management of such programs without at the same time compromising the purely scholarly character and the intellectual freedom that Canadianists had previously enjoyed? As to the latter point, it should be stressed that the Department has always been particularly careful to respect the academic freedom of researchers, ever mindful of the danger that, in losing their independence, Canadianists would in one fell swoop lose any intellectual credibility they may have possessed. On the other hand, the danger of bureaucratizing the ICCS has been the subject of many drawn-out and heated debates since the mid 1980s to the present day. One faction in the Council has feared that the practical management of a variety of government programs would take over too much of the Secretariat's available time and begin to encroach on its purely scholarly activities. In response, other Council administrators have contended that not only would involvement with such programs help attain the objectives set for the ICCS but such an initiative would help support the Council's other projects as well. The involvement of the ICCS in program management would both raise its profile as a player in the development and expansion of Canadian Studies and provide for the establishment of a competently-run, stable, and durable administrative structure on which Canadianists worldwide would come to rely. Moreover, the contribution made by contract management would help finance of part of the Council's academic activities. It was the latter option that won out,

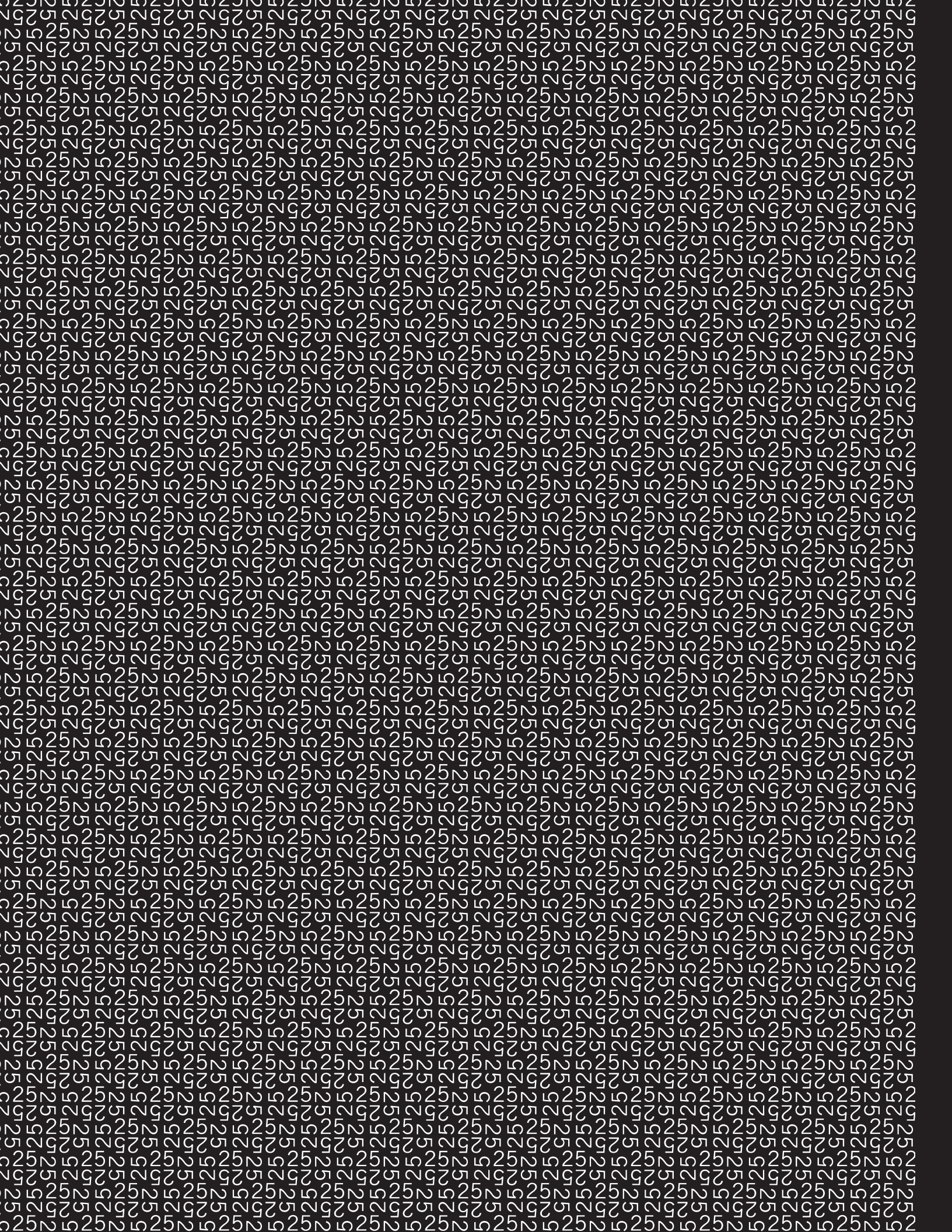
following a spate of raucous arguments during the presidential term of Luca Codignola who, reflecting on this period, referred to his presidency, with a wry smile, as being a phase in the "modernization and creation of the bureaucratic state."¹⁰

In contrast with a great many international scholarly associations whose role consists merely in federating its members, providing for communication among them, and, from time to time, organizing international conferences, the ICCS decided to take a much less travelled route. The management of the Canadian Studies programs would allow the ICCS to build a unique administrative structure: that of a permanent secretariat located in Ottawa and overseen by a board of academics representing the national associations for Canadian Studies and who, together with the Department of Foreign Affairs, would provide for the funding of a portion of the projects undertaken by its members.



Gaëtan Vallières,
1988

10. L. Codignola, *The Shaping of a Canadianist Identity: The Early Years 1981-1991*, Ottawa, CIEC-ICCS, 1991, p. 12.



4

EXPANSION (1987-1995)

By managing Canadian Studies programs for the Department of Foreign Affairs, the ICCS has become a key player supporting Canadian Studies throughout the world.

1987 is the first turning-point in the history of the ICCS. Not only did its Secretariat officially separate from that of the ACS, but its “emancipation” was a concomitant of the decision to manage Canadian Studies programs on behalf of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, this break occurred at a time when the membership list was growing. This new reality forced the ICCS to rethink its method of operating in order to meet the requirements of the new management contract while developing strategies aimed at strengthening its role as a promoter of academic research.

a. Managing Canadian Studies Programs

Management of the Canadian Studies programs was first delegated to Lucie Bohac and, following her departure, to Gaëtan Vallières, who, by that time, had already become the Council’s longest-serving employee. Peter Kresl still supervised the day-to-day management of the ICCS. This would be the first and only time in the history of the ICCS that an academic, and a non-Canadian at that, would take on this role. Less than a year later, Kresl tendered his resignation and returned to Bucknell University. The torch was passed in August 1988 to Christian Pouyez, yet another historian. He, in tandem with Gaëtan Vallières, and the successive presidents would oversee the first major transition of the ICCS, at the end of which the “little club” that had met in Halifax

would become a permanent organization blessed with a sizeable administration.

By managing Canadian Studies programs for the Department of Foreign Affairs, the ICCS has become a key player supporting Canadian Studies throughout the world. Most notably, the Council coordinated the development of the two longest-running Canadian Studies programs, which even today are the most popular among Canadianists: the Faculty Research Program (FRP) and the Faculty Enrichment Program (FEP). These programs allow foreign scholars to complete a one-month study visit in Canada. Upon completion of the visit, the recipients of a FRP are required to produce an article suitable for publication in a scholarly journal, while those participating in the FEP are required to develop course material with a particular focus on Canada. In the countries in which the programs are offered, candidate application documents are pre-selected by an academic advisory committee that forwards its recommendations to the ICCS. The Council ensures that the procedural guidelines for the program in question have been observed, forwards the recommendations to the Department of Foreign Affairs for final approval, and ensures the management of the awards.

More New Canadian Studies Programs...

Over the following years, the troika of Christian Pouyez, Gaëtan Vallières, and Brian Long from the Department of Foreign Affairs, aided by the Council’s successive presidents, were especially active and innovative in the development of new programs that they thought would help sustain the international growth of Canadian Studies.

And so it was that in November 1991, the ICCS set up, with the financial backing of the Department, the Program for International Research Linkages (PIRL) aimed at encouraging and facilitating collaboration between Canadian and foreign teams. This program requires that participants submit a proposal for a common research project in the area of Canadian Studies to the ICCS Selection Committee, which in turn recommends a level of funding sufficient to allow the holding of a few research seminars or some other initiative aimed at improving the Canadianist network. The value of such a scheme is obvious: it brings Canadian and

ICCS Secretariat Staff, 1988 (Gaëtan Vallières, Nicol Greenough, Cynthia Stables, Peter Kresl, and Lucie Bohac)





Executive Committee meeting, Château Montebello, May 1991: from left to right, Alan Artibise, Hans-Josef Niederehe, Brian Long, Linda Jones, Louise Poulin, Gaëtan Vallières, William Metcalfe, and Christian Pouyez

foreign teams together not only to support the international development of Canadian Studies but also to permit Canadian researchers to use this far-flung network to promote their work internationally and to design comparative research projects. This program helps raise the profile of the ICCS in Canadian academic circles. To help it manage this new program, annual funding is received from the Department of Foreign Affairs over and above the monies earmarked for the Canadian Studies contract noted above. Furthermore, a special Selection Committee had to be set up for this program.

Among the other novel ideas that were to bear fruit, we should mention the creation by the Department of a small Doctoral Research Scholarship program which, for want of adequate funding, did not experience the growth foreseen by its creators. This program was resuscitated in 1995 by the ICCS, as will be related later on.

Another initiative that would meet with considerable success was the Travelling Book Display. The aim of this project, originally the brainchild of the Department of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the ICCS and the Association for the Export of Canadian Books, is to make use of the Council's international network of contacts. Under the program, Canadian publishing houses are encouraged to assemble a collection of works that the ICCS then ships to the various

locations at which Canadian Studies conferences are being held. This represents a unique opportunity for the publishers to stay in touch with their target audience who reside beyond the borders of Canada. And for foreign-based Canadianists, the program provides an opportunity to discover a selection of recent titles bearing on Canadian Studies. These travelling displays have become something of a tradition at Canadian Studies symposia, and are greatly appreciated by foreign Canadianists. These exhibits come provided with a catalogue produced by the publishers and sent every year to all Canadianists whose names appear in the database maintained by the Council.

The pace of the development of programs to support Canadian Studies worldwide was such that, by May 1992, the executive director could announce that the ICCS was participating in the administration of 13 such programs. Four were designed for individuals:

- Faculty Enrichment Program
- Faculty Research Program
- Doctoral Student Research Award Program
- Senior Scholarship Program
(available in the United States only)

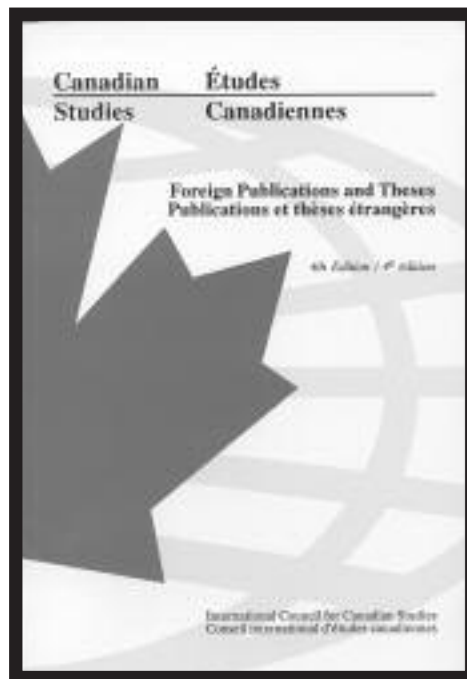
Nine other programs were aimed at institutions or groups of researchers:

- Programs for International Research Linkages
- Travelling Canadian Studies Collection
- Institutional Research Program¹¹
- Funding for the Development of Canadian Studies programs¹²
- Conference Grant Program (United States only)
- Library Support Program aimed at creating or adding to collections of books on Canada in foreign libraries
- Canadian Prime Minister's Awards for publishing (designed specially for Japan, for the purpose of encouraging publishing houses in that country to publish scholarly works on Canada in Japanese)
- Program to assist delegates to Canadian Studies conferences (that allow associations and centres for Canadian Studies to receive a small subsidy to offset the cost of participation of foreign delegates at their conferences)
- Cultural Personalities Exchange Program that allows Canadians to participate in a series of conferences being held in foreign countries.¹³

Over and above the management of these specific programs, the ICCS became involved in creating a database that would contain the names, addresses, and other particulars of all Canadianists who had taken the trouble to send to the Secretariat a form on which they had entered their personal information and areas of interest. This initiative, which fulfilled to the letter one of the objectives that had been set by the Board of Directors (the creation of an international community of Canadianists), led to the publication of directories that facilitate contact among scholars, the establishment of a list of Canadian Studies organizations, and to the raising of the profile of the international network. The very first *International Directory to Canadian Studies*, which contained the list of associations for Canadian Studies, centres, and programs for Canadian Studies existing in Canada and throughout the world, was published in 1980 by the Association for Canadian Studies under the supervision of James E. Page.

This was followed by three other directories produced by the ICCS in 1984, 1986, and 1989. In 1989, the ICCS also produced its first Directory of Canadianists that contained the names and particulars of 3,800 individuals working in the area of Canadian Studies. From 1991 onward, information concerning Canadianists as well as on organizations and programs involved with Canadian Studies was gathered into a single volume. Thanks to the work accomplished by Linda Jones, most of the information contained in the Directory is available today on the ICCS Website.

It was the same desire to develop a set of tools that would be of use to foreign scholars interested in Canada that in 1991 led the ICCS, at the behest of the Department of Foreign Affairs, to publish an annotated bibliography of over 400 pages compiled by J. André Senécal with the assistance of Linda Jones, entitled *Canada: A Reader's Guide*.¹⁴ It also published a *Guide for Foreign Canadianists in Canada*, co-written by Gaëtan Vallières and Susan Winch, the aim of which was to provide contact information to foreign Canadianists making preparations to come to Canada for a short-term study or research visit. In March 1992, a version of this little guide was even published in Mandarin! A short time afterwards, yet another indispensable tool was developed by the same Linda Jones, a book entitled *Canadian*



Foreign Publications and Theses

11. This program, which is also referred to as the Institutional Research Program, was first offered in Great Britain and in Australia. It was then extended to other regions of the world. It is in fact the forerunner of the Canada-Asia-Pacific scholarships, the Canada-Latin America-Caribbean, and Canada-Europe Scholarships.

12. This program differs from the programs for funding associations, which are managed directly by the Department. With respect to these programs (whose administration was later assumed by the Department), the ICCS became responsible for evaluating applications from candidates.

13. The management of this program was also assumed by the Department.

14. A supplement to this bibliography was published in 1994. The second edition was published in 2000 and is available on the ICCS Website.

Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses, the fourth edition of which, published in 1992, catalogued more than 3,300 references for books, periodicals, and theses treating Canada and published for the most part outside the country over the preceding decade.

Since the main source of financial support for the ICCS during this period was the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Council was looking for ways to diversify its sources of income. These considerations caused it to enter into discussions with other organizations interested in the international network of Canadianists. In 1988, for example, the ICCS signed, with the National Library of Canada, a contract that has been renewed up to the present and involves cataloguing the books on Canada that are published in foreign countries. Another contract was signed with the National Archives of Canada, which was interested in gaining a clearer understanding of the needs and desires of foreign Canadianists with regard to archival work. This initiative enabled to the mailing of a special questionnaire to all foreign Canadianists whose names appeared in the ICCS database. This survey would lead to the publication, in 1989, of a report written by Nicole Chamberland on the need of the scholars relating to the Canadian archives services outside Canada.

