

ARGONAUTA



**The Newsletter of The Canadian Nautical Research Society /
Société canadienne pour la recherche nautique**

Volume XXXII Number 4 Autumn 2015

ARGONAUTA

Founded 1984 by Kenneth MacKenzie
ISSN No. 2291-5427

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ARGONAUTA is published four times a year—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn

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Editorial

by Isabel Campbell / Colleen McKee



We hope all our readers will enjoy this autumn issue's offerings. First we have a thesis proposal by Royal Military College Master's student Major James Pierotti on the Royal Canadian Air Force and its search and rescue mandate. It is the first of several outstanding thesis proposals we plan to publish over the next year. Readers who have taken part in marine aspects of Canada's search and rescue operations and those with information on this little known area of Canadian history or those with constructive suggestions for Major Pierotti may contact him at James.Pierotti@rmc.ca.

Please see the call for papers for the CNRS conference to be held in New Westminster next August. This is an exciting opportunity for scholars to share their work and to make new contacts, while catching up with old friends. Students will be particularly interested in the competition to be held at the Oswego War of 1812 Symposium in April 2016. See the call for papers in the announcements section. Members will also be interested in the 2016 North American Society for Oceanic History Conference call for papers on "Periculum maris spes lucri superat: Fisheries, Trade, Defense and the North Atlantic World". This conference will be held jointly with North Atlantic Fisheries History Association (NAFHA) and the Society for the History of Naval Medicine (SHNM) with further information at this website: https://networks.h-net.org/node/GROUP_NID/announcements/83658/cfp-joint-nasoh-nafha-shnm-conference-2016-portland-me-may-11-15. Wrapping up the announcements concerning conferences in this *Argonauta* is a lovely photo essay by Chris Madsen on last spring's North American Society for Oceanic History Conference in California in 2015.

We would like to draw your attention to new developments at the Laurier Military History Archives. Please see the blogs by doctoral student Matt Wiseman at this link <http://www.mattwiseman.ca/lmha-george-lindsey-fonds/> to find out more about the George Lindsey fonds and original documents now available on the web. These documents and Wiseman's doctoral work have significant relevance to Canada's northern and maritime history. Also, the Laurier Centre for Military, Strategic, and Disarmament Studies is now publishing *Canadian Military History* exclusively in an on-line format at this link: <http://scholars.wlu.ca/cmh/>. Our own Roger Sarty edited this journal for many years. We welcome Mark Humphries to the editorial chair for the on-line journal.

The Royal Canadian Navy's *Crowsnest* is also available online. Read about the RCN's return to the Arctic at this link: <http://www.navy-marine.forces.gc.ca/en/news-crowsnest/crowsnest-v9i1.page>.

In the President's Corner Chris Madsen draws our attention to the forthcoming *Northern Mariner*, the first issue for the team of Bill Glover and Walter Lewis. Chris encourages members to submit papers for rigorous peer-review. Isabel Campbell adds praise for the outstanding editorial skills of Roger Sarty, Paul Adamthwaite and Bill Glover. As always, we look forward to the book reviews, edited by Faye Kert.

In this issue, we welcome back the Literature Review by Tavis Harris. His biography accompanies his review. We hope you will also read the biographies of our Executive members to find out more about the volunteers who give freely of their time to keep the CNRS and its publications running smoothly. We hope to publish more biographies of past executive members, members-at-large, and new members so please send us your information. We particularly welcome news about your forthcoming research and can alert members to provide you with constructive feedback and suggestions should you wish.

In closing, we call your attention to the final version of the By-laws. Thanks are due to Bill Glover and the Executive Council for hard work in updating these by-laws which were approved last June.

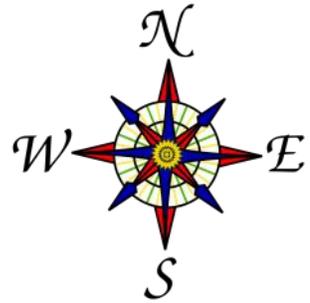
On the final page of *Argo* and on the CNRS webpage you'll find a membership form; consider joining us on our nautical research journey, and encouraging others to do the same.

Fair Winds,
Isabel and Colleen



President's Corner

by Chris Madsen



Thank-you for all those who have renewed their memberships in the Canadian Nautical Research Society this year. Membership is our greatest challenge at present. The numbers have levelled off for the time-being, but we should not become complacent. Bringing in new members and keeping those already here are critical for the Society to survive and prosper in the coming years. Any ideas on how to grow the membership are most welcome, especially before your executive meets for its mid-winter meeting in February or March. Each new member usually comes one at a time through personal contacts. Advertising the Canadian Nautical Research Society, its activities, and specific role in encouraging research and writing in maritime history across Canada hopefully will be taken up by every member. And please renew again early for next year. The membership fee remains the same.

Maintaining membership in our Society has value. In today's fast paced life, the opportunity to meet persons sharing similar interests in maritime history, read the latest in scholarship, and develop lasting friendships remains priceless. As newer generations consume social media and find other ways to interact, belonging to a group will continue to remain important. Planning is underway for the annual conference and general meeting in New Westminster next August 2016. The first call for papers appears in this newsletter. Please consider a trip to the beautiful West Coast and presenting a paper. Mark the dates on your calendars. It will be a great opportunity to meet up with old friends and perhaps make some new ones. That time of year is also popular to go up on a cruise ship to Alaska, either before or after the conference, if you book ahead.

Bill Glover and Walter Lewis report that the July 2015 issue of *The Northern Mariner/Le marin du nord* is now at the printers, and members should expect to see it in their mailboxes very soon. This issue is the first for this editorial and production team, and marks a return to the quarterly format, after a couple years of double issues. This issue and the coming October one has a number of interesting articles that will engage members and readers, and the ever popular book reviews of course are there as well. Submissions are solicited for publication in future issues, especially from members in good standing. Send Faye your requests for books to review, and consider going through the rigorous peer-review process for an article. Some of you might even share Bill's preference for Corel *Wordperfect* versus Microsoft's finicky and problem-prone *Word* in the Office suite. With most of the civilized world using the latter, my recent purchase of *Wordperfect Office X7* almost seems like an act of protest, though getting reacquainted with a software programme that I wrote my graduate thesis in DOS many years ago has been a comforting experience. As Bill will most likely attest, the Oxford

dictionary matched with *Wordperfect* and the reveal codes for formatting are superior to its better selling word processing competitor. Owning both at least allows one the luxury of using the best attributes of either software program, and will certainly ease affairs on the editorial side of the journal.

