

Editor's Note / Note du Directeur

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[Aller au sommaire du numéro](#)

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EDITOR'S NOTE

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS here my thanks to departing Editorial Board members Gerry Friesen, Meg Luxton, and André LeBlanc. Gerry and Meg have both performed yeoperson service during their terms on the Board and we wish them the best in their future endeavours. André was one of the founders of both the Committee on Canadian Labour History and of *Labour/Le Travail*. As second editor of the CCLH *Bulletin* in the early 1970s, as a member of the planning committee to launch *L/LT*, and as a member of the Editorial Board since its inception in 1976, André has been without doubt the Committee's and the journal's unsung hero. From the start we have leaned heavily on André's judgement and have all grown to depend on his steady presence on the Editorial Board. It is with great sadness that we bid him adieu.

As promised in *L/LT* 21, this issue brings readers a new feature, William Kaplan's review of the operations of the Access to Information Act, and renews an old feature, the report on labour accessions at the National Archives of Canada. Missing from this issue, although promised in *L/LT* 21, is the extensive update on the Canadian Labour Bibliography. We hope to bring this item to our readers in the not-too-distant future.

Finally, we owe an apology to author Alvin Finkel and to all readers for an error that crept into *L/LT* 21. The paragraph on page 145, following footnote 92, should have read:

Such an incestuous civil service was unlikely to provide much opposition to the Public Service Act which limited the CSA's role to participation in a Joint Council with Cabinet ministers whose purpose was to make recommendations to Cabinet regarding salaries and working conditions of public employees.⁹³ Nonetheless, as the civil service expanded in the 1960s with the growth of the province's education and social service bureaucracies, the old patronage appointments were no longer the only significant element in the CSA. The Association even allied itself to the nation-wide movement to grant union rights to civil servants by joining the Canadian Federation of Government Employee Organizations, which was "dedicated to securing collective bargaining rights for public employees."⁹⁴

NOTE DU DIRECTEUR

J'AIMERAIS REMERCIER les membres sortants du comité de rédaction Gerry Friesen, Meg Luxton et André LeBlanc. Gerry et Meg nous ont rendu des services inestimables et nous leur souhaitons bonne chance dans leurs projets. André fut un des fondateurs du comité canadien sur l'histoire du travail et de la revue *Labour/Le Travail*. Rédacteur du *Bulletin* du comité au début des années 70, membre du comité de planification qui a lancé la revue *L/LT* puis associé au comité de rédaction depuis ses débuts en 1976, André a été un collaborateur des plus précieux. Pendant plus de dix ans, nous avons pu compter sur son jugement solide et nous en sommes venus à dépendre de sa présence à la rédaction. C'est donc avec le plus grand regret que nous lui disons non pas adieu mais au revoir.

Tel que promis dans le numéro 21 de *L/LT*, nous vous présentons une nouvelle chronique, une revue du fonctionnement de la loi d'Accès à l'information par William Kaplan. Nous reprenons notre chronique habituelle sur les acquisitions des Archives publiques du Canada qui ont trait au travail. La bibliographie sur le travail au Canada, prévue pour ce numéro, devrait paraître sous peu.

Nos excuses à l'auteur Alvin Finkel pour l'erreur que s'est glissée dans *L/LT* 21. Le paragraphe à la page 145, après la note 92, devrait se lire comme suit:

Such an incestuous civil service was unlikely to provide much opposition to the Public Service Act which limited the CSA's role to participation in a Joint Council with Cabinet ministers whose purpose was to make recommendations to Cabinet regarding salaries and working conditions of public employees.⁹³ Nonetheless, as the civil service expanded in the 1960s with the growth of the province's education and social service bureaucracies, the old patronage appointments were no longer the only significant element in the CSA. The Association even allied itself to the nation-wide movement to grant union rights to civil servants by joining the Canadian Federation of Government Employee Organizations, which was "dedicated to securing collective bargaining rights for public employees."⁹⁴