

Chapter 1: The War to End All Wars

Causes of the War

Militarism:

- The concept where countries thought military and fighting was the solution to all issues
- This always caused countries to try and increase their military strength
 - This also initiated many military races (e.g Britain England naval race)
- These races increased tensions between countries

Nationalism

- These are people who are very proud of their country
- This led to them begin being feeling contempt to other countries
- This also sort of caused countries to want to win against one another
- In addition, people thought of war as the ultimate victory if successful

Imperialism

- The concept of people wanting to conquer more land and spread their country's culture around the world
- There was already a bit of tension between European countries fighting over African territory
- War is also a great opportunity for countries to get more land (if they do win)

Alliances

- Of course, the Entente (original: France, Russia, Britain) and Alliance (original: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy) were the main reason all these countries joined in the first place
- Serbia was tied with Russia
- Austria - Hungary was tied with Germany
 - So when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia backed Serbia and Germany backed Austria-Hungary.
 - The Entente and Alliance were then put against each other
 - Britain entered the war when Germany invaded Belgium

Economic Rivalry

- In addition to military races, the industrial revolution caused many countries to flex their industry on others.
- Countries often competed for materials and markets which increased tensions
- In addition, the war may allow countries to conquer resource rich areas.

The Spark - **JUNE 28 1914**

- The spark that really started the issue was the assassination of Archduke of Austria - Hungary Franz Ferdinand. (Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne)
- Franz Ferdinand was visiting Sarajevo, Austria Bosnia Austria and the extremist group the Black Hand assassinated him and his wife (shot by Gavrilo Princip)
- Bosnia was added to the Austrian-Hungary Empire even though it wanted to be united with Serbia (many serbs were living in Bosnia at the time) so the Serbs were unhappy

Significant Battles of WW1

[Second Battle of] Ypres (gas): Apr 22, 1915 – May 25, 1915 October 19, 1914

- Occurred in the Ypres Salient, bulge in German line
- First use of chlorine gas
- First Canadian action in WW1
 - Off the bat they showed that they were a force to be reckoned with in this war
 - Despite the gas attack, they were still able to fend off the Germans

Somme (tanks and blood): July 1, 1916 – November 18, 1916

- Fought because Haig wanted to break stalemate and French in Verdun were going under mutiny - supposed to be the final push to break German lines and end war
- First use of tanks
- Representation of the pure bloodiness and gruesomeness of trench warfare
 - Britain had over 60k casualties ... ON THE FIRST DAY
 - Newfoundland battalion went from 800 to 100 ... ON THE FIRST DAY
- It also shows the futility of trench warfare, especially when there isn't much of a plan
- Douglas Haig just commanded his soldiers to fight without much strategic planning
- > 1.2 M casualties
-

Vimy Ridge (Canada Success) April 9-12, 1917

- It is Canada's first solo battle
 - It was also a big victory so Canada started getting a fair bit of respect
 - First time a Canadian general led (Arthur Currie)
- Basically shows that Canada is able to kick ass in war
 - The most successful battle of the entire Allied campaign
 - They captured more prisoners and looted more than any other British offensive
- It also shows the importance of careful planning and training, also good training*
- British Douglas Haig contrasts very well with Canadian Arthur Currie
 - Canada was very successful in this battle because of Currie's excessive training and strategy
 - He introduced the creeping barrage where soldiers advance with supporting artillery behind - they also dug tunnels to get closer to enemy troops or smth
 - Build underground tunnels (11) and underground city with 32 km wiring and 1770 km telephone cable

- Enemy weakened with bombardment, aided by aerial reconnaissance
- This thought contrasts with Haig as Haig didn't really put much thought in to the Somme.
- You can see how important tactics are to be successful
- 1/ 10 fought that day were casualties
- 3600 dead
- Led to debate over conscription
- 40k Canadians fought

Passchendaele (mud):

- July 31 - Nov 10, 1917
- Haig wanted to capture German u-boat port and had to go through Passchendaele.
- Started with 10 day bombardment
 - Remember that this is the third battle of Ypres
 - So conditions were already pretty bad from past bombardments
 - The 10 day bombardment completely obliterated the area and destroyed drainage systems
- After the bombardment, Ypres was hit with the worst rain in 30 years
 - Caused terrible conditions with waist high mud puddles
 - Machine guns and rifles were often clogged with mud and water
 - Tanks basically became useless
 - People and horse often drowned, sometimes in sleep
 - Soldiers were often walking over dead corpses without knowing
- Initially the battle was a stalemate between Germany and England
- By September, PM of England David Lloyd George opposed continuation, but Haig insisted and got ANZAC reinforcements
- In October, still no progress; Britain was getting depleted
 - Haig turned to Canada in October
 - Currie opposed, but obliged to the command anyways
 - Currie put a lot of planning and preparation
- Currie led 4 attacks
 - Oct 26 and 30 were unsuccessful
 - Nov 6 and 10 were successful -- credited to Canadians
- Significance:
 - Shows the terrible conditions that soldiers were forced to fight in
 - Shows the importance of careful planning and strategy
 - It is one of Canada's biggest triumphs

Russia

- Left in 1917 due to internal revolution
- Signed peace treaty in 1918 with Germany (had to give up some)

The Hundred Days:

- These are as the name suggests the last hundred day push of the WW1
- It was a big allied success and as the finishing blow on Germany
- It is called "the black day of the German Army"
- This was successful for 2 main reasons:

- The anti submarine campaign by the allies were finally successful
 - They were able to form a blockade and prevent Germany from getting any food and resources
- The US also decided to join -- so the fresh new soldiers were able to kick butt
- It is also important to note that this was actually led by the Canadians
 - Remember that the Canadians have developed a legacy of being a skilled army from Passchendaele and Vimy Ridge, but mainly Vimy ridge
- In total the allies advanced 13 km
 - Gained hella ton more ground in those 100 days then in the entirety of the war combined
 - This contrasts with most other battles who usually caused changes of 91 m, or 0.091km
 - It allows us to see the futility of trench warfare and how truly pointless it is

Battle on the Home Front

Total War

- War participation from all aspects of society
 - Kids, females and seniors

Attitude of War

- Very minimal knowledge of what war was like throughout the topic
- Through propaganda, war was considered romantic and heroic
- Most of this comes from books and songs
- In addition, soldiers and citizens felt that it was their duty to go and fight in the war

Reasons for Canadians to Join War : APPLE

A- Adventure

P- Peer Pressure

P- Patriotism

L- Loyalty to Britain

E- Employment

Organizing Effort

Government needed money

- First introduction of income tax (largest tax)
- Business tax, luxury items tax
- Victory bonds + war bonds
- Fun fact: debt before war 493 M,
 - Debt after war 2.43 B
 - At the worst times, war costed > 1M a day.

Get army and train

- In 3 months, 30 000 soldiers were trained
- There was also a lot more weaponry being made:
 - Machine guns

- Poison gas
- Tanks
- Started with army of 3000 soldiers

Improving public enthusiasm about war

- Poster Propaganda
 - Used to spread ideas to public
 - They targeted kids as well
 - Convinced men to enlist
 - Convinced public to support war efforts
- Billboards and newspapers were the biggest forms of media at that time
 - Newspapers will often tell of the “terribleness” of the Germans
 - They also talk about the heroism of the Canadian army as well
- A lot of things were connected to “victory”
 - “Victory gardens”, “victory bonds”
 - This made the public believe that every contribution they made actually helped in the war effort
- Profiteering : making a profit off essential items during periods of emergency
 - A lot of profiteering and this made ppl oppose war later on

Something about hoarding

Farming and Industry

- 1 in 4 families had someone in war
- Europe was failing, so Canada needed bigger output -- expected to double farmland
- Big in cheese, big in pork and beef
- many farmers didn't want to fight cuz they needed to produce food
- At the start of the war, there were no skilled munition workers and very minimal weapon factories
- By 1917, there were over 600 factories and 300 000 workers
- A lot of these workers were females and seniors as well
 - This shows how this war can be considered a total war as women and seniors usually weren't the ones doing work or contributing at the time
- In the beginning, these weapons were made only for us, but we eventually started giving some to allies as well (I assume this boosted our economy).

Women started to play a bigger role:

- Used to be domestic, but now factory jobs were needed
- “Guardians of society”
- Since men were already leaving for war, lots of job opportunities for females in factories
- Lots of men left leaving farms empty as well
- They also worked as streetcar drivers and government workers as well
 - These are all jobs they didn't usually have
- They were also expected to do other “jobs” to aid in the war effort:

- Raise money
- Don't waste food
- Despite all this that happened in the war, when it ended, women were expected to go back to their domestic jobs
- Some women were given the right to vote for the first time
 - Wartime Elections Act/Military Voters Act
 - Allowed women to vote if they had a male relative in the army
 - Three prairie provinces extended right to vote to women in 1916
 - All women allowed to vote in 1918 by borden (over 21 + british)

Halifax Explosion

- Great reminder that the war may very well come to Canadian land as well
- It is also a great example of how the government is able to control the media
 - They are able to censor info and the general public didn't really know that much about it
 - Photos were only released years after war

Discrimination

- This is one of the darker times in Canada's history
- German, and Austro Hungarians / Ukrainians were targeted as "enemy aliens"
- Propaganda was used to make the public believe this as well
- Considered "White man's war"
 - Very minimal Asian and Indigenous Black contribution
 - They were also treated poorly if they did join the army
 - There was minimal Indigenous involvement as well; despite the fact that they were amazing snipers
 - Blacks had a hard time joining at first, later after much protest they could join non-combat positions
 - Formation of the No. 2 Construction Battalion
- Pacifists were also treated poorly at this time (pacifists were people who disagreed with the concept of going to war) called the conscientious objectors
 - Mennonites, Hutterites, etc.
 - Didn't have right to vote either in the "Khaki" Election

Internment Camps:

- The Germans and Slavs were interned
- Involved these ppl put into very cramped living spaces
- Did labour
 - Bridges
 - Construction
 - Mining
- Ppl who were interned also lost their right to vote
- In total there were 8579 ppl interned, 24 camps, and 156 children
- This is one of the darker times in Canada's history as it contradicts our current philosophy of multiculturalism

- They also played a key role in the development of our country as well (national parks)
- **War Measures Act**
 - It basically let the government to do anything they need in times of war as well
 - It is important to remember that this was passed probably because in a time of panic, the ppl end up turning to the government
 - Let's the government to imprison anyone without challenge in times of war
 - Suspend any rights they want to
 - Introduce taxes (e.g income tax)
 - Internment camps
 - Immigrants can be deported as well
 - Create laws that make public aid in the war (e.g rations)

Conscription

- Later in the war, there were many less ppl volunteering for the army (1917 ish):
 - They saw returning soldiers dying and severely injured
 - Jobs at war factories already gave very high paying job
 - Farmers were worried about farms
 - The French still felt a disconnect from war
 - Treated poorly
 - Didn't feel welcome because most things were in English
 - Not as patriotic about helping the British
- This is where conscription is supposed to help
- Initially, Borden rejected this idea
- However, his mentality of "Our first duty is to win at any cost" changed his mind and made him think of conscription as a must
- **Military Service Act**: the law making conscription for overseas service mandatory
 - When this act was passed, there were actually some riots in Quebec
 - This shows how the French felt a bit disconnected
 - Over 112 000 of the 115 000 of those conscripted in Quebec tried to reject it
 - Ultimately only 100 000 were successfully conscripted
 - 50 000 were sent overseas, 25 000 actually were sent to the front lines

Thus he "rigged" the 1917 election to make sure ppl get conscripted

- Military Voters Act and Wartime Elections Act
 - **Military Voters Act** let female soldiers have the right to vote even if not in Canada at the time
 - **Wartime Elections Act** let any female relatives to soldiers in the war to be able to vote
- Of course, these ppl increased the voters who supported conscription
- There was a bit of a divide in between relatives of soldiers in comparison to those uninvolved
 - Thought of it as unfair that their relatives were participating but not others

- Theoretically, it should increase the chance that their relatives at war return alive
- Of course, to those involved in the war, more ppl should increase the chance of winning

Big ideas:

- War brings out the best and worst in people
 - There was a big boost in industry
 - Canada was no longer viewed as a baby following Britain
 - However, there was lots of discrimination and prejudice
 - A lot of death and fear
- Men and women both changed a lot
 - Women changed because they were introduced to trades
 - Men because war

Air and Sea War

Pilots

- Pilots were often honoured more and considered more glorious than the trench soldiers
- Because they worked with this “fancy” new technology
- They got fancy uniforms, proper food, proper sleep
- However, being a pilot was considered “suicide service”
 - Half of the casualties from flying was from crashes due to mechanical issues
 - Parachutes weren’t even provided at the time
 - Pilots called their planes “flying coffins”
- Had no air force: were with Britain’s air force (Royal Air Force) over 40% were Canadian
 - Called the suicide service, died within weeks
- Had navy, with only two ships (Laurier debate over Eng/French) called the “tin pot navy”

New Weaponry:

- Tanks:
 - Heavily armoured chariots weapon
 - It played a big role in British success as it was ideal for just ramming through no mans land
- Zeppelins:
 - Blimps that were able to drop bombs
 - Not only did they attack soldiers but they bombed civilians as well
 - This became one of the major characteristics of warfare of the new century
 - Canadian airships were successful at taking them down with fire producing bullets
- U-boats

- Probably one of the biggest successes of the German army
- Because Britain got a lot of their resources from Canada, the U boat were able to sink them and make life harder for England

Treaty of Versailles

- In total, there were 32 victorious countries in the first world war
- The three biggest ones were the US, the UK, and France
- The meeting was held in Versailles, near Paris. Fitting considering most of the battles happened in the French area

The mindsetMindset of the countries:

- French really wanted to crush Germany
- Britain did agree that Germany should pay, but they were willing to compromise
- The US was thinking about a fair treaty because they didn't want to cause some political drama
- If you think about it, this correlates to the amount of damage each of these countries took in the war:
 - France took big damage to their army and people, and their land was destroyed as well
 - Britain's army was severely affected but their land was generally left untouched
 - The US didn't really get damaged that much. They were basically only taking dubs as their main campaign was the Hundred Days

Terms of the Treaty

- The terms can be split into three categories: Economic, Territorial, Military
- Economic:
 - Basically, they made Germany pay for everything (unpayable debt)
 - About \$32 B
- Territorial
 - Germany lost control of all their colonies
 - Turkish empire broke up and formation of Czechoslovakia
 - Eastern Germany was given to Poland, creating the Polish corridor pissing off a lot of Germans
 - The territory of Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France
 - France was also given control of the Saar coal mines for 15 years
- Military:
 - German army reduced to 100 000
 - No submarines → reduced navy
 - No tanks, heavy guns
 - No airforce
 - Demilitarize the Rhineland area (western border) between France + Britain
- There is also the War Guilt Clause
 - Germany was forced to sign a statement accepting that they were the cause of the entire war and that they were responsible for all the damages and losses
 - After treaty, many German newspapers had headlines such as "Today's German's honour is being put to its grave"

- Was huge shock to the German people as German propaganda was portraying the idea that Germany was winning the war

League of Nations

- International body, wanted to end wars
- Canada joined as independent nation

Canada Stats:

- 600 000 served in Army
- 22% wounded
- 10% killed

Spanish Flu

- Killed over 20 - 40 million people
- Canada: 2 million people contracted, 50 000 died

Chapter 2: The Boom Years

1920's (Roaring 20s, Era of Wonderful Nonsense, The Lost Generation)

Post War

- Economic boom
- Celebratory (no more war + fear)
- Returning soldiers - trauma, couldn't fit in
 - Unemployment, all returned all at once
- Women change roles

Prosperity

- Confidence, carefree
- business/economy: steady employment + income
- New tech - luxury items
- industrialized/urbanized society

The American Dream

- Dream: goal to succeed
- Success = financial prosperity at all costs
- Risky + reckless business practice
- Individualistic
 - Up to yourself to make the dream happen

Social Attitudes

- Leisure time: picnics, radio, cars
- New clothing styles, contests, parties
- Spectator sports, movies
- Mass entertainment: nightclubs, jazz
- Materialism + consumerism

William Lyon Mackenzie King

- Unsuccessful in 1917 election (opposed conscription)
- Succeed Laurier as Liberal Party leader (support of French Canadians)
- 1921 - defeat conservative Arthur Meighen - PM
- 1925 election - Liberal had less seats, still stay in power because of Progressive Party
- Scandal → Meighen PM → 1926 Liberals majority again (remain in power until 1930)
- Leader of Opposition (1935), 1935-1948 - PM again

Labour Unrest

Canada Industry after War

- Great boom - munition prod.
- Anyone who could work had job
- Export industry - products to rebuild Europe

Soldiers/Veterans

- Unhappy
 - Jobs gone, taken by immigrants (who didn't have jobs before war)
- Labour discontent
 - No laws to protect workers

- Unemployment + inflation increase
 - Couldn't afford food
- Wartime profiteering → anger

Unions Formed (1917-1919)

- Fight for rights (encourage by Russian Rev.)
- Unsympathetic employers → workers strike
- Employers want courts + non-union strike breakers (SCABS) to replace strikers

Winnipeg General Strike: May 1919

- Frustrations
- **May 2:** metal workers strike (worker/employer negotiations fail)
 - All unions support metal workers
- **May 15:** 30,000 workers strike

Reasons

1. Better wages (no min wage yet)
2. Better benefits (no health care)
3. Better working conditions - 8hrs, rights to collective bargain
 - Collective bargaining: union bargaining on behalf of other workers

Central Strike Committee	Citizen Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workers - Mass meetings - Org conduct of strike - Strike Bulletin newspaper - Permits for essential services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employers - Lobby govt to stop strike - Strike = communist conspiracy - Fire + replace police with "specials"

Laws Passed - June 6, 1919

- Amendment to Immigration Act
 - Govt could deport anyone not born in CAN
- Sedition
 - Easy to arrest strike leaders
- Gave govt more power + took power away from ppl
 - Fears of another Russian Revolution

Arrests - June 17

- 8 Strike Committee members arrested
 - Seditious conspiracy
- Arrests backfired - protests erupt

Bloody Saturday - June 21. 1919

- Troops sent out
- Riot + protest start because of arrests
- Violence: street car on fire
- 1 shot by military + 30 injured
- Fear of more violence → strike leaders stop strike

Impact of Strike

- Strike spread from industry to industry (stores, fire dept, factories, telephone, postal)
- Winnipeg shut down for 6 weeks
- Sympathy strikes around CAN

Aftermath - June 1919 end

- Longest + most violent labour conflict in N.A

- New law: govt can arrest anyone considered threat to peace + security of country (eg union members)
- Strike = disaster for workers
- Yellow dog contracts signed
 - Can't join unions + take part in union activities
- Union organizers = communists
- Demoralized workers
 - Another gen before labour mvmts again

Prohibition

- Mvmt to ban production, imports, sale, consumption of liquor(alcohol)
- Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
 - Leaders in mvmt to ban alcohol

Reasons

- Grains feed overseas soldiers
- Liquor industry + workers in war effort
- 1918 - federal law ?