This newsletter also includes the society's bylaws passed at the annual general meeting last June, which have been sent to Corporations Canada in Ottawa. The Canadian Nautical Research Society is a not-for-profit corporation under federal legislation. Our corporation number is 178525-7, and members can search the details on the government's web-site: https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cd-dgc.nsf/eng/h_cs03925.html at their convenience. The Society has made a successful continuance of transition, in keeping with the *Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act*. An annual return for the current year is filed and the list of directors and their details updated. Many other historical and interest societies have not met last year's deadline. Over the past six months, they have one by one been notated as dissolved by Corporations Canada.

Please take the opportunity to exercise your franchise in the coming federal election for the candidate and party of your choice. Contests are fierce in local ridings, and a four way race is developing in my own neighbourhood between a former CBC television weather reporter, a new age green businessman, a First Nations anti-pipeline protester, and the silver tongued incumbent who seldom shows up for all-candidate meetings. Change is eternal. It will soon be over, and someone will win.

Best wishes for the coming holiday season, and see you again in January.

Chris Madsen
North Vancouver

Reluctant to Rescue: The RCAF and the Search and Rescue Mandate, 1942-1954

by Major James Pierotti

Master of Arts, War Studies, Thesis Proposal
Prepared for Dr. Wakelam, Thesis Supervisor and Co-Chair of War Studies

*The Harper Government is considering the privatization of the military's search-and-rescue capabilities, the Ottawa Citizen has learned. The option is to be discussed at a meeting between government procurement officials and representatives from various aerospace firms in Ottawa on Aug. 16 [2011] but industry sources say they expect the air force to fight any such move.*¹

The Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) has been operationally responsible for domestic Search and Rescue (SAR) in Canada since June 1947.² Since that time, the media has made the public aware that RCAF SAR aircraft have responded to distresses from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the North Pole. Canadians are interested in this capability because SAR aircraft and crews conduct missions in life and death situations. Today, the large yellow-and-red CH-149 Cormorant helicopter and the even larger grey CC-130 Hercules are common symbols for the overall essential work conducted by the RCAF.

Given the success of SAR within the RCAF, it is perhaps no surprise that the RCAF strongly opposes giving up the SAR mandate. However, SAR is not a typical military role, so it is not immediately apparent why the RCAF would “fight any such move” to keep a non-military mandate. Did the RCAF always view the SAR mandate as an important military role? Did the RCAF actively desire the SAR mandate? To answer these questions, the current secondary sources offer only a few clues because there is a significant gap in the literature.

Prior to the Second World War, search-and-rescue activities were the mandate of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and there appears to be nothing written on the pre-war SAR activities.³ After 1940, the RCAF official history outlines a military version of SAR during the Second World War, which was called Air Sea Rescue (ASR). This subject receives little attention in Volume II and III of the official history.

The most thorough source on the formation of the SAR system in Canada, the Para Rescue Association's *That Others May Live* (1994), provides a basic outline of the wartime ASR capability as an integrated system of investigation, search, and then rescue, which became an effective rescue system at the end of the Second World War. On the transition from a military ASR system to a civilian SAR system, this source identifies that a bid was made by the RCMP in late 1945 to take on the SAR mandate, and that Cabinet rejected the bid in January 1946 as too expensive.⁴ Following Cabinet's rejection, *That Other's May Live* states that the RCAF “volunteered to undertake the co-ordination and supervision of the Search and Rescue service.”

The only other secondary source provides an explanation behind the Canadian government's decision to formally assign the SAR mandate to the RCAF, Lieutenant Colonel Clinton Mowbray's *Lessons Forgotten: A Historical Examination of the RCAF Search and Rescue Organization* (2014), a master of defence studies directed research project. In the paper, he states that cost savings, achieved by using existing resources in coordination and experience in the RCAF organization, were the primary factors behind the government's decision.⁶ Mowbray's argument is supported by primary source research for this thesis, but his paper does not go into details on the RCAF's views on the SAR mandate. Therefore, the only two secondary sources on the topic, cited above, offer a hypothesis of a volunteering RCAF and a cost-effective approach for the government to support, but they do not adequately answer the question of why the RCAF volunteered for the SAR mandate and how the wartime system completed the transition to the civilian system still provided by the RCAF today.

The aim of this thesis is to identify how and why the RCAF acquired operational responsibility for the aviation and maritime SAR system in Canada. Research for this study suggests that the RCAF did not volunteer, but resigned itself to the SAR role shortly after 1950 and only then went on to expand the capability into a system that is well known for excellence amongst SAR practitioners today. This thesis will correct the understanding of the formation of the SAR system in Canada and close the gap in knowledge that currently exists about the RCAF development of both ASR and SAR in Canada. It will be argued that the RCAF was reluctant to develop air and sea SAR systems until after 1950.

The argument will be supported by primary research from the Canadian Joint Operations Command, Library and Archives Canada, and the Directorate of History and Heritage. These previously unexamined documents will provide evidence of the RCAF reluctance and subsequent embracement of SAR from 1942 to 1954. Documents from Cabinet and government-level decision-making as well as documentation from all levels within the RCAF will be used to support the study. The argument will be presented in sections on ASR development in the Second World War, the allocation of the aviation SAR mandate between 1945 and 1947, the expansion of the SAR mandate to the marine environment between 1947 and 1950, and the formation of a robust SAR system in Canada between 1950 and 1954.

The study will begin with an overview of the origin of the military ASR system that was formed during the Second World War. During the Battle of Britain, the benefit of a military air and sea rescue system was proven by the Germans with their established system to recover downed pilots from the sea.⁷ The Royal Air Force (RAF) found that many RAF pilots shot down in the battle would ditch their aircraft on the German side of the Channel, as they were far more likely to be rescued. As a result, the RAF formed an ASR system that put pilots back in the cockpit to fight another day, and this became the basis of an Allied need for ASR.⁸

In 1942, the RCAF was requested by the RAF to establish a similar system on the Canadian side of the Atlantic, but it did so very slowly and a full ASR system was not in place in Canada until June 1944.⁹ The RCAF reluctance was overcome and the capability developed by the end of the war was sound and impressive. The Canadian ASR system from 1942 to 1945 will be analyzed to demonstrate the experience that was developed during the war.