The ICCS and the Management of Student Scholarship Programs

In addition to administering this myriad of Canadian Studies programs for the Department, in June 1989 the ICCS reached a new milestone in its history: following a call for tenders, it was awarded the contract to manage scholarship programs made available to Canadian citizens by foreign governments. This program, which had up to this time been administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, allowed Canadians to continue their studies in foreign countries. Some 60 scholarships were awarded to Canadians under this program. It soon became clear that administering these programs was more onerous than had first been foreseen. For example, requests for information began to outstrip all forecasts and the task of monitoring the candidates selected (obtaining all necessary documents, etc.) risked causing the administrative machinery to grind to a halt. However, the experience acquired by the ICCS in ma-

naging this first student scholarship contract was valuable. It would allow the Secretariat to acquire the know-how that would enable it, in July 1990, to win the contract to administer the scholarships offered by the Government of Canada to graduate students from 21 foreign countries. The ICCS would now manage the two programs. By the time the next call for tender went out in 1995, these programs had been merged into a single program. The contract to manage them was also won by the ICCS.

Winning the first contract to administer student scholarship programs represented a true turning point in the history of the Council since, for the very first time, it would be departing from its specific mandate of working toward the international expansion of Canadian Studies. The scholarships involved all academic disciplines. According to the leadership of the ICCS, these two contracts merely employed the Secretariat's know-how in order to tap an additional revenue stream that could be harnessed for the purpose of developing Canadian Studies. These contracts would, furthermore, allow the ICCS to increase the number of employees and resources at the disposal of its Secretariat while at the same time building up a tidy reserve. But this development would once more raise concerns among those who feared that the administration of the ICCS was veering away from its true vocation.



2 Daly
building

Such an explosive growth in the Council's activities would require that new management methods for the Secretariat be implemented. It was in this context that the role of director of programs assumed by Gaëtan Vallières was itself

growing in importance. The Secretariat which, after separating from the ACS and leaving the King Edward Avenue premises to take up new offices in a historic building in the City of Ottawa at 2 Daly Avenue, began to feel rather cramped at this new location.

Moreover, in 1989 the ICCS became incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act in order to be able to enter into contracts.

b. The Expansion of the Council

The expansion of the Council's administrative activities occurred at a time when the growth of Canadian Studies throughout the world meant new national associations were knocking at its door. Thus, the Council acquired as full members the Nordic Association for Canadian Studies (1984) as well as the national associations of China and the Netherlands (1985), Israel (1986), India (1987), Spain and the USSR (1990), Brazil, Venezuela, Korea, and Mexico (1994).

Thirteen years after it was founded, the ICCS had gone from nine to twenty members, who were joined by two associate members (le Centre d'études canadiennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles in 1988 and the American Council for Quebec Studies in 1989).¹⁵ This development clearly illustrates the worldwide expansion of Canadian Studies: from being an organization largely centred on western Europe (which gave the ICCS five out of its nine founding members), the ICCS expanded towards Asia, Latin America, and to part of eastern Europe. The Council could now truly be called an "international organization." The major absentee was, of course, the African continent. It should be mentioned at this point that the ICCS would over the ensuing ten years enjoy real stability with respect to the number of its members before re-opening its doors, at the dawn of the new century, to new associations based in Latin America and central Europe.

The administrative structure of the ICCS which, from 1983 onward, comprised a president assisted by a president-elect, was reorganized in 1987 to become a true Executive Committee comprising four individuals. The outgoing president was now invited to sit for another two years on the Execu-

tive Committee on which an "individual" member from the Board of Directors¹⁶ would also sit. This rearrangement not only allowed for enhanced managerial continuity, but also ensured that projects being worked on by the Secretariat between committee meetings could be better supervised.

This growth in membership made it all the more imperative for the Council to develop a solid management structure that would be capable of maintaining links with these 22 organizations while disseminating information on Canadian Studies to their members, now spread across some 30 countries (some members are actually multinational associations).

c. An Internal and External Communications Policy

The growth of the programs being managed by the Council and by its members combined with a desire to better publicize the workings of its international network led it to bolster and expand its communications policies both internally (with the member associations and their members) and externally (with government departments, the media, and Canadian universities). It was in this context that the Council launched a series of publications that would allow it to maintain ongoing contact with everyone interested in Canadian Studies.

Three or four times a year, the members of the Board of Directors and the presidents of the member associations receive a Letter from the President.¹⁷ This short, informative internal newsletter (which is still published today) keeps them abreast of the major decisions arrived at during the meetings of the Executive Committee. The Letter from the President became an even more useful management tool when, after the workload of the Secretariat had grown, the annual meetings proved unequal to the task of maintaining effective communication between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and Secretariat.

From its inception, the ICCS had always published, every six months, the *ICCS Bulletin*¹⁸ that it sent out to all of the Canadianists who belonged to the associations affiliated with the Council. In 1988, this formula was entirely reworked: the page count was increased and what had been a concise newsletter was transformed into a small magazine that took

15. The status of associate member was created in order to accommodate institutions and research institutes that are not actually national or transnational associations for Canadian Studies or that do not fulfill the criteria (for example, regarding the number of members) for becoming a full member. The main difference is that the associate members do not enjoy voting rights.

16. For this period, we will employ the expression "individual member" to designate an individual who is sometimes referred to as a "representative of the association."

17. The first Letter from the President was published on April 18, 1988. Before that, an ICCS Update (which came out in English only) was published on July 1987 by Peter Kresl.

18. The first periodical bulletin of the ICCS appeared in January 1982 as the *International Canadian Studies News*. It was not until April 1994 that it would become known as the *ICCS Bulletin* (Vol. 3 no 1).

ICCS Contact,
Spring 1991



Annual Report
1994-1995



the title *ICCS Contact*. This development would not only allow the ICCS to keep the members of its associations abreast of management's decisions, but also keep them informed of the activities being engaged in by the other associations, of upcoming conferences, publications, and so on. This was also an opportunity to devote several in-depth articles to Canadian Studies activities in progress throughout the world.

Also launched at this time was the shorter, bilingual information sheet, *The International Canadianist*. The aim of this publication was to keep government decision-makers aware of key accomplishments in the field of Canadian Studies, and, in a more general sense, to keep them informed about the activities of the members of the Canadianist network. This little publication is sent out three times every year to senior government officials (federal MPs, department heads, representatives of the federal and provincial governments in foreign countries), foreign embassies, journalists, and to a range of Canadian foundations and businesses. By 1993, the mailing list for *The International Canadianist* had grown to some 1,500 individuals.

From 1989 onward, these three publications were supplemented by an Annual Report that, besides presenting the financial statements from the preceding fiscal year, affords the reader insight into the activities of the ICCS during the same year. This report, which provides the reader with an easy-to-read overview of the Council's activities and accom-

plishments, is no simple administrative document, but is produced with such care that it amounts to a valuable 'calling card'.

Last, but not least, the ICCS regularly publishes small brochures (for example, "Basic Facts about the ICCS") whose aim is primarily to keep the members of its associations abreast of the services and programs offered or managed by the ICCS.

d. A Dynamic Policy to Promote Research

The International Journal of Canadian Studies

As we have already noted above, the expansion of the ICCS into the area of managing government contracts became a source of concern for some of the Council's administrators who raised the spectre of the over-bureaucratization of the Council. With some justification, they reminded the proponents of this expansionist tack that the scholarly activity of promoting Canadian Studies should remain at the heart of the Council's planning efforts. And so it was not mere happenstance that, as the 1980s were drawing to a close, another ambitious undertaking was being planned, by Alan Artibise together with Jean-Michel Lacroix: the creation of the *International Journal of Canadian Studies* (IJCS).

However, not all of the ICCS members shared this enthusiasm for this purely academic project. The launch of the Journal was hotly debated by the Council's 1988 Board of Directors, at the end of which the principle behind the Journal was agreed to, the final decision being made a year later.

The instigators of the concept wanted to propel the ICCS front and centre onto the Canadian scholarship stage by creating an international scholarly journal of the very highest quality, a journal whose objective would be to assemble articles on Canada written both in Canada and abroad.

Three kinds of objection were levelled at the Journal: some asked if the role of the ICCS was indeed to engage in this type of scholarly activity, others drew attention to the project's cost, while yet others had misgivings about a publication that gave every indication that it wanted to compete with existing national Canadian Studies journals. In Canada, it was primarily the *Journal of Canadian Studies*, which had been published for some twenty years at Trent University, that felt the most threatened. In 1989, its editor-in-chief, Michael Peterman, made known his deep concerns, in particular his alarm at the very competitive subscription proposed for the new journal. After discussing these issues with other



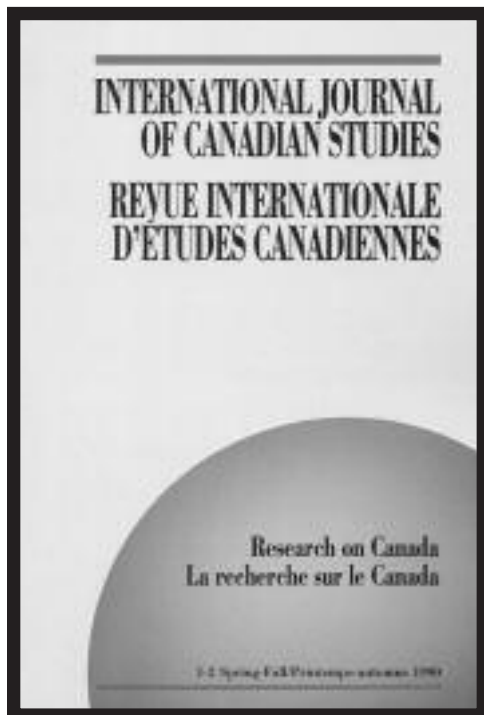
Paul-André Linteau, on the left, Founding Editor-in-Chief of the IJCS and recipient of the Northern Telecom International Canadian Studies Award in 1990, with Jean-Michel Lacroix, on the right, and one of the hosts of the Association for Canadian Studies in China

members of the ICCS, he was forced to admit that, if one were to exclude the Americans, the number of articles written by foreign Canadianists appearing in his own journal was actually rather low.

The *International Journal of Canadian Studies* was finally launched under the leadership of Jean-Michel Lacroix, and it soon acquired an editor-in-chief of considerable acumen and renown by the name of Paul-André Linteau. The UQAM historian lost no time in setting and implementing high editorial and production standards for the Journal, which was soon poised to become one of the publications against which the quality of other Canadian Studies publications would be measured.

From 1990 onward, the bilingual and multidisciplinary IJCS appeared twice a year and featured articles, critical essays, and research notes on topics that were selected in advance by the Editorial Board. Starting in 1996, a section has always been set aside in the Journal for off-topic articles.

In order to better acquaint potential readers with the Journal, the first issue (dedicated to a report on the state of recent scholarship on Canada) was mailed free of charge to 4,500 Canadianists throughout the world. Despite this gesture, the number of subscribers remained well below the expectations of the Journal's founders. Even the gift of a free one-year subscription (graciously funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs) to all of the recipients of a Faculty Research Program or a Faculty Enrichment Program, starting in 1996, was not a sufficient fillip to subscriptions. In 1992, the number of subscriptions reached 650 but, of this number, 300 were paid for by the Department on behalf of scholarship



International Journal of Canadian Studies, first issue

recipients. In 2005, this figure stabilized at around 400, of which 130 were paid for by the Department.

Its difficult beginnings notwithstanding, the Journal began to garner an enviable reputation within the Canadian academic community. It was first recognized by and then later in 1996 received funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, which, in 2002, gave it a grade of 88% for its top notch articles and for the intellectual quality and variety of the topics it treated. It soon became one of the Council's best undertakings. Moreover, the IJCS has benefited enormously from the renown of its successive editors-in-chief: after Paul-André Linteau (1989-1992) came Kenneth McRoberts, the political scientist from York University (1993-1998), and after him, the University of Massachu-

IJCS Editors-in-Chief, Robert Schwartzwald (1999-2005) and Ken McRoberts (1993-1998)



PHOTO: PLUM STUDIO

setts literary scholar Robert Schwartzwald (1999-2005). Since 2005, the IJCS has been headed by Claude Couture, the historian and director of the Centre for Canadian Studies at the University of Alberta.

The international IJCS Editorial Board, comprising an editor-in-chief and three associate editors, took to meeting twice every year in order to select the articles to be published and to decide on the themes to which successive issues were to be dedicated.¹⁹ The Editorial Board would soon enjoy the support of an advisory board composed of one representative

per member association whose responsibility it would be to make the Journal better known. Despite this initiative, the number of articles submitted by foreign Canadianists remained relatively low. By 1997, only 30% of the articles published since the launch of the Journal had been submitted by non-Canadian authors. In 2003, a report authored by Guy Leclair indicated a slight rise in this figure to approximately 35% for the years 1998 to 2002. In the Canadian academic world, this percentage nonetheless represents no small achievement for a journal focusing primarily on Canada.

The day-to-day management of the IJCS was assumed by the ICCS Secretariat and, more particularly, by Guy Leclair, whose work has received well-deserved praise in the reports of the editor-in-chief. Since its credibility is based largely on its complete intellectual independence, a protocol was signed in 1994 that clearly defined the relationship between the Editorial Board, the Secretariat and the Executive Committee.

Funding for the IJCS was first provided by the Council's own revenues and subscriptions. The Journal has, however, enjoyed indirect financial support (for example, the scholarship recipients mentioned above) from the Department of Foreign Affairs. Since 1996, the Journal has also received an annual contribution from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

It should be noted that, if the growth of the IJCS caused concern to some of the editors-in-chief of the national journals for Canadian Studies, the ICCS has always shown a willingness to support the activities of these journals and has gone as far as encouraging collaboration between them and the IJCS. Accordingly, it organized biannual meetings between the directors of the various journals of Canadian Studies. The first of these meetings was held in The Hague in October 1990 concurrently with a pan-European conference. The second was held in Milan on April 26, 1992 in conjunction with the biannual symposium of the Italian Association for Canadian Studies. The aim of these meetings was to facilitate the expansion, distribution, and growth of the journals by exchanging information on best practice and by exploring the possibility of translating and printing articles that had already been published in another Canadian Studies journal.

19. This committee was later asked to act as the selection committee for the Publishing Fund and the Pierre Savard Prize awarded for a book written in either English or French.

From the Northern Telecom Prize to the Governor-General's Award

During the second half of the 1980s, the Council's (and, more especially, that of a string of Executive Committees!) existence was troubled by endless wrangling over the annual prize awarded by the ICCS in recognition of the excellence demonstrated by scholars in Canadian Studies. Awarding such prizes was a means both of recognizing the work of the recipients and of raising the profile of Canadianists throughout the Canadian academic community. While all were in agreement as to the principle behind the awards, problems started to emerge due to the growing reluctance on the part of the sponsor who, having enthusiastically agreed to fund the award, began to lose interest.

It was in 1982, at the initial meetings between the first president of the ICCS, James E. Page, and top managers of Northern Telecom (an important Canadian manufacturer of communications components), that the idea was born to create a prestigious annual award to honour a leading scholar, selected by a scholarship committee for his outstanding contribution to Canadian Studies. For its part, Northern Telecom agreed to contribute a gold medal fashioned by a famous Canadian artist, Dora de Pedery-Hunt, and a cheque for \$10,000. The International Award for Excellence in Canadian Studies was conferred for the first time in 1983 at a banquet sponsored by Northern Telecom during the Council's Meeting in Vancouver. The recipient was the American professor Richard A. Preston, one of the founders of ACSUS.

The Northern Telecom International Award was complemented in 1985 by a second award, the Northern Telecom Five Continents Award, to be bestowed this time exclusively upon a non-Canadian scholar and comprising a silver medal fashioned by the same artist and a cheque for \$5,000.

The idea of honouring first one and later two Canadianists was an excellent one, but the creators of the awards could never have anticipated the headaches caused by the administration of this prize. The relationship between the ICCS and Northern Telecom was, in fact, becoming increasingly strained because Northern Telecom, not long after it had chosen to wrap itself in the Canadian flag, little by little shifted its promotional strategy in line with its international devel-



PHOTO: SGT. MICHEL ROY

Professor Alan Cairns, first recipient of the Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies, 1995

opment. It distanced itself from a strong Canadian identity and quickly lost interest in the awards, a development that placed their ICCS administrator in a difficult position.