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease violent crimes - Decrease arrests for public drunkenness - Workers didn't spend money at bars - Increase industry efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impossible to completely enforce - Lose taxes on liquor sales - Unpopular with citizens - New crimes

New Crimes

- Bootlegging: producing + selling illegal alcohol
- Rum Running: transport illegal alcohol over borders
- Rum Alley: international rivers where alcohol was smuggled
- Speakeasy: private illegal clubs that sold alcohol
 - Secret location so police wouldn't raid
 - Needed pass
- Rocco Perri (Canadian Bootlegger)
 - Smuggle from US → Can
 - Last seen April 1944
- Al Capone (notorious Chicago Bootlegger + Murderer)
 - Sent to prison for tax evasion

The Good Bright Days: Different aspects after war (1919-1927)

- End of WW1 - 60,000 died, 120,000 wounded
- Some Canadians sent to Russia to fight Bolsheviks
- Russian revolution → Red Scare
 - Thought Soviets was being established in CAN
- Winnipeg General Strike - 30,000 discontented workers
 - Want improved work conditions + right to collective bargaining
- Returned soldiers: high cost of living, increased prices, hard to find work
- Many ppl want work in cities

- Office worker: \$15/week vs Factory worker: \$20-25/week
- Roads constructed after automobile
 - Trans Canada Highway (Speed limit = 25 mph, normal roads = 12mph)
- Man-o-War horse: \$80,000 prize
- Movie stars: Rudolph Valentino + Mary Pickford ("America's Sweetheart")
- Influence by US, more americanized
- More manufacturing + factories
 - Good economy, stuff to spend money on
 - New tech - relaxed, American styles
 - Optimism (radio, cars)

Politics + Regional Protest

Prime Minister

- 1920 resignation of Robert Borden
- Arthur Meighen = next Conservative PM
- Problems inherited (divided country)
 - Strikes, Unemployment, Inflation, Regional division

Quebec

- Felt alienated from rest of Canada
- No French Canadian Conservative MPs after election
- Form French Canadian trade unions, farmer parties, cooperatives
- American investment encouraged in Quebec
 - Slow French Canadians from going to US to work
 - Grow mining, pulp + paper, hydroelectricity
 - Cheap work + natural resources lure
- Abbé Lionel Groulx: "masters in our own house"
 - Separate from Canada to survive own culture
 - Take control of Quebec natural resources + industries

Maritimes

- Also felt alienated
 - Economy strain: decline in fish + coal demand
 - Companies move to Central CAN - railway rates too expensive to ship goods
 - Tariffs (tax on exports/imports) - manufacturing growth in Central CAN
 - High unemployment (ppl moving away)
- Maritime Rights Movement (solve economic problems)
 - Lower tariffs
 - Large federal subsidies
 - Less railway rates
- Govt favour west more
 - Higher pop. = more Parliament seats

Farmers + the West

- Organize own parties
 - Sons conscripted in war (broken promise)
 - Wheat market collapse
 - Job mechanized during war → debt

- High tariffs (high price for machines + goods)
 - Borden + Meighen didn't lower tariffs, defend own interests
- Successful in provincial elections
 - Minority govt: united farmers of Ontario
 - Prov govt: United Farmers of Alberta
 - Govt: united farmers of Manitoba

Progressive Party (1920, fed level)

- fight for farmer rights
- Thomas Crerar leader (used to be member of Borden party)
- 65 seats (1921 election)
- Want ppl to have more control over elected reps
- Recall policy: right to recall public officer
- Referendum: direct vote, entire area can vote on subject

International Affairs

- Mackenzie King become PM (1921) - loosen CAN ties with UK

1922: Chanak Crisis

- Isolationist stance (remain apart from other affairs)
- Turkish troops threaten British → ask colonies for help
- King refuse to send troops
 - Said CAN parliament need to decide (war over after issue finish debating)
- *Parliament decide what CAN will do for foreign affairs (not automatically agree)*

1923: Halibut Treaty

- Protection of Pacific halibut fishery
 - Sign by Fishery ministers - no countersig from Brit
- *Canada's authority to sign treaties independently from Brit*

1923: Imperial Conference

- King attend Conference - resist Brit efforts to establish centralized foreign policy for all Dominions
 - King succeed
- *Final report - foreign policy subject to actions of CAN govt + parliament*

1926: Constitutional Crisis (King - Byng)

- Good economy - King call election (was mistake) - no party got majority
- Govt General Byng want King to resign
 - want Arthur Meighen be PM - King refuse
- Customs Dept scandal - Minister fired
 - Chance to force King to step down
- King ask to dissolve Parliament + consult Brit parliament
 - Byng refused
- Byng request Meighen by PM
 - Lost non-confidence vote
 - King return with majority, Meighen resign
- *Redefine Govt General role*
 - *Rep monarch, not Brit Govt*
 - *Shouldn't ignore elected govt advice*

1926: Imperial Conference (Balfour Declaration)

- Update relationship between Brit + Dominions
 - CAN free to make own foreign policy decisions
- Govt General role (High commissioner)
 - CAN govt can directly contact Brit govt (not through Govt Gen)
- Legations (diplomats) to US, France, Japan - foreign policy control
- Expand Ottawa foreign service
- *More recognition of dominion freedom + independence (autonomy)*

1927: Foreign Legations

- Open 1st foreign embassy in Washington
- Vincent Massey - 1st CAN ambassador

1931: Statute of Westminster

- Passed by Brit parliament
 - *Give CAN complete control over foreign policy*
- Brit still had control over amendments made to CAN constitution (BNA)
- Judicial Committee of Privy Council still final court of appeal

Social + Cultural Change

Radio

- Inexpensive entertainment, end isolation, connect families + society
- Montreal = 1st French radio station in world
- Edward Rogers - radios with alternating current (use regular house electricity, not batteries)
- Status symbols
- Coast-to-coast system - CBC (Canadian Radio Broadcasting commission)

Telephone

- Only 25% ppl had telephones before → now 75% homes
- 1924: 1st regular dial phone (no crank)
- Telephones that combine mouth + earpiece
- More connected society, efficient (didn't need to travel)

Air Travel

- War pilots still wanted to fly (stunts, bush pilots - deliver oil + supplies to remote places)
- 1924: Royal Canadian Air Force
 - Surveys, patrol for forest fires, smugglers
- Fly mail to remote places, 1927 - fly people

Insulin (most revolutionary discovery in science)

- Early 1900s - no treatment for diabetes
- Dr. Frederick Banting
 - Believe he can treat ppl with diabetes if he could isolate insulin (missing hormone) in animals
 - Charles Best + James Collip- experiments on dogs, make animal insulin safe for humans
 - 1922 - first trial on human - gained strength, recoveries, could live longer, lower blood levels

Automobile

- Change lifestyles - ppl visit others more often, more connected, Travel to summer cottages
- Farmers come to town to sell/buy goods
- Physical city pattern
- 1 in 8.5 Canadians own cars
- New roads - engineers, Accidents - police
- Economy boom - 2nd largest automobile manufacturer in world
 - 16,000 jobs
 - Manufacturing centers (tires, parts), gas stations, repair shops
 - Material demand - rubber, iron, leather, gas, glass, asphalt
 - \$300 mill from tourists

Movies

- Silent movies (live orchestra, piano, subtitles)
- Popular comedies (slapstick)
- News/sport reel, cartoons
- Community sense - regularly watch movies

Urban life

- 9 mill ppl in urban areas
- Big urban centers: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
- Less farmers because of machines
- City life lure
- Economic boom - industrialization, skyscrapers, automobiles
- Tech improvements, better job opportunities

Consumerism

- Optimistic mood, efficient life, good economy
- More jobs → more buying consumer goods
- New items (stoves, fridge, vacuum, cars, radios, sliced bread)
- Cheap electricity, ads for GE, Kodak
- Groceries, fashion, radios, watches, hair dryer
 - Chain stores: Loblaws, Eatons, Dominion

Sports

- Babe Ruth - baseball, Bobby Jones - golf, Howie Morenz - hockey, Fanny Rosenfeld - Olympics
- Golden age of sports - media (newspaper, magazines, radio, film, cinema highlights)

Racism + discrimination

- Influence govt policy
- Chinese Exclusion Act

Residential Schools (80 schools)

- Policy - assimilate Aboriginal culture
- Separate children - live far from communities
- New names, Europe haircuts, stiff uniforms
- Punish for speaking own language, abuse
- Reflect only Eng + French societies

Ku Klux Klan

- Prejudice against Canadians
- Target Jews, French Canadians, Asians, foreigners

- Successful in West - Govt forbid Asian heritage + seize property (Japan, Chinese, Indian)
- Powerful in Saskatchewan - newspaper + churches support
 - Govt abolish French in schools
- Many Canadians angry at racism - 1930s KKK disappear

Economic Recovery and Expansion

Background- during WW1

- Rapid changes to economy
- Canadian economy grew
 - Demand for munitions and agricultural products stimulate growth of economy
- Canadians consume less during the war

Post war recession (1919-1924 recession)

- End of war reduce CAN product demand
 - Farm + factories slowed production
- Return of soldiers - more unemployment to CAN economy

Economic impact of war

- War = Reason for rapid growth in econ
- 4 yrs change
 - Value of exports quadrupled
- Areas of economy that grew most: manufacturing and agriculture

External Influences

- European states: huge war debts
 - Can't afford imports of Canada products
- Higher tariffs from US on imports hurt CAN exports
 - Products became more expensive in states

Other Problems

- Labour mvmt began to organize strikes
 - Workers demand better wages + working conditions
- Spanish Flu (50,000 CAN dead)
 - affect economy
- Emigration
 - Poor economic conditions
 - 1 mill CAN move to US

Recovery

- 1923-24: CAN economy begin to recover
 - Recovery of British + European economics
 - america loans
 - increase demand for CAN products again
 - Europe need Canada goods to help rebuild after war

Dawes Plan

- Economic plan
 - Provide loans to Germany, so it can pay reparations to Brit + France
- Reparations payments (use by Brit + France)
 - Pay back war debt
 - Help finance economic recovery

- America financial assistance
 - Help European economy recover (without them, they wouldn't recover)

Economic Prosperity

- Recovery return prosperity to industries
- Economic expansion made possible by increase in America investment
 - Allow CAN econ to expand in many sectors (
 - Agriculture, pulp + paper, mining, automobile, energy

Growing Industries

- **Wheat Boom increase after 1924**
 - Value of Canadian exports rise to over \$350 mill (1928)
 - Farmers - meet demand by use of new technologies (tractors)
 - Expand productions - invest more land
 - Produce record amount of wheat, price still rising
- **Pulp and Paper**
 - 2nd largest industry because of newsprint production
 - Softwood (spruce + pine) used
 - Nearly exhausted American softwood supplies
 - Demand by America newspapers = huge market for Canadian pulp
 - Exports of pulpwood as high as rest of world (1929)
- **Mining**
 - New use for metal (car, electrical appliances)
 - New source of copper, nickel, gold, lead, zinc - found in Canadian shield
 - Sudbury Inco - nickel production
 - 200% increase
 - Demand for automobile parts
 - Major copper discoveries (Quebec)
 - Noranda creation
- **Auto Industry**
 - CAN owned 2nd highest # of cars in world
 - 200,000 automobiles produced by 12,000 workers in 11 factories (yearly) - many jobs
 - Development of car → big industry expansion of Canadian economy
 - Many factories = former munition plants
 - 1929: 1 mill motorized vehicles
 - "Spinoff industries" - new aspects of economy
 - Road construction
 - Tire + auto part dealers
 - Mechanics + gas stations
 - Canadian Tire form (1922)
- **Energy Development**
 - Growing economy = energy demand
 - Electricity
 - Operate machines in factories
 - Fuel (automobiles, trucks, farm machines)
 - Canadian economy development
 - Hydroelectric generation

- Possibility of oil + gas resources
- **Hydroelectric Power**
 - Use water power to produce electricity
 - Niagara Falls (1895)
 - Electricity demand by homes + factories → dam creation, more hydro facilities
 - 2nd highest production of hydroelectric power in world (1929)
- **Oil + Gas**
 - Automobile industry expand
 - Increase oil + gas demand
 - Oil
 - Lubricant for moving parts in engine
 - Produce gasoline - fuel cars
 - Heat homes
- **Looking for Oil**
 - Oil (black gold) discovered in Turner Valley (1924)
 - New oil well (south Calgary)
 - Over 1 mill barrels of oil
 - Significant amount of natural gas too
 - Investment in further exploration of oil resources continue (in Alberta)

Investment

- Economic expansion because of America company investments
 - 2 reasons for Primary sources of foreign investment
 - Brit can't afford to invest in Canada anymore
 - USA import many natural resources - want to have control over businesses

Foreign Investment

- America investment diff from Brit investment
 - Bought shares = ownership
 - Branch plants
 - Parts of existing US companies in CAN
 - Avoid paying tariffs on goods sold in CAN
 - Control profits from developing natural resources
 - Much of expansion made possible by American investment
- Some Canadians fear America control of economy (unwelcome)

Regional Problems

- Some areas of country not doing well, despite general economic prosperity
- Farmers who were expanding borrowed money → lots of debt
- Maritime industries

Sunshine and Eclipse (Late 1920s)

- Booming stock market, high optimism
- 1928: 9.5 mill pop.
- Prohibition over ("11 yr drought in Toronto)
- Group of Seven - Abstract paintings

- Sir Herbert Holt - richest Canadian ever
 - Energy industry, worth \$3 bill
- Oct 29, 1929: Black tuesday
 - Stock market crash
- Depression - food from govt handouts
- 1930 election: R.V.Bennett
 - Double duties on foreign goods to protect industries
- 1932 Imperial Conference - encourage Brit trade + investment
- Solutions to Depression: fascism + communism
- Famous NHL hockey game announcer (1930s) - Foster Hewitt

Canadian Women in 1920's

Broad Generalization

- stereotypes
- Experiences of women
 - Individual + collective
 - Age, Class, Country region, Personality
- Many roles
 - Sisters, wives, daughter, labourers, volunteers (1920 picture)

Leading up to the 1920's (1890s- preWWI)

- 1890: many **middle + upper** class women
 - Belong to women organizations
- Women organizations (some still exist today)
 - Children's Aid Society (CAS), National Council of Women of Canada, Victorian Order of Nurses, Canadian Red Cross Society, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Protestant Orphans Home
- Organizations grew rapidly

WWI

- Took up roles of men
 - Factories (munitions)
 - Operate transit (streetcars, buses eg)
 - Frontline nurses
 - Raise families

Politics

- Organizations work towards diff goals
 - Right to vote
 - Pro- prohibition
 - Workplace justice for women (workplace conditions)
 - Better housing, health, education
 - Minimum wage
- Women drew support from those who supported them
- Thought they were responsible to ensure moral health of society
 - honest, no violence, compassion
- 1918: Right to vote in Canada (but not Quebec -1940)
- 1940: WWII
 - Quebec realize it was time to give women rights to vote
- 1920: Right to run for parliament (MP)
- 1921: Agnes MacPhail

- First women MP
- 1929: Persons Case (not relate to right to vote/peoples case)
 - Supreme court
 - Said "Women were not persons"
 - British Privy Council overturn Supreme Court
 - Declared as persons under law
 - women can become judges/senators - can have seat in Senate

Fashion: Flapper era

- New rebellious style of dress
 - Opinions: Immoral, outrageous, great
- **Symbol of change** - Didn't want to follow traditional habits
- "Young women who dressed outrageously to attract attention"
- Winter fashion - Unbuckle buckles - flap around
- Dresses above knees, Haircuts: bobbed hair (short hair), Loose + comfortable clothes
- Smoking + drinking
 - Smoking = fashion accessory (long cigarette holders)
- Bare shoulders, arms, backs, knees
- 1920's fashion statement
- Men's fashion
 - Bowties, baggy pants, bright hats, greased down hair + part in middle

Sports

- New freedom for women
- Basketball, hockey, baseball, body contact sports
- Not much professional sport sponsorship for women
- Women basketball team (Edmonton Grads)
 - game broadcast on radio
- Discouraged in getting involved in sports - Harm ability to have children

Respectability

- More choices + freedoms
- Many still lived in traditional ways
- Fathers still heads of household
- Women still take full responsibility for household chores
 - Duty as mother, wife eg

Emily Carr - modernist + post expressionist style, inspire by Indigenous ppl

David Milne - painter, printmaker, one of Canada's foremost artists (Emily Carr, Group of 7)

GROUP OF SEVEN - give Canada national voice in painting, mostly wilderness

paintings

Lawren Harris - start Canadian painting style, Group of 7

AY Jackson - founding member of Group of 7, bring together Canadian artists, WW1 war artist

Arthur Lismer - Group of 7, paintings of ships in camouflage

Frederick Varley

Lucy Maud Montgomery - writer: Anne of Green Gables (bestseller in Canada - 1908)

- Stereotype - women don't write - got rejected at first, no one want female author

Stephen Leacock - writer + humorist, light humor, criticism of foolishness, conservative - oppose womens vote

Flapper ~ Young women that dressed boldly ~ revealing clothing, statements against women being regarded as permanent stay at home figures

Mary Pickford ~ Rich Actress - (America's Sweetheart), made over 5 x of avg annual income in 1 week

Foster Hewitt -radio broadcaster, play-by-play calls for Hockey Night, "He shoots, he scores!", voice of hockey

Arthur Meighen ~ PM after Robert Borden stepped down (Led Conservative Party)