At the end of the war, the ASR system provided critical support to aviation and maritime growth and the RCAF maintained the system, renaming it SAR in accordance with civil terminology. International organizations established that SAR activities were an essential requirement of participating nations, such as Canada. It will be argued that after the RCAF tried to hand over the SAR role to the RCMP in 1946, it gradually accepted the SAR role in 1947. The RCAF leadership did not believe the SAR role was appropriate for the military.

The mandate expanded between 1947 and 1950. In June 1947, the mandate was only to provide a SAR capability to rescue crew and passengers from downed aircraft throughout Canada, as required by the International Civil Aviation Organization.¹⁰ In 1948, the new International Maritime Organization expanded regulations for Canadian SAR into the maritime environment and that required expanding the mandate to both aeronautical and maritime SAR. Rather than reexamining which organization was responsible for SAR, the marine component of search and rescue was added to the RCAF existing mandate in 1950.¹¹

It will be argued that the Air Force Headquarters' Air Council did not believe the RCAF's role as lead organization for SAR was a satisfactory state of affairs, but the RCAF knew that if it could not transfer the SAR mandate then it had to expand the capability, and from 1950 to 1954, it created the basic elements of the SAR organization that is still in use today. In conclusion, the first 12 years of rescue system development was a slow process and the RCAF was a reluctant lead organization. Fortunately, the RCAF developed the SAR mandate into a world-class capability that it is now fighting to keep.

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Document File System

KARDEX File System

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Major James Pierotti is an Air Combat Systems Officer currently on post-graduate training at the Royal Military College in Canada for a master of arts in war studies. He has five tours within the SAR community, either flying the CC-130 Hercules in the SAR role or within the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) in Victoria. He commanded JRCC Victoria from July 2009 to July 2012 and he also has operational experience as the Chief of Combat Rescue in Kabul, Afghanistan, September 2008 to April 2009, within the International Security Assistance Force. His earlier experience was in tactical airlift, on the CC-130 Hercules, and Electronic Warfare Officer experience on the CT-133 Silver Star.

Literature Review

by Tavis Harris

It has been awhile since I have had the chance to regale *Argonauta's* readers with samples of current literature, but it is good to be back and there is a wealth of material to draw from. The first is Thomas Flemings "From Separate and Unequal to Shipmates: The U.S. Navy' Surprise Steps Towards Desegregation in WWII" from *Military History Quarterly* (Summer 2015). In this article, Fleming, a historian and novelist, turns his eye towards the U.S. Navy's efforts to integrate the fleet in the waning days of the Second World War. While the work has an analytical bent, it is also in part based upon his reminiscences as a young sailor who was trained in one of the first integrated companies. Fleming vividly recalls the tensions involved between two groups and layers of historical animosity, but notes that the common bond of military service did much to alleviate the worst. This work serves as a good starting point for anyone interested in the early days of racial integration in the U.S. Navy.

The next offering is by Christopher M. Bell, professor of history at Dalhousie University and renowned expert in naval history. His work is likely familiar to readers, but his "Air Power and the Battle of the Atlantic" *Journal of Military History*. Vol 79 (July 2015): 691-719 examines the issues surrounding the acquisition of long-range aircraft to help close the mid-Atlantic "air gap" until 1943, as the extent of the U-Boat threat was not fully recognized until late 1942. At that stage, the Admiralty expected the Royal Air Force's Coastal Command possessed the requisite aircraft and that escort carriers would bridge any existing gap. Bell views these factors, along with various technical and doctrinal concerns as paramount, which contradicts the traditional historiography that asserts the primacy of air assets dedicated to the bombing campaign in Germany.

Third is Norman Friedman's "The Fleet's Ambiguous, Versatile Warships" *Naval History*, Vol. 29 Iss. 5 (October 2015): 16-23 which examines the history of the U.S. Navy's use of cruisers from the 18th century through to the 1970s. Friedman is well versed in American Naval history serving as a consultant to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps in addition to his historical endeavors. The scope of Friedman's relatively short article is impressive as he manages to hone in on the critical use of cruisers throughout American naval history. Friedman contends that the cruiser had the ability to operate without tender support and to effectively serve in numerous roles - including attacks on merchant shipping and reconnaissance - while maintaining (for the most part) a balance between protection and striking capability. Friedman's work offers an interesting long view on the use of this versatile platform.

The final work I reviewed is Corbin Williamson's "Repair Work and Naval Musical Chairs: Conflict and Co-Operation in Anglo-American Naval Relations in 1941" *International Journal of Naval History* (July 2015). Williamson is a doctoral candidate at Ohio State University, whose expertise is in Commonwealth/American naval relations with an emphasis on co-operation. His work seeks to address a hitherto neglected factor in the tensions and co-operation in Anglo-American naval affairs during the Second World War, namely the role of industrial facilities such as dry docks and shipyards. Historians have traditionally viewed this relationship from a lens which omits the very interesting difficulties the two countries faced. In the wake of post-war retrenchment and Depression-era cuts, building capacity at the onset of the war was in a sorry state requiring negotiations to settle the issues of construction and repair in the light of the growing Axis threat.

Tavis Harris completed his BA in history and political science at the University of Waterloo in 2005 before pursuing a Masters degree in history (also at the University of Waterloo) in 2006 studying the intersection of the Great War, recruitment, class and ethnicity in Berlin/Kitchener Ontario. He then completed his doctoral studies under Roger Sarty at Wilfrid Laurier in 2013 with a focus on interwar naval disarmament and its relations with the rise of Canadian autonomy. He has published works on the use of oral testimony to reconstruct the history of the Dieppe Raids, and the Geneva Protocol of 1925. True to being one of Roger's disciples, he took a slightly unorthodox career path and joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 2009 serving as an Analyst in both Halifax and Esquimalt before completing a transfer to the Canadian Army where he works in Edmonton as a Plans Officer at 3 Cdn Div HQ. Besides maintaining a passion for history, and seeking to get back into more academic pursuits, he is, on a part-time basis a competitive powerlifter.