At the end of 1991, Northern Telecom decided to withdraw definitively from the ICCS awards program. The unsuccessful search for a suitable replacement sponsor compelled the Executive Committee to abandon its practice of awarding prizes and to start casting about for other solutions. Seeing that it was unable to continue to support these prizes financially, the committee opted to bolster the prestige of the ICCS by seeking from the Governor General of Canada (who had already agreed in 1992 to become Honorary Patron of the ICCS) his approval to create an "International Governor General's Award in Canadian Studies." The ICCS was informed in 1993 that the Governor General had agreed to this project in principle and the new prize was awarded for the first time, in May 1995, to Alan Cairns. Since the lack of a private sector sponsor did not allow the ICCS to continue awarding a sum of money along with the prize, it was agreed that the recipient would receive a handsome framed parchment and that the travel and lodging expenses related to attending the reception would be covered by the ICCS. Furthermore, as there now existed only one award, the ICCS decided in 1996 that the award would be granted every other year to a non-Canadian scholar.

In addition to this award, in 1988 the ICCS created the Certificates of Merit that are awarded each year to individuals whom the Council wishes to recognize for their significant contribution to the growth of Canadian Studies.

e. Tensions between the Centre and the Periphery

The rapid development, the diversification, and the expansion of the Council's activities on Canadian soil gave rise to a number of issues, and even to some tensions.

Such questions were raised primarily by the Association for Canadian Studies (ACS), which not infrequently expressed alarm at the growth of the ICCS. At the outset of the 1980s, the ACS had seen the number of initiatives in which it was involved on Canadian soil grow, primarily due to the financial assistance of the Secretary of State. For its part, the ICCS received financial assistance from the Department of Foreign Affairs in order to help it increase the number of programs devised for foreign Canadianists. If both of these organizations gave the appearance of having two separate and distinct areas of competence, these intersected at several points and the separation of the two Secretariats in 1987 did nothing to put an end to their squabbles. The ACS, which had, as has been shown, played a major role in the birth of the ICCS, started to aim more and more barbs at the new responsibilities undertaken by the ICCS, convinced as it was

that some of the projects underway in Canada (i.e., the turf of one of the national member associations of the Council) were nothing less than direct competition. This affront was all the harder to swallow since the Council's growth had cost the ACS some of the influence and international prestige that it had formerly enjoyed.

As a consequence, the heads of both organizations agreed to meet in order to see if they could iron out some of these problems. The directors of the ACS wanted to have the status of *primus inter pares* whenever ICCS members were engaged in projects relating to the study of Canada. The ACS requested a review of the ICCS' operational structure in order to reduce the freedom of action enjoyed by its Secretariat between Board meetings. The ACS also wanted the post of ICCS president to alternate between a Canadian and a non-Canadian²⁰ or at the very least receive the assurance that there would always be a Canadian presence on the Executive Committee. These requests received a lukewarm reception at the ICCS, which continued to welcome new member associations, the administrators of which were for the most part quick to defend the principle of absolute equality among members. Moreover, some of the national delegates pointed out that, by its very nature, the ACS was not representative of all the Canadianists in Canada, something that set it apart from the other national associations. If, outside the country, it seemed reasonable to those studying Canada to wed their fortunes to a single national association that facilitated communication between themselves and Canada, the situation



Board of Directors Meeting, Château Montebello, May 1991

20. According to Luca Codignola there had been tacit agreement on this principle since the beginning of the ICCS, but the growing number of member associations made its application impossible, since it would have sent a message to some of these members that they might have to wait a very long time before they could become president of the Council.

was entirely different in Canada, where a good many Canadianists preferred to join the association that catered specifically to their chosen academic discipline. Relatively few of these Canadianists, therefore, felt the added need to join the ACS.

In the months leading up to the Montebello meeting (1991), at which the ICCS was planning to celebrate its tenth anniversary, the tension between the two organizations began to mount noticeably. The ICCS for its part extended a few olive branches to the ACS by proposing to jointly manage a new program aimed at arranging conference tours in Canada for foreign scholars whose work focused on Canada. This new initiative would involve encouraging these scholars to leave their traditional university haunts in order to present both their work and their perceptions of Canada to new audiences unfamiliar with the university world. The aim of this initiative would, of course, be to draw the attention of Canadians to the importance of the international scholarship being conducted on their country. This program would also be one way of getting across to Canadians that there were in fact many researchers beyond their shores who considered Canada important enough to devote a significant part of their careers to its study. It was decided that this program (which met with real success) would be administered by the ACS on behalf of the ICCS. This gesture was not, however, sufficient to calm things down completely.²¹

We must also note that, in addition to the criticisms that were being levelled at the ICCS by the ACS, a number of Canadian researchers were expressing their own reservations regarding the idea of having an international organization manage programs for the Department of Foreign Affairs. Yet others were concerned by the thought that the Federal Government was releasing funds to foreign scholars at a time when their own universities were in financial straits.

Within the Council itself, many began to notice a certain uneasy feeling that resulted from the rapid expansion of the ICCS, which had, within a short space of time, grown from being a small academic association composed of a handful of Canadian Studies devotees to being an international organization boasting twenty full members and two associate members, responsible for managing so many programs that it was sometimes difficult for the new members of the

Board of Directors to fully grasp the extent of the Council's activities. These concerns clearly surfaced in the minutes of the ICCS meeting held in Jerusalem in 1992. A document called "ICCS Policy Regarding Contract Management" was enclosed with the meeting agenda. The preamble to this document made explicit reference to this sense of unease, and aimed to apprise the delegates of the various ICCS projects in order to provoke frank discussion of the whys and wherefores of some of its involvements, such as managing scholarship contracts, whose purpose mystified some of the members. The document stressed that program management, although superficially unrelated to the initial mandate of the ICCS, generated revenue that enabled the Council to fund its own academic programs like the IJCS. These deliberations led the Executive Committee to develop the Council's first five-year plan for the 1995-2000 period.

Some of the Council's members also became alarmed at the creation, in 1990, of a European Task Force on Canadian Studies, later renamed the European Network of Canadian Studies, discerning in this development — despite the reassurances of Cornelius Remie, the founder of the Task Force — the rebirth of the old dream of a European council on Canadian Studies.

21. The program was shelved in 1998.

5

STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (1995 - 2005)

At its May 1998 meetings, the ICCS launched its first series of programs in support of Canadian Studies.

The year 1995 will be remembered as the second turning point in the history of the ICCS. In that year, the general direction of its policies and its strategies was defined, and a set of essential programs was initiated. The ICCS was about to embark on a new phase of its history, one that would be marked chiefly by a desire to consolidate its gains, strengthen its organizational structure, and enhance its internal operations while embarking on a number of new initiatives.

This new phase became symbolized by the implementation of the Council's first five-year strategic plan (1995-2000) that allowed delegates, in concert with the Executive Committee, to define the Council's major policy positions for the next five years. The plan revolved around four major objectives: diversification of funding sources; improvement of communication with members, raising the Council's profile in Canada, and the consolidation of its membership and of its activities. The plan was later updated for a further five-year period (2000-2005) and in May 2005 the Board approved the final version of its third strategic plan, which would cover the period from 2005 to 2008.

a. The Search for New Sources of Funding

The management of contracts for the Department of Foreign Affairs still constituted the Council's principal source of revenue. Nevertheless, its administrators wished to diversify the Council's revenue sources in order to be able to develop their own programs so as to ensure the future viability of the ICCS. The appropriateness of launching a fundraising campaign had been mooted by the Executive Committee from 1990 onward but a series of meetings arranged with companies such as Lavalin, Air Canada, and Alcan bore little fruit.

In 1992, the ICCS decided to develop, with the assistance of both the Department of Foreign Affairs and a consultancy, Ketchum Canada, a far more professional fundraising initiative. This goal was ambitious since the initial strategic plan required that in 2000, 25% of the Council's funding come from non-governmental sources.

It was thus in support of this new strategy that Friends of the Council was formed in 1994. One of the objectives of this group was to facilitate contacts with various foundations

and businesses. Despite the efforts of the successive presidents and executive directors, the results of this fundraising program have been disappointing. At the very most, the ICCS has managed to wrest small amounts of money for the purpose of organizing receptions and conferences. The sole exception to this situation was the agreement concluded with Hydro-Québec in 1993 that was initiated by executive director Alain Guimont and that was worth some \$80,000.²²

In contrast, the prudent management of the set of contracts signed by the ICCS with the Department of Foreign Affairs and other government agencies enabled it to provide not only for the operation of its own Secretariat but also for a number of its own programs (e.g., the IJCS). Moreover, from 1987 onward, the ICCS managed to accumulate a surplus in a reserve fund designed to compensate for any possible drop in revenue and to help support its own activities. The amount in this fund grew over the years. In 1996, the ICCS adopted the principle that this reserve fund (close to \$750,000) be constituted into an endowment fund when the amount reached a million dollars. The following year, thanks to a contribution from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the fund reached its target. Thus the endowment fund was officially constituted. Additional contributions enabled the funds managers to forecast average revenues from interests of approximately \$120,000 per year, which would fund new programs and initiatives in support of Canadian Studies. As a safety measure, the ICCS adopted a by-law which stipulated that, in order for the value of the fund to be maintained in today's dollars, an amount equivalent to the annual Canadian inflation rate would have to be added to it while the remaining annual interest could be used to fund projects aimed at the emergence and the development of future generations of Canadianists. At its May 1998 meetings, the ICCS launched its first series of programs in support of Canadian Studies.

The first revenue generated by the fund was used to finance the one-month scholarships for scholars writing a master's or a doctoral thesis in Canadian Studies. This idea, submitted by John Lennox to the Board at its May 1995 meeting, seemed so promising that the ICCS decided to include it in its annual budget even before it had found any sponsors to back the program. The first adjudication (five awards) was held in 1996. When the endowment fund was set up, it was only

22. At the end of the initial agreement, the moneys were to be used to create, promote, and administer ten supplementary scholarships worth \$15,000 to be awarded to individuals working in one of the research areas defined by Hydro-Québec (engineering and technology, energy efficiency, technical courses focusing on the North, environmental studies, and northern studies) as well as a program established in support of research networks in the amount of \$40,000 in the same disciplines, and a small contribution (\$2000) for a promotional campaign. The project included \$15,000 to cover administrative costs. In addition, Hydro-Québec undertook to provide funding up to a limit of \$8,000 for one issue of the IJCS focusing on the environment. This special issue of the IJCS, however, ran into stiff opposition from its editorial board and never saw the light of day. Finally, other components of the agreement never materialized and the project ended having barely reached \$50,000.

Daniel Ben-Natan,
John Lennox and
spouse, and the
honourable Roméo
Leblanc, 1995



logical for this program to feature prominently. Ten scholarships were offered under this program to foreign students wishing to travel to Canada, or to Canadians working on a Canadian topic that required travel to another country in order to complete their thesis.

The Council next decided to allocate a portion of the income from this endowment fund to assist with publishing (for the purpose of encouraging the publication in Canada of works written by foreign Canadianists), to support the translation into either French or English of books written in a third language, to fund joint projects between associations, and to help the creation of small post-doctoral scholarships in Canadian Studies (1998).

The expansion of the type and number of programs managed by the ICCS led it to streamline the structure of its adjudication committees. Rather than create one committee for each type of funding or for every award, it was decided in 1998 to have only two large adjudication committees. The Journal's Editorial Board was tasked with selecting the projects for the publication assistance and translation assistance scholarships, while another international committee was to meet annually to adjudicate all of the other funding programs and awards managed by the ICCS.

b. The Communications Policy of the ICCS

The ICCS also decided to review and strengthen its communications policy. The great strides made in computerization very quickly led the Council to secure its place on the Web. Alain Guimont, who in 1993 succeeded Christian Pouyez as executive director, led the way with a series of initiatives.

On May 1, 1997, he informed the Board of the completion of a project that had been started some two years before: the ICCS Website was now up and running. The site, which had been developed and designed by the executive director together with a consulting firm, was to assume an ever-widening role in the ICCS communications policy, thereby opening up access to data that had, up to that time, been available only to the Secretariat. The site also became an essential tool in raising awareness of the programs administered by the ICCS. A discussion group (listserv) was set up at the same time to allow the Council to redistribute, to interested parties, any useful information that came its way.

In 2001-2002, shortly after the arrival of Catherine Bastedo-Boileau as executive director, the communications policy of the ICCS was entirely revamped. The Website was spruced up and the discussion group, which had never adequately lived up to its billing as far as the members were concerned, was replaced by *Contact*, an authentic electronic bulletin that was, before long, beamed every week to Canadianists throughout the world. *Contact* delivers news announcements regarding upcoming symposia and publications as well as announcements of deadlines for the filing of applications for the various programs managed by the ICCS. This new policy really did represent a revolution in that it permitted the ICCS to communicate regularly with all of the members of the associations since the new e-bulletin would now be sent free of charge to anyone asking for it. *Contact*, whose subscription list has not stopped growing since its inception (there were more than 2000 subscribers in 2006), is very much appreciated by Canadianists worldwide, both for its regular publishing schedule and for the variety and quality of its content.

The *International Canadianist* mentioned above was completely made over. It soon took the form of a small illustrated reader-friendly bulletin that was sent several times per year to noteworthy Canadians potentially interested in Canadian Studies. One of its issues would replace the former printed bulletin *Contact*. Heftier than the others, it is mailed annually to the same addressees as well as to all of the members of Canadian Studies associations throughout the world. The addition of attractive photography and an appealing layout turned the *International Canadianist* into an effective tool for disseminating information to members and promoting the ICCS.



In addition to all of these exciting developments, the Secretariat was busy developing a PowerPoint presentation that was to be updated regularly and that would allow the members of the Executive Committee to present, at conferences of the national associations, an overview of the activities of the ICCS and, above all, of the services that it offered to its members. This presentation was augmented by the distribution of printed pamphlets describing the conditions that candidates would be required to meet when applying for the various programs offered or managed by the ICCS.

Finally, in addition to these achievements, Catherine Bastedo-Boileau, together with successive ICCS presidents, embarked on a whirlwind public relations tour that brought her into contact with officials from governments, universities, and federal agencies. She also strengthened ties with the Friends of the Council.

c. Making its Presence Felt in the Canadian Academic Community

To round off its communications policy, the Council launched a series of initiatives aimed at raising awareness of the ICCS and its role within the Canadian academic world. It is in this context that one must view the decision to hold, from 1995 onward, all of the Board of Directors Meetings in Canada,

whereas before that time they had been held every two years in a location outside the country, more often than not in conjunction with a Canadian Studies conference. But a series of other initiatives would soon enable the ICCS to raise its profile throughout the Canadian university community.

Some Conferences of Note

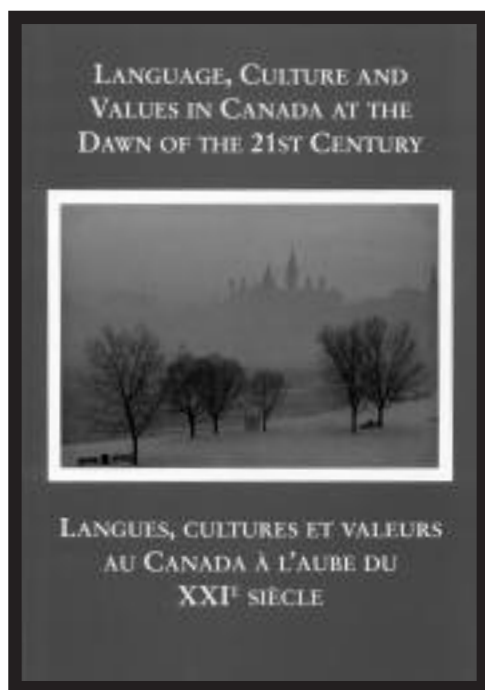
In 1992, the ICCS decided to end its tradition of holding conferences jointly with the ACS, which, it must be admitted, had the advantage of allowing the academics attending the meetings of the Learned Societies (later to become the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities) to attend the ICCS meeting. Following the joint conference held in Kingston, Ontario, in 1991, some of the administrators had expressed their disappointment regarding the lack of interest that had been shown with respect to the participation of the foreign delegates. In response to this criticism, the ICCS, at its May 1992 meeting, decided to replace the joint conferences with meetings between the foreign Canadianists and the delegates from the associations representing the major disciplines in Canadian Studies. So it was that the ICCS held its 1993 Annual General Meeting in Ottawa concurrently with the Annual Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Next, the ICCS itself undertook organizing, every two years, a conference on a specific theme that, it was hoped, would not only enable Canadian and foreign scholars to meet in a multidisciplinary environment but also draw the attention of the Canadian scientific community to the work of foreign Canadianists.