W.L.Mackenzie King - Pm after Meighen, fight for CAN autonomy, civil liberty

J.S.Woodsworth - labour activist: human rights, equality, man of ppl, against capitalism, pacifist

- Old Age Pension Act - help ppl over 70 yo (Labour party trade votes for King to approve)

Fred Loft - Native activist, League of Indians of Canada, veteran, encourage recruiting

Edward Rogers ~ pioneer for radio industry - 1st radio to operate with household electricity

Samuel Bronfman ~Liquor Entrepreneur, Owner of SEAGRAMS (largest distributor of whisky)

Herbert Holt~ Richest man in Canada, old money, monopolize energy, pulp and paper, mining businesses

Joseph Bombardier ~Invented snowmobile

Arthur Sicard ~Invented snowblower - idea: difficult to deliver milk in harsh winter climates of Canada

Elsie Macgill - 1st female aircraft engineer/designer, 1st woman to get aeronautic engineer degree + electrical engineer bachelor, WWII - useful + efficient plane design (Hawker Hurricane)

Frederick Banting - scientist, discover insulin, help diabetics, youngest recipient of Nobel Prize (1923)

Charles Best - assistant of Banting: well known all around the world before even starting med school

Ethel Catherwood -Olympics - high jump gold (only CAN female to win gold medal in indiv track+field event)

Bobbie (Fanny) Rosenfeld - Olympics (1928 - 1st time women allowed to participate): 400m relay GOLD, 100m Silver, "Best CAN female athlete of half century"

Percy Williams - Olympic sprinter, 100m + 200m winner, 100m sprint world record holder

Lionel Conacher ~Athlete: "Mr.Everything, The Big Train", CAN top athlete of 20th c., Toronto Argonauts (Grey Cup), Toronto Maple Leafs (Stanley Cup), wrestling, lacrosse, boxing championships

Percy Page - coach for Edmonton Grads, lieutenant governor of Alberta

Edmonton Grads - women's basketball team: still hold record for best winning percentage, won 502 of 522 games, won all 27 Olympic games

Emily Murphy ~ women's activist, lead Famous Alberta 5, advocate for Person's Case (seat in Senate) + Women's suffrage + rights

- Dower's Act- women rights to 33% of husband's land (in case they sold it without consent etc)

Agnes MacPhail ~ First female MP (1921-1940), progressive female politician

Rocco Perri ~Infamous + notorious bootlegger, made fortune off of shipping alcohol across country borders

Chapter 3: The Dirty Thirties

Cause of the Depression

The Stock Market Crash

- Recall that during the 20s, everybody was buying on credit
- They would buy stocks using credit, the stocks would gain value, they sell for profit and they pay off their credit
- However, in September 1929, stocks started to decline in value
 - This led to panic
 - Everybody started to sell
 - As more people sold, people sold for lower prices, and the values of stocks kept on dropping even lower
- Finally on October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday, the stock market crashed
 - Most companies went bankrupt
- The stock market crash is not the only reason why the Depression started
 - There were many other factors as well, it can be viewed as a spark
 - This can be thought of as similar to the assassination of Franz Ferdinand for WWI

Other causes

- **Overproduction and overexpansion**
 - When the depression hit, some companies had too many products that were left unsold
 - Companies have expanded beyond their means
 - Now they have to lay off workers
 - Which leads to less buying power
 - And the cycle continues
- **Dependence on very few Materials**
 - Our exports relied mainly on wheat, pulp and paper, fish and minerals
 - During the depression, countries were all trying to implement protective tariffs
 - When the demand for these products dropped, the economy dropped severely as well
- **Reliance on US**
 - It's interesting to note that the stock market crash actually occurred in the US
 - Canada was only hit hard because we relied VERY VERY VERY much on the US
 - 65% imports are from US
 - 40% exports are to the US
 - There were also high amounts of branch plants
 - 82% of auto industry is American
 - 68% electricity is American
- **Protective Tariffs**
 - In the Depression, all countries were worried
 - So they started getting all protective
 - Implemented tariffs on imports

- **Too much credit**
 - People were encouraged to “buy now, pay later”
 - So ppl weren’t often paying off cars and appliances every month
 - However, when people started losing their jobs cause companies were failing, they didn’t finish paying off all their credit
 - This led banks taking away ppl’s houses and possessions
- **The actual Depression**
 - Many people hoped that this was going to be a temporary issue
 - Evidently it wasn’t
 - Mass unemployment (20-30%)
 - Starvation
 - Malnutrition
 - Basically third world countries nowadays
 - It may have been very bad partially because of the lack of a social safety net
 - There was no unemployment insurance to help ppl if broke
 - No universal health care
 - Tight rope analogy
 - People were barely hanging on already
 - Once a shift is gone or their job is cut, they fall into the pit and basically die

Regional Effects

Agriculture

- Farmers basically got shreked by the depression in addition to the Dust Bowl
- This had a ripple effect on the manufacturing sector
- Companies who produced farming products (e.g tractor) had lower demand
- This led to more layoffs, which led to less buying power, even less demand and the cycle goes on

Dust Bowl

- In the past, thick grass protected the soil from being damaged by the elements of nature
- This was because the First Nations ppl were able to have a sustainable economy
- Basically, the Europeans came and ruined it
 - They came in and created imbalance
 - Converted grassland into farmland
 - Made farmland vulnerable to nature cycle
 - Kind of similar to industrialization that leads to climate change
- What actually happened
 - Lack of rain led to no crops
 - Hot, dry windstorms
 - Grasshopper plagues
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA)
 - Created in 1935
 - Coordinated efforts that would help soil erosion

- This often included teaching farmers appropriate farming practices that kept a sustainable agriculture industry
- Still exists today

Resource Industries

- Fishing, lumber, and coal industries really plummeted
- Mainly because of the lack of global demand

Who Benefited?

- The very rich people were able to take advantage because everything was very cheap for them.
 - They were even able to buy things and sell them later for much higher prices
- Some large corporations were profitable by cutting wages and shifts.
- However, basically everybody suffered

Responding to the Depression

King

- The issue with King is that he didn't understand the severity of the Depression
- He wasn't able to connect with the general population and thought that the Government had no relation with the economy
- 1930 election:
 - No plans to lower unemployment
 - Gave his five-cent speech
 - Basically saying that he wouldn't give money to the provincial governments to deal with the unemployment issues
 - Ending it by saying that he wouldn't even give a 5 cent piece
 - These actions contrast very differently with general population's mood which led to his downfall

Bennett

- During 1930 election
 - Promised jobs for anyone who wanted work
 - Promised protective tariffs
- After elected
 - He followed through with his plan and implemented protective tariffs
 - This was somewhat successful in the manufacturing sector
 - However, ruined the export trade which relied on global demand for primary resources
- 1935 election:
 - Basically at this point, his reputation was destroyed
 - Depression was only getting worse
 - Wasn't rllly decisive or effective
 - Relief camps
 - So he formed his New Deal
 - Unemployment insurance
 - Social assistance

- Minimum wage
- The issue is that Bennett is known for being a capitalist, and he is simply making a massive conversion on his beliefs making it seem like he's just a crowd pleaser.

Relief and getting money

Relief: Similar to welfare nowadays

- Government gave money to ppl
- However, there were a few catches
 - You had to live in a certain area for a while -- 6 months
 - The issue here is that in the depression many ppl were moving around a lot to find a job
 - You were privoked of a lot of privileges
 - Home phone and drivers license
 - Relief was viewed as kind of a last resort

Riding the Rails

- As mentioned above, a lot of people moved around to find jobs
- One method was called riding the rails
 - People would jump on boxcars illegally and go west with them
 - There weren't any jobs in the general prairie area
 - So naturally, everybody went to Vancouver
- The issue emerged when the Vancouver government realised that there were 2 many people on the streets
- They called upon the Federal government to do something about the issue
- This led to the creation of **Relief Camps**
 - People were sent to remote parts of the countries to do work
 - They worked hard long laborious hours
 - In the end, they only got paid 20 cents a day
 - In addition, they had terrible living conditions
 - Poor food
 - Bunks in crowded auditoriums
 - People compared it to living in a prison
- In response, people started striking
 - In Spring 1935, a bunch of camp workers formed the Relief Camp Workers Union
 - This was led by a communist called Arthur Evans
 - Strikes were held in April and May
 - There wasn't a response from the government
 - So the strike leaders decided to organize the **On-to-Ottawa-Trek**
 - Planned for June 17th
 - Big party of people would ride boxcars to confront Bennet
 - To make this issue low key, Bennett decided to meet with the leaders only
 - He did, but the strike leaders were unsatisfied with the outcome

- When they returned they decided to meet up on July 1 to come up with another solution
 - Bennett was worried about this meetup so he sent the RCMP to deal with the issue
 - This led to riots cause ppl don't like the po po
- Results:
 - 1 police died
 - Several strikers injured
 - People still had to return to relief camps
 - Bennett's reputation was destroyed

New Political Parties

Basically, both the Liberals and Conservatives weren't successful in dealing with the Depression. People started turning toward other parties that demanded social and economic reforms

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

- The CCF is rooted in the West
- It is led by MP JS Woodsworth
- CCF rejected both capitalism and revolutionary communism
 - It is in favour of democratic socialism
 - Political movement that supports socialist aims
 - Nationalizing key industries
 - Government involvement in economy
 - All while under a democracy
- In Regina Manifesto
 - Blamed Depression on capitalism
 - Included socialist policies
 - Public ownership of banks, public utilities, transportation companies and major industries
 - Improved health and social services
 - Tax system used to redistribute wealth -- tax brackets
- Often challenged and accused of being communist
 - Opponents tried to take advantage of the Red Scare
 - CCF continued to emphasize that their goal is social change motivated by voters' opinions.
- Eventually became Official Opposition in BC, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

Social Credit Party

Social Credit Party also had its roots in Western Canada

- The party is based off the idea of giving everybody a social dividend
 - A social dividend is basically when the Government gives people money

- Theoretically, it would allow people to have more buying power
- This leads to an increased demand, increasing production and job opportunities
- Ideally it would jump start the economy out of the Depression
- William Aberhart
 - He was the founder of this party
 - From Alberta
 - He hosts a popular radio show which allowed him to spread his ideas
 - Namely having the government pay each Albertan adult 25\$/month
 - This was successful and he swept the 1935 Albertan Election winning all but 7 seats
 - Once in power, he faced reality however
 - The Government couldn't simply afford to pay everybody 25\$ a month
 - Despite the failure, the party remained in power for the next 35 years

The Union Nationale

Basically a Québécois French nationalist party

- Liberals have always been in power in Québec
- However, the economy was still tied to English businesses.
- They tried to avoid economic reform
- By the Depression, people were ready for change
- Enter Maurice Duplessis
 - He gathered a bunch of rebellious Liberals together and formed this party
 - During 1936 election he focused a lot on Liberal corruption
 - He also did tons in support of French Nationalism
 - Defend french language
 - Defend French religion
 - Keeping the french culture against English business interests.
 - However, once in power, he basically failed

Padlock Law

- There was basically a very big red scare in Québec
- In response Duplessis created the Padlock Law
 - Gave authorities the right to enter any building to search and/or seize communist related things
 - If found, building would be padlocked until charged is sent to court
- The issue about this is that communism wasn't really defined
- So authorities had to determine what was and what wasn't
 - This allowed Duplessis to shut down political opponents and labour unions claiming they are communist
 - This allowed him to stay in Parliament for 20 years
 - If anything, this is similar to a authoritarian government.
- This did create a lot of controversy
 - He was able to defend himself by continuing to make nationalist promises

- In addition, to maintain the autonomy, he rejected federal grants and initiatives
- 1948 -- he created the fleur-de-lis
- 1956 -- implemented Québec's individual income tax system

Canadian Culture

Radio

- Radio was very popular because it gave people a diversion from the Depression
- It was able to do so with many different genres
 - Comedies
 - Dramas
 - Sports
 - Serials
 - Variety shows
- Originally, most stations were American owned -- this was worrisome
 - 1932 Bennett created the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission
 - 1936 King created the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation -- the one we use today
- Many of the stations were just copying the format of American shows
 - E.g *The Happy Gang*
- However, some were strictly Canadian
 - *Hockey Night in Canada*, this has even become a Saturday night radio
 - In fact more people now listen to Foster Hewitt from listening to the radio than Prime Minister Bennett

Music

- There were a lot of American performers that played in large concerts in Canada
 - E.g Jimmy Dorsey, Benny Goodman
- CBC also provided forums for artists
 - E.g Guy Lombardo and Glenn Miller
- The songs that were written at the time were pretty interesting
- They either reflected upon the sorrows of the time or they also tried to create a diversion from reality
 - "Brother, Can you Spare a Dime" and "I can't Give you Anything but Love" are examples of ones reflecting on the time
 - "Winter Wonderland" is an example of one creating an escape from reality
- This era was also the rise of African American music into pop culture
 - They often sang soul/blues or powerful religious songs
 - E.g Billie Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald

Reading

- Magazines and newspapers were very popular at the time
 - However, again, a lot of the big companies were American
 - E.g Life
- In response, Bennett introduced protective tariffs to protect industry
 - They were very successful

- 64% rise in Canadian magazines
- American magazines slumped by 62%
- When King returned, tariff was cut off as part of trade deal with US
- Although most newspapers were Canadian owned, most press was American
 - Most reports ended with an American bias
 - There were minimal Canadian views on International affairs

Dionne Quintuplets

- Miracle birth and survival of 5 girls
- It was a distraction from the depression
 - It's a rare, special and happy thing to occur
- They were often used in upbeat stories
 - Positive connections often had pictures of them used in ads
- Ontario government saw this as an opportunity for tourism
 - Took girls from parents care put them in a special facility
 - "Quintland" attracted over 3 million tourists
 - People looked at kids through one way screen

Movies

- Similar to radio, it gave people the chance to leave their world behind
 - For just 25 cents, it was a pretty easy escape
 - Ppl went one to twice a month
- King Kong
 - First horror/adventure film
 - It was mainly known for its special effects
- Wizard of Oz
 - Ahead of its time
 - Filmed in colour
 - Musical fantasy

Great Depression

Def: - global economic crisis in the 1930s that is characterized with unemployment and relief camps

Significance:

- People started to have different mindsets
- People learned that government needs to be more involved, almost paramount
- Government could no longer be a mere spectator -- now government viewed as interventionists
- leads to many different parties

Chapter 4

PM King

- Return back to power
- Declare war on 10 Sept 1939
- Want to keep national unity

Road to war

- 1937: Japan war with China
- 1938: GER occupy Austria
- 1938 Sept: Munich Agreement - Hitler allowed to take over Sudetenland
- 1938 Oct: Hitler German fascist dictator; join forces with Italian dictator Benito Mussolini
 - Form AXIS alliance
 - 1939: Sign non aggression pact with Soviet Union
 - Agree to not take military action against each other for 10 yrs - buy time (neutralize Western Europe, Stalin need to rebuild Soviet Army)
- Assured that Soviet Union not threat anymore
 - Sept 1, 1939: Launch fast blitzkrieg (lightning war) against Poland
 - Tanks, aerial bombardment, troops
 - Sept 3, 1939: Britain + France declare war on GER

Canada declare war

- Had control over foreign policy (diff from WW1) - decide if CAN wanted to stop Hitler + fascism
- English CAN - do whatever needed to support war effort
- French CAN - support war, against conscription
- CAN not ready for war - few naval ships + aircrafts
- Growing pressure to join war - intensified when German torpedo ship, kill CAN girl
- Sept 10, 1939 (week after Britain): declare war on Germany - 1st time Can declare war independently

Germany occupy Europe

- Phony war (1939-40)
 - Little combat, build up armies
- Blitzkrieg attack series - occupy Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg
- Also quickly occupied France
 - French - most powerful military forces in world but couldn't stop rapidly advancing Ger military

Dunkirk

- Thousands of Brit troops go across English Channel - help defend France
- May 1940: German army trap Brit + French soldiers from 3 sides on Dunkirk beach
 - Only escape by sea
- Warships, fishing boats, rowboats evacuate 300,000 Brit soldiers
- French could only surrender - British the only country against Axis powers

Years of Crisis

- 1940 - western half of Europe in control of Hitler

- Only English Channel + Brit navy separate British from German Empire
 - New PM Winston Churchill - didn't seek peace → Hitler plan to invade Britain

Battle of Britain

- Plan to bomb Brit into submission + pave way for direct invasion
- Luftwaffe (GER air force) bombed airfields, factories, ports
 - Bomb London at night - "the blitz"
- 80 CAN pilots join Royal Air Force - repel attacks + gain control of skies over BRIT
 - Allied pilots shot 3000 GER aircraft, only lost 900
- Germany's first defeat
- 40,000 british citizens died - but the battle prevented Germany from launching naval invasion + boost moral of british ppl

Battle of the Atlantic

- Operation to protect CAN + USA troops + supplies (food, oil, lumber) to reach Brit
 - Need Canadian products to reach the war
- Wolfpacks of German ships
- Convoys of 50 ships cross Atlantic
 - Naval destroyer + small ships - watch for U-boats

War on Eastern Front

- Axis alliance - Japan, Ger, Italy - protect each other from Soviet Union invasion
- June 1941 - Ger break non aggression pact - invade Soviet Union
 - Destroy communism + take control of oil resources
 - Too confident in fast victory (soviet army was not well equipped, disorganized)
- Dec 1941 - Ger soldiers tired marching in the cold of Russia
 - Soviet Union counterattack - major losses for Germany, slowly forced to retreat

Dieppe Raid - 19 Aug 1942

- 1942: Allies want to retake Europe
 - Test Ger defenses along French coast, see how they react to invasion
 - Launch quick raids across Eng Channel
- 5000 Canadian troops on beaches of Dieppe (French town)
- Unlucky - met Ger convoy on Eng Channel - alert Germans of raid
 - Landing delayed until daylight: Lose element of surprise + darkness cover
- German troops were on top of cliffs
 - Tanks sank, soldiers v exposed to heavy machine gun fire
- Battle last 9 hrs - learned valuable lessons
 - Push back full scale invasion - time to strengthen forces
 - Change military strategy - launch aerial strike to weaken Ger defenses first
 - Invasion take place at least defended areas (unlike Dieppe)