Canadian Nautical Research Society 2015 Executive Committee Bios



Chris Madsen - President

Chris Madsen is Professor of Naval History and Military Law in the Department of Defence Studies at the Canadian Forces College and Royal Military College of Canada, where he teaches senior and mid-rank military officers in the area of military planning and operations. His maritime research interests include shipbuilding, naval logistics, longshore work and employment on industrial waterfronts, wargaming, and naval

developments in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. He has published several books and journal articles related to these fields.

As president of the Canadian Nautical Research Society, his goal is to maintain a regionally engaged national organization for independent researchers, with a continental and international stature, that is financially sound and vibrant in membership and fellowship. He brings previous experience on the executive as a long-time councillor and first vice president.

Professor Madsen lives in North Vancouver and works in Toronto.



Roger Sarty - 1st Vice President

Roger Sarty has been involved with the CNRS since the early 1980s, when he assisted Dr. W.A.B. (Alec) Douglas with administration in establishing the society. Roger was, at that time, a junior historian at the Directorate of History working for Alec on first the official history of the Royal Canadian Air Force and then the new official history of the Royal Canadian Navy. Roger later became head of the naval history

team and Senior Historian at the Directorate. In 1998 he went to the Canadian War Museum, and, as Deputy Director, led historical research and exhibition development for the new war museum building that opened in 2005. Early in 2004, when design for the new building was completed, Roger accepted a position at Wilfrid Laurier University, where he teaches Canadian, naval, and military history, and is a member of the Laurier Centre for Military, Strategic and Disarmament Studies.

Since 1997 Roger has been a member of the Matthews Prize Committee. In 2002-2007 he was chair of the Editorial Board for *The Northern Mariner/Le marin du nord*, and in 2007-2015 was articles editor for the journal. He has authored or co-authored ten books, co-edited three collections of essays, and in 2006-2015 was Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Canadian Military History*.

Roger was born in Halifax, NS, moved to Toronto with his family when he was 11, but fled to charms of Nova Scotia (and thorough spoiling in the homes of assorted grandparents, uncles and aunts) every summer and most Christmases until he completed his graduate studies. His parents, Glenn and Joan (Bartlett), were from old Nova Scotia and Newfoundland families, and both clans were steeped in local history and culture, profoundly encouraging Roger and his three siblings (Glenda, George, and Leigh) to pursue scholarship and the arts.



Walter Lewis - Councillor

Walter Lewis has been a member of the CNRS since 1985, when he presented a paper at the Society's conference at the Royal Military College in Kingston. After serving for a number of years on the editorial board, he recently joined the CNRS executive and is now also the executive editor of *The Northern Mariner*. He also serves on the executive of the Association for Great Lakes Maritime History, is a member of a number of other regional associations, and is responsible for MaritimeHistoryOfTheGreatLakes.ca, one of the largest collections of online information on Great Lakes history.

Lewis holds a Master's degree in History from Queen's University. With Rick Neilson, he researched and wrote *River Palace, a study of the Kingston*, a steamboat which operated on the upper St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario for over 70 years.



Sam McLean - Councillor

Samuel McLean is a PhD student in the Department of War Studies, King's College London, where his research involves Royal Navy institutional and professional development 1660-1749. Previously, he studied at the University of Guelph, and Wilfrid Laurier University. Since becoming involved with the CNRS in 2010, Sam has also worked with other maritime research organizations, such as the Navy Records Society and is also the Social Media Editor for www.BritishNavalHistory.com.

His interest in maritime history is not just academic, and he sailed aboard the brigantines STV *Pathfinder* and TS *Playfair* from 2000-2004, ending his time there as Chief Petty Officer.



Dr. Faye M. Kert - Membership Secretary

Faye Kert is an independent researcher specializing in privateering, especially during the War of 1812. She is a former public servant who worked in communications for various departments including the Canadian Museum of Civilization (now the Canadian Museum of History) and the Canadian War Museum. She also spent three summers working for Parks Canada as an underwater archaeologist on a 16th century Basque whaling ship in Red Bay, Labrador. Other archaeological work included *Hollandia*, an 18th-century Dutch East India Company ship in the Scilly Islands and the *Mary Rose*, a 16th-century warship owned by Henry VIII, sunk off Portsmouth in the UK.

Her Master's work on Canadian Atlantic privateers and their little-known contribution to the War of 1812 was followed by a Ph.D. from the University of Leiden. She had published a number of articles and book chapters as well as *Prize and Prejudice: Privateering and Naval Prize in Atlantic Canada in the War of 1812* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Research in Maritime History, No. 11) and *Trimming Yankee Sails; Pirates and Privateers of New Brunswick* (University of New Brunswick, Military History Series). Her latest book from Johns Hopkins University Press, *Privateering: Patriots and Profits in the War of 1812*, looks at the war from the privateers' perspective. Dr. Kert is the Book Review Editor of the international journal *The Northern Mariner/Le marin du nord*.



Dave More - Councillor

David More was born in Montreal, Canada, but now lives in Kingston, Ontario, where he can occasionally indulge his passions for sailing, boating and boatbuilding.

Educated at University of Waterloo (BA History) and Queen's University (Master of Public Administration) he recently retired from a 30-year professional career managing medical laboratories. He completed his MA in History at Queens University in 2015 and has entered the doctoral program there. His research interest relates to French Canadian mariners' contributions to the survival of Canada during the period from the American Revolution to the War of 1812. He is also a graduate of the Humber School for Writers and has had numerous articles published in newspapers and professional journals. He has published three historical novels, two of which won awards for regional/military history.

David has had a lifelong interest in maritime history, has previously served as a volunteer director for the Canadian Olympic-training Regatta, Kingston (CORK), Literacy Kingston, the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston and, most recently, for Brigantine, Inc., a charity which owns and operates the brigantine *St. Lawrence II* out of Kingston as the platform for its traditional youth sail-training

program. He is married and has a daughter in the final year of her undergraduate degree at McGill University. David and his wife live near the waterfront in an 1850s limestone house that they are continuously improving.