The inaugural conference was held in Ottawa in May 1995 on the theme "Language, Values and Cultures in Canada at the Dawn of the 21st Century"; the second discussed "World-Class Cities: Can Canada Play?" (1998); the third explored "Canadian Distinctiveness at the Turn of the 21st Century" (2000). All of these conferences, the proceedings of which were published, met with great success, primarily due to the high calibre of the guest speakers.

However, criticism arose during preparations for the latter conference concerning the need to more fully involve foreign

Conference
proceedings of
the first ICCS
Biennial Conference
“Language,
Culture and Values
in Canada
at the Dawn of
the 21st Century,”
1995



Canadianists in the organization of this event. This led the Executive Committee to suggest a new approach. The 2003 conference, entitled “Transculturalisms”, was largely organized around a nexus of six research groups that used the conference as a vehicle to showcase the results of nearly two years of joint scholarship on various aspects of cultural transfer.

The 2005 conference for its part took a completely different tack. For the first time, the ICCS issued a call for pa-

pers centring on the theme “Canada from the Outside In”. The Council received an impressive number of proposals, of which it retained some 60 papers that were presented at a series of parallel workshops. This approach met with great success, not only due to the high calibre of the presentations but also because it provided an exceptional meeting place where a great many Canadianists could exchange views and compare notes.

New Awards

It was this very same desire to highlight the quality and diversity of work on Canada being performed by foreign scholars that led the ICCS to create a series of new awards.

There were, first of all, the two Pierre Savard Prizes that were to be awarded annually in recognition of the best books on a Canadian Studies subject written by members of the network. The first of these (created in 2002) recognizes a book written in one of Canada’s two national languages, while the second (created in 2003) recognizes a book written in a language other than French or English. The Council then established (in 2004) a prize for the best doctoral thesis in Canadian Studies defended within the Canadianist network, irrespective of the language in which it was written. The editorial board of the IJCS agreed to act as the adjudication body in the selection of the best book written in French or in English, whereas the ICCS Canadian Studies Programs Adjudication Committee oversees the selection of the two



Hans-Josef Niederehe,
Béatrice Bagola and Alain
Guimont, Baie-James
1995

Book by Nubia Hanciau, winner of the Pierre Savard Award, book in a language other than French or English (2005)



other prizes. All three consist of a certificate and include travel and accommodation costs to the awards ceremony.

The ICCS Encourages Publication in Canada

The expansion of Canadian Studies worldwide led a growing number of international scholars to express their desire to have their works published by a Canadian publisher. Unfortunately, non-Canadians were not able to avail themselves of publishing subsidies offered by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, a fact that made their manuscripts far less attractive to Canadian publishers. It was with a view to resolving this dilemma that the ICCS, in 1996, set



Ged Martin (on the right), one of the two 2005 Pierre Savard Award recipients, for a book in French or in English, with Christopher Rolfe, ICCS President, 2005-2006

up the Publishing Fund whose aim was to provide financial support for the publication, in Canada, of works on the country authored by foreign Canadianists. The Board devised a scheme whereby each of its member associations would be asked to contribute, on a voluntary basis, \$500 that would go toward financing this type of publication in Canada. The selection of the manuscripts to be published would be made by the Editorial Board of the IJCS. As noted above, this program was to be funded directly from the income earned from the endowment fund. It has enabled, so far, the funding of over twenty books.

It was in pursuit of the same objective that the Council in 1996 entered into negotiations with Carleton University Press with a view to creating an ICCS collection that would feature books in Canadian Studies published abroad. This program was managed by the publishing officer in cooperation with the Editorial Board of the IJCS. The publishing costs were to be split between the association promoting the book and the university press itself. The closure, in 1998, of Carleton University Press, forced the ICCS to turn to the University of Ottawa Press, which, in cooperation with the Institute of Canadian Studies of the same university launched the International Canadian Studies Series. One result of this collaboration was that the ICCS and the ICS created a separate editorial committee that relieved the editorial board of the IJCS of this commitment.

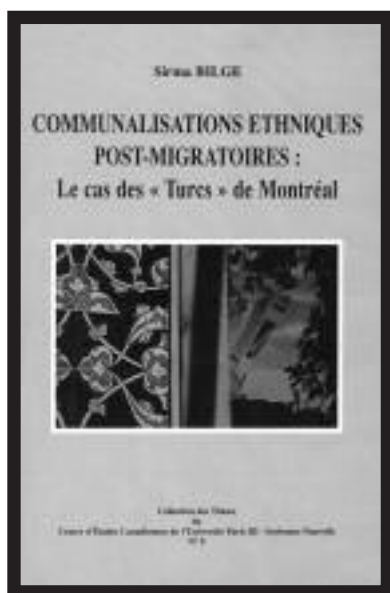
d. New Programs

At the beginning of the 1990s the ICCS was already managing an impressive portfolio of scholarship programs. By 1995, this portfolio would again expand: the ICCS won a

First Pierre Savard Award (2003), book in French or in English: from left to right, Serge Jaumain, Mme Suzanne Savard (widow of Pierre Savard), Annis May Timpson, winner of the Award, Zilá Bernd, ICCS President, 2003-2005, and Robert Schwartzwald, President of the Selection Committee



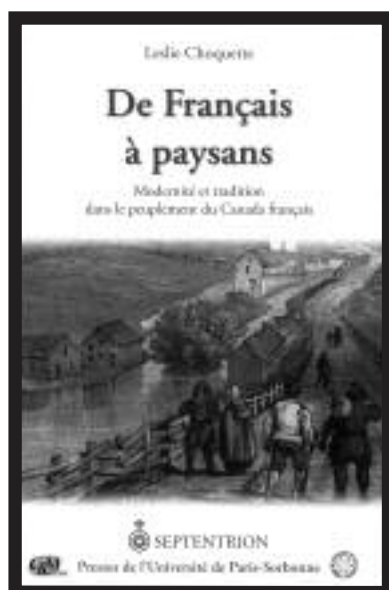
Thesis by Sirma Bilge (France), first winner of the Best Doctoral Thesis in Canadian Studies Award (2005)



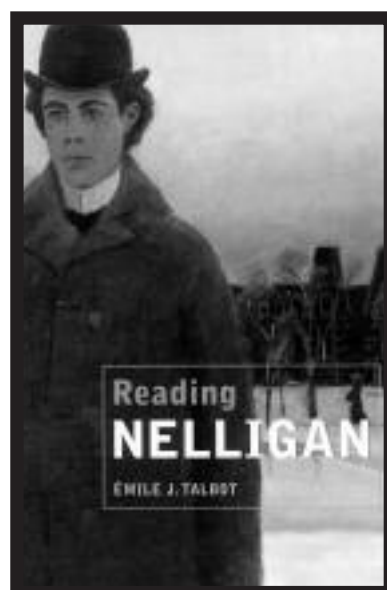
Cyberidentities: Canadian & European Presence in Cyberspace, directed by Leen d'Haenens (The Netherlands), second work to be published in the International Canadian Studies Series (1999)



De Français à paysans: modernité et tradition dans le peuplement du Canada français, by Leslie Choquette (United States), published by Septentrion, which received financial assistance through the ICCS Translation Fund (2001)



Reading Nelligan, Émile J. Talbot (United States), published by McGill-Queen's University Press, which received financial assistance through the ICCS Publishing Fund (2002)



five-year contract to manage international scholarships that would henceforth, in addition to the scholarship programs of the Government of Canada and the foreign scholarships already under its management, comprise the Commonwealth Scholarship Program and the Graduate Scholarships Program for the Organization of American States. On one hand, annual competitions had to be held in Canada for the purpose of administering the master's and doctoral level scholarships offered to Canadians by foreign governments or organizations: this required the launch of promotional

campaigns and the processing of some 900 candidate files and the advance selection of about 150 Canadian candidates whose names were to be submitted to the appropriate foreign authorities. On the other hand, management of the scholarships that Canada offers to students in foreign countries required sending out calls for applications to potential candidates, processing candidate application files (more than 350 every year), and submitting them to an adjudication committee charged with awarding between 150 and 175 new graduate level scholarships annually. Management of

the latter scholarships, of which 60 to 75 are year-long scholarships, and the remainder two or four-year scholarships, required the ICCS to handle the financial matters pertaining to the scholarship: the monthly living allowances, the insurance premiums, the admission fees, the funding for research and thesis preparation, and so on.

In 2000, the ICCS once again won, for a further five-year period, a government competition for the administration of the very same series of scholarship programs, to which were added a number of other programs: the Organization of American States Programs, the Canada-Mexico Graduate Scholarships, and an academic exchange program involving Canada and China. The following year, after the creation of a program by the Spanish Foundation for Canadian Studies and La Caixa, a Spanish banking institution, the ICCS began, in Canada, to manage the student or graduate scholarships that are awarded each year to ten Spanish students. About half the Secretariat staff (five to six person years) were busy administering all of these scholarship programs.

This increase in the numbers of programs did not prevent the ICCS from launching at the same time a series of initiatives. Of these, three should be mentioned.

The first of these enjoyed relatively limited success: in 1996, the ICCS signed an agreement with the National Capital Commission, the aim of which was to annually award a scholarship to a researcher studying the national capital

region in particular. Sadly, few Canadianists demonstrated an interest in this project and some years this scholarship was not even awarded. This would ultimately result in the suspension of the program.

The Summer Seminar in Canadian Studies, having stemmed from a proposal put forward by the Canadian Studies directors at the University of Ottawa and Carleton University, was launched in 1997. Its objective was to invite to Ottawa, for one week, twenty or so foreign researchers likely to be interested in expanding their knowledge of Canada or to plan new research projects in this field. The seminar, which was strongly recommended to the recipients of FRP or FEP, was structured as a course that would be augmented by meetings with various professors and leading public figures (artists, authors, MPs, ministers) and would bear on various aspects of Canada. The success of the format, together with positive feedback from some of the members of the ICCS Board of Directors to the effect that it would be useful to encourage new Canadianists to travel to other parts of Canada, inspired the ICCS in 2003 to replicate the Seminar. Thus came into being a second Seminar that would be held outside of Ottawa (the first three were held in western Canada, while the 2006 edition is scheduled to be held in the Maritimes). This event, which has received glowing praise from participants, receives funding support from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which also allows it to fund a certain number of scholarships.

International
Summer Seminar in
Canadian Studies
participants,
Calgary, 2002



In 2000, the ICCS decided to assume the management of an internship project, for which the initial funding was provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs (the project benefited for a short time from funding from Human Resources Canada). The aim of this international project was to provide interns with additional training in foreign countries that would help advance their career. They would send young Canadian graduate students to participate, for a six-month period, in programs offered at foreign centres for Canadian Studies. Under the program, the intern is awarded a scholarship that covers their travel and lodging expenses. The student is then taken under the wing, so to speak, of a centre or program for Canadian Studies, where he or she is required to work in accordance with approved program guidelines. The intern may be called upon to help organize symposia, seminars, or course material, assist in the publication of books, or assist the director of the centre, and so on. This ICCS initiative has garnered much praise both from the interns who are only too happy to be able to take advantage of the travel and learning opportunities afforded by this program and from the heads of the participating centres for Canadian Studies who never say “no” to an extra pair of hands.

e. The International Expansion of Canadian Studies

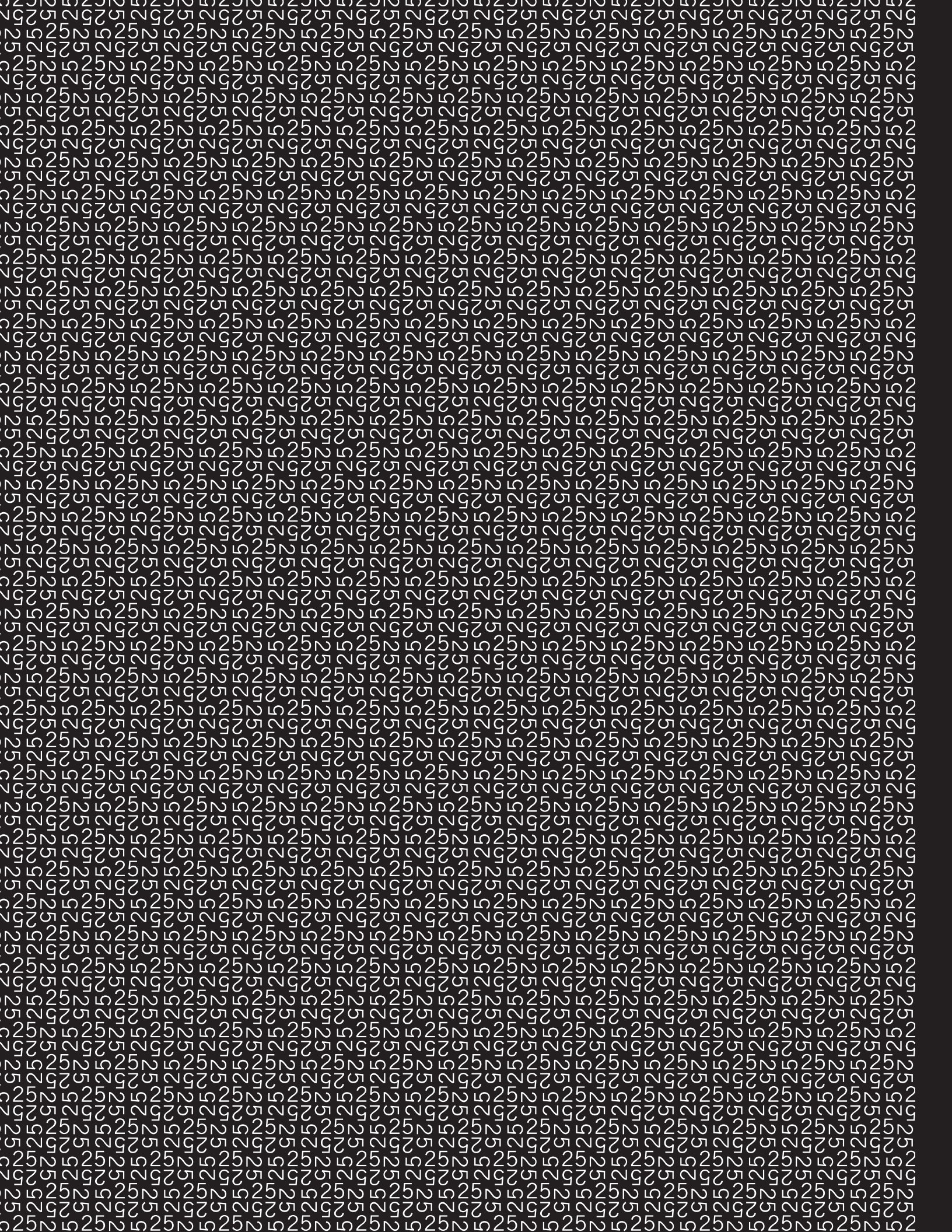
After experiencing a period of impressive growth internationally, the ICCS, as mentioned above, welcomed its last new members in 1994. For more than ten years, the number of members remained constant, as the ICCS made a decision to focus on improving its internal organization. However, in 2001, a new would-be member came knocking at its door: the Centre for Canadian Studies at the University of Havana which, on the strength of its federative role, became an associate member. This was followed two years later by the Polish Association for Canadian Studies, and in 2004, it was the turn of the Argentinean Association for Canadian Studies to be accepted by the ICCS as a full member, while the association representing the central European countries became an associate member.