Liberation of Europe

- Battle of Stalingrad - German army defeated, no longer gaining ground

Battle of Ortona

- July 1943 - Allied forces - attack Sicily (Italian island)
 - Italians tired - little resistance → Allies push to mainland
- Ortona town = natural fortress - big test for CAN troops
 - Narrow, twisting streets + debris (Ger blew up buildings to make streets impassable) - can't use tanks

- Soldiers move on foot -go house by house, street by street
 - Mouseholing
 - blast hole in wall of house, threw grenades to clear room, charge inside with machine guns → go to attic, blast hole in wall to go to next house
- 2 days after Christmas - succeeded, Germans leave Ortona
- Fighting technique = model for modern warfare
- 1944 - finally gain control of Rome - 90,000 CAN fought

D-Day (Operation Overlord)

- 1944: Allies ready to launch invasion
- 1 mill Allied troops storm French beaches
- Keep plans secret - mislead Germans that their target was Pas de Calais
 - Real invasion @ Normandy
 - Hide attack location - preliminary bombing campaign + fake ships + tanks around Pas de Calais

Invasion Begins - June 6, 1944

- Paratroopers drop behind enemy lines - capture + secure strategic roads
- Bomb defenses - prepare for Allied troops to storm Normandy beaches
- Sail under cover of darkness
 - American troops land at beaches (Omaha, Utah)
 - Brit soldiers - Gold + Sword beaches
 - 15,000 CAN - Juno Beach - heavy machine gun fire + landmines
 - Many casualties but still secured - only Allied force to achieve goal on 1st day
- 300,000 Allied soldiers land safely on Normandy beaches (East, West, South battles - German retreat)

Victory in Europe

- Allied forces push Ger to Berlin
- Liberate many countries after Nazi occupation
- 1945: Soviet troops 1st to reach Berlin
- Hitler learned that Mussolini was captured + executed by his own ppl
 - April 30, 1945: Hitler commit suicide - death mark symbolic end of war in Europe
- May 7 - Germany surrender
- May 8, 1945: VE Day (victory in Europe)

Holocaust - 1942

- Final solution to "the Jewish problem"
- Round up Jewish ppl, ship to concentration camps in Germany + Poland
 - Prisons for communists, homosexuals, Roma gypsies, mental + physical ill ppl
- 2 groups - strong prisoners work in labour camps
 - Rest go directly to gas chambers (disguised as showers)

Life in Camps

- Labour camps - work 16 hrs/day
- Filthy, unheated - only a bowl of soup + bread to eat a day

- Electric barbed wire surround camps + watchguards
- Many horrible medical experiments - human guinea pigs
- Little opportunity to resist - but some tried to escape or sabotage factories

War Crimes

- 6 mill Jews died
- Records of #prisoners in gas chambers + photographs
 - Evidence to charge leaders with war crimes
- Nuremberg Trial - 1946
 - 22 Nazi leaders
 - Establish that those who commit crimes in war are responsible for their actions
- Many still managed to avoid punishment for their crimes

War in the Pacific

- US had remained neutral (still provide supplies)
 - Changed when Japan surprise attacked Pearl Harbor military base (Dec 7 1941)

Battle for Hong Kong

- Japan invade parts of China - Brit fear Hong Kong colony would be next
 - 1941: Ask for Can troops (controversial - defending was impossible vs moral support)
 - Send in Quebec Royal Rifles + Winnipeg Grenadiers soldiers
- Hours after Pearl Harbor - Japan invade Hong Kong
 - Outnumber Allies (50,000 to 15,000)
 - No air force or navy - but still tried to defend colony for 17 days
 - Surrender on Christmas

Japanese Occupation

- Cultural tradition for soldiers to fight to the end - never surrender
 - When Allies surrendered, they didn't respect them - treat civilians + soldiers with cruelty
- Set fire + loot buildings, rape + murder women, torture + kill Allied soldiers
 - "Black Christmas"
- Harsh prisoner of war camps
 - Barely alive, starved, tortured, labour work
 - Almost 300 CAN died - question decision to send in troops

Atomic Age

- 1939: Albert Einstein warn US that Germany was developing mass destruction bomb
- Roosevelt form Manhattan Project
 - Top secret race to produce world's 1st atomic bomb (uranium mines + refineries in CAN)
 - 1945: successful test 1st weapon of mass destruction
- Costly victories against Japan
 - New US President Harry Truman - end war using atomic bomb
- Aug 6, 1945 - drop bomb on Hiroshima
 - Important military + industrial centre

- Japan still refuse to surrender
- Drop 2nd bomb on Nagasaki
- Aug 15, 1945: surrender
 - Half a mill ppl would die from radiation poisoning in the next decade

New World Order

- WW2 finally over - 62 mill ppl died
 - Many casualties were innocent civilians
- Use of atomic bomb to end war - signal to Soviet Union that US was a great power (new world order)

War on the Home Front

- War began - closest ties to Britain, @ end of war - closest ties to US

Wartime Agreements

- British Commonwealth Air Training Program (BCATP)
 - Train air force pilots, training schools in Canada - factor for air force superiority during war

Wartime Economy

- Pull Can out of economic crisis of Depression
- exports + productions rise
- Avoid greed of WW1 - strict govt control on economy
- Howe (in charge of building wartime economy) - expand existing + create new industries
 - Auto industry - make jeeps + trucks
 - Railway car manufacturers - make tanks
- 28 Crown corporations
- Federal civil service grow

Canadian civilians

- Support war effort
- Victory Bonds to finance war - loan to govt - raised \$8.8 bill
 - Guarantee that govt would repay money + interest

Rationing

- Wartime Prices + trade Board
 - Control prices, prevent inflation, distribute resources
 - Ration card, special permits to buy cars, appliances
- #1 priority - produce goods for war

Women's Role

- Worker shortage - campaign to recruit women
- Work in all occupations - farms, bus drivers, welders
- Volunteer - knitting, serving food
- Women could improve social + economic status
 - More money than they had ever made, but still paid less than men
- Elsie Macgill - first female aircraft designer

Japanese Canadian Internment

- Pearl Harbor attack fuel racism against Asians in BC
- Order all males (18-45 yo) - relocate to labor camps

- War Measures Act - order all ppl of Japanese descent near BC coast to move to interior camps
- Properties sold without consent/compensation - finance internment camps
- After war - weren't allowed to return, govt deported 4000 back to Japan
- Formal apology + \$21,000 compensation
- Funds for Japanese Canadian community + Canadian Race Relations Foundation

Conscription Question

- WW2 begin - King promise not to impose conscription - didn't want CAN to be divided again
- National Resources Mobilization Act
 - Require all men to register for military service in Can (but no overseas conscription)
- Growing pressure as Germany expanded over Europe
 - Plebiscite held - ask to be released from earlier pledge
- King still wait until 1944 - Allies close to winning, but increasing casualties
 - Order-in-Council - send 16,000 troops overseas

Impact of War

- 10% of CAN population fought in war effort
- Modernized economy - increased production - postwar economic boom
- More focus to human rights - Holocaust (Canada had refused to accept Jewish refugees), Japanese
 - Now opened up to refugees + immigrants from Europe
- Middle power in world - important role in world affairs -
 - 1st time in history where CAN had position to make presence felt in new world order

Chapter 5: Challenges in the Post-war World

The Cold War

1945, conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States escalated with an arms race

Origins of the Cold War

- The Western Allies, including the United States, Canada, and Britain, liberated the countries of Western Europe, while the Soviet Union liberated Eastern Europe
- Western Europe adopted democratic governments
- The Soviet Union maintained control over Eastern Europe, installing puppet communist governments that would follow Moscow's directives
- The division between East and West prompted Winston Churchill to declare that an **Iron Curtain** had fallen across Europe

The Spread of Communism

- Under communism, the government controlled most of the property and businesses and restricted individual freedom, including where people lived, worked, and travelled
- In the Western democracies, private individuals and companies owned most of the property and businesses. People had the right to live, work, and travel where they chose
- As the Soviet Union extended its power and influence, the West became concerned about the Soviets' intentions and alarmed that their way of life may be threatened

Igor Gouzenko: The Man in the Mask

- He came to Canada to work as a cipher clerk in the Soviet Embassy and decided to defect instead of return to Moscow
- He gathered over 100 documents detailing the secrets of a Soviet spy ring that infiltrated the highest levels of intelligence, including the Canadian Department of Defense
- Canadian MP Fred Rose was the first and only communist ever elected to Parliament and was on Soviet payroll
- He intended to use the information to bargain for asylum in Canada
- The leaders of Canada, Britain, France, the United States, China, and the Soviet Union were about to meet to negotiate post-war peace
- King was concerned that the spy scandal would hurt the talks, however, British intelligence officials persuaded him to reconsider and offer Gouzenko asylum
- After defecting, Gouzenko and his family went into hiding
- When he appeared in public, Gouzenko hid his identity by wearing a cloth sack over his head
- Dubbed "the Man in the Mask" by the press
- Lived under the name of George Brown for fear of assassination

Communist Paranoia

- 19 Canadians were arrested and charged with treason based on Gouzenko's information
- Eleven were found guilty and sentenced to prison
- US Senator Joseph McCarthy led a congressional committee charged with investigating "un-American activities" which targeted actors, writers, journalist, and labour leaders
- Many refused to answer questions and were branded as communists and barred from their professions

Accusations

- McCarthy's accusations extended beyond American borders
- Herbert Norman, a Canadian diplomat and university student, who had associated with a group of left-wing students, had suspicions cast upon him for his former friendships
- American accusations led to an investigation by the RCMP, however, his name was cleared
- During the Suez crisis, suspicions resurfaced after Norman was sent to Cairo as Canada's ambassador to Egypt
- He was accused once again, after years of suspicion Norman committed suicide

Paranoia in Canada

- After the Gouzenko Affair, the RCMP created a counter-espionage branch to monitor activities in the Soviet Embassy
- 1951, the government amended the Citizenship Act to allow authorities to revoke the citizenship of Canadians convicted of "disaffection or disloyalty"
- Homosexuality was illegal and it was thought that Soviet agents might blackmail gays and lesbians into acting as spies
- People under suspicion were transferred to less sensitive positions or lost their jobs

Secret Experiments

- In the 1960s, the CIA funded secret brainwashing and mind-control experiments to find the extent to which the human brain could be programmed
- Dr Ewen Cameron conducted experiments at McGill University's Allan Memorial Institute
- He injected them with mind-altering drugs, jolted them with electrical shocks, and induced them into extended periods of sleep
- This remained a closely guarded secret until the 1970s, a former patient reached an out-of-court settlement with the federal government in 2007 for her suffering

The Nuclear Threat

- The United States believed it had a monopoly on atomic technology after WWII and was surprised when the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb

- Both countries developed and tested hydrogen bombs and began stockpiling nuclear weapons to try and deter military attacks
- Many Canadians opposed having nuclear weapons on Canadian soil

Civil Defense

- 36 percent of Canadians believed a Soviet attack could happen at any time
- The government set up a national civil defense program and developed plans for mass evacuations
- Air-raid sirens and fallout shelters appeared across the country
- People built underground shelters in their backyards

Canada and the Post-war Economy

- After the war, Canada looked to expand its economic relations with other countries
- One way was through foreign aid programs, providing financial and technical support to help less prosperous countries improve or rebuild their quality of life
- Political motives included helping countries become more prosperous to prevent communism and opening up markets for Canadian exports

The Marshall Plan

- The United States was determined to fight the spread of communism by rebuilding the economies of Western Europe
- They announced a massive aid program known as the Marshall Plan and Canada agreed to contribute, shipping \$700 million
- In the 1950s Canada and the US shipped \$13.5 billion worth of supplies which helped prevent the Soviet Union from extending its influence

The Commonwealth

- After the Second World War, Canada's military and economic ties shifted away from Britain and toward the United States
- Canada still maintained its British ties through the Commonwealth which gave Canada the opportunity to define its own role globally and express points that were separate and distinct from the US
- Canada supported the countries that gained independence and acted as an intermediary between the original Commonwealth states and its newest members

The Colombo Plan

- Canada worked with other Commonwealth members to aid economies in Europe and provided financial and technical support to the developing countries of the Commonwealth, contributing \$2 billion to the plan

Racial Equality

- Canada played a key role in the adoption of racial equality policies in the Commonwealth

- When South Africa became a republic and had to reapply for admission into the Commonwealth, Britain supported the application despite the fact that South Africa had a policy of apartheid which legally made Black South Africans second-class citizens
- South Africa was readmitted once apartheid was abolished and Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first Black president

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

- Canada joined 22 other countries in signing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, designed to reduce tariffs and stimulate world trade
- If one member gave certain trade privileges to one member nation, it had to give the same privileges to all members
- Canada participated to expand its trading partners and reduce dependence on trade with the US which has helped fuel the Canadian economy

Becoming a Middle Power

The United Nations

- Representatives of 51 countries gathered in San Francisco to define the principles of a new international organization to secure world peace
- Its main objectives were:
 - Ensure collective security by working together to avoid war
 - Encourage cooperation among countries
 - Defend human rights
 - Improve living conditions for people around the world

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- John Humphrey, a Canadian law professor from New Brunswick, became the head of the UN Division for Human Rights
- He wrote the original draft of one of the most important human rights documents

The UN and War Refugees

- During the war many people fled their homes to escape the Nazis and their allies
- When the war ended, many people in Eastern Europe fled to escape communism
- Almost 20 million Europeans became homeless
- One of the first challenges facing the UN was to provide aid for these war refugees
- The United Nations established the International Refugee Organization (IRO) which worked with the Red Cross to take over abandoned military bases and war camps and turn them into refugee shelters
- Canada contributed \$18 million to the IRO
- Many Canadians aided with in the refugee relocations

Human Rights

- The horrors of Nazi concentration camps focused attention on human rights
- The refusal of many countries to offer asylum to Jewish refugees contributed to the death toll
- One of the UN's first priorities was to guarantee all people everywhere the right to seek asylum from persecution in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Refugees in Canada

- King's government faced pressure from humanitarian groups to lift the country's immigration restrictions
- Canada dropped some of its discriminatory immigration policies
- Since the Second World War, Canada has accepted 186,000 refugees
- The Nansen Refugee Award, issued by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, was given to Canada in 1986, the only country to receive this award

Therese Casgrain: Feminist, Reformer, Humanitarian

- Campaigned for the political, social, economic rights of women
- Post-war, Casgrain broadened the scope of her campaign to include Aboriginal, refugee, and other groups' rights
- Joined other humanitarians in the newly formed Canadian Human Rights Federation
- After leaving the senate after mandatory retirement at 75 she was inspired to campaign for seniors' rights, campaigning for Canadians' rights until her death

Military Alliances

- It seemed that the Iron Curtain became increasingly inflexible, in response, the Allies wanted a peacetime military alliance to defend against potential Soviet aggression

The Creation of NATO

- Prior to the Second World War, most countries practised a policy of isolationism, preferring not to get involved in conflicts that did not concern them
- After the war the global power structure changed dramatically and the Allies joined in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- The members of NATO pledged to defend one another in the event of an attack
- Each member had to contribute troops and equipment to NATO defence forces which led to a significant increase in Canada's military spending from 1.7% Gross National Product (GNP) to 7.6%
- NATO strengthened Canada's role as a middle power and it exerted its influence in world affairs through the alliance

Defending North America

- Canada and the US knew the next international conflict could take place in North America, a Soviet invasion coming from the north across the Arctic

Early Radar Warning

- Canada and the United States agreed to build three radar lines across the Arctic to provide an early radar warning of an impending Soviet attack
- The first, Pinetree Line, comprised 33 radar stations cost \$450 million of which Canada paid \$150 million
- The Mid-Canada Line included 98 radar stations, financed by Canada alone, cost \$250 million
- The northernmost, Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line was financed by the US and built by Canadians, including many Aboriginal peoples
- The US ran the installations and the strong American military presence meant that Canada had to give up its sovereignty around the radar lines
- Their usefulness was short-lived as the launch of the Sputnik satellite proved that the Soviets could launch nuclear warheads with warheads
- The Americans were concerned the Soviets had a lead in the arms race and replace their long-range bombers with intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs
- The radar warning systems could not detect the missiles and became obsolete

The Creation of NORAD

- The United States wanted a unified air defence system for North America, persuading Canada to form the North American Air Defense Agreement (NORAD)
- In the event of an attack, both air forces would be under joint control
- Canada was now committed to participating in US conflicts even if it did not want to get involved
- Canada had to rely on the American defence industry for its military hardware

The Inuit of Inukjuak

- The government relocated Inuit communities due to the development of the military defence system in the Arctic
- They agreed after the government assured them there was good hunting and better economic opportunities
- The promises were false and the Inuit were relocated into a difficult environment

Apologizing for Past Actions

- The government claimed officially that the relocations were in the Inuit's best interests
- Inuit believed the motive behind the relocation was to reinforce Canada's claim to sovereignty
- The Inuit demanded an apology and compensation and received \$10 million but no apology

Cold War Hot Spots

- Cold War tensions were about to spill over into other armed conflicts around the world which would have a major impact on Canada

The Korean War

- After the war, the Allies divided the Korean peninsula at the 38th parallel
- The Soviet Union supported a communist regime in North Korea, the Americans supported a democratic republic in South Korea
- North Korea launched a massive invasion of South Korea with Stalin's support and Soviet weapons
- The US asked the UN to condemn North Korea and the UN Security Council demanded that North Korea withdraw its troops
- When it failed to comply, the UN authorized an international military force to drive out the invaders

Canada's Involvement

- Canada was among the 16 countries that agreed to participate in the Korean War
- Canada agreed to supply three battleships and a squadron from the Royal Canadian Air Force and King agreed to send a voluntary force
- China supported North Korea and sent hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops
- The UN forces of Canadian and Australian units at Kapyong managed to keep their ground

Stalemate

- The US commander, Douglas MacArthur, urged a war with nuclear weapons
- The American president, Harry Truman, refused to take these measures
- Fighting continued in bursts for two more years until a ceasefire was declared

The Consequences of the War

- The Korean War tested the commitment of the United Nations to respond to internal aggression
- The United States demonstrated its military strength
- The United States became Canada's closest military ally

The Suez Crisis

- The Western Allies partitioned the Arab state of Palestine to create a Jewish homeland for Holocaust survivors
- The Middle East became a place of political tension between Arabs and Israelis
- Britain and France controlled the Suez Canal in Egypt, a vital trade route for oil in the Middle East
- The Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted to free his country from the remnants of colonial rule and destroy the newly created state of Israel