Winston (Kip) Scoville—Councillor

Originally from Kilbride, Newfoundland, Winston acquired an interest in sailing vessels at an early age from viewing the various international vessels that he would see at port in St. John's harbour. An avid scale model builder, Winston spends considerable time researching his projects. Currently on his bench is a build of the HMS *General Hunter* (a.k.a. *General Hunter*, *Hunter*) based on the wreck found in Southampton, Ontario in the early 2000s. He has

also spent the past 10 years conducting research for his ultimate project the HMS *Sapphire* a 17th century ship designed and constructed by noted ship builder Sir Anthony Deane in Harwich, 1675, and intentionally wrecked by its master (Capt. Thomas Cleasby) in Bay Bulls, Newfoundland in 1696, not far from where Winston grew up.

Winston is the owner and administrator of an online community website for model builders (www.modelshipbuilder.com) and co-editor of The MSB Journal (www.msbjournal.com) an online publication for scale model ship/boat builders and nautical enthusiasts.

By day Winston is a Senior analyst and Network Administrator for a Power Factor & Power Quality Correction equipment designer/manufacturer located in Hensall, Ontario. He served in the Canadian Armed Forces with the Royal Canadian Regiment (1979-1986).

Winston joined the Society in 2012 and is currently the production and distribution manager of the *Argonauta*. He is also a member of the Society for Nautical Research.

North American Society for Oceanic History Conference

2015. Photos and Text by Chris Madsen



NASOH, the partner organization to CNRS in the United States that shares in publishing our journal *The Northern Mariner*, held its 41st conference at the Museum of Monterey in Monterey, California between 13 and 16 May 2015. The conference, taking the theme "Pacific - The Peaceful Ocean?" was hosted by the nearby Naval Postgraduate School and jointly organized with the Naval Historical Foundation and the Society for the History of Navy Medicine. The Museum of Monterey's Stanton Centre, pictured here, was formerly the town's maritime museum, and a large maritime collection still resides on the second floor. (Photographs: Chris Madsen)





After a full day of interesting papers, attendees wait in anticipation of a boat cruise included with the conference program. The tour operator promised the chance of perhaps seeing a few whales and the group was not disappointed when before clearing the breakwater, a whale breached inside the harbour. On the other side of the breakwater, a mother whale and her calf were seen several times, along with assorted other maritime mammals including harbour seals, sea lions, and California sea otters. In response to the excited persons from out of state not familiar with the local fauna, a Californian was heard to say, "Oh, those are just the whales, they are here all the time." (Photographs: Chris Madsen)



A Monterey resident soaking up some California rays just offshore, where almost every rock has a harbour seal on it. Attendees during the conference learned that Monterey Bay is home to an enormous range of marine wildlife due to a deep under-sea trench that serves as highway for fish and maritime mammals. Active efforts have been made to protect natural habitat by the creation of protected areas that limit human activity. Monterey was once home to a thriving sardine industry and supported rows of canneries made famous by the fictional writings of John Steinbeck. Most of these former industrial and fishing sites along the foreshore have been redeveloped for tourist purposes into a Cannery Row. Harbour seals were a fan favourite for the cruise and tourists. (Photographs: Chris Madsen)



Larry Bartlett, Texas Christian University, and Gary Ohls, Naval Postgraduate School, with a clear view of harbour seals riding one of the main navigation buoys. Gary was the local organizer of the NASOH conference, and Larry as the NASOH treasurer made sure all financial arrangements were in order. Vic Mastone solicited papers and organized the panels with a dedicated committee.



CNRS student member Donald Laskey, Central Michigan University, presents his paper on Joshua Slocum and the experiences of solo sail voyages around the world in the last session of the NASOH conference in Monterey. He was paired up on a panel with Marti Klein, California State University Fullerton and Anna Gibson Holloway, Maritime Heritage Program of the National Park Service. All three did a fine job of fielding questions from the knowledgeable maritime historians, archeologists, and museum curators in the room. (Photographs: Chris Madsen)



Group shot of attendees at the close of the NASOH conference in Monterey, California. Congratulations to NASOH and its dedicated organizers for hosting an excellent event. The 2016 NASOH conference will be held back on the East Coast in Portland, Maine if any CNRS members are interested in submitting papers and attending. The American event is a good chance to meet people in the field professionally and socially. (Photograph: Chris Madsen)



A typical sea scene near the lighthouse at the tip of the Monterey peninsula. California is in the midst of a prolonged drought without appreciable rainfall, though the weather was cooler and sunny throughout the NASOH conference in Monterey. (Photograph: Chris Madsen)

Call for Papers

Canadian Nautical Research Society Annual Conference and General Meeting 18-20 August 2016

"Where Rivers Meet Oceans"
New Westminster, British Columbia

The mighty Fraser River, one of Western Canada's major waterways, winds from the Rocky Mountains down through treacherous gorges to the fertile plains of the Lower Mainland where it meets the sea at the Strait of Georgia near Vancouver. Renowned for its annual salmon run, natural habitat and present industrial and shipping uses, the river has fostered settlement and work for millennia, first with the Coast Salish peoples and later immigrants from around the world. New Westminster, the province's first capital and gateway for the Gold Rush, has a long association with the Fraser River. Once known as Canada's Liverpool for its port and terminals, the city has become a mature residential suburb with interesting cultural and heritage activities. A riverside promenade, commercial quay, steamboat museum and parklands welcome visitors.

Appropriately, the theme of the 2016 conference to be held in New Westminster is "Where Rivers Meet Oceans". Papers related to this theme, unimpeded by geography or time period, are invited, as well as any topic in maritime history of interest to a predominantly North American audience.

All individual paper proposals should include the name and affiliation of the presenter, a title, a 250 word abstract, and short bio or CV. Proposals for complete panels should include the same particulars as well as a proposed panel title.

Membership in the Canadian Nautical Research Society is encouraged, though not required. All presenters will have to pay their own conference registration fee. Should presenters wish to publish their paper for a larger audience, the society's peer-reviewed academic journal *The Northern Mariner/Le marin du nord* is available. http://www.cnrs-scrn.org/northern_mariner

New Westminster is accessible by public transit direct from the Vancouver International Airport, and has affordable accommodation in the city and close-by in the neighbouring municipalities of Burnaby and Coquitlam.