This development neatly illustrates the two major poles characterizing the expansion of Canadian Studies throughout the world: Latin America and central Europe. The arrival of

Cuba and Argentina had the effect of strengthening the representation of the Latin American countries in a Council to which Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico already belonged. The dynamism of Canadian Studies in this part of the world was furthermore illustrated by the accession to the presidency in 2003 of the Brazilian Zilá Bernd, by the birth of a Latin American network for Canadian Studies, and, most of all, by the exciting initiative that is the Seminecal. The Latin American Canadian Studies Seminar, which was launched in February of 2003 in Mexico City by a small group of Canadianists, each year invites students writing a master's or a doctoral thesis in Canadian Studies to present and discuss their research. This seminar was directly inspired by the European Seminar for Graduate Students in Canadian Studies set up in 1992 by the European Network for Canadian Studies with which Seminecal also exchanges students.

The arrival in the Canadian Studies arena of Poland and the Central European Association for Canadian Studies reflected the rapid expansion of Canadian Studies in central Europe where it has received enormous assistance from the European Network for Canadian Studies. It should be noted that the Central European Association is today the most multinational of the organizations represented on the Council since eight central European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia) belong to it.

Over the past few years, the ICCS has bolstered its international standing. The only continent that is still not represented on the Council is Africa. This situation may well change in the near future, given the recent creation (November 7, 2005) of the first Canadian Studies association in South Africa and the Canadian Studies programs now up and running at the University of Oujda in Morocco.



6

A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

An International Academic Relations Division (ACE), set up for this purpose in the early 1970s, was given the mandate of supporting the development of knowledge about Canada, its culture, and its values and this throughout the world by means of teaching, research, and publications.

The ICCS has maintained ties with the Government of Canada in general and with the Department of Foreign Affairs in particular. Since the initial findings of the Symons Report, which demonstrated a dearth of interest in diplomatic circles for cultural and scientific activities, this situation has changed radically. In addition to the efforts deployed within Canada itself in order to provide for improved education for students on the verge of entering the various levels of teaching, the Department of Foreign Affairs has gradually developed a positive cultural and scientific strategy aimed at promoting these disciplines outside of Canada.

It was against this backdrop that the Department of Foreign Affairs developed an original policy by investing in the development of Canadian Studies in foreign countries. An International Academic Relations Division (ACE), set up for this purpose in the early 1970s, was given the mandate of supporting the development of knowledge about Canada, its culture, and its values and this throughout the world by means of teaching, research, and publications. ACE fulfills these objectives through a variety of programs including the Canadian Studies Program. ACE sets the overall direction such programs are to take, the priorities, and their objectives in consultation with representatives of Canada residing in foreign countries and with various stakeholders of which the ICCS is, of course, one of the most important. The ICCS was given the task of administering components of this program. However, ACE deals directly with applications for funding from associations, centres, and programs for Canadian Studies in foreign countries. Canada's diplomatic representatives abroad forward the applications to Ottawa, together with their remarks on the candidates' track record and their recommendations regarding the appropriate level of funding.

Aside from Canadian Studies, the ICCS was also awarded a contract that lasted until 2005 to manage scholarship programs on behalf of the Government of Canada and foreign governments, as mentioned above. This represented a daunting task: in the year 2004-2005 alone, the ICCS Secretariat processed no fewer than 1,300 scholarship applications.

In order to get a better idea of the financial importance attached to the administration of these government programs, it should be borne in mind that, in 1997, the Canadian Studies contract represented approximately 25% of the

Council's total revenues and about 45% of the scholarships. At the beginning of 2005, this ratio was relatively similar: 30% for the Canadian Studies contract and 42% for the scholarships. It should be noted that these figures do not take into account program funds, that is, actual monies disbursed to the awardees (or in their name) with the authorization of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

To have an idea of the financial means at the disposal of Canadian Studies programs by the Department, in 2001-2002 ACE managed a budget of \$5.2 million allocated to Canadian Studies in foreign countries: \$1.9 million of this amount were earmarked for the programs managed by the ICCS on behalf of the Department. The remainder went to centres and associations for Canadian Studies abroad and to a number of special Canadian Studies projects.²³

Of course, it is necessary to carefully weigh the pros and cons of a partnership between university professors, who jealously guard their academic freedom, and a government that has very specific foreign policy objectives. It should be stressed at this point, and this underscores one of the real strengths of this partnership, that the ICCS has always demanded and obtained strict observation of a set of fundamental rules. The most important of these are (1) the total academic freedom of its members, and (2) the evaluation of program projects based solely on their academic merit (i.e., based on an evaluation conducted by peers, outside of any political consideration). These ground rules have allowed this partnership to blossom and have permitted the worldwide birth of a scientific community that is knowledgeable about Canada and things Canadian.

However, there's no sense in trying to hide the fact that the privileged relationship the ICCS enjoys with the Government of Canada has not infrequently provoked questions concerning its possible use as an arm of the same government. It would be fairer to talk in this connection of a confluence of interests born of a frank and ongoing dialogue. In the eyes of the Canadian government, the ICCS represents a prime opportunity to delegate to independent and qualified researchers the task of managing financial assistance programs for Canadian Studies. In return, this relationship allows ICCS members to take advantage of a permanent secretariat furnished with all of the necessary tools and logistics and thus

23. Harvey, "Le développement des études québécoises dans le monde," p. 63.

amply capable of assisting Canadianists throughout the world.

However, the picture has not always been so idyllic. In the first place, as already pointed out, concerns have always surfaced within the ICCS itself regarding the danger of bureaucratization inherent in managing these contracts. Second, within the Department itself, the policy of assisting Canadian Studies has been called into question a number of times, and there have been those who have wondered why the Department of Foreign Affairs is entangled, as a matter of government policy, in academic affairs.

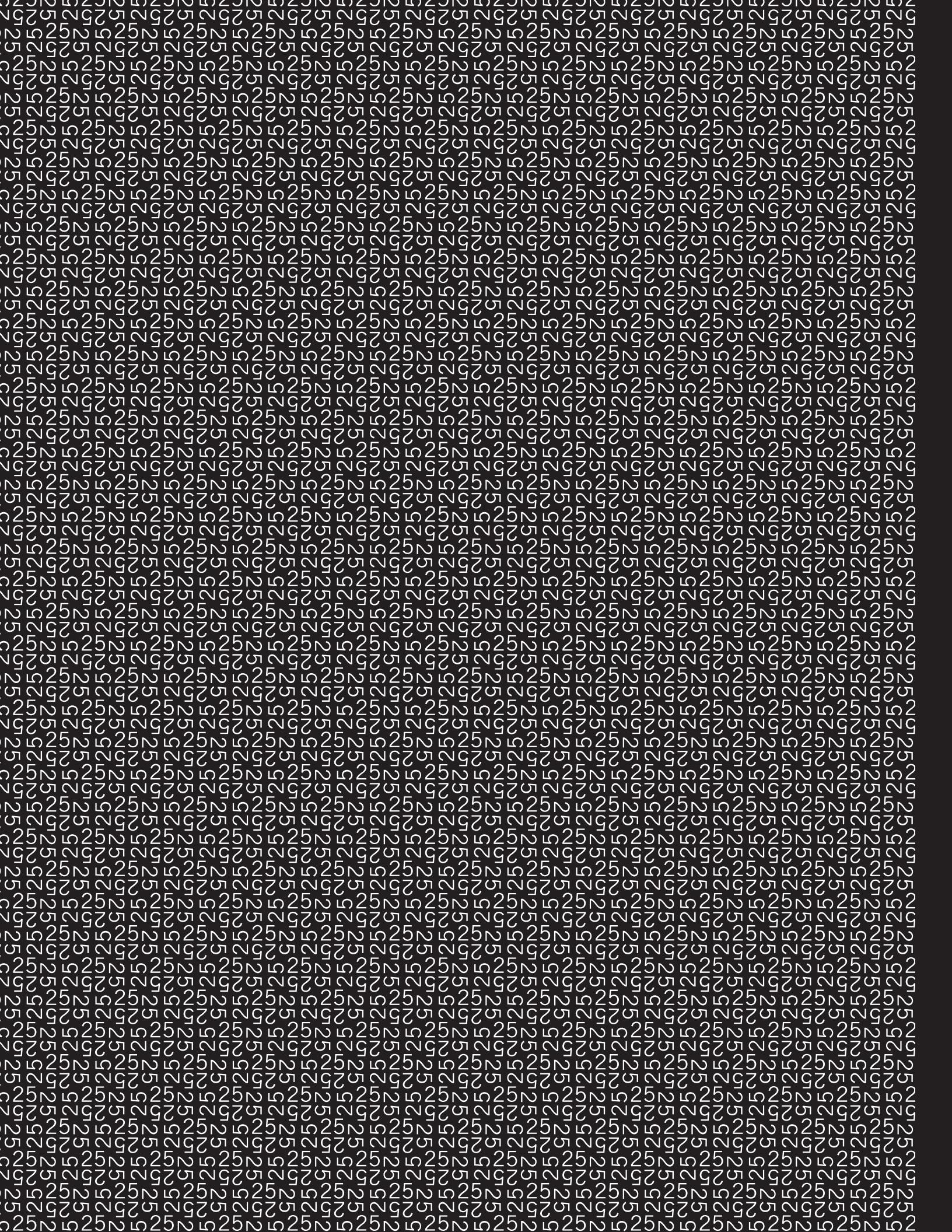
The criticism and doubts soon caused those government officials who were persuaded of the usefulness of investment in Canadian Studies to man the barricades in an epic effort to save programs that had proved their worth and to ward off the very real threat of seeing the fruits of years of effort in building up an international network of Canadianists destroyed. In 1993, the Department of Foreign Affairs was a whisker away from losing these programs. In the Budget

Speech of February 1992, the Department of Finance announced its intention to merge the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council with the Canada Council for the Arts and to transfer to the new organization responsibility for cultural and international university programs. If this transfer of responsibility alarmed the ICCS, it was the future of the SSHRC that really raised the hackles of the Canadian university community. In spite of this reaction, Bill C-93, which contained these major changes, was adopted by the House of Commons but – an extremely rare event – was defeated in the Senate on a tie vote, to the very great relief of most Canadian academics. The change of government that occurred some months later buried the project once and for all.

The questions that are regularly asked respecting the Canadian Studies programs in any case demonstrate the absolute necessity for the Council to maintain a strong and focused communications policy that allows elected decision-makers and the Canadian academic community to be kept abreast of the accomplishments of and the role played by the ICCS and thus be better able to evaluate the effectiveness of its programs.



Tim Rooth, BACS President; Jodie Robson, BACS Administrative Secretary; Jean Labrie, Head of Canadian Studies, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; and Tom Barnes, ACSUS President



7

MANAGING THE ICCS

Appearing in an internal document from 1997 on program evaluation was the following passage: “In the minds of many, the ICCS is synonymous with its Secretariat. This is a false perception that demands correction.”

The ICCS gradually developed a unique management structure designed to address a number of specific needs. The Council must be able to maintain close ties with the national associations for Canadian Studies that belong to it, and with an international community of Canadianists, and it must manage the programs delegated to it by the Government of Canada.

These roles have led the Council to create a flexible, efficient organization centred for the most part on a Secretariat based in Ottawa and operating under the supervision of an executive director who remains in constant contact with the President and his or her Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors. The latter, which is composed of representatives of the member associations who, for the most part, come from academia, meets annually to set the guidelines to be followed by the ICCS over the ensuing twelve months. It must be stressed that, in addition to the Secretariat, a good portion of the activity of the ICCS is related to the volunteer work done by its members, notably those who sit on the Board of Directors and particularly the Executive Committee. The overall structural organization of the ICCS has been codified in the Constitution, the first version of which was adopted in 1985. This document has, however, been amended several times following frequent discussions (we are, after all, in Canada!) on the best ways to interpret some of the provisions.

a. The Board of Directors

The major policy decisions and the main directions to be followed by the ICCS are made by a Board of Directors (sometimes called the Executive Council) that is composed of one representative from each member association and of representatives from the associate members (the latter do not, however, enjoy voting rights).

The chair moderates the Board's meetings, which are always the high point in the Council's calendar. Attending these meetings (whose format calls to mind a United Nations assembly) are the administrators from a growing number of countries, each of whom has his or her own ideas concerning how an organization should be run. From the outset, it was decided that the internal operations of ICCS should be

modelled after the rules and traditions established by other Canadian non-governmental organizations. This means, for example, that all those attending meetings must acquaint themselves with the system of presenting motions for which support is being sought before these can be discussed and voted on.

Nowadays, the meetings of the Board of Directors take place around a large rectangular table, seated at one end of which are the members of the Executive Committee, while each of the association delegates sits behind the miniature flag or flags symbolizing the country or countries he or she represents. The sheer diversity of the tasks undertaken by the ICCS, added to the increase in the number of its members, has compelled it to gradually prolong these annual Board meetings, which now continue for nearly two whole days.

As in all Canadian federal organizations, the working languages have always, from the outset, been French and English. This has held true even if it soon became apparent that the latter predominated, since it was more often than not the second language (after their native language) of many of the delegates. The chair and secretary of the Board have nevertheless diligently sought to produce as many documents as possible in both languages. Moreover, if the deliberations of the Board and of the Executive Committee take place for the most part in English, particular attention has always been paid to the preparation of a summary of the proceedings for the benefit of those delegates who master only one of Canada's national languages. This practice, which is indispensable to the smooth running of the Council, used to result in the prolongation of meetings until the Board of Directors was able, in 2002, with the kind assistance of the Department of Foreign Affairs, to provide simultaneous translation for the benefit of all participants.

In order to ensure that its decisions would be acted upon between its meetings, and to be able to prepare for these meetings, an executive committee composed of four persons assisted by the executive director was set up in 1987. The Board of Directors also set up, from within its own ranks, a number of committees charged with reporting on a number of specific issues: task groups on finance, structures, transfer of cultural and academic programs of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, and a nomination committee.



ICCS Board
of Directors in
Goa, 1994

However, since the creation in 1993 of an Executive Committee comprising two representatives from the member associations, most of these committees have disappeared and all of the questions submitted to the Board have since been prepared in advance by the Executive Committee.

If the Board's first meetings took place in Canada in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the Learned Societies, the desire to lend support to the activities of the national associations led it, in 1984, to hold its meetings every second year outside of Canada. As already noted above, this practice was maintained until 1994 (when the meeting took place in Goa). From 1991 onward, many felt that meetings outside of Canada were costly and that, in any event, since the shared focus of the congregated scholars was on Canada, such meetings, if held in Canada, would help strengthen ties with the Canadian academic community. These arguments seemed to favour returning the Board meetings to Canada. This idea was formalized in 1994 through the insertion in the ICCS Constitution that provided that, in future, the Annual General Meeting should "normally" be held in Canada. From 1995 onward, all of the Board of Directors meetings have been held in Canada, but in principle every second year the meeting is held in a city other than Ottawa. The Executive Committee, for its part, has chosen to decentralize some of its meetings in order to be able to visit Centres for Canadian Studies in foreign countries.