- He needed money and decided to obtain it through nationalizing the Suez Canal
- Britain and France threatened to attack Egypt, when the US and Canada refused to join, they negotiated a secret agreement with Israel which would invade Egypt
- Britain and France would issue an ultimatum demanding Israeli and Egyptian forces leave the region, Israel would agree, Egypt wouldn't, then Britain and France would bomb the region around the Canal Zone
- Nasser's government would fall and the British and French would regain control of the Suez Canal
- Israel attacked Egypt, the Soviet Union threatened to launch a nuclear attack against London and Paris, the US and Canada demanded that Britain and France withdraw

Canada's Role

- Lester B. Pearson was secretary of state for External Affairs and lobbied the UN General Assembly to organize the world's first peacekeeping mission
- The UN ordered all foreign troops out of Egypt and sent in the first UN peacekeeping force to keep the sides apart

Canada's Peacekeeping Role

- Canadian General E.L.M. Burns commanded the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
- Egypt rejected the inclusion of Canadian soldiers as their uniforms resembled British forces, Canadians supplied logistical support and aerial reconnaissance
- After the Suez crisis, the UN deployed several peacekeeping missions around the world, with Canada taking part in every mission between the 1950s and 1980s

Chapter 6: Coming of Age

Symbols of Independence

- Assert greater independence from Britain

Canadian Citizenship

- **The Citizenship Act** of 1946 → effective on January 1, 1947
 - (1) Defined who was a Canadian citizen
 - (2) Immigrants who were 21 could apply for citizenship after living in Canada for 5 years
 - (3) Men and women given equal citizenship → wife's citizenship no longer determined by the citizenship of the husband
 - (4) Conditions which Canadians lost their citizenship
- Canadians were citizens of Canada, not Britain
 - First Commonwealth country to establish citizenship separate from Britain
 - To promote national identity and put immigrants on equal footing
 - First post-war step to full independence
- Flaws
 - Gave special treatment to British subjects → did not have to take the oath of allegiance or take part in a formal swearing-in ceremony to receive citizenship
 - Did not allow for **dual citizenship** → Canadians who became citizens of another country had to renounce Canadian citizenship
 - Created a generation of "Lost Canadians" → children of fathers who left to work in other countries
 - Between 1947 and a new Citizenship Act in 1977
 - Fathers lost citizenship → didn't know children automatically lost theirs as well
 - Many children later returned to Canada to discover they were no longer citizens and needed to apply for immigrant status
 - "Border babies" of war brides → babies born across the border in the US because that was where the closest hospital was
 - Many babies born to Canadians living outside Canada have no citizenship → births not properly registered
 - Some lost their citizenship → they or their ancestors were illegitimate at birth
 - At least 200 000 Lost Canadians in Canada today
 - Many petition to regain citizenship without success
 - Government ensured anyone born or naturalized in Canada on or after January 1, 1947 is a Canadian citizen - May 2007

The Supreme Court of Canada

- Not the highest court of appeal before 1949 → final authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London

- St. Laurent's government passed a bill ending all appeals to the Privy Council - 1949
- The Court ruled on **civil liberties** case involving a religious group called Jehovah's Witnesses and the city of Quebec - 1953
 - The bylaw was invalid as it interfered with civil rights
 - First time the Court determined the legal foundations for the protection of individual rights
 - Established the Court's responsibility to interpret laws and uphold rights/freedom

Political Changes

Newfoundland Joins Confederation

- Britain no longer wanted financial responsibility for Newfoundland
- Canada wanted its natural resources and its strategic location on the Atlantic Ocean
- Newfoundlanders wanted relief from an uncertain economic future
 - Economy collapsed during the Depression → market for fish, lumber, and minerals dried up
 - Britain abolished the elected government and replaced it with an appointed Commission of Government
- WWII eased hardships → Canada and the US built naval, air, and army bases on the island
 - Britain organized a National Convention to discuss the colony's future - 1946

Newfoundlanders Decide

- Delegates held a referendum to let Newfoundlanders decide between the status quo and self-government
 - Britain wanted Newfoundland to join Canada → Joey Smallwood launched a petition to add that choice
 - The referendum ballot had 3 options
 - (1) Continue with the Commission of Government → maintain ties with Britain
 - (2) Return to self-government and declare independence → could be pulled into America
 - (3) Join Canada
 - (1) had the fewest votes on the first ballot → 2 options left
 - Arguments for joining Canada were economic
 - Newfoundland was not as prosperous as Canada → standards of living and incomes were lower
 - Canada had better support programs and social services
 - International trade would be improved
 - Arguments against joining Canada were also economic
 - Small businesses feared competition from larger Canadian companies
 - Income tax would be higher

- Confederation narrowly won - July 22, 1948 → became Canada's 10th province - 1949

Joseph "Joey" Smallwood

- Biggest idea was to bring Newfoundland into Confederation → succeeded in 1949
- First premier of Newfoundland until 1972
- Controversial figure
 - Offered financial incentives to encourage Newfoundlanders in remote outposts to relocate to larger centres with more services - 1954
 - 100 tiny outposts disappeared by 1965
 - People had more access to services but were unable to find work
 - Lost a sense of their communities and resented "forced relocation"

A new Québec Nationalism

- Maurice Duplessis, premier of Québec, focuses on the provincial economy and his hold on power
 - Roman Catholic Church control social and cultural life
 - Duplessis lured American branch plants by promising to maintain a tough stand against unions
 - Continued not to recognize workers' rights during many long and violent strikes - late 1940s

The Asbestos Strike

- The biggest strike- 1949
 - At the giant American branch plant Johns-Manville in Asbestos, Québec
 - Workers went on strike demanding that the company offer protection against cancer-causing asbestos dust and increase their wages by 15¢/hr
 - The company offered a 5¢/hr increase but rejected all other demands
 - Workers went on strike before going to **arbitration** → strike was declared illegal
 - The province revoke the union's legal status
 - In protest, workers from 3 other asbestos plants walked out to support
 - Around 5000 Québec workers were on the picket lines
 - Johns-Manville brought in replacement workers but strikers blockaded the road into town
 - Duplessis ordered over 200 police to crush the strike
 - Some strikers were beaten and jailed while others planted dynamite on company property
 - Journalists tried to persuade their audience to join the fight against Duplessis
 - The Roman Catholic Church supported the strikers → angered Duplessis
 - Archbishop of Montréal, Monsignor Joseph Charbonneau, organized food collections for striking workers and their families
 - The strike lasted 5 months
 - Workers gained a 10¢/hr increase but other demands were rejected
 - Duplessis removed Charbonneau from his position by the Vatican

- The Asbestos Strike was the first sign of significant social, economic, and political changes in Québec
 - New nationalism emerging to oppose foreign ownership and the domination of English businesses in the economy
 - The beginning of Québécois's intention to become *maîtres chez nous* (masters in our own house)

Joseph Henri Maurice "Rocket" Richard

- Symbol of new nationalism in Québec
- Joined the Montreal Canadiens - 1942 → brought the Stanley Cup back to Montréal
 - Most exciting player, had a reputation as a fighter → often facing penalties
 - Many French Canadians believe he was penalized for infractions many English players got away with
- A stick wielded by an opponent struck and cut Richard's head
 - Richard retaliated by hitting the player with his stick and got into a fight with the linesman who stepped in
 - The NHL suspended Richard for the rest of the season → French Canadians charged that the decision was another instance of English Canada asserting authority over French Canada
- The "Richard Riot" broke out at another game a few days later at the Montreal Forum
 - 10 000 Canadiens fans protested Richard's suspension
 - Another sign of new nationalism

Revising the Indian Act

- More than 6000 Aboriginal soldiers went to war but they were denied rights in Canada
 - Did not have full citizenship
 - Denied the right to vote
 - Could not move freely outside their communities
 - Did not have the same standard of living or job opportunities
- Aboriginal groups grew increasingly political
 - Government announced plans to review and revise the Indian Act - 1947
 - First time First Nations leaders were invited to express their opinions before a Parliamentary committee

First Nations' Demands

- Andrew Paull was an influential First Nations leader from British Columbia
 - Challenged the committee to give First Nations more autonomy and power
 - Demanded they have the right to vote in federal elections
 - Wanted to restore former nation-to-nation relationship between First Nations and Canada → to resolve issues with respect

The Government's Response

- Revisions to the act - 1951

- First Nations got more control over finances and internal affairs
- Introduced secret ballots for band elections and allowed women to vote
- Gave more freedom to move from reserves without permission → began migration to urban areas
- Restored rights of Aboriginals to practice their traditional dances and celebrations
- Overall the act remained a means of controlling the lives of the Aboriginals → to assimilate Aboriginals
 - Still forced children to attend residential schools
 - Discriminated against First Nations women by stripping them of their legal status if they married non-First Nations or Non-Status men
 - Continued to deny the right to vote in Federal elections

A Renewed Activism

- Marked the beginning of a new campaign to regain their rights - early 1950s

Canada's Golden Age

- Government became more involved in the economy → Liberals adopted philosophy of John Maynard Keynes
 - Play a stabilizing role to control boom and bust cycles by spending more money when times were bad and less when times were good
 - One of the first Western countries to adopt the economic philosophy

Shaping the Welfare State

- Canadians wanted more protection against poverty and ill health
- Canadians became more interested in the values of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)
- Liberals adopted a **social welfare** program to counter the CCF:
 - (1) Family allowances to help mothers provide for their children
 - (2) Disability pensions for injured military personnel
 - (3) Financial grants for further education
 - (4) Homeowners insurance through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
 - (5) Funds for provincial hospital insurance plans
 - (6) Old Age Security pensions for Canadians over 70
- Liberals were re-elected with a small majority - 1945
 - King retired - 1948 → successor was Louis St. Laurent

The New Economy

- The war did not devastate Canada as much as European countries
- Wartime industries converted to other industries → goods and services

- Manufacturing sector and resource industries (mining, lumbering, farming, and fishing) grew
 - GNP rose from \$11.9 billion - 1945 to \$36.8 billion - 1959
 - Unemployment was low - 3%

The Growth of Unions

- Liberals allowed unions to act as bargaining agents in labour disputes - 1944
- Federal and provincial governments expanded the legal rights of unions along with their responsibilities
 - Leaders had to prevent members from going on strike during collective bargaining
- Membership in unions doubled in post-war years
 - Average wage more than doubled → \$32/week - 1945 to \$73/week - 1949
 - Prices only rose by 70%
 - Employers were willing to pay fair wages to workers since they were also consumers → more money to spend, the better it was for producers
- Helped distribute wealth and contributed to a strong middle class

Women in the Workforce

- Pressured to leave the workplace post-war to make way for returning soldiers
 - 80 000 women laid off by wartime employers - September 1945
 - Participation rate of women in the paid labour force dropped from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
- Many observers believed women would be eager to return to their traditional way of life → but many women enjoyed working in the labour force
 - Number of women entering the labour market rose - 1951
- Young wives worked until the birth of their first child then left the labour force to raise their families → children resumed work when they got older
- Women worked primarily as sales clerks, secretaries, nurses, and teachers
- Worked so their families could enjoy consumer goods available to the middle-class

The Role of Women

- Women in the paid labour force was still controversial - 1950s
 - Social conservatives believed women should stay home → would jeopardize the well-being of their families otherwise
 - Social liberals believed women could succeed in both roles

Billion-Dollar Megaprojects

The Trans-Canada Highway

- Federal government passed the Trans-Canada Highway Act - 1949 to create post-war employment
 - 8000 km of road from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, BC
- Target date for completion was 1956

- Only a small portion completed by 1956 due to rising construction costs and different financial priorities
- Ottawa increased its funding to speed up the process
- Opened in 1962 with some parts still unpaved → completed in 1966
- Important transportation route for Canadian producers and manufacturers

The Trans-Canada Pipeline

- Discovery of oil at Leduc, Alberta was one of the biggest developments - 1947
 - Crude oil production in Canada escalated from 8.4 million barrels to 84.8 million barrels
- The pipeline could deliver oil and gas from Alberta to BC and Central Canada
- St. Laurent government announced plans to build a 3700 km pipeline from Alberta to north of Lake Superior to Montréal - 1956
- Private investors, mainly American, financed the pipeline but more money was needed when the pipeline reached Ontario
 - Government introduced a bill to provide financing
 - The Opposition wanted to debate the bill but the Liberals invoked **closure** to end all debate and pass the bill into law quickly

Larger Debates

- Sparked debates over 2 questions:
 - (1) To what extent the government should help private companies to encourage economic development
 - Government responded that industries of Central Canada needed a reliable supply of fuel → pipeline benefited Canadians
 - Critics argued the government should have built it itself so profit went to taxpayers, not American corporations
 - (2) Whether the government was justified in cutting off democratic debate in the House of Commons
 - Government argued that the Opposition was stalling an important issue → necessary to invoke closure to avoid costly delays
 - Critics argued invoking closure was so that the government could get its way without any review of the terms of the financial agreement
 - Liberals face repercussions in the election of 1957

The St. Lawrence Seaway

- Urgent need to gain easier access to Central Canada and Eastern US with a booming economy
 - Railway companies in the US lobbied not to build the Seaway
- Canada decided to build the Seaway on its own - 1951
 - Americans joined Canada in the project - 1954 → otherwise there was a possibility of having the waterway under Canadian control
- Construction began - 1955
 - Farmland, villages, and towns in eastern Ontario were flooded, Kahnawake territory First Nations were forced to relocate

- Seaway opened in June 1959
 - Improved transportation using the power of rapids to generate hydroelectricity

Generating Power

- BC government wanted to create hydroelectric power dams to develop the economic potential of resource-rich, but remote and sparsely populated, parts of the province
 - Asked the Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan) to explore the possibility of building an aluminum smelter → involved building a hydroelectric power plant using the Nechako River as a water source
 - The company invested \$500 million to the smelter, the power plant, and a new community with a school, hospital, and recreation facilities for the workers and their families in Kitimat
 - The government gave them a huge area of land which included parkland, farmland, rivers/lakes, and forests
 - The government and company reached an agreement without consultation with the locals or analysis on the environmental impact

Impact on First Nations

- The Cheslatta Carrier First Nation lived in the Nechako River area for thousands of years → developed self-sufficient economy on fish, game, and plant life
- The small dam built flooded their lands → people lost their homes and burial sites
 - Chelatta had to relocate, ties to land were severed, and people lost their sense of identity/community

Uranium Mining

- Uranium was key in the making of nuclear weapons → demand increased during the Cold War
- Canada became the world's leading exporter of uranium - 1950s
 - Rush of prosperity from the discovery of uranium near Elliot Lake in northern Ontario
 - Boom crashed when the US Atomic Energy Commission ruled that the US could only buy uranium mined in the US
 - Fluctuating demand → was on the rise again in the 21st century

Miners at Risk

- Few people knew of the dangers of uranium mining → contact with radioactive waste can lead to diseases like cancer
- Men from the Dene First Nation worked for a uranium company near their village
 - Canadian and American governments knew of the dangers but didn't tell the Dene
 - Men were exposed to radioactive waste
 - The mining company dumped the waste into the lakes and landfills of the area

- Dene unknowingly drank contaminated water and ate contaminated goods → many villagers died and they became aware of the danger

Promoting Canadian Culture

- American culture dominated Canadian radio, TV, films, books, art, and music - 1950s

Home-Grown Culture

- Government established the Canada Council for the Arts as recommended by the Massey Commission - 1957
 - The Council developed theatre and film production
 - Most theatre companies preferred shows by internationally acclaimed playwrights but still provided opportunities for Canadian actors and technicians

The Stratford Festival

- Residents of Stratford, Ontario launched the Stratford Shakespeare Festival - 1953
- Tyrone Guthrie, British theatre director, became a director of the theatre
- Inspired other theatre companies to open across Canada

The Music Scene

- Canadian recording artists had difficulty getting airplay on Canadian radio stations
 - Only CBC devoted significant time to Canadian songs
- Glenn Gould and Oscar Peterson, Canadian musicians, gained international attention
 - Proof of Canada's growing cultural maturity - 1950s

Rock 'n' Roll

- New music took Canadian music by storm
- For young people, symbolized freedom from their parents' values born from the Depression and war
 - Adults could not understand the appeal → thought it corrupted their children
- Biggest star was Elvis Presley
 - Many adults found his stage performances to be too provocative from swinging his hips to the beat → cameras had to shoot him from above the waist
- 15-year-old from Ottawa, Paul Anka, and the Crew Cuts from Toronto were major hits
- A perfect form of entertainment for the new medium of TV
- Became popular for teens to form their own bands and singing groups → for "rebellious" youth to express themselves

Television Comes to Canada

- An instant success → became very common in Canadian living rooms, 1 for every 5 Canadians - 1957
- Many could pick up US signals → most programs watched were American

- Broadened the influence of American culture
- Federal government granted CBC exclusive licence to create a Canadian TV network
 - 1948
 - First CBC TV stations opened in Toronto and Montréal - 1952
 - Aired news programs, public affairs shows, quiz shows, dramas, comedies

Hockey Night in Canada

- The most popular TV show was *Hockey Night in Canada*
 - Broadcasted by CBC radio since 1931
 - Helped secure hockey as part of the Canadian national identity

Teenagers

- New word added to the English vocabulary: *teenagers* - 1950s
- Had greater freedom than any generation of young people before → more money to spend and more ways to spend it, and more leisure time
 - Movies, drive-in restaurants, sock hop, music, fashion, magazines
 - Advertisers targetted the new teenage generation
- Were willing to question authority and redefine how they lived their lives

A Population Explosion

- Rapid population growth contributed to the post-war economic growth and prosperity

Post-war Immigration

- Low immigration to Canada during the Depression and WW2 - 15 000 people/year
- Europeans were desperate to escape the devastation of their homeland and build new lives in places like Canada
- Canada wanted new immigrants however immigration policies discriminated against people of African, Arab, and Asian heritage, making it difficult to gain entry
- Most immigrants in post-war years came as sponsored relatives or as part of a government-back labour scheme
 - The labour scheme required newcomers to sign contracts agreeing to work for 2 years in Canada's mines, fisheries, and railways while women worked as domestic servants
 - These workers faced discrimination from other Canadians → suspicion of people who were different
 - Canada became more multicultural → 1.7 million immigrants from 1940s-1950s