The deadline for submissions is 31 March 2016

Please submit by email or post to:
Chris Madsen
741 East 10th Street
North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7L 2G2

email: CNRS2016@gmail.com

Calling All Student Historians to Compete at Oswego War of 1812 Symposium

“Student Night” returns to the Oswego International War of 1812 Symposium on April 1, 2016. The Lake Ontario Event and Conference Center in Oswego hosts the sixth annual event which continues through Sunday, April 3.

“Last year, we had a compelling contest with graduate and undergraduate students competing for the top prize,” said Matthew MacVittie, student competition coordinator. “We would like to see even more participation this year and welcome students from the U.S. and Canada to present.”

Students can participate in the competition on their own or as part of their academic curriculum or internship program.

MacVittie added, “The paper submitted may serve double-duty as an assignment or extra credit piece for some students.”

All interested graduate and undergraduate students are encouraged to submit a 3,000- to 4,000-word paper on a topic of their choice about the War of 1812. The document must adhere to the University of Chicago format and be submitted electronically to MacVittie at mattmac537@yahoo.com by Monday, Jan. 4, 2016.

Papers will be judged on writing quality, scholarly source material and argument. From the submissions, applicants will be chosen to demonstrate their work with a 15-minute presentation at the symposium.

An international jury of historians will decide the winning applicant. Cash prizes along with certificates and gift bags will be awarded to student presenters immediately following the contest.

For more information about the competition, e-mail MacVittie at mattmac537@yahoo.com.

Janet Clerkin
Oswego County Tourism and
Public Information Coordinator
315-349-8324
www.visitoswegocounty.com

Canadian Nautical Research Society

By-Law 1

NAME

1. The name of the corporation hereinafter called the Society, shall be The Canadian Nautical Research Society.

DEFINITIONS

2. The following definitions apply:

“Act” means the Canada Not-For-Profit Corporations Act S.C. 2009, c. 23 including the Regulations made pursuant to the Act, and any statute or regulations that may be substituted, as amended from time to time;

“articles” means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of amendment, amalgamation, continuance, reorganization, arrangement or revival of the Society;

“by-law” means this by-law and any other by-law of the Society as amended and which are, from time to time, in force and effect;

“council” means the board of directors and the members are the officers of the society elected by the annual general meeting to their positions and the councillors at large elected by the AGM, all of whom have voice and vote. The past president of the society is an ex officio member of council and also has voice and vote at meetings of the council. Additionally honorary members of the society and chairs of committees appointed by the council but who are not otherwise members of council are ex officio members of council, but have voice only.

“meeting of members” includes an annual meeting of members or a special meeting of members; “special meeting of members” includes a meeting of any class or classes of members and a special meeting of all members entitled to vote at an annual meeting of members;

“Officers of the society” means a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a membership secretary.

“ordinary resolution” means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than 50% plus 1 of the votes cast on that resolution;

“proposal” means a proposal submitted by a member of the society that meets the requirements of section 163 (Member Proposals) of the Act;

“Regulations” means the regulations made under the Act, as amended, restated or in effect from time to time;

“special resolution” means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on that resolution.

INTERPRETATION

3. In the interpretation of this by-law, words in the singular include the plural and vice-versa, words in one gender include all genders, and “person” includes an individual, body corporate, partnership, trust and unincorporated organization. Other than as specified above, words and expressions defined in the Act have the same meanings when used in these by-laws.

HEAD OFFICE

4. The head office of the Society is at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario. The Society may establish branches elsewhere in Canada by resolution as the council may deem expedient.

CORPORATE SEAL

5. The seal, an impression of which is stamped in the margin of this document, shall be the seal of the corporation. The secretary of the Society shall be the custodian of the corporate seal.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

6. The purpose of the Society is to promote in Canada the study of ships, shipping affairs, the men and women associated with them, and their relationship and development of societies and maritime environments.

7. To this end the Society shall:

a) Sponsor interdisciplinary nautical research among members by organizing meetings, arranging for the exchange of information, and co-operating with other groups, museums, universities, schools and interested persons;

b) publish a quarterly newsletter reporting developments in the field of nautical research and containing original articles, notes and transcripts of documents;

c) publish a journal of nautical research;

d) offer awards recognizing merit of articles and books published on maritime subjects;

e) offer an award promoting new scholarship; and

f) offer an award for merit in special recognition of excellence in Canadian nautical research applicable to individuals or institutions or for an extraordinary contribution to

the Society.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY

8. The management of the Society shall be vested in the council.
9. The council shall meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it deems fit.
10. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business by the council is four members.
11. The council may fill any vacancies among the officers or councillors at large. Persons selected under this clause will hold office until the next general meeting of members, at which time vacant offices will be filled by election.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

12. Contracts, documents or any instruments in writing requiring two signatures of the Society must be signed by the president or the first vice president or the second vice president and the secretary. All contracts documents and instruments in writing so signed are binding upon the Society without any further authorization or formality. The seal of the Society when required may be affixed to contracts, documents and instruments in writing.

FINANCIAL YEAR END

13. The fiscal year and business year of the Society will commence on the first day of January and terminate on the last day of December.

BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

14. The banking business of the Society will be transacted at such bank, trust company or other firm or corporation carrying on a banking business in Canada as the council may designate. The banking business or any part of it shall be transacted by the treasurer. Cheques drawn against an account held by the Society will be signed by the treasurer and one of the president, the first vice president and the second vice president.

BORROWING POWERS

15. Borrowing money is not permitted.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Annual financial statements will be presented to the membership at the annual general meeting and then included in the minutes of the meeting as reported in *Argonauta*, the Society's newsletter.

MEMBERSHIP

17. Every individual and institution supporting the objects of the Society is eligible to become a member.

18. Either individual or institutional membership may be obtained by application to the Society through the head office and the membership secretary and upon payment of the subscription hereafter mentioned.

19. Every member must abide by and be bound by these by-laws and by other rules of the Society. Acceptance of membership in the Society is deemed to be an undertaking to abide by and be bound by all such by-laws and other rules.

