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A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF ONTARIO-QUEBEC SCIENTISTS 1914-1940

This biobibliography is the first stage of a joint effort by the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology of the University of Toronto and the Institut d'histoire et de sociopolitique des sciences of the University of Montreal to produce a history of Ontario and Quebec science and technology. A completed manuscript of the biobibliography is expected to be ready for a publisher by June of 1979. As Jean-Claude Guédon will be describing the Quebec portion of the project for the HSTC, the following will be concerned only with the Ontario scene.

The principal investigators at the University of Toronto are Bruce Sinclair and Trevor Levere, with Jim Petersen as research associate and Philip Enros as research assistant. Their research project, "Science and Technology in Society: Ontario 1840-1940", is being supported for 1978-79 by the Connaught Fund. The group has started this broader project by compiling a biobibliography of Ontario scientists active in approximately the period between the two World Wars. This period was selected because it was felt that big science emerged in Ontario then and that one could gain an appreciation through such a biobibliography of the relations between university scientists and their work and the federal and Ontario governments' own research and support for science. In short, 1914-40 seemed most suitable for connecting history and science policy studies.

Lists of Ontario scientists have been compiled by combing such Canadian scientific serials as the Canadian Journal of Research, Ontario Research Foundation Bulletin, Canadian Entomologist, and the University of Toronto Studies series. So far about 65 such periodicals or annual reports of various institutions have been examined and approximately 1500 individuals listed. Bibliographies are then compiled for each individual, as well as brief biographies. The latter try to include such basic information as dates of birth and death, education, and occupations, as well as such other details as religion, political affiliation and emigration/immigration. All data is being stored in a computer and through a classification system we hope to produce a number of appendices illustrating the sort of relationships which may be obtained from the biobibliography. For example, interlocking memberships, career patterns, and subject indices.

We believe this biobibliography will be of great value in the understanding of Canadian history. It will make available to scholars for the first time a large amount of data on the history of Canadian science and technology and will also help to define the important characteristics in the development of Canadian science and technology.

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