The Baby Boomers

- Decline in birth rate and immigration in Canada between 1929-1945 → higher average age of Canadians - early 1940s
- After the war, family allowances ("baby bonus") encouraged couples to have more children → the baby boom

- Children under 5 accounted for 12.4% - 1956 from 9% - 1941

The Impact of the Baby Boom

- School enrolment more than doubled between 1945-1961
 - School boards built hundreds of new schools and hired thousands of new teachers
 - The changing economy in the post-war era placed greater expectations on Canadian students → job opportunities required better education than before
 - Many baby boomers stayed in school longer and pursued post-secondary education → need for more training schools, colleges, and universities
- The financial needs of baby boomers led to new banking and investment services

The War Brides

- Canada welcomed thousands of war brides during and after WW2
- Young women who married Canadian soldiers stationed in Europe
- Most from Britain as well as the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany
- 48 000 war brides and their 22 000 children followed their husbands to Canada
- Many travelled across the Atlantic on converted luxury liners
 - Entered Canada at Pier 21 in Halifax and boarded trains

Moving to the Suburbs

- Cars and houses symbolized “the good life” - 1950s
- Before, most lived in rented housing
- Housing neighbourhoods on the outskirts of cities was more affordable → home ownership more accessible
 - Growth of automobiles and roads made it easier to commute
- The government introduced the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - 1946
 - Insured mortgages people obtained from banks → buying a home was easier
- Life in the suburbs emphasized home and family
 - Gender roles clearly defined → mothers raised children at home while fathers worked in the paid labour force
 - Formed a stereotypical image of family made popular on TV
- Initially lacked shopping areas, restaurants, theatres, and recreational facilities → had to go to the city for entertainment or gatherings
 - People increasingly stayed at home to enjoy TV → eventually replaced many traditional family activities

Suburban Consumers

- Supermarkets, department stores, and shopping malls came to the suburbs and fuelled new levels of consumerism
- Shopping centres started expanding → covered walkways, parks, and places for shoppers to sit
 - Concept of enclosed shopping malls - 1956 → offered more shopping choices

Africville

- One of some communities denied basic necessities → city failed to provide essential services despite the residents paying municipal taxes
- Established by descendents of enslaved Americans in Halifax
- Became one of the poorest communities in Canada - 1950s
- Halifax announced an **urban renewal** plan → land was **expropriated**, residents were forced to relocate, and the city gave each household \$500

Chapter 7: Competing Visions of Canada

John George Diefenbaker (Dief “the Chief”)

- Liberals in power for 22 years with polls still showing a lead → year 1957
 - Shock when Conservatives won and formed a minority government
- First election campaign on TV → Diefenbaker's style played well on the black-and-white screen
 - Denounced the Liberal's old-age pension benefits
 - Called for a new National Policy aimed at developing the North
 - Promised subsidies to address economic challenges in the Atlantic provinces
 - Demonstrated Conservatives were willing to spend money on social programs like the Liberals
- 6 months after the victory in 1957, Diefenbaker called another election → defeated the Liberals led by Lester B. Pearson
 - Largest majority in Canadian history → 208 of 265 seats

The Bill of Rights

- Diefenbaker was of German-Scottish descent → first prime minister who was not purely of British/French heritage
 - Influenced his desire to protect human rights and create a more inclusive country → one of his priorities was to create a Bill of Rights
- Placed the Bill of Rights before the House of Commons - September 1958
 - Unable to get provincial consent to amend the Constitution → the bill became a federal law but lacked authority in provincial courts
- Diefenbaker persevered and the Bill of Rights was passed - August 10, 1960
 - Guaranteed the rights and freedoms of all Canadians
 - To be free from discrimination “by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, or sex”
- Many historians thought it carried little weight
 - But Diefenbaker considered it his greatest achievement

Extending Voting Rights

- Diefenbaker witnessed discrimination against Aboriginals since his youth
- Aboriginal peoples were still denied the right to vote when he came to office
 - They had to give up their status under the Indian Act and become citizens of Canada to vote → too high a price to pay for most First Nations
- Diefenbaker extended voting rights to Aboriginal peoples while allowing them to maintain their status → last barrier to voting equality taken down

New Immigration Policies

- Traditionally, Canada favoured immigrants from Britain, the US, France, and other northern European countries
 - Immigrants from southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean were placed in limited or prohibited categories
 - Immigration officers had discretionary powers over admissions → often accused of making arbitrary, and often racist, decisions
- In the past, the controversial and politically sensitive nature of immigration made governments reluctant to revise immigration policy
 - Growing recognition of Canada's cultural diversity - 1960s
 - Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ellen Fairclough, tabled a new set of immigration regulations in Parliament - January 1962
 - Allowed immigration from all continents provided immigrants could support themselves and their families
 - Discrimination continued in the category of **sponsorship** → new regulations ruled out sponsorship of immigrants from Asia and Africa, except for close family members
- Led to an increase in immigrants from Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa
 - Almost 90% of immigrants came from the US and Europe - before 1961
 - Dropped to 40% - 1971 then to 20% - 1991

Economic and Foreign Policy Woes

- Unemployment remained low in post-war years at 3-4%
- Country entered a recession and unemployment increased to 7% - 1957
 - Worst economic downturn since the Depression
 - Diefenbaker tried to ease the burden increasing unemployment insurance, cut taxes, and increased spending
 - Clashed with James Coyne, governor of the Bank of Canada over interest rates → Coyne was more interested in fighting inflation than unemployment
 - The bank did little to encourage foreign investment and ensured that unemployment remained high
- A group of prominent economists demanded Coyne be dismissed from the Bank - 1960
 - Diefenbaker introduced a bill calling for Coyne's removal
 - The issue was debated before Coyne angrily resigned
- Canadian dollar was falling on international **money markets** → worth US\$1.05 - June 1961 to US\$0.96 - October 1961
 - The government set the **exchange rate** at US\$0.925 - May 1962
 - Made Canadian goods and services less expensive for foreign consumers → giving boost to the Canadian economy

- Inforced public's perception that Diefenbaker and his government were mismanaging the economy

Canada and the US

- After WW2, Canada's most important international ally was the US → linked geographically, economics, and by military agreements (e.g. NATO, NORAD)
- Growing Canadian nationalism and desire to act as a middle power left both countries often following different paths

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Fidel Castro overthrew Fulgencio Bastita's dictatorship in Cuba - 1959
 - Slowly allied itself more closely with the Soviet Union
 - The US sought to isolate the country and overthrow Castro's communist government but Canada refused to cut ties with Cuba
- The US learned that the SU was stockpiling nuclear missiles in Cuba - October 1962
 - Took photographs to the UN
 - Placed a naval blockade around Cuba to stop SU ships from delivering more nuclear supplies
- Tension between the US and the SU → nuclear war seemed imminent
 - The US called on Canada to raise the state of nuclear readiness like them → Canada refused despite public polls showing 80% support for Kennedy
 - Diefenbaker and Kennedy did not see eye to eye → strained CanAm relations
 - The minister of Defense secretly ordered Canada to go on alert without Diefenbaker's knowledge
 - Diefenbaker later agreed to put Canadian forces on alert
- After 2 weeks of threats, the SU finally agreed to dismantle their weapons
 - The crisis revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the CanAm relation

MAP STUDY: The Cuban Missile Crisis

- First time Canadians felt directly threatened by the possibility of a nuclear attack
 - Schools practiced air-raid drills and cities practiced air-raid sirens

Grounding the Avro Arrow

- Under the Liberals, Canada pledged to develop a military defence jet called the Avro Arrow
 - Diefenbaker later cancelled the \$12.5-million project due to soaring costs and few countries interested in buying the aircraft → bought the American-made Bomarc defence nuclear missiles instead
- Saved money but 14 000 workers lost their jobs → blow to the aircraft industry
 - Diefenbaker argued that he did not want to fund an industry through federal spending or expand the nuclear arms race
 - His Liberal opponent, Pearson, called his decision irrational

The Government Falls

- Government called an election in June 1962 → Conservatives lost their overwhelming majority, 208 seats to 116, but had enough seats to form a minority government
- Diefenbaker's position as leader of the PC Party was very shaky but he clung to power
 - Many members of the Cabinet lost confidence in Diefenbaker and some demanded his resignation
- Another election in April 1963

The Liberals Return to Power

- Liberals, led by Lester Pearson, took of Diefenbaker's reputable indecisiveness
- Campaigned on a promise of "60 Days of Decision" → new flag, better French-English relations, universal health care, and a national pension plan
- Earned 41% of the popular vote and formed a minority government - 1963

Canadian-American Relations

- Pearson had a relaxed friendship with Kennedy → marked the start of better relations with the US
 - Despite being personally opposed to the nuclear arms race, Pearson agreed to accept nuclear warheads as part of Canada's commitment to NATO and NORAD
 - Also agreed to arm Canadian troops stationed with NATO forces in Europe
- Relations soured again following Lyndon Johnson's succession after Kennedy's assassination - November 1963

The Vietnam War

- The US was involved in Vietnamese politics since the 1950s
 - Americans supported South Vietnam's government against North Vietnam's communist government
- Johnson increased American involvement in Vietnam
 - The US sent hundreds of thousands of troops to South Vietnam to bomb North Vietnam in "Operation Rolling Thunder" - 1965
- Pearson won the World Peace Award in Philadelphia - April 1965 → used to opportunity to urge the US to stop bombing
 - Johnson had an angry confrontation with Pearson for publicly criticizing him where he shouted and grabbed Pearson's jacket
 - Very low point in CanAm relations
- When the situation became more desperate in Vietnam, public opinion in Canada and the US turned against the war
 - Thousands of American fled to Canada as deserters from the military or to avoid being **drafted** for the war

- First time TV showed the horrors of war → caused massive protests throughout the US and later, Canada
- War ended with the retreat of American forces and South Vietnam's defeat - 1975
 - Although some individuals joined US forces, the government of Canada never agreed with the US over the war

The Auto Pact

- Economic CanAm relations were better than political relations
- Boom years for Canada's automobile industry - 1950s - 1960s
 - New highway construction, migration to suburbs, growing economy
 - Most cars were imported from the US → had tariffs to protect Canadian car manufacturers
 - By the 1960s, most Canadian automakers had disappeared or been bought out by American companies
 - Tariffs created a barrier between the 2 markets → Canadians paid 30% more than Americans for the same car
- Liberal government signed the Auto Pact with the US - 1965
 - Eliminated tariffs so Canadians could buy cars at lower prices
 - Protected the jobs of thousands of Canadian auto workers
 - Critics argued the industry was still dominated by the "Big Three" American automakers - General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler
 - Most economists agreed the deal benefited the economy → employment rose 27%, new investment went up \$500 million, and exports increased tenfold
 - Most significant international trade deal in the history of CanAm relations at the time

Redefining Canada

- The Liberals passed legislation that strengthened Canada's **social safety net**
 - Introduced the Canada Pension Plan - 1965 → mandatory investment fund that deducted wages from employees and redistributed them in the form of a retirement pension
 - Launched the Royal Commission on the Status of Women - 1967 → after women's groups demanded equal rights
 - Adopted Tommy Douglas's health care system when introducing national medicare - 1968 → federal government contributed 50% of costs while provinces had the power to manage their own systems
 - Temporary hold on **capital punishment**, banning all executions → formally abolished in 1976
 - Established minimum wage, 8-hour workday, and the 40-hour work week → mandatory for employers to provide a minimum of 2 weeks' paid vacation to their full-time employees
- Many social programs are continued today

Expo '67: Canada Celebrates

- Canada turned 100 - 1967
- The Centennial Train, carrying displays of Canadian history and culture, toured the country
- Communities across Canada joined in with their own projects → new skating rinks to libraries to statues
- Bobby Gimby wrote "CA-NA-DA" which became the Centennial's anthem
- The centerpiece was the world's fair known as Expo '67 in Montréal
 - 90 countries participated, organizing shows and exhibits
 - A new subway shuttled over 50 million visitors
 - French President Charles de Gaulle visited and spoke → added a sour note when he declared the battle cry of Québec separatists from the city hall
 - Seen as an interference in Canada's internal affairs → Pearson refused to meet him
 - Despite controversy, it unleashed a new feeling of national pride and confidence
 - Expo's success marked Canada's coming of age as a country

The Great Canadian Flag Debate

- 6 month debate in the House of Commons - 1964
- The country's unofficial flag was the Red Ensign, consisting of the British Union Jack and Canada's coat of arms
- Pearson wanted a distinctly Canadian flag with no colonial/cultural symbolism
 - Proposed 3 red maple leaves on a white background with blue bars on both sides → symbolized the First Peoples, the French, and the British with oceans on the east and west coasts
- Later a committee of members from all parties came up with the flag we have today
 - Diefenbaker wanted Britain to be honoured on the flag and launched a **filibuster** that brought the House of Commons to a standstill
 - The government held a vote with 163 members in favour and 78 against
- Canada's new flag was official unfurled - February 1965

Tommy Douglas: The Greatest Canadian

- Hospitalized with a bone infection at age 10 → series of operations failed but his family could not afford to see a specialist
 - A visiting surgeon operated and saved his leg for free → became the inspiration for his quest for universal health care in Canada
- Became the premier of Saskatchewan as the leader of the CCF party - 1944
 - Introduced public hospital insurance - 1947 → for \$5/year, every person in the province would receive hospital care when needed
 - The government would pay what was left
 - Announced a complete health insurance plan that included payment of doctors' fees - 1959

- Doctors were opposed and 90% of them went on strike when the plan came into effect - July 1, 1962
- The government recruited doctors from other provinces and Britain to fill the void
- After 23 days, the doctors won some minor concessions but had to accept medicare
- Pearson government introduced national health care - 1966
- Became the elected leader of the national New Democratic Party - 1961
 - The Liberals and Conservatives began to adopt his progressive social ideas

Quebec and Canada

- Pearson focused on the relationship between Québec and Ottawa to control the development of Québécois nationalism and **separatism**
- Attempted to find a formula that would allow Canada to amend its Constitution and give provinces greater powers at the federal-provincial conference in 1964 → failed after Québec premier Jean Lesage refused to support
- Recruited 3 Québec activists to join the federal government and to help staunch the separatist tide → were called “the three wise men”
 - (1) Jean Marchand, a prominent labour leader
 - (2) Gérard Pelletier, editor of *La Presse*
 - (3) Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a law professor and one of the founders of *Cité Libre*
- Pearson chose Trudeau as his successor - 1968

The Quiet Revolution

- Québécois society favoured rural life, religion, and isolationism → held tightly by Maurice Duplessis, premier and leader of the Union Nationale from 1944-1959
 - Economically, English-Canadian and American businesses owned most of Québec’s industries and maintained English as the language of the workplace
- Jean Lesage, leader of the Liberals, won after Duplessis’s death - 1960
 - Campaign slogan was: *il faut que ça change* (things have to change)
 - Promised to end corruption and **patronage** of the Duplessis government
 - Their victory transformed Québec politically, socially, culturally, and industrially → dubbed *La Révolution tranquille* - 1960s
 - Actually began with the publication of a manifesto called *Le Refus global* by a group of artists and intellectuals - 1948
 - Led by artist Paul-Émile Borduas, the group strived to overcome its attachment to Roman Catholicism, the French language, and the idealization of rural life

The Transformation of Québécois Society

- The government urged citizens to reject their status as second-class and become *maîtres chez nous*
- Lesage established a strong French presence in the economy

- Took over several private power companies to create Hydro-Québec, a publicly owned hydroelectric company
- Investment agencies were set up to help finance business initiatives
- A French Language Office established to promote the use of French in business
- Took control of social services → restricted the role of the Church
 - Built new hospitals and introduced a provincial hospital insurance plan
 - Created government departments to oversee cultural affairs and federal-provincial relations
 - Took responsibility for education away from churches and created a ministry of education
 - Mandatory school attendance until 16
 - The *collège d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEP) system → 2-year pre-university program
- Québec demanded more powers and money from the federal government
 - Gained the power to levy their own taxes, opt out of national social programs and create their own
 - Withdrew from the federal pension plan and created its own plan
 - Opted out of 29 federal-provincial cost-sharing projects to assert provincial rights
- Artists contributed to a new sense of Québec nationalism
 - Playwrights drew the attention of working-class people to the cities
 - Gilles Vigneault's song "Mon Pays" became the anthem of the separatist movement
- Some saw Québec as a unique province and homeland for French-speaking peoples
 - Wanted a more assertive Québec within Confederation with special status to protect and encourage French culture and language
 - Others believed Québec needed to exert greater power influence over the government in Ottawa by sending candidates to the House of Commons
 - Others wanted a separate nature
- People debated over Québec's future asking "What does Québec want?"