20. The right to vote in the affairs of the Society is limited to members in good standing.

21. On recommendation of the council, members at a general meeting may, as a special mark of recognition for an extraordinary contribution to the Society and/or to the field of nautical research, grant Honorary Membership in the Society to an individual. Such Honorary Membership will be for life unless it is later resigned or terminated as described below. A person so honoured will receive all publications from the Society free of charge, will have voice and vote at all members' meetings, and voice but not vote at all meetings of council.

22. Pursuant to subsection 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a special resolution of the members is required to make any amendments to this section of the by-laws if those amendments affect membership rights and/or conditions described in paragraphs 197(1) (e), (h) (l) or (m).

LIMITATIONS

23. The Society is non-sectarian and non-political and will not have any religious, racial or political affiliation.

NO PECUNIARY GAIN TO MEMBERS

24. The Society is a non-profit organization and will be conducted without the purpose of pecuniary gain for its members, officers or councillors. Any profits or accretions to the Society must be used solely for the support of the objectives of the Society. Officer and councillors may not receive any remuneration for the services.

MEMBERSHIP TRANSFERABILITY

25. Membership is not transferable.

26. Pursuant to Section 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a special resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to add, change or delete this section of the by-laws.

NOTICE OF MEMBERS' MEETINGS

27. Notice of the time and place of a meeting of members shall be given to each member entitled to vote at the meeting by the following means:

- a) by mail, courier or personal delivery to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, during a period of 21 to 60 days before the day of the meeting to be held; or
- b) by telephonic, electronic or other communication facility to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, during a period of 21 to 35 days before the day on which the meeting is to be held.

28. Notice of the meeting must also include the agenda.

29. Pursuant to subsection 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a special resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to the by-laws of the Society to change the manner of giving notice to members entitled to vote at a meeting of members.

MEMBERS CALLING A MEETING

30. The council must call a special meeting of members in accordance with Section 167 of the Act, on written requisition of members carrying not less than 5% of the voting rights. If the council does not call a meeting within twenty-one (21) days of receiving the requisition, any member who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

ABSENTEE VOTING AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

31. No form of absentee voting is permitted at members' meetings.

32. Pursuant to Section 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a special resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to the by-laws of the Society to change this.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

33. Each institutional member and each individual member will pay a subscription fee due and payable by 31 March each year. The rates for subscription will be prescribed by the council subject to the approval of the members at the annual general meeting.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

34. Membership may be terminated at any time by:

- a) the member resigning in writing in which event all payments due to the Society must accompany the resignation; or

b) the member omitting to pay the annual subscription prescribed.

EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

35. Upon any termination of membership, the rights of the member automatically cease to exist.

DISCIPLINE OF MEMBERS

36. The council may terminate a membership where, in its opinion a member has acted contrary to the interests of the Society, provided that before terminating a membership under this clause, the member has first been given the opportunity to explain his or her position in writing. A member may appeal the council's ruling to a general meeting of the Society.

NOMINATING OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY AND COUNCILLORS AT LARGE

37. There will be a nominating committee. Normally the past president will chair this committee with such other members as may be appointed by council. No officer or councillor or member standing for election or re-election may be a member of this committee. The nominating committee will nominate one candidate for each position to be filled at the next annual general meeting.

38. Members may also propose the names of candidates in writing and with the signatures of three members. All proposals must include a written undertaking by the nominee to accept the position if elected. If such suggestions are not accepted by the nominating committee for incorporation within their report, the nominations not so included must be forwarded by the nominating committee to the annual general meeting in addition to their report, for the purpose of conducting an election for the contested positions. The chair of the nominating committee will close the nominating list, which will include the proposals of the nominating committee and other proposals by members not later than 30 days prior to the annual general meeting.

39. A call for nominations shall be included in the January issue of *Argonauta* each year. Such notice must include the date on which nominations will close, to whom the nominations must be forwarded, and the date of the annual general meeting at which the nominating committee report will be received, or, if necessary, and election will be held.

40. Nominations from the floor are permitted at the annual general meeting only if there would otherwise be a vacancy for a position.

41. The council may fill any vacancy not filled by election at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 68, (Vacancy in Office).

COST OF PUBLISHING PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETINGS

42. Cost of circulating the nominating committee report, other committee reports and

other proposals for consideration at the annual general meeting will be borne by the Society. They may be distributed electronically to members.

PLACE OF MEMBERS' MEETINGS

43. The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at a time and place to be determined by the council. Normally it will be in conjunction with the annual conference, between the end of April and the beginning of September. The annual general meeting may be held outside Canada if the annual conference is held jointly with another society. Any two consecutive annual general meetings must not be scheduled more than fifteen months apart.

44. Special meetings will be held at a time and place determined by the council.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE PRESENT AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

45. Members, non-members, members of council and the public accountant of the Society are entitled to be present at a meeting of members. However, only those members entitled to vote at the members' meeting according to the provisions of the Act, articles and by-laws are entitled to cast a vote at the meeting.

CHAIR OF MEMBERS' MEETINGS

46. Meetings of members will be chaired by one of: the president, the first vice president or the second vice president.

QUORUM AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

47. At all members meetings ten voting members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number may adjourn to a date and place at the call of the president.

VOTES TO GOVERN AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

48. At any meeting of members every question shall, unless otherwise provided by the articles or by-laws or by the Act, be determined by a majority of the votes cast on the questions. The chair may only vote in the event of a tie.

PARTICIPATION BY ELECTRONIC MEANS AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

49. Participation at meetings of members may not be by telephonic, electronic or other communication facility. However any member at their own expense may use electronic means to monitor a members' meeting.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS HELD ENTIRELY BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

50. Members' meetings may not be held by electronic means or other communication facility.

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS AT LARGE

51. There will be four councillors at large, elected at the annual general meeting.

TERM OF OFFICE OF OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS AT LARGE

52. All officers and councillors at large will be elected annually. The president and the vice presidents shall not serve more than three consecutive terms in their respective offices.

CALLING OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

53. Meetings of the council may be called by the president, or either of the vice presidents. The council will normally meet early in the new calendar year, and again in conjunction with the annual general meeting. Between meetings of the council, electronic means of communication may be used to facilitate business, but any consensus so obtained must be ratified when the council next meets formally.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

54. The president or secretary will give notice of a meeting of council by telephone, electronic, or other means after having ascertained a date that is most convenient for the majority of members of council.