It should be noted that the practice of meeting in another country was not without its risks. The Board learned this most painful lesson after it had decided to hold its 1990 meeting in China. This choice, which at first was hailed by its members, proved to be an unfortunate one in light of the 1989 events in Tiananmen Square. The wave of repression that followed that tremendous moment of openness to the

outside world caused the Board to question the wisdom of pursuing plans to hold the meeting in that country. Following long discussions within the Executive Committee but also with Chinese colleagues and representatives from the Canadian embassy in China, it was decided that the meeting should proceed as planned if, and only if, three conditions were met: (1) an assurance that all delegates would be able to obtain a travel visa irrespective of their nationality; (2) an assurance of complete freedom of speech; and (3) an assurance that the events to be held in conjunction with this meeting would be purely academic in nature, in respect of which the president of the ICCS undertook to discourage ICCS members from expressing any political criticism regarding the events unfolding in China. China's positive response to all of the three conditions allowed the Executive Committee to hold the meeting as planned, except for the fact that its date was pushed to July.

The presence of the ICCS in China soon after the events in Tiananmen Square may have appeared to some as somehow legitimizing China's repressive reaction. This is why, in his Letter from the President of October 10, 1989, Jean-Michel Lacroix justified this decision by insisting that it had been taken with the unanimous consent of the Executive Committee, that furthermore the ICCS was hard put to officially condemn the events that had taken place in China while most of the governments of the countries represented by its members had not yet done so, and, finally, that it was very important for the ICCS not to abandon its Chinese colleagues in this time of trial. In the event, all of the member associations were represented at the meeting, with one exception: the Centre d'études canadiennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, honouring the decision made by its rector, refused to participate. This painful episode illustrates both the difficulties that meetings held outside of Canada can

encounter and the consequences of the ICCS opening up to a growing number of countries in which the human rights situation is far from stable.

b. The Executive Committee

The first true Executive Committee was created in 1987 on the heels of a proposal put forward by the official delegate of the American association. Up to this time, the responsibility of overseeing the work being performed by the Secretariat between Board meetings fell to the President (assisted, from 1983 onwards, by the President-Elect). The Executive Committee was composed of four persons (President-Elect, President, Past President, and an Individual Member).

The Executive Committee met for the first time in Montréal in October 1987 and developed the habit of meeting three or four times a year in order to ensure that Board decisions were being implemented, to prepare for the next Board meeting and, primarily, to meet regularly with the Executive Director to discuss the day-to-day management of the ICCS as well as future directions the ICCS should take. This role was not a simple one. The amount of work being handled by the ICCS made managing the accounting function increasingly complex, and the President's term of office appeared to be particularly long (two years as President-Elect, two years as President, two years as Past President). Added to this, some of the Board members felt that the Executive Committee's frame of reference was far too broad.

In order to bring the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors closer together on these issues, and to provide for

a more regular rotation of its members, while allowing for the seamless transfer of information and practices from one team to another, the composition of the Executive Committee was reviewed in 1993. From this point onward, the Executive Committee would be composed of the President of the ICCS, two delegates from the member associations (one of whom carries out the function of Secretary, the other that of Treasurer), the new President-Elect (in the year preceding his taking office) or the Past President (in the year following the end of his term). The terms of president, secretary, and treasurer being of two years each (renewable once for the two latter functions), it is therefore possible for someone to sit for a maximum of four consecutive years on the Executive Committee.

The regular rotation of Executive Committee members is also ensured by virtue of the fact that the Board elects from its ranks the two association representatives who sit for two years on the Executive Committee and, the following year, the future president (who does not have to be a member of the Board of Directors).

These elections, which before long became one of the high points of the ICCS calendar, sometimes witnessed moments of high drama. It perhaps needs to be pointed out that, from the beginning, the designation of future presidents and Executive Committee members was, for all intents and purposes, accomplished by means of a process of co-option. This process was later formalized by the creation of a nomination committee whose mandate would be to recommend candidates for election to the Board. If this procedure had the merit of preventing untoward scenes from occurring at Board meetings, it did, on the other hand, give considerable clout to those members who sat on the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee
in Moncton, 2004:
Christopher Rolfe,
President-Elect; Zila
Bernd, President;
Serge Jaumain, Past
President; Esther
Mitjans, Secretary; and
Joseph Glass, Treasurer





ICCS President's Reception held in the Chamber of the Speaker of the House of Commons during the launch of ICCS' poster. From left to right: Karen Gould, ICCS President (1999-2001); Mitchell Sharp, Member of the Friends of the Council (1994-2004); Jean Pigott, Chair of the Friends of the Council (1994-2005); Gilbert Parent, Speaker of the House of Commons; Marie-Laure de Chantal, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; and Xavier Arbós, ICCS President (1997-1999)

This problem was clearly evident at the 1989 Board meeting. When the Nomination Committee recommended to the Board that Hans Niederehe be considered for election to the post of President, the delegate of the Association for Canadian Studies in Israel, Daniel Ben-Natan (who was completing his first two-year term as individual member on the Executive Committee) asked that he be given the floor so that he could read, on behalf of his president, a letter putting forth his own name as presidential candidate, justifying this move by stressing that the ICCS should not confine itself to representing the influential Canadian Studies associations of Europe and North America. Daniel Ben-Natan nevertheless later chose to withdraw his candidacy in order to allow the new president to be elected by a unanimous vote.

Two years later, at the Montebello meeting, the Nomination Committee, which was considering three candidates (Daniel Ben-Natan from the Israeli Association, Cornelius Remie from the Netherlands Association, and Gladys Symons from the Canadian Association) but had not reached a consensus on any one candidate, decided to recommend that the names of all three candidates be submitted to the members of the Board for a vote. The Board thus held the first true election in its history, at the end of which Daniel Ben-Natan was elected President.

The Montebello election signalled the end of this type of nominating committee. Henceforth, anyone could announce his or her own candidacy. However, the new electoral procedure did not impose any time limit on the filing of candidacy documents and, in 1996, the candidacy of Xavier Arbós,

which was announced on the very same day the election was due to be held, led the Board to again reorganize the selection procedure by reviving the Nomination Committee. Its role would, however, be limited to finding a sufficient number of candidates to fill the different vacant positions, and also to ensure that their application file was complete so that the administrators could, prior to the Board meeting, review the file and make their recommendations based on a thorough knowledge of the facts concerning any given candidate. Notwithstanding this, at the 2000 Board of Directors meeting, a challenge concerning the validity of candidacy documents filed after the deadline date set by the Nomination Committee once more rocked the ICCS and compelled it to clearly delimit, in the Constitution, the role to be played by the Nomination Committee.

Finally, it should be noted that, in his 1991 report on the ICCS, Luca Codignola was forced to conclude that the Board remained a group of men headed by Canadians or Europeans. But in this respect, too, the ICCS was reaching maturity. The composition of the Board of Directors has increasingly taken on a more feminine character and new countries have joined the Board. This progress has, of course, had its counterpart in the presidency of the ICCS for, in 1999, the American Karen Gould became the Council's first female president, while a number of women were making inroads into the Executive Committee. In addition, the presidency of the ICCS would no longer be the preserve of Canadians and Europeans, particularly in light of the election as president in 1991 of the Israeli Daniel Ben-Natan and, a few years later on, of the Brazilian Zilá Bernd.

c. The Secretariat

Appearing in an internal document from 1997 on program evaluation was the following passage: “In the minds of many, the ICCS is synonymous with its Secretariat. This is a false perception that demands correction.” Doubtless, the growth in the number of contracts administered by the ICCS, the increase in the number of Secretariat staff, and the diversity of duties delegated to it have given it more clout within the overall administrative structure of the Council. It is also true that the primary mission of the Secretariat has always been to implement, under the watchful eye of the Executive Committee, all the decisions adopted by the Board of Directors. However, the day-to-day operations of the ICCS began to take up so much of the Secretariat’s time that the role of the executive director itself expanded, which often sparked tension with a succession of Executive Committees.

The executive director did in fact wind up heading a team that was in the ascendancy and had become responsible for administering the two most important contracts for the Department of Foreign Affairs: the Canadian Studies contract and the Scholarships contract. The Secretariat team was also tasked with responding to requests from the member associations, facilitating the organization of a range of scholarly activities (e.g., the IJCS, preparing major conferences), diversifying its funding sources, organizing meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, managing programs germane to the ICCS, raising awareness of the Council and its programs in Canada, and so forth.

Moreover, it was with these considerations in mind and given the importance of the contracts signed with the Canadian government that the Board decided to create, as an adjunct to the position of executive director, the vital role of director of programs, which, as we have seen, was carried out with

verve by Gaëtan Vallières for some fifteen years. The expansion of the Council’s role of managing these programs really required someone able to supervise the fulfillment of these contracts while the executive director, who had his hands full supervising all of the work of the Secretariat, had effectively become the Board’s right-hand, responsible for implementing its decisions while remaining in constant contact with both the President and the Executive Committee.

The Council’s history contains much to create the impression that the position of executive director has always been one of the most difficult to hold over an extended period of time. Nearly all of the executive directors of the ICCS have quit this post in a more or less dramatic fashion, often following disagreements or episodes of tension with the Executive Committee. This finding is hardly surprising, since the executive director must walk on eggshells while looking out for bear traps. He or she must, for example, come to terms with an Executive Committee whose composition changes in part each year (and of which he or she effectively becomes the only permanent member). This arrangement requires an innate ability to adapt to the shifting sands of membership in this group. Moreover, he or she must, much like the Executive Committee, adhere to the directives issued each year by a Board of Directors that is no stranger to a high rate of changeover. To this can be added the need to act as go-between for the associations for Canadian Studies and the Secretariat and to form a vital link in the relationship (and the contracts) with the Department of Foreign Affairs. Like the Presidents, each Executive Director puts his or her own stamp on the period in which he or she serves.

Up until 2005, the staff employed by the ICCS, which in some years numbered as many as twelve persons, were divided into two groups: the first was tasked with managing the activities relating specifically to Canadian Studies (primarily those relating to the management of the Canadian Studies contracts for the Department), while the second managed the Scholarship contracts. The loss, in 2005, of the contract to manage the scholarships led to the departure of one part of this team, to a refocusing of the Council’s efforts on Canadian Studies alone, and to a move to smaller, more modest and less expensive offices that would, for the first time, be a little removed from Ottawa’s centre in spite of the street address: 250 City Centre!

ICCS
Secretariat
Staff, 2004



d. Friends of the Council

Soon after its inception, the ICCS began to feel the need to draw on the acumen of notable Canadians capable not only of promoting it across Canada but also of providing it with advice when it was time to make important strategic decisions. It was with these needs in mind that the ICCS in 1988 created an advisory board comprising five persons from the world of business. This body was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1988-1989 but never seems to have been very active.

When Daniel Ben-Natan became President of the ICCS, and as part of a larger fundraising drive, the concept was revived. In May 1994, the President was able to announce the formation of a group to be known as Friends of the Council, chaired by Jean Pigott, former MP, advisor to two PMs and former President of the National Capital Commission (1985-1992).

The luminaries who agreed to become part of this group not only helped to heighten awareness of the ICCS throughout Canada but also drew attention to the serious nature of its mission while facilitating contact with a variety of communities external to the ICCS.

In 2001, it was decided to rekindle the contact with the Friends, who had been somewhat neglected, by organizing a series of get-togethers, by involving them in more of the Council's activities, but also by encouraging more people to join this "advisory board." In 2003, the CEO of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Victor Rabinovitch, enthusiastically agreed to become Chair of Friends of the Council.

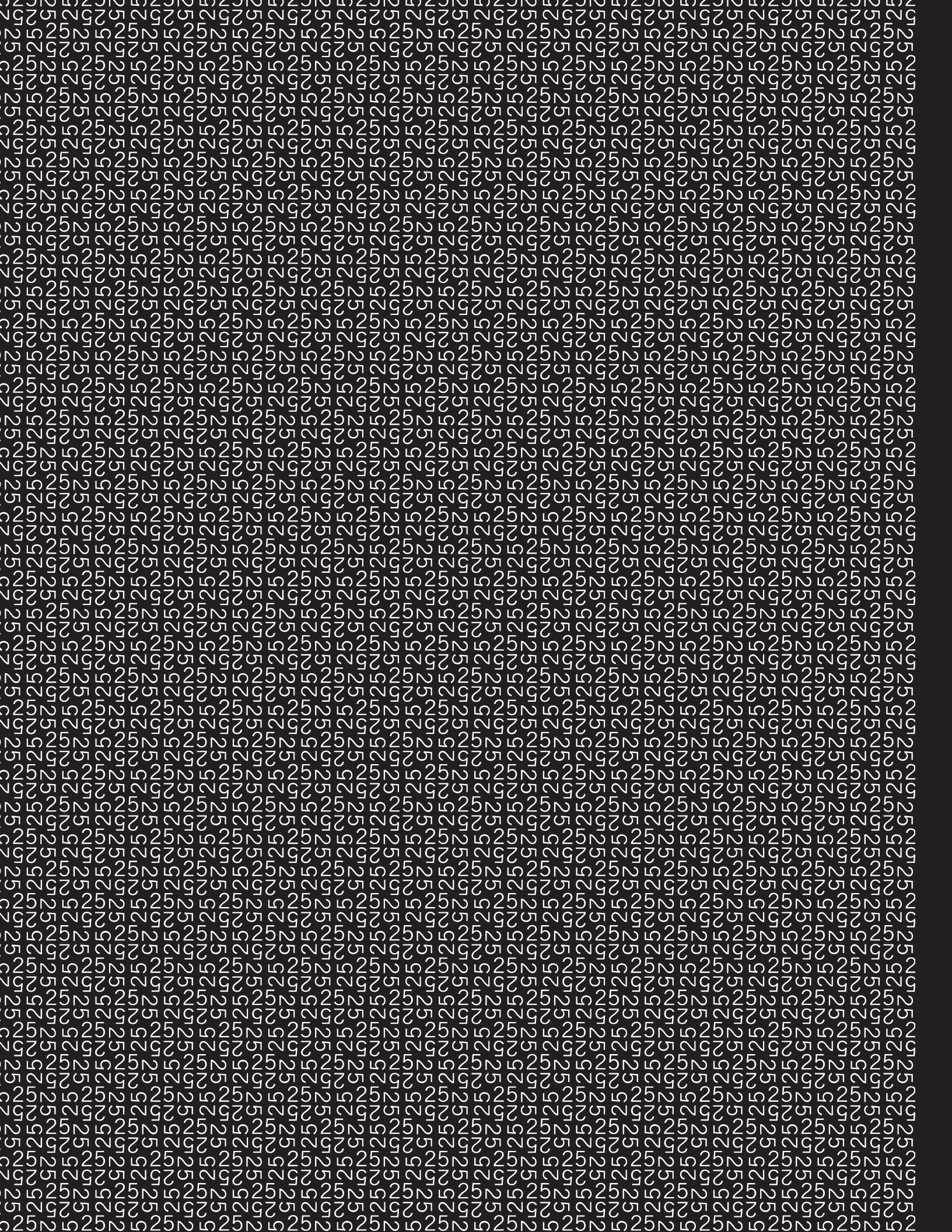
e. Towards a More Effective Structure

The administrative structure as described, even if it appears to be somewhat complex, has nonetheless proven to be quite effective over the years. It has allowed the Board of Directors and the academics behind it to maintain a strong grip on the work performed by the Secretariat while constantly reinforcing the premise that the primary mission of the Council is not to manage Canadian government programs but, rather, to work towards the promotion and the expansion of Canadian Studies in Canada and throughout

the world, program management being merely a means of attaining these goals.

If the Board of Directors have put in place structures that have allowed it to oversee, on an ongoing basis, the work performed by the Secretariat, it has always been necessary for the latter to carry out its work while remaining in close contact with the "field," which is to say, with the members of the various associations for Canadian Studies throughout the world. Here again the challenge of providing for reliable and responsible management has never been simple. This task has led to the development of the series of communication vehicles noted earlier. In an era in which email had not yet become ubiquitous, simply having delegates from the member associations meet once a year was never enough to keep the ICCS in touch with the great body of Canadianists. During this time, the amount of information disseminated at Board meetings that then reached the individual members of each association fluctuated greatly. This fact underscored the pressing need to regularly send to the members the newsletters and other information documents described earlier.