Terrorism Comes to Canada

- Most separatists wanted to work for change through the political system while few chose to work for change outside the law
- The Front de libération du Québec (FLQ), a small group of extremists, launched a terrorist attack in Québec - 1963
 - Carried out bombings and bank robberies mainly in Montréal
 - Committed over 200 violent acts that killed several people - 1963-1970
 - Targeted symbols of English business and the federal government
 - Place bombs in mailboxes of affluent largely English districts, the Montréal Stock Exchange, and McGill University
 - Threatened the life of Queen Elizabeth II
 - 23 members were arrested - 1970

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada

- Inspired by indigenous peoples in Asia and Africa to demand their rights
- Gained the right to vote - 1960 → major step
 - Did little to improve social and economic conditions → experienced higher poverty, illness, etc.
- Pearson implemented a Parliamentary committee to investigate their needs - 1964
- The Hawthorn Report condemned the assimilation of Aboriginals - 1966
 - Recommended that they become “citizens plus” → in addition to citizenship rights, they had additional rights like treaty rights
 - Recommended the Department of Indian Affairs take action to ensure social and economic equality through new programs
 - The recommendations reflected a radical shift in the relationship between the government and Aboriginals

Cultural Revival: The Resurgence of Aboriginal Art

- Art told of family histories and spiritual beliefs
- Many ancient art traditions had declined or were lost in the beginning of the 20th century
 - Attempts to assimilate the Aboriginals included banning many ceremonies and reduced number of works by artists
 - Few artists struggled to keep the ancient ways alive
- Era of political activism coincided with a resurgence in culture
 - People taught themselves artistic symbols and traditions of the past and blended them with modern techniques and technologies
 - Passed down knowledge and experiences to new generations
 - Norval Morrisseau, an Anishinabe, created the Woodlands style → every painting in his art exhibition in Toronto sold on the first night - 1962

George Manuel: Champion of Aboriginal Rights

- Did a lot of things, held a lot of positions, was honoured many times
- Travelled the world meeting indigenous peoples - 1975-1981
 - They had much in common with Canadian Aboriginals in their world view, spirituality, and their fight to gain rights
- Helped bring about the UN's Universal Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Changing Times

- Age of TV → watched the Quiet Revolution and the **civil rights movement** in the US
- People began to question the status quo and rejected the values and attitudes of their parents' generation
 - Young people protested against the Cold War, the Vietnam war, and the nuclear arms race

- Demanded an end to injustices and discrimination
- Diefenbaker distributed pamphlets informing Canadians of the new Bill of Rights → young people asserted their rights and “doing your own thing” became the norm

The Status of Women

- Women were treated unequally in all aspects of life → increasingly dissatisfied by the 1960s
- Social expectations about family size and lifestyles were changing
- The creation of birth control pill gave women more choices
- Women’s groups campaigned for equal rights and job opportunities, and an end to discrimination
 - Sought equal pay legislation, paid maternity leave, and an end to women being shut out of upper levers of management
 - Addressed sexual exploitation and established rape crisis centres and homes
- 32 women’s groups established the Committee for the Equality of Women (CEW) under the leadership of Laura Sabia - 1966
 - Along with the Fédération des femmes du Québec, successfully lobbied for a Royal Commission on the Status of Women headed by Florence Birth - February 1967
 - Public hearings held across the country, 468 briefs presented, 1000 letters sent describing the issues of affected Canadian Women
 - Submitted a report to the House of Commons with 167 recommendations - December 1970
 - The National Action Committee on the Status of Women was established and initially headed by Laura Sabia - 1971
 - Created a portfolio for the Status of Women in the federal Cabinet - 1971
 - Created the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women - 1973
 - Amended several statutes to eliminate sections that were discriminatory to women → Canadian Labour Code was amended to ensure equal wages - 1971
- Still many issues today, only slight improvement from 1991

The Emergence of Counterculture

- The emerging **counterculture** was reflected in the music of the 1960s
- Canadian folk music experienced a revival in coffee houses and taverns
- Folk music symbolized the new social consciousness and expressed the protests, fears, and hopes of the younger generation
- Themes were based on truth and sincerity
- It fostered national identity and expressed hope for solutions to society’s problems

Chapter 8: The Pursuit of the Just Society

Profile in Power: Pierre Elliott Trudeau

- Born into a wealthy Montreal family
- Montreal Law School → Harvard → London School of Economics
- Trudeau wanted a new federation in which French and English Canada were full and equal partners
- In the HOC and then as the Minister of Justice, he liberalized laws on homosexuality, abortion, and divorce
- When he was elected leader, he broke many politician customs
- He made bilingualism and multiculturalism official government policies
- He opened Canada's doors to new immigrants and gave lots of opportunities to people who had never received one before
- Face lots of economic challenges
 - Foreign ownership of Canadian businesses led to: Inflation, unemployment, and high interest rates that led to an economic crisis, recreating a lack of trust in Trudeau

A Question of Language

The Official Languages Act

- In 1963, Lester B Pearson created the royal commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism
 - 1969 report declared crisis in French-English relations
 - French Canadians felt alienated
- The commission made three recommendations
 - Make the services of the federal government more widely available in French across the country
 - Open the federal civil service equally to French and English Canadians
 - Improve and expand the teaching of French as a second language
- In 1969, Trudeau launched the Official Languages Act
 - It gave equal status to the French and English languages and made Canada a bilingual nation
 - Some English-speaking Canadians claimed the government was trying to "shove French down our throats"

Bill 22: Making French Mandatory

- After the Liberal government in Quebec under Robert Bourassa passed Bill 22, it became harder to sell the Official Languages Act
- Preserving the French language had become a major concern for Quebec's political leaders as the birth rate among French Canadians was low

- Bill 22 made French the only official language in the province, requiring that
 - All official documents and contracts be written in French
 - Business communicate with their employees in French
 - All public signs be in French
 - Students be educated in a language other than French only if they were already fluent in French
- Many English-speaking Canadians felt that Bill 22 went too far
- Some argued why should Canada expand the use of French while Quebec restricted the use of English

Bill 101: Prohibiting the Use of English

- The debate over bilingualism start again with Quebec's new separatist government, led by Rene Levesque, introduced Bill 101 which strengthened Bill 22 by adding more regulations
- It effectively banned the use of English on government and business in the province, adding fines for failure to comply
- It divided Canadians inside and outside Quebec with some protesting it as a violation of human rights
- As a response, many people and businesses left Quebec
- Bill 101 highlights:
 - Education
 - All students had to attend French-language schools unless at least one parent had been educated in an English school in Quebec
 - Business
 - All commercial outside signs had to be in French only
 - Workers could not be forced to speak any language other than French
 - Government
 - French was the only official language in Quebec
 - All laws of the province were in French

Legal Challenges

- The bill was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada which struck down the clause requiring at least one parent to have attended an English elementary school in Quebec in order for a child to attend an English school
- The clause that required the signs to be in French only was also struck down, however, the court gave the province the right to require that French signs be more visible
- A Quebec court ruled that the province could not continue to restrict the use of languages other than French on commercial signs unless it could prove a threat to the French language, but their decision was overturned by the Quebec Superior Court

Francophone Communities Outside Quebec

- Many people believed the Francophone communities would disappear into English Canada

- With each generation, more and more French-speaking children learned to speak English and many French-speaking adults married English-speaking spouses
- One of the goals of official bilingualism was to offer support to French speaking communities and help them to maintain their cultural identities

The October Crisis

- By 1970, the FLQ was set to resort to new and more dramatic tactics
- A small FLQ cell kidnapped James Cross, the British trade commissioner and threatened to kill him unless the government met their demands
- They wanted 23 people imprisoned for terrorist activities released

“Just Watch Me”

- The FLQ gave authorities 48 hours
- They were promised safe passage out of Canada in exchange for Cross’s return
- The crisis escalated as another FLQ cell abducted the Quebec labour minister, Pierre Laporte
- Some Quebecois nationalists demonstrated their support for the FLQ in a rally, most did not support their terrorist tactics but agreed with their perspective on the balance of power in Quebec
- Trudeau refused to negotiate with terrorists and insisted that Quebec officials submit a written request to send soldiers into the streets of Quebec City, Montreal, and Ottawa

The War Measures Act

- Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act to deal with a state of “apprehended insurrection” in Quebec
- Police could arrest anyone suspected of belonging to, or sympathizing with, the FLQ without a warrant
- Raids across the province resulted in the arrests of 465 people, few were charged

The Crisis Ends

- The day after the War Measures Act was invoked, police found Pierre Laporte’s body stashed in the trunk of an abandoned car
- The FLQ lost its support among the Quebecois nationalists
- Police located Cross and his kidnappers who were granted safe passage to Cuba
- Four men were arrested and charged with the murder of Pierre Laporte

Debating the War Measures Act

- After the October Crisis, Trudeau’s popularity soared as people approved with how he handled the situation
- The FLQ was discovered not to be a highly organized terrorist group but a few radicals operating in independent cells

- The October Crisis opened the eyes of many and set the stage for a new era of negotiations

Social Justice for All

- In 1968, minorities were heavily under-represented in all levels of government
- In the **Just Society** Trudeau envisioned, all Canadians would have equal opportunities

Women's Rights

- The Royal Commission on the Status of Women gave a report which included the following recommendations
 - Creating a federal agency to continue the work of the Commission
 - Providing daycare service for women who work outside the home
 - Prohibiting discrimination on the basis of gender or marital status
 - Paying unemployment benefits to working women on maternity leave
 - Establishing wages based on skills and responsibilities rather than gender
- Trudeau created a portfolio for the Status of Women in the Cabinet
- He established the Advisory Council on the Status of Women to monitor the progress in implementing the report's recommendations

The Status of Women

- Women from all social, cultural, and economic backgrounds began to challenge the stereotypes and double standards that characterized Canadian society
- They agreed collectively to not be subordinate to men
- A coalition of diverse women's groups from across the country joined to form the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC)
- Its purpose was to lobby the government on issues such as child care, poverty, health, immigration, and violence in the workplace

Women in the Workplace

- One of the priorities of the women's movement was to close the wage gap between men and women
 - They demanded better educational opportunities for females
 - New initiatives in education, including:
 - Eliminating sexism and stereotypes in textbooks
 - Encouraging females to enroll in subjects traditionally dominated by males
- Women demanded **affirmative action** in the workplace
- Employers introduced programs designed to balance the males and females in job categories
- Women began moving up the corporate ladder, inspiring a new generation of young women but a glass ceiling kept women from reaching the highest levels of business and industry

Women in Politics

- Before 1970, women were largely underrepresented in politics
- In 1972, the election of Jeanne Sauvé to the House of Commons marked the beginning of her political career
- In the 1970s, women made their greatest headway in provincial politics

Aboriginal Peoples

- In the 1960s, the movement toward **decolonization** by oppressed peoples in Africa and Asia encourage oppressed peoples in the developing world to also take action

The White Paper

- The unveiling of the White Paper by the Trudeau government maintained that in order to create equality in a Just Society, Aboriginal peoples should be treated the same as all other Canadians
- Special status under the Indian Act was a form of legal discrimination
- The White Paper recommended
 - Abolishing the Indian Act
 - Eliminating the Department of Indian Affairs
 - Abolishing reserve lands and terminating treaties
 - Transferring responsibility for Aboriginal services to the provinces

NO! to the White Paper

- The Aboriginals saw the White Paper as another effort to assimilate them and deny them their basic rights
- The National Indian Brotherhood rejected the White Paper, as did the Indian Association of Alberta
- A counter-proposal called the Red Paper was realized, it demanded
 - Maintaining special status to ensure the survival of First Nations cultures
 - Providing access to the same services as other Canadians
 - Recognizing the First Peoples as “citizens plus” with unique and inalienable rights
- The Trudeau government withdrew the White Paper but failed to offer another framework for negotiations

Fighting Discrimination in the Indian Act

- A long standing controversy was the discriminatory policies against women contained in the Indian Act
 - A First Nations women would lose her status rights if she married a Non-Status man
 - Her children lost their rights as well
 - This standard did not apply to First Nations men
- Two First Nations women’s organizations, Indian Rights or Indian Women and the National Native Women’s Association launched a campaign to change the law

- The Supreme Court ruled that the Indian Act did not discriminate because it treated all First Nations women the same
- Sandra Lovelace took her case to the United Nations Human Rights Committee which found that the Indian Act violated the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- The government did not amend the Indian Act until 1985 to give equal rights

Multiculturalism

- Trudeau envisioned a country in which many different cultures would not only live together peacefully, but also maintain their cultural identities
- He adopted an official government policy of multiculturalism which had 4 objectives
 - Assist groups to carry on their own cultural practices and activities
 - Assist cultural groups to overcome any barriers to their participation in any aspect of Canadian life
 - Promote relations between all cultural groups
 - Help immigrants learn either French or English to become full participants in Canadian society
- Multiculturalism did not eliminate prejudice, racism, and discrimination, however, it reinforced the view that all Canadians had the right to fair and equal treatment
- It became the basis for new laws guaranteeing equal access to jobs, housing, and education

Immigration and Citizenship

- Trudeau continued his quest for a Just Society by making changes to immigration and citizenship policies - 1970s
 - The Citizenship Act - 1978 established immigration guidelines based on 3 objectives:
 - (1) *Humanitarian*: to unite families and provide a safe haven for refugees
 - (2) *Economic*: to provide skilled labour for the Canadian workforce and to encourage economic growth and investment
 - (3) *Demographic*: to maintain steady population growth

New Classes of Immigrants

- The Immigration Act recognized 3 classes of immigrants
 - (1) *Family Class*: people sponsored by members of their immediate family who are already permanent residents
 - (2) *Economic Class*: people admitted based on their skills, the financial resources they are willing to invest, and the needs of the Canadian labour market
 - (3) *Refugee Class*: people who are persecuted in their home countries
- Changes signalled Canada's intent to give immigration policies a more humanitarian focus
- Changes were controversial
 - Those in favour argued Canada has too few people to maintain the economy → immigrants bring new ideas, skills, and fill jobs

- Those against argued there were not enough jobs for immigrants and they take away jobs from people already in Canada → some rely on social welfare programs and services
 - Widespread immigration erodes Canada's Aboriginal-French-English heritage

Discrimination

- Unemployment was high - mid-1970s
- Some blamed their misfortunes on immigrants
- Many immigrants had difficulty finding jobs, obtaining housing, and some experienced abuse

Responding to Discrimination

- Many Americans of African heritage and people from the Carribeans faced prejudice
 - Formed groups like the Toronto Urban Alliance on Race Relations to fight for social justice
- Other immigrants formed newspapers, magazines, and radio and TV stations to promote their culture → also formed lobby groups to make their voices heard

Refugees

- Canada began accepting many refugees after 1978
- Among the first major group was the Vietnamese "boat people" → 60 000 came between 1979-1981
 - Highlighted the different perspectives on Canada's new immigration policy
 - Some felt compassion → believed Canada had a duty to help and as part of its commitment to the UN
 - Others felt anger → believed many entered Canada under false claims and wanted to avoid the waiting period for immigration applications
- The government, families, charities, and church groups sponsored refugees

Strengthening the Canadian Identity

- Many listened and watched American content → growing trend to revitalize Canadian culture and establish a unique cultural identity - 1970s

Canadian Content

- The government established the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to oversee broadcasting in Canada - 1968
 - Introduced regulations → e.g. 30% of all music played on AM radio stations had to be Canadian
 - To qualify as Canadian content, a recording had to meet 2 of the following:
 - (1) Song composed by a Canadian
 - (2) Lyrics written by a Canadian
 - (3) Song performed by a Canadian

(4) Song recorded in Canada

- Provided opportunities to highlight the country's artists and performers
- The Canadian music industry gained an international reputation → performers of the 70s and 80s paved the way for many Canadian superstars today
- The regulations extended to TV → the number of Canadian TV programs increased to meet 60% content in prime time
 - Programs gained an international following among young people
- Arts and literature in Canada also flourished → many artists and writers gained international acclaim
- Resurgence in Aboriginal culture showcased the work of Aboriginal artists around the world

The Canada-Russia Hockey Series

- First landmark sports event was the Canada-Soviet Summit Series - 1972
 - Many people, especially Canadians, believed the Soviet teams had an unfair advantage
 - USSR claimed their best players were amateurs when they were actually full-time athletes
 - Canada's best players NHL professionals and were not eligible to play in amateur competitions
 - Canada challenged the USSR to determine which country was the world's greatest - 1972
 - Canada's record in Montréal: 1 win, 1 tie, 2 losses → shattered their confidence
 - Headed to the USSR to play 4 more games, lost game 1
 - Won the next 2 games when their spirits were boosted by the 3000 Canadian fans who travelled with them to the USSR → tied 3-3
 - Final game - September 28
 - People left work early, schools suspended classes
 - Paul Henderson scored the winning goal in the close game
 - The experience changed the face of hockey in Canada
 - The NHL later opened its doors to players from Eastern Europe and the USSR

The Montréal Olympics

- Montréal welcomed athletes from around the world for the Summer Olympics - 1976
 - Canada won 5 silver and 6 bronze medals
- Economic and political issues cast a shadow over the celebration
 - Montréal's Mayor promised taxpayers would not pay to host the games and the money would come from the sales at the Olympics
 - Construction costs skyrocketed and Québec and Montréal were in debt

Political Controversies

- Trudeau refused to allow Taiwanese athletes to compete under the banner of the Republic of China

- He did not want to alienate the Chinese government by letting the Taiwanese athletes carry the Chinese banner
- A group of 26 countries, most from Africa, boycotted the games to protest New Zealand's participation
- It had violated a boycott of South Africa by playing a series of games there
- South Africa was barred from the Olympics because of its policy of apartheid
- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) argued that rugby was not an Olympic sport, therefore, there was no reason to bar the New Zealand Olympic team

Economic Challenges

- Trudeau won re-election with a minority government with the NDP - 1972
 - Social programs were an NDP priority
 - Trudeau introduced several programs:
 - Indexing old-age pensions to increase the cost of living
 - Increasing unemployment insurance benefits
 - Introducing benefits for maternity leave through unemployment insurance
 - Creating a youth employment program
 - Many believed increased government spending was necessary for the Just Society
 - Others saw it as an attempt to buy the next election at the cost of public debt
 - Not too important when the economy was strong but unemployment and inflation started to rise
 - Government spending and increased demand pushed prices higher
 - Rising prices led unions to negotiate higher wages for employees
 - Costs were passed onto consumers through high prices → cycle
- Conservative leader Robert Stanfield promoted wage and price controls - 1974 election
 - Trudeau campaigned against the controls → argued that businesses had limited control over prices since many goods were imported
 - Trudeau won and the economy continued to spiral downwards

An About-Face

- Trudeau tried to get businesses and unions to cooperate and set up economic targets for wages and prices
- By 1975 he decided to adopt wage and price controls
 - Caused political uproar, even within his party
 - Affected 4.2 million Canadians
 - Union leaders organized protests and a massive strike
- By 1980, many workers were demanding greater pay hikes to gain back the ground they had lost in the 1970s

Who Owns Canada?