QUORUM FOR MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

55. A quorum for a meeting of council is four members with vote.

PARTICIPATION BY ELECTRONIC MEANS AT MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

56. Participation at meetings of council may be by telephone, electronic or other communication facility at the expense of the member of council. For the duration of such participation, it will count towards quorum.

VOTES TO GOVERN AT MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

57. At all meetings of the board, every question will be decided by a majority of the votes cast on the question. The chair may vote only in the event of a tie.

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

58. In addition to a nominating committee, other committees, boards or advisory panels may be appointed by council to act as advisory bodies to council and to further the objectives of the Society. The council will appoint a chair for each such committee or body as well as the members, and draft or approve the terms of reference.

59. The president is an ex officio member of all committees, boards and advisory panels established by council unless specifically stated otherwise.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

60. Officers of the Society will be elected by the members present at the annual general meeting.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICES

61. The president is charged with the general supervision of the business and affairs of the Society. S/he will preside over all meetings of the Society and council, and do, perform and render such acts and services as the council prescribes and require. No person will more serve more than three consecutive annual terms in this office.

62. The first vice president will, in the absence of the president, have all the powers and duties of the president. No person will serve more than three consecutive annual terms in this office.

63. The second vice president will, in the absence of the president and the first vice president, have all the powers and duties of the president. No person will serve more than three consecutive annual terms in this office.

64. The secretary will conduct and act as custodian of correspondence relating to the affairs of the Society, record the meetings of council and of the Society, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the council.

65. The membership secretary will maintain the Society's master mailing list; keep records on all members, past and present; organize membership recruitment; lead membership retention; report on the status of membership at the first council meeting in each year and at the annual general meeting, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the council.

66. The treasurer will keep full and accurate books of account in which are to be recorded all receipts and disbursement of the Society, and under the direction of council will control the deposit of money, the safekeeping of securities, and the disbursement of funds of the Society, and prepare an annual budget. S/he will prepare quarterly reports for the council of the Society's year to date revenues and expenditures compared against the annual operating budget. S/he will render an account of all his/her transactions as treasurer and of the financial position of the Society at council meetings or whenever required of him/her. S/he will perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the council.

VACANCY IN OFFICE

67. In the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, the board may remove, whether for cause or without cause, any officer or councillor of the Society. Unless so removed, an officer or councillor shall hold office until the earlier of:

a) the officer's/councillor's successor being appointed,

- b) the officer's/councillor's resignation,
- c) such officer or councillor ceasing to be a member of the Society, or
- d) such officer's/councillor's death.

68. If the office of any officer or councillor of the Society shall be or become vacant, the council may, by resolution, appoint a person to fill such vacancy.

INVALIDITY OF ANY PROVISIONS OF THIS BY-LAW

69. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this by-law shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this by-law.
OMISSIONS AND ERRORS

70. The accidental omission to give any notice to any member, director, officer, member of a committee of the board or public accountant, or the non-receipt of any notice by any such person where the Society has provided notice in accordance with the by-laws or any error in any notice not affecting its substance shall not invalidate any action taken at any meeting to which the notice pertained or otherwise founded on such notice.

RULES OF ORDER

71. Roberts Rules of Order will govern proceedings at all members' and council meetings.

BY-LAWS AND EFFECTIVE DATE

72. Subject to the articles, the council may, by resolution, make, amend or repeal any by-laws that regulate the activities or affairs of the Society. Any such by-law, amendment or repeal shall be effective from the date of the resolution of the council until the next meeting of members where it may be confirmed, rejected or amended by the members by special resolution. Notice of the proposed amendment or repeal must be included in the notice of meeting.

73. If the by-law, amendment or repeal is confirmed or confirmed as amended by the members it remains effective in the form in which it was confirmed. The by-law, amendment or repeal ceases to have effect if it is not submitted to the members at the next meeting of members or if it is rejected by the members at the meeting.

74. This section does not apply to a by-law that requires a special resolution of the members according to subsection 197(1) (fundamental change) of the Act because such by-law amendments or repeals are only effective when confirmed by members.



The Canadian Nautical Research Society

200 Fifth Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1S 2N2
<http://www.cnrs-scrn.org>

Membership/Renewal Form

CNRS membership supports the multi-disciplinary study of maritime, marine and naval subjects in and about Canada.

Members receive:

- **The Northern Mariner/Le Marin du nord**, a quarterly refereed journal dedicated to publishing research and writing about all aspects of maritime history of the North Atlantic, Arctic and North Pacific Oceans. It publishes book reviews, articles and research notes on merchant shipping, navies, maritime labour, nautical archaeology and maritime societies.
- **Argonauta**, a quarterly newsletter publishing articles, opinions, news and information about maritime history and fellow members.
- An Annual General Meeting and Conference located in maritime minded locations across Canada such as Halifax, Vancouver, Hamilton, Churchill and Quebec City.
- Affiliation with the International Commission of Maritime History (ICMH).

Membership is by calendar year and is an exceptional value at \$70 for individuals, \$25 for students, or \$95 for institutions. Please add \$10 for international postage and handling. Members of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) may join the CNRS for a reduced rate of \$35 per year. Individuals or groups interested in furthering the work of the CNRS may wish to subscribe to one of several other levels of membership, each of which includes all the benefits of belonging to the Society. CNRS is a registered charity and any donation above the cost of basic membership to the Society is automatically acknowledged with a tax-receipt.

	Canadian	International	
Individual	\$70	\$80	Benefactor \$250
Institutional	\$95	\$105	Corporate \$500
Student	\$25	\$25	Patron \$1000 or above
NASOH	\$35	\$35	

Please type in or print clearly and return with payment (all rates in Canadian \$).

NB: CNRS does not sell or exchange membership information with other organizations or commercial enterprises. The information provided on this form will only be used for sending you our publications or to correspond with you concerning your membership and the Society's business.

Should the CNRS publish a members directory for members only access please indicate with a check mark personal contact information you wish to disclose

Name: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

Payment by Cheque Money Order Visa Master Card

Credit Card Number _____ Expiry date _____

Signature _____ Date _____