The revolution heralded by the advent of the Internet completely transformed the playing field. First of all, it allowed the ICCS to set up a website that would allow the members of all the associations to obtain at any time a great deal of information on the ICCS, on the activities of its members, and on all of the programs under its management. In this respect, the great breakthrough was without any doubt the launch of the electronic version of *Contact* that would, from that time onward, be sent every week to all interested Canadianists throughout the world. And in a very real sense, the growth in Internet use has allowed the ICCS and its constituent associations to stay in closer contact than ever before, which is, in and of itself, something of a revolution.



8

SERVING CANADIANISTS

[The ICCS] has always vigorously promoted the work of the members of its constituent associations, demonstrated to the Canadian academic community the value and the importance of the work being accomplished outside of Canada, and encouraged researchers from Canada and from abroad to seek ways in which they can work together.

a. How Many of Them Are There?

The overriding goal of the ICCS, and its *raison d'être*, has always been to serve “Canadianists.”

How many of them are there? Who are they and what do they do? The ICCS has, over the years, amassed copious amounts of information that allow it to be better acquainted with the members of its associations. What is needed now, however, is a large-scale study, the aim of which would be to compile all of this data. This would enable the ICCS to develop a bird’s eye view of the “world of Canadianists.” Such a study would, however, have to carefully investigate the total number and the areas of interest of Canadianist scholars. Those conducting the study would have to bear in mind that not all of the scholars working in Canada are members of an association for Canadian Studies. This observation, as we have seen, holds especially true for Canada. It is less true in other countries where, in contrast, some have chosen to join an association for Canadian Studies out of sheer sympathy for the aims of the association in question or because, at some point in their academic career, they came, however briefly, into contact with Canada. It must also be remembered that not all of the associations are affiliated with the ICCS (even if most of them are destined to do so), and that those that belong to the ICCS network provide numerical data that is impossible to authenticate (which furthermore determines the amount of their annual membership fee!). In addition, the ICCS has very little direct information on the members of these associations. It was primarily in an attempt to remedy this state of affairs that the ICCS developed its own tools, like the *International Directory to Canadian Studies* mentioned earlier. The Directory does allow the ICCS to at least be able to locate and have some idea of the activities of those who have made the effort to fill in the request for information form sent to them.

It is also not far-fetched to suppose that the growth of organizations such as the AIEQ (Association internationale des études québécoises) and to a lesser extent the newly-arrived AIEA (Association internationale des études acadiennes) has led a number of researchers working on one part of Canada to join only one or another of these bodies (which we shall discuss later) without feeling any additional need to join a national association for Canadian Studies.

In short, attempting to come up with an accurate figure for all of the Canadianists throughout the world is a real challenge, particularly if scholars working in Canada are included in this figure. The directories of Canadianists produced by the ICCS disclose a total of 4,470 persons in 1991, 5,900 in 1995, and a little more than 6,100 in 1999. The ICCS database currently tallies 6,200, while the total number of members declared by the constituent associations of the ICCS was over 8,200 in 2005. These facts and figures tend to show, however, that the number of “Canadianists” is most likely higher. The ICCS therefore chose, in its official literature, to provide only an estimate of the total number of Canadianists. This estimate was first set at 3,000, later 5,000, and then 7,000. Today, the official representatives of the ICCS speak, generally, of 7,000 Canadianists throughout the world, a figure that, as one can see, is slightly lower than the total number of members declared by all of the associations.

In order to determine what in fact these Canadianists are involved in, it would be useful to conduct a systematic study of the data on file in the ICCS directories, combined with the statistics relating to the applications for research scholarships or the Faculty Enrichment Program that would provide a good indication of “research in progress.”

b. How Does the ICCS Serve Canadianists?

After our general survey of the history and the functioning of the ICCS, it would perhaps be fitting to say something about the way in which the ICCS serves Canadianists. This will allow us to briefly summarize some of the points that have been described in the preceding chapters and to demonstrate how they fit into the Council’s overall strategy.

The ICCS has three overarching objectives:

- to provide for the promotion of scholarly activities in Canadian Studies
- to create an international community of Canadianists
- to provide for the dissemination of information on Canadian Studies

Promotion of Scholarly Activities

By federating a significant number of researchers whose work focuses on Canada, the ICCS offers them the resources of a permanent secretariat while giving them the opportunity to showcase their work, both in Canada and abroad. Since its foundation, the ICCS has been mindful that this will always be its primary mission, and it has always vigorously promoted the work of the members of its constituent associations, demonstrated to the Canadian academic community the value and the importance of the work being accomplished outside of Canada, and encouraged researchers from Canada and from abroad to seek ways in which they can work together.

Thus, the ICCS has not limited itself to the support of conferences, scholarly publications, and teaching Canadian Studies in universities in all the countries represented in its membership, but has itself developed a series of international academic events, notably the organization of major conferences on the topic of Canada in which both Canadian and international Canadianists have participated.

The founding and the subsequent growth of the IJCS described earlier also helps to meet one of the main objectives of the ICCS, that is to say, it enables Canadianists working outside Canada to see their work published in journals that are easily obtained within Canada itself. This imperative also inspired the ICCS to assemble its own Canadian Studies collection and then devise a number of schemes in order to financially support publishing.

In fact it was in order to fulfil this first objective that the ICCS agreed to manage, on behalf of various government departments (mainly the Department of Foreign affairs) and various government agencies, a series of programs (mainly in Canadian Studies but also in the area of Canadian government and foreign government scholarships²⁴) the publication of bibliographies, surveys, and so on.

Finally, it must be remembered that the ICCS has also set up a small reference centre that enables foreign Canadianists seeking assistance (for example, when performing bibliographical research) to contact Academic Affairs Officer of the ICCS Linda Jones.



Student participants
at the ICCS Biennial
Conference, 2003

24. A comment should be inserted at this point regarding the scholarship programs. We described earlier how the ICCS used the Secretariat's know-how to become involved in an area not specifically related to Canadian Studies but nonetheless capable of generating additional revenue for the ICCS. It will be appreciated that the added recognition given the ICCS (which, by means of this program is able to come into contact with hundreds of foreign and Canadian scholarship applicants) also helps to accomplish the Council's first major objective, which is to promote the study of Canada to up-and-coming generations.

The Creation of an International Community of Canadianists

In order to encourage foreign Canadianists to participate in the Canadian academic debates and in order to facilitate dialogue with the broader Canadian academic community, close ties have to be forged among scholars scattered to the four corners of the earth. If relationships are easily formed within the national associations themselves, the ICCS has always made an effort to encourage scholars to look beyond such relationships and to come into contact with scholars not only from other countries but from Canada as well. It was to this end that all of the newsletters mentioned earlier were created, the e-bulletin of the ICCS representing with little doubt a most important means of communicating vital information among scholars. This technology allows the ICCS to directly communicate each and every week with more than 2,000 Canadianists worldwide and, less directly, with a great number of scholars in other fields, given the fact that numerous associations redistribute the information coming from the ICCS in their own print or electronic publications.

It was not long before the members of the ICCS began to express their desire to provide for the continuity of the work they had helped bring about. It is in pursuit of this objective that, today, particular attention is paid to the “next generation.” The idea here being to ensure that an ever-growing number of younger scholars opt for careers in Canadian Studies. This issue has surfaced on numerous occasions in discussions at the ICCS. These debates would, eventually, lead to the creation of one-month scholarships designed for students engaged in writing a thesis on Canadian Studies, to the creation of small post-doctoral scholarships, and to financial incentives offered to students hoping to attend ICCS conferences.

In addition, the ICCS began to forge links with another international association that had set itself the objective of building an international network of scholars, in this case, in the area of Quebec Studies: Association internationale d'études québécoises (AIEQ). This association was set up along slightly different lines from the ICCS since, instead of federating its member associations, it counts as members individuals from Quebec, from Canada, and from abroad. It has, nevertheless, devised programs and activities, some of which are akin to those that have been run by the ICCS for many

years, but with some differences. The very first meetings between the heads of the ICCS and the AIEQ were difficult, and relationships between the two associations were, to put it mildly, strained. However, in May of 1997 the ICCS invited the directors of the fledgling AIEQ to meet its Board of Directors. From that point on, relations between the two organizations improved steadily, aided by the fact that their different organizational structures enable a variety of scholars working on Quebec to belong to both the AIEQ and their own national association for Canadian Studies. In his report on the growth of Quebec Studies worldwide, published in 2001, Fernand Harvey also reached the conclusion that “the development of Quebec Studies throughout the world occurred largely within the Canadian Studies network,” even if interest in Quebec Studies differed from country to country and from discipline to discipline.²⁵ This symbiosis is often evident at the annual conferences of the constituent associations of the ICCS that frequently invites representatives of the AIEQ to present their work at such meetings. The improved relationship between the two bodies was formally recognized in a cooperation agreement signed in 2003. It is now more than likely that the ICCS will go on to form close ties with another newcomer, the Association internationale d'études acadiennes, whose first president is Luca Codignola.

Dissemination of the Results of Scholarship and of Information to the Public

The activities related to the dissemination of information regarding the ICCS comprises the distribution, in Canada and abroad, of the results of research, studies, and books written by Canadianists who come from a variety of countries. Such activities also include raising public awareness of these programs in order to create as much interest and support as possible among Canadians.

This third mission relies, of course, on the tools already described. The ICCS is further supported in this mission by means of the production of bibliographies of works written on Canadian Studies topics throughout the world, by providing direct assistance to researchers in the form of small brochures describing the practical aspects of research in Canada, by means of advice provided directly by the Secretariat, by the distribution of brochures on the programs

25. Harvey, “Le développement des études québécoises dans le monde,” p. 63.

offered or managed by the ICCS, and by PowerPoint presentations showcasing the services offered to members by the ICCS. These presentations are frequently made at the conferences of the various Canadian Studies associations.

Working closely with Canadian publishers, the ICCS is responsible for distributing books in Canadian Studies to foreign countries. It disseminates information and distributes brochures describing its own publications and those of its member associations, and serves to relay any information likely to assist the growth of Canadian Studies (new publications, calls for papers, and career opportunities in Canadian Studies).

The ICCS has also attempted to interest the Canadian media in Canadian Studies. It should be noted that the rather modest success which such initiatives have met is somewhat astonishing since journalists who have met with ICCS representatives have always expressed considerable surprise and curiosity upon learning of the existence of this large international community of scholars interested in Canada — and these journalists soon want to find out where this consuming passion for Canadiana comes from.

With a view to bolstering its image as a major player in the dissemination of research results as opposed to its administrative role, the ICCS, in the waning years of the 1990s, began to bill itself as a “virtual university.” The Council was eager to remind people that it was in fact involved in research and university teaching, and that it actively published its work on all aspects of Canadian society. A number of documents²⁶ stretched the analogy to such an extent that it began to view each of its member associations as a campus of the ICCS and its Board of Directors as a Board of Governors. During the presidential mandate of Karen Gould, these analogies with a virtual university began little by little to be scrubbed from official ICCS documents, for this view of itself was clearly at odds with reality. Even so, the very attempt made to present the ICCS in this manner does afford us some insight into the goals and ambitions of the organization at the turn of the century.

26. See for example, the introduction of the report on program evaluation prepared in 1997.

EPILOGUE

2005 a new turning point?

Earlier in this history of the ICCS, we described two developments that many consider to be the two main turning points in its history: in 1987, the ICCS was awarded its first contract to manage Canadian Studies programs, and in 1995 the first strategic plan was implemented. It may well be that a future historian will regard 2005 as being the third important turning point in the ICCS story.

It was in that year that the ICCS (which had only gone from strength to strength from the end of the 1980s onward), for the first time in its history, lost a major contract: the management of student scholarships on behalf of the Government of Canada. The consequences of this loss are far-reaching, as it has compelled the ICCS to part with a good many of its staff and also to move to far more modest surrounding, some distance away from downtown Ottawa. Its administrative team, once numbering twelve people, has been whittled down to seven. Moreover, the executive director, Catherine Bastedo-Boileau, decided to step down, to be replaced by a more collegial administrative team headed by Guy Leclair and Christina Frias, both long-serving officers of the ICCS. Some see in this rather painful dismemberment a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to refocus the efforts of the Secretariat on its "core business," which is Canadian Studies in the strictest sense of the term. The next history of the ICCS will no doubt reveal all ...

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ASSOCIATIONS BY DATE OF MEMBERSHIP TO THE ICCS

ICCS Founding Associations in 1981

(The date in parenthesis indicates the date of foundation)

Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (1971)

Association for Canadian Studies [Canada] (1973)

British Association for Canadian Studies (1975)

French Association for Canadian Studies (1976)

Italian Association for Canadian Studies (1979)

Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (1979)

Association for Canadian Studies in German-speaking Countries (1980)

Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand (1982)

Association for Canadian Studies in Ireland (1982)

ICCS Member since

1984

Nordic Association for Canadian Studies (1984)

1985

Association for Canadian Studies in China (1984)

Association of Canadian Studies in The Netherlands (1985)

1986

Israel Association for Canadian Studies (1985)

1987

Indian Association for Canadian Studies (1985)

1990

Spanish Association for Canadian Studies (1988)

Russian Association for Canadian Studies (1992)²⁷

1994

Brazilian Association for Canadian Studies (1991)

Venezuelan Association for Canadian Studies (1991)

Korean Association for Canadian Studies (1992)²⁸

Mexican Association for Canadian Studies (1992)

2004

Association for Canadian Studies in Argentina (1997)

ICCS Associate Members since

1988

Centre d'Études Canadiennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles (1982)

1989

American Council for Québec Studies (1980)

2001

Cátedra de Estudios sobre Canadá (CES), Universidad de La Habana (1994)

2003

Polish Association for Canadian Studies (1998)

2004

Central European Association for Canadian Studies (2003)

27. First created under the name Soviet Association for Canadian Studies in 1989.

28. In 1991, the Centre de recherches sur la francophonie at Seoul University became an associate member of the ICCS.

COMPOSITION OF THE ICCS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Year	President	President Elect	Past-President	Member at large / Secretary ²⁹ (since 1993-1994)	Treasurer
1981-1982	James E. Page (Canada)				
1982-1983	James E. Page (Canada)				
1983-1984	Pierre Savard (Canada)	Luca Codignola (Italy)			
1984-1985	Pierre Savard (Canada)	Luca Codignola (Italy)			
1985-1986	Luca Codignola (Italy)	Alan Artibise (Canada)			
1986-1987	Luca Codignola (Italy)	Alan Artibise (Canada)			
1987-1988	Alan Artibise (Canada)	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Luca Codignola (Italy)	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	
1988-1989	Alan Artibise (Canada)	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Luca Codignola (Italy)	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	
1989-1990	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Hans-Josef Niederehe (Germany)	Alan Artibise (Canada)	Charles Doran (United States)	
1990-1991	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Hans-Josef Niederehe (Germany)	Alan Artibise (Canada)	William Metcalfe (United States)	
1991-1992	Hans-Josef Niederehe (Germany)	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Om Juneja (India)	
1992-1993	Hans-Josef Niederehe (Germany)	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)	Om Juneja (India)	
1993-1994	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)		Hans-Josef Niederehe (Germany)	Bernd Dietz (Spain)	Cornelius Remie (The Netherlands)
1994-1995	Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	John Lennox (Canada)		Bernd Dietz (Spain)	Cornelius Remie (The Netherlands)
1995-1996	John Lennox (Canada)		Daniel Ben-Natan (Israel)	Maria Teresa Gutierrez (Mexico)	Cornelius Remie (The Netherlands)
1996-1997	John Lennox (Canada)	Xavier Arbós (Spain)		Maria Teresa Gutierrez (Mexico)	Cornelius Remie (The Netherlands)
1997-1998	Xavier Arbós (Spain)		John Lennox (Canada)	Gerry Turcotte (Australia)	Arie Shachar (Israel)
1998-1999	Xavier Arbós (Spain)	Karen Gould (United States)		Gerry Turcotte (Australia)	Arie Shachar (Israel)
1999-2000	Karen Gould (United States)		Xavier Arbós (Spain)	Gerry Turcotte (Australia)	Hilligje van't Land (France)
2000-2001	Karen Gould (United States)	Serge Jaumain (Belgium)		Gerry Turcotte (Australia)	Hilligje van't Land (France)
2001-2002	Serge Jaumain (Belgium)		Karen Gould (United States)	Jameela Begum (India)	Hilligje van't Land (France)
2002-2003	Serge Jaumain (Belgium)	Zilá Bernd (Brazil)		Jameela Begum (India)	Hilligje van't Land (France)
2003-2004	Zilá Bernd (Brazil)		Serge Jaumain (Belgium)	Esther Mitjans (Spain)	Joseph Glass (Israel)
2004-2005	Zilá Bernd (Brazil)	Christopher Rolfe (United Kingdom)		Esther Mitjans (Spain)	Joseph Glass (Israel)
2005-2006	Christopher Rolfe (United Kingdom)		Zilá Bernd (Brazil)	Martin Howard (Ireland)	Joseph Glass (Israel-Canada)

29. The Secretary and the Treasurer are officially called "At-Large Directors".

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Gaëtan Vallières	(1983-1987) Director of Administration and Programs (1987-2004) Acting Executive Director (1992 and 2000-2001)
Peter Kresl	(1987-1988)
Christian Pouyez	(1988-1992)
Alain Guimont	(1992-2000)
Catherine Bastedo-Boileau	(2001-2005)
Guy Leclair and Cristina Frias	(2005-)

FRIENDS OF THE COUNCIL

Chairs

1994-2005	Mrs. Jean Pigott, Morrison and Lamothe Inc.
2005-	Victor Rabinovitch, President and CEO, Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation

Members

1994-2003	I.H. Asper, O.C., Q.C., President and CEO, CanWest Global Communications
1994-	Roger Légaré, Commissioner, Employers, Human Resources Development
1994-	John Meisel, Sir Edward Peacock Professor of Political Science, Queen's University
1994-2004	Mitchell Sharp, Personal Advisor to the Prime Minister of Canada
1994-	Gérard Veilleux, President, Power Communications Inc.
2002-2005	Victor Rabinovitch, President and CEO, Canadian Museum of Civilization
2003-	Roseann Runte, President, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia
2003-2005	Margot Northey, Former Dean, School of Business, Queen's University

DATE AND PLACE OF ICCS MEETINGS

Year	Place	Year	Place
1981	Halifax	1994	Goa (India)
1982	-	1995	Ottawa
1983	Vancouver	1996	Ottawa
1984	Grainau	1997	Wolfville (Nova Scotia)
1985	Montreal	1998	Ottawa
1986	Bordeaux	1999	Toronto
1987	Hamilton	2000	Ottawa
1988	Acireale (Sicily)	2001	Vancouver
1989	Montreal	2002	Ottawa
1990	Beijing	2003	Montreal
1991	Montebello (Canada)	2004	Moncton
1992	Jerusalem	2005	Ottawa
1993	Ottawa	2006	Ottawa

CONFERENCES ORGANIZED BY THE ICCS

Biennial Conferences organized in collaboration with ACS

Date	Place	Title
1983	Vancouver	<i>Canada in the World</i> ³⁰
1985	Montreal	<i>Canadian Society and Culture in Times of Economic Depression</i>
1987	Hamilton	<i>Communications, Business, Literature, Teaching Canadian Studies</i>
1989	Quebec City	<i>Canada: Traditions and Revolutions</i>
1991	Kingston	<i>Global Restructuring: Canada in the 1990s</i>

Biennial Conferences organized by the ICCS

Date	Place	Title
1995	Ottawa	<i>Language, Culture and Values in Canada at the Dawn of the 21st Century</i>
1998	Ottawa	<i>World-Class Cities: Can Canada Play?</i>
2000	Ottawa	<i>The Canadian Distinctiveness into the XXIst Century</i>
2003	Montreal	<i>Transculturalisms: Diversity and Metamorphoses</i>
2005	Ottawa	<i>Canada from the Outside In: Images, Perceptions, Comparisons</i>

30. This theme was reserved for the ICCS conference only. The title of the ACS conference was *Canadian Studies in the 80s*

ICCS PUBLICATIONS

International Directories

James E. Page, with the help of Betty Beaty, Susan Gemma and Anne Scotton, *International Directory to Canadian Studies 1980-1981 = Répertoire international des études Canadiennes, 1980-1981*. 1980. 30 p.

Agathe Camiré, *International Directory to Canadian Studies 1984 = Répertoire international des études canadiennes, 1984*. 1984. 54 p.

Gaëtan Vallières, Agathe Camiré and Béatrice Kowalczyk, *International Directory to Canadian Studies = Répertoire international des études canadiennes*. 1986. 101 p.

International Directory to Canadian Studies = Répertoire international des études canadiennes. 1989. 104 p.

Gaëtan Vallières & Linda M. Jones, *Directory of Canadianists = Répertoire des Canadianistes, 1988/89*. 1989. 226 p.

Didier Cencig and Christian Pouyez, *Répertoire international des études canadiennes = International Directory of Canadian Studies*. 1991. 525 p.

Linda M. Jones, *International Directory to Canadian Studies = Répertoire international des études canadiennes, 1994-96*. 1995. 431 p.

Linda M. Jones, *International Directory to Canadian Studies = Répertoire international des études canadiennes, 1997-99*. 1999. 603 p.

Foreign Canadiana Bibliographies

Jones, Linda M. *Canadian Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses = Études canadiennes: publications et thèses étrangères*. 175 p. 3rd ed.

Jones, Linda M. *Canadian Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses = Études canadiennes: publications et thèses étrangères*. 4th ed. 1992. 524 p.

Jones, Linda M. and Ginette Hébert. *Canadian Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses. Supplement to the 4th edition = Études canadiennes: publications et thèses étrangères, Supplément à la 4e édition*. 1996. 319 p.

Jones, Linda M. and Ginette Hébert. *Canadian Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses. 2nd Supplement to the 4th edition = Études canadiennes: publications et thèses étrangères, 2e Supplément à la 4e édition*. 1997. 234 p.

International Canadian Studies Series

André Lapierre, Pat Smart and Pierre Savard, Under the Directorship of / sous la direction de, *Languages, Cultures and Values in Canada at the Dawn of the 21st Century / Langues, cultures et valeurs au Canada à l'aube du XXI^e siècle*. ICCS / CIEC & Carleton University Press (Ottawa), 1996.

Leen d'Haenens, Edited by, *Images of Canadianness: Visions on Canada's Politics, Culture, and Economics*, ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 1998.

Leen d'Haenens, Edited by, *Cyberidentities: Canadian and European Presence in Cyberspace*, ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 1999.

Serge Jaumain, sous la direction de, *Les immigrants préférés: les Belges*, ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 1999.

Caroline Andrew, Pat Armstrong and André Lapierre, Edited by / sous la direction de, *Les villes mondiales : Y a-t-il une place pour le Canada? / World-Class Cities: Can Canada Play?*, ICCS/CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 1999.

Martin Thornton and Roy Todd, Edited by, *Aboriginal People and Other Canadians: Shaping New Relationships*. ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 2001.

Chad Gaffield and Karen Gould, Edited by / sous la direction de, *The Canadian Distinctiveness / La distinction canadienne*. ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 2003.

Barbara Messamore, Edited by, *Canadian Migration Patterns from Britain and North America*. ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 2004.

Marta Dvorak and Jane Koustas, Sous la direction de, *Vision / Division: l'oeuvre de Nancy Huston*. ICCS / CIEC & Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa / Ottawa University Press, 2004.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANADIAN STUDIES

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No 17	Representation		

WINNERS OF ICCS PRIZES

Northern Telecom's Awards for Canadian Studies

1983	Richard A. Preston (United States)
1984	James Wreford Watson (United Kingdom)
1985	Malcom Mackenzie Ross (Canada)
1986	William Francis Mackey (Canada)
1987	Seymour Martin Lipset (United States)
1988	Pierre George (France)
1989	Clara Thomas (Canada)
1990	Paul-André Linteau (Canada)
1991	John Meisel (Canada)

The Northern Telecom Five Continents Award in Canadian Studies

1985	Walter Pache (Germany)
1986	Jean-Michel Lacroix (France)
1987	Cedric R.P. May (United Kingdom)
1988	Luca Codignola (Italy)
1989	Peter Crabb (Australia)
1990	Ged Martin (United Kingdom)
1991	Konrad Gross (Germany)

Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies

1995	Alan C. Cairns
1996	Maurice Lemire
1997	Robin Winks
1998	Thomas H.B. Symons
1999	Charles F. Doran
2000	John Lennox
2001	Masako Iino
2002	David R. Cameron
2003	Karen Gould
2004	William H. New
2005	Serge Jaumain
2006	Christl Verduyn

Pierre Savard Awards

Book written in French or English

2003	Annis May Timpson, <i>Driven Apart: Women's Employment Equality and Child Care in Canadian Public Policy</i> , UBC Press.
2004	Faye Hamill, <i>Literary Culture and Female Authorship in Canada 1760-2000</i> . Rodopi.
2005	Ex aequo 1) Steve Hewitt, <i>Spying 101: The RCMP's Secret Activities at Canadian Universities, 1917-1997</i> . University of Toronto Press. 2) Ged Martin, <i>Past Futures: The Impossible Necessity of History</i> . University of Toronto Press
2006	Colin Samson, <i>A Way of Life That Does not Exist: Canada and the Extinguishment of the Innu</i> . Verso Press.

Book written in a language other than French or English

2004	Matteo Sanfilippo, <i>L'affermazione del cattolicesimo nel Nord America. Elite, emigranti e chiesa cattolica negli Stati Uniti e in Canada, 1750-1920</i> . Sette Città.
2005	Nubia Hanciau, <i>A felițeira no imaginário ficcional das Américas</i> . Editora da FURG.
2006	Prize not awarded

Best Doctoral Thesis in Canadian Studies

2005	Sirma Bilge, <i>Communalisations ethniques post-migratoires: le cas des « Turcs » de Montréal</i> . Université Sorbonne-Nouvelle - Paris III, France.
2006	Ex aequo 1) Mary Haslam, <i>Un rapprochement ambigu : l'Irlande, le Canada, les Irlandais et les Canadiens, 1822-1839</i> . National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland 2) Serge Lemaitre, <i>Kekeewin ou Kekeenowin. Les Peintures Rupestres de l'Est canadien</i> . Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Certificates of Merit

2006

Jean Labrie and his Canadian Studies team / International Academic Programs, International Education and Youth (PCE), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (25th ICCS Anniversary Certificate of Merit)
Vivien Hughes, Canadian Studies Projects Officer, Academic Relations Unit, Canadian High Commission, London
Silvia Bertoni Reis, Public Diplomacy and Education Officer, Embassy of Canada (Brazil)
Yutaka Takenaka, Professor of Canadian Studies, Caritas College, Japan

2005

International Summer Seminar in Canadian Studies team (Claude Denis, Associate Professor of Political Studies, University of Ottawa; Linda Jones, Academic and Public Relations, International Council for Canadian Studies; and François Rocher, Professor of Political Science/Canadian Studies, Carleton University)
Denise M. Gurgel Lavallée, Brazilian Association of Canadian Studies (ABECAN) and Coordinator of the Canadian Studies Centre, Universidade do Estado da Bahia, Brazil
Robert Schwartzwald, Association for Canadian Studies in the United States and American Council for Québec Studies, Professor of English Studies, Université de Montréal, Canada

2004

Dennis Drummond, Professor of French, University of New England, Australia
Lisa Lavoie, Diplomat, Embassy of Canada (Belgium)
Don Sparling, Founder, Central European Canadian Studies Association
Elza Zareceansky, Founder, Canada-Córdoba Centre, Argentina

2003

Jodie Robson, Administrative Secretary, British Association for Canadian Studies
Natalie Amar, Academic Relations Officer, Embassy of Canada (Israel)
Peter Walker, Former Canadian High Commissioner to India

2002

David Biette, Former Executive Director, Association for Canadian Studies in the United States
Pierre Sved, Academic Relations Officer, Embassy of Canada (Mexico)

2001

Donald Beer, Past President, Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand
Giovanni Bonanno, Director, Canadian Studies Centre, Università di Messina
Gaëtan Vallières, Director of Administration and Finance, ICCS

2000

Daniel Ben-Natan, President, Israel Association for Canadian Studies
He, Xin, Senior Assistant (Canadian Studies), Embassy of Canada, Beijing

1999

Ulla Amsinck, Secretary, Nordic Association for Canadian Studies
Annekatrin Metz, Secretary, Interdisciplinary Centre for Canadian Studies, Universität Trier
Chandra Mohan, President, Indian Association for Canadian Studies

1998

Claudia Glöckner, Administrator, Institut für Kanada-Studien, Universität Augsburg
Donald R. MacPhee, Diplomat, Foreign Affairs Canada
Paulette Montaigne, Academic Relations Officer, Canadian High Commission (Canberra)
Cornelius H.W. Remie, Chair of European Network for Canadian Studies and President of Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands

1997

Sergei Molotchkov, Head, Canadian Department, Institute of the USA and Canada, Russian Academy of Sciences (deceased)

Lucette Nobell, Former Cultural Relations Officer, Canadian Embassy (Stockholm)

1996

Richard Beach, Co-Director, Center for the Study of Canada, State University of New York, Plattsburgh

John Halstead, Former Canadian Ambassador to Germany (deceased)

Ginette Kurgan-van Hentenryk, Director, Centre d'Études Canadiennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles

Marra Messinger, Academic Relations Officer, Embassy of Canada (Tel Aviv)

Bengt Streijffert, President, Nordic Association for Canadian Studies

1995

Marisa Calés, Secretary-Treasurer of Spanish Association for Canadian Studies

Om Juneja, Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, M.S. University of Baroda

Annick Monnerie, Administrative Secretary, French Association for Canadian Studies

Hans-Josef Niederehe, Director, Centre d'études québécoises, Universität Trier

1994

Alan Artibise, Past President of the ICCS and the Association for Canadian Studies

Orietta Doucet-Mugnier, Academic Relations Officer, Canadian Embassy (Paris)

Jørn Carlsen, Past President, Nordic Association for Canadian Studies

1993

Louise Bakker, Secretary, Association for Canadian Studies in The Netherlands (deceased)

Fernand Tanguay, Former Director General, Bureau of International Cultural Relations, External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Donald Simpson, Former Librarian of the Royal Commonwealth Society and founding member of the British Association for Canadian Studies (deceased)

1992

Walter Larink, Academic Relations Officer, Embassy of Canada (Bonn)

Norman London, Academic Relations Officer, Canadian Embassy (Washington)

Marianne Scott, National Librarian of Canada

Per Seyersted, Professor of English Literature, University of Oslo and founding member of the Nordic Association for Canadian Studies

1991

Claude-Yves Charron, Former Cultural Attaché, Embassy of Canada (Beijing)

Ralph Halbert, Toronto businessman and sponsor of the Canadian Studies Program at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Brian Long, Director, Academic Relations Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada

James E. Page, Past President of the ICCS

William E. Taylor, Jr., senior archaeologist at Canadian Museum of Civilization and former President of Social Science and Humanities Research Council (deceased)

1990

Claude Corbo, Rector, Université du Québec à Montréal

Michael Hellyer, Academic Relations Officer, Canadian High Commission (London)

Richard G. Seaborn, Consul, Canadian Consulate (Seattle)

Donald S. Rickerd, Former President, Canadian Donner Foundation

TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE ICCS...

Brève histoire de l'Association d'études canadiennes: 1973-1988 / The Association for Canadian Studies: A Brief History, Montréal, AEC-ACS, 1988

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