- Many Canadians were concerned about foreign ownership of the Canadian economy

- In the early twentieth century investment came from Britain
- In the 1960, financing came from the United States
- A majority of its petroleum, coal, book-publishing, chemical products, and mining industry were foreign owned
- In 1971, a group of **economic nationalists** formed the Committee for an Independent Canada to lobby the government to restrict foreign ownership

Controlling Foreign Investment

- Trudeau established the Canada Development Corporation (CDC) to buy back and manage companies using money from the government and private Canadian investors
- He created the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) to approve foreign takeovers of Canadian companies and screen the creation of new companies by foreign owners
- These agencies had limited powers, however, the government feared that any drastic action would hurt the economy
- By the 1980s, the country faced an economic downturn and the issue of foreign ownership became less relevant

An Environmental Awakening

- Canadians began to gain a greater awareness of the damages to the environment

Environmental Action Groups

- Pollution Probe - 1969 alerted the public of the effects of DDT → runoff polluted the lakes and killed fish
 - Birds that ate the contaminated fish produced eggs with thin shells
 - Trudeau banned further use of the insecticide
- Greenpeace from Vancouver set out to confront the US over its plans to test nuclear bombs off the coast of Alaska
 - A small group planned to sail into the middle of the test site to dare the military to blow them up → but had to turn back to avoid stormy weather
 - Drew enough attention and support that the US ceased nuclear testing in the North Pacific

Preventing Arctic Pollution

- One of the first environment challenges for the Trudeau government was safeguarding Arctic waters from pollution
 - Passed the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act - 1970 → claimed 160 km zone off the Arctic coastline for Canada to regulate, prohibited vessels from dumping waste in that area
- Canada claimed to be acting under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea → gives states authority to impose pollution laws

- The US argued the Arctic wars were international → Canada had little ability to regulate activities
- Many observers saw it as a means of asserting sovereignty over the Arctic

Protecting the Great Lakes

- Buildup of algae in Lake Erie from phosphorus from industrial waste, fertilizer runoff, and laundry detergent → killed fish and made beaches unusable
- Canada and the US signed the Great Lakes Water Agreement to reduce phosphate emissions - 1972
 - Pledged \$7.6 billion to upgrade water treatment facilities and to educate farmers about fertilizer options
 - Effectively lowered phosphorus levels → algae disappeared and fish returned

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

- Oil shortage showed the need to find new fuel sources in North America
 - Oil and natural gas deposits along the north coast of Alaska → but too expensive to transport to southern markets
- A group of Canadian and American companies proposed building a pipeline to carry gas and oil from Alaska through the Mackenzie River valley → would be the largest construction project undertaken in the North
 - Trudeau established the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry to find out the effects on the environment and the people - 1974
 - Headed by Thomas Berger, a BC Supreme Court judge and former Aboriginal rights lawyer
 - Visited 35 communities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories and held meetings in town halls and Aboriginal lodges
 - First time for many northerners the government bothered to ask them about issues that affected them

The Berger Report

- Berger delivered his report *Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland* - May 1977
 - Concluded that the pipeline would cause serious damage to the environment and disrupt Aboriginal communities
 - Recommended the postponement of the pipeline for at least 10 years to allow time to settle Aboriginal land claims
 - Recommendations were accepted and the pipeline was never built

Goodbye - But not Farewell

- Trudeau announced his retirement after being defeated by Joe Clark and the Conservatives - 1979
- Clark had campaigned on tax cuts to tackle unemployment but changed his mind once in office → instead brought in a budget that focused on fighting inflation which included a controversial tax increase on gas

- On the day of the budget vote, Trudeau realized not all of the Conservative MPs could be present and called Liberal MPs from across the country to vote
- Conservatives lost a vote of non-confidence by 6 votes and the stage was set for another election
- Liberals urged Trudeau to stay and he did
- In Québec, René Lévesque announced his intention to hold a referendum on independence

Chapter 9: National Unity and International Security

Pierre Elliot Trudeau

- Trudeau launched a campaign to convince Quebecois that their future was in Canada, gave powerful speeches at carefully timed appearances
- 60 percent of the people in Quebec voted to remain in Canada
- Worked with provincial premiers to negotiate a new Canadian Constitution
- After achieving his goals he stepped down as prime minister on June 30, 1984
- He kept a low profile but remained a powerful force in Canadian politics
- His health declined from Parkinson's disease and prostate cancer and after his death, many Canadians paid their respects

The Parti Quebecois Comes to Power

- Under Rene Levesque, the PQ gained support in Quebec
- It's goal was a peaceful, democratic transition to an independent Quebec
- His solution for the economic consequences was **sovereignty-association**
 - Quebec would maintain major economic institutions such as the Canadian currency and banking system and Canada's free trade agreements
 - However, it would make its own laws, charge its own taxes, and have its own citizenship and immigration policies
- Corruption and scandal discredited the Liberal government of Robert Bourassa giving the PQ a breakthrough in 1976 as he received 41 percent of the popular vote

Quebec Decides

- The Parti Quebecois had promised to hold a referendum for sovereignty-association
- He would face Joe Clark, young and inexperienced, following Trudeau's defeat, however his political career wasn't over as he was re-elected

The Referendum Question

- Levesque carefully worded the question for the referendum designed to convince voters that independence would be a slow and cautious process
- This question disappointed both federalists and separatists
 - Separatists wanted outright independence
 - Federalists claimed the question was confusing
- Trudeau promised that his government would immediately reopen talks on constitutional reform to satisfy Quebec's grievances
- Victory for the "Non" side was around 60%, closer to 50% among French-speaking voters

Rene Levesque: Champion of Quebecois Nationalism

- Born in New Brunswick, raised in New Carlisle in a wealthy English community in Quebec
- He was exposed to the economic inequalities between the French and English
- He was the most popular politician in Quebec during the 1970s but failed to persuade the majority of Quebec voters to support sovereignty-association
- He changed strategies, focusing on the economy and assuring voters that discussions of independence would be in a separate referendum
- Levesque failed to convince the majority of Quebecois to support independence
- Quebec City and Montreal have streets named in his honour

Bringing Home the Constitution

- After the referendum, Trudeau's first priority was to patriate Canada's Constitution
- It seemed that the provincial premiers had reached an agreement, however, the deal collapsed when Robert Bourassa withdrew after criticism from the Quebec media
- A decade later Trudeau met once again with the provincial premiers but the talks ended in a stalemate as both sides wanted to increase their power
- Trudeau announced plans for the federal government to go on its own to the British Parliament to bring home the Constitution

Taking It to Court

- The provinces decided to fight Trudeau's decision, asking the Supreme Court to rule on three issues
 - Whether the federal government's amending package would have a direct effect on the provinces
 - Whether it was legal for the government to act unilaterally without the consent of the provinces
 - Whether the federal government had a moral obligation to win the agreement of the provinces before amending the constitution
- The Supreme Court issued its ruling
 - The amending package would affect the powers of the provinces
 - The decision to act unilaterally was legal
 - The federal government had a moral obligation to seek the approval of the provinces before amending the Constitution
- The third ruling meant that Trudeau had to negotiate a settlement with the premiers

Negotiations Resume

- Many issues were at stake, including language rights, natural resources, gender equality, provincial rights, etc.
- A highly controversial issue was the inclusion of an **entrenched** Charter of Rights
 - Diefenbaker's Bill of Rights only applied to areas under federal jurisdiction

- Trudeau wanted a charter that would have legal and cultural impact, part of the constitution itself
- Many premiers opposed the idea as they felt it infringed on their powers

The Notwithstanding Clause

- In return for accepting the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the provincial premiers insisted that Trudeau include a clause that gave governments the right to pass laws that violated certain Charter rights, providing the law states it is “notwithstanding” a specific provision of the Charter
- Levesque was left out of the final night of negotiations and refused to endorse it

The Constitution and Aboriginal Peoples

- There was no mention of the rights of Aboriginal peoples
- Leaders demanded that their rights be recognized
- The prime minister and provincial premiers agreed to recognize existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in the new Constitution
- The Charter of Rights and Freedoms also guaranteed that Charter rights cannot interfere with Aboriginal rights

The Constitution Comes Home

- The proposed constitutional changes were approved by Canadian and British parliaments and was officially signed by Queen Elizabeth II in an outdoor ceremony on Parliament Hill on 17 April 1982
- Canada had gained political independence after 115 years

More Economic Challenges

- The industrialized world faced an energy crisis as the oil-producing Arab countries placed an embargo on oil destined for the West
- Trudeau attempted to make Canada more self-sufficient by creating Petro-Canada
- As the economic crisis deepened, Trudeau tried to integrate the country’s energy and economic policies

Western Alienation

- The energy issue was sensitive between Ottawa and the West, particularly Alberta, which produced most of Canada’s oil and gas
- The Liberals won another majority but mostly in Eastern Canada
- The West was led by Peter Lougheed, a powerful Conservative premier

The National Energy Program

- Alberta experienced an economic boom as the province’s foreign-owned petroleum companies shipped huge amounts of oil and gas to the United States

- Central Canada faced an energy shortage which contributed to an economic crisis in the manufacturing sector
- Trudeau established the National Energy Program (NEP) with three main goals
 - Establish 50 percent Canadian ownership of the Canadian oil and gas industry by introducing a tax to fund the expansion of Petro-Canada
 - Make Canada self-sufficient in energy by offering Canadian-owned companies incentives to explore for oil and gas in the Arctic
 - Create a more equitable distribution of revenue from oil and gas resources by taxing oil production to fund federal programs in other provinces
- The government also froze the price of oil to protect consumers from wild fluctuations
- The NEP aligned with Trudeau's belief that a country as a whole was more important than its individual parts

The Reaction to the NEP

- The NEP did not improve strained relations between Canada and the States
- Many Americans believed the NEP was an act of anti-Americanism
 - American oil companies pulled many of their drilling rigs out of Canada and cut back their investments in the West
 - The economies of Western provinces experienced a downturn
- Alberta premier Peter Lougheed announced that Alberta would cut back oil supplies to refineries in Quebec and Ontario if Ottawa did not agree to new terms
 - He followed through, cutting production to 100,000 barrels a day
 - Angry westerners urged Lougheed to cut off the supply altogether
 - Lougheed threatened further cutbacks
- Trudeau and Lougheed reached an agreement to give Alberta a greater say

The Effects of the NEP

- Reduced Canada's dependence on foreign oil
- Increased Canada's control of its energy industry from 22 percent to 41 percent
- Car-makers focused on producing smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles
- Home-owners practiced energy conservation
- Canadians began to think about the impact globalization had on their daily lives
- Oil prices fell from 1982 to 1990, the NEP involved developing the Alberta **tar sands** and exploring for oil and gas in the Arctic, however, companies could not justify these investments and the goals of the NEP were no longer relevant

The Economic Crisis Grows Worse

- Between 1978 and 1982, there were many bad signs in the Canadian economy
 - Interest rates were rising
 - Inflation was in the double digits
 - Consumer prices were soaring
 - Workers were laid off
 - Consumers were spending less
 - Stagflation: a stagnating economy with a high rate of inflation

- Trudeau established the “6 and 5” program, limiting federal employees to a 6 percent wage increase in the first year and a 5 percent increase in the following year
- The provinces and corporate businesses were encouraged to follow
 - Inflation rates fell to 5.8 percent in 1983 and 4.4 percent in 1984

Exploiting Natural Resources

- The energy crisis led to a frenzied search for more oil across Canada
- Mobil Oil Canada set up the Ocean Ranger, the largest drilling rig of its type in the world, in the Hibernia oil fields in the open water off the shores of Newfoundland
- It was said to be unsinkable yet a winter storm in 1982 caused the rig to capsize
- All 84 crew members, 67 Canadians, died
- The Canadian government launched a two-and-a-half year investigation and found that the emergency preparations were lacking
 - The investigation concluded that the Ocean Ranger and its crew could have survived if safety procedures and equipment had been in place
- New safety regulations and training programs require oil rigs to have
 - Two survival suits on board for each crew member
 - A life raft for every crew member
 - A standby rescue vessel with fully trained personnel

Science and Technology: Challenges and Changes

The Early Years of HIV/AIDS

- In 1981, doctors began reporting rare forms of cancer and life-threatening lung and brain infections, first among young men in the gay community, then hemophiliacs and drug users
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Disorder (AIDS) made people’s immune systems vulnerable to a host of diseases
- In 1984, researchers identified the virus that causes AIDS, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which was a guaranteed death sentence in the 1980s

HIV/AIDS in Canada

- During the 1980s, the number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS doubled every six months
- Counts around the world reported similar trends and HIV/AIDS had turned into a global epidemic by the end of the decade

The Information Age

The Computer Age

- The invention of the microchip led to the first microcomputer in 1973
- Personal computers changed the business world by affecting banking systems, assembly plants, and offices

- People could use computers at home to create documents and play games
- The PC industry skyrocketed from a \$150-million business to \$1.18 billion

Telidon

- This system connected televisions to remote computer databases using a terminal and telephone lines
 - Enabled users to get timely sports scores, weather forecasts, do their banking, and buy movie tickets
- It cost much more, seeing limited commercial success but less so for the public

An Audiovisual Revolution

- Compact discs producing high-quality sound replaced vinyl LPs
- Eight-track recorders gave way to the first personal stereo, the Sony Walkman
- Simple home video games evolved into sophisticated systems

Terry Fox: A Courageous Canadian

- At 18, Terry lost his right leg to bone cancer
- He wanted to help children suffering from the disease and was committed to helping find a cure
- He set out on his Marathon of Hope, running across Canada and was on the front page of the news by the time he reached southern Ontario
- Thousands of people cheered him on and pledged their support
- Doctors discovered his cancer had spread to his lungs and his marathon was over
- He died from cancer at 22, helping raise over \$400 million for cancer research

Space Exploration

- In the 1970s, the US launched a series of successful landings on the moon
- By the 1980s, the focus was on space shuttles, reusable spacecraft
- Canadian scientists at SPAR Aerospace developed the Canadarm in 1975
 - Mounted on the exterior of a shuttle and operates by remote control
 - Manipulate heavy objects and lift satellites to launch into orbit
 - Retrieve damaged satellites and carry out repairs

Canadians in Space

- The first Canadian in space was Marc Garneau, an electrical engineer from Quebec city, chosen from among 4300 applicants
 - He went into the space on the *Challenger* space shuttle in October 1984
- Seven other Canadians have been involved in the US space program including Dr Roberta Bondar, the first Canadian woman in space

The Debate over Space Exploration

- Canada's participation in the space program costs the government hundreds of millions of dollars

- There has been debate over whether the benefits of space exploration outweigh the costs
 - Proponents argue that Canada achieves international prestige as a technologically advanced country and gains access to leading-edge technologies and scientific research
 - Opponents claim that the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars diverts money from problems here at home, such as poverty and the environment

Canada in the Global Community

- In 1970, Trudeau's government set out four main foreign policy objectives
 - Increase spending on foreign aid and development
 - Establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China
 - Increase Canada's contacts with the countries of the Pacific Rim
 - Increase awareness in the international community of Canada's bilingual status

Foreign Aid

- Trudeau created the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to coordinate all Canadian aid from government sources, religious organizations, and charitable groups
- CIDA allocates billions of dollars for humanitarian aid, providing money, supplies, and human resources when natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes, strike
- CIDA sponsors medical personnel, teachers, farmers, engineers, technicians, and others to help people in developing countries find permanent solutions

Distributing Canada's Aid

- *Multilateral aid* is directed to international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), which operate under the support of the United Nations
- *Bilateral aid* is negotiated between Canada and specific countries on a country-by-country basis
- *Tied aid* places conditions on funding - usually that the money be spent buying Canadian goods and services. Critics charge that tied aid is self-serving for the donor country and restrictive for the receiving country
- Prime Minister Lester Pearson recommended that every industrial country allocate 0.7 percent of its **gross national product** (GNP) to foreign aid
- Trudeau did not reach this target but during his years Canada's contributions increased from \$277 million (0.34 percent) to \$2 billion (0.49 percent)
 - This made Canada the fifth-largest donor country in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Some people believe Canada should be focusing its money on poverty and unemployment at home
- Others argue that foreign aid is a moral obligation of wealthy countries like Canada that also benefits the export market for Canadian products

The Third Option

- Trudeau wanted to redirect Canada's foreign policy to serve Canada's interests
- He commissioned several studies to review Canadian-American relations and decided to create a more independent relationship

Canada and the People's Republic of China

- There had been two Chinas: the communist People's Republic of China on the mainland and the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan
- The United States refused to recognize the country under its new regime, however, Canada formally recognized the People's Republic of China, pursuing an independent foreign policy

Building a New Relationship with China

- Trudeau wanted to take advantage of the new political relationship to build an economic relationship
- He made an official visit which led to a series of trade agreements that opened up the Chinese market for Canadian businesses
- Canada became the first Western country to have an extensive trading relationship with China and by 1984, China became Canada's fourth largest trading partner
- This relationship also paved the way for more Chinese immigrants to come to Canada under a "family reunification" agreement

Canada's Defence Alliances

- Trudeau began to have doubts about Canada's role in NATO and questioned the need for Canada to participate in European defence
- He announced plans to withdraw 50 percent of troops in Europe and to freeze the defence budget for NATO
- He realized that in order to improve economic relationships with Europe, he would have to maintain commitment and increase the defence budget and updated the equipment

Canada and NORAD

- The defence department dismantled two nuclear-armed missile bases in Quebec and Ontario and Americans accused Canada of taking advantage of US defence strategies
- Canada reconfirmed its commitment to NORAD but eliminated nuclear arms from Canadian soil

The Nuclear Question

- Elsewhere Canada was helping other countries develop their own nuclear capabilities
- India exploded an atomic bomb built with plutonium from a CANDU nuclear reactor

- Canada agreed to sell a CANDU nuclear reactor to South Korea
- Canada continued to export plutonium to the US for use in its nuclear weapons

Nuclear Testing

- Trudeau signed a five-year agreement allowing unarmed cruise missile testing in northern Alberta
- Peace activists protested across the country but Trudeau argued that Canada had to fulfill its defence commitments

Canada and the Cold War

- In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to support the communist regime there
- The move ended the period of **detente** in the Cold War
- The United States led a boycott by Western nations, including Canada, of the Summer Olympics in Moscow in 1980 and the Soviet Union and its allies boycotted the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles

Star Wars

- Tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States increased after Ronald Reagan became the US president
- He announced plans for a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) dubbed "Star Wars"
- The satellite system was supposed to detect and intercept nuclear missiles before they reached their targets
- The project cost billions of dollars and violated several international treaties
- In the end, Star Wars just disappeared

Promoting Peace

- Trudeau repeatedly angered the United States by his refusal to follow its foreign policy initiatives
- A motion in Parliament was passed condemning the Americans' continued involvement in the war in Vietnam
- Trudeau toured South America, visiting Cuba and its communist leader, Fidel Castro
- Trudeau criticized the United States for supporting repressive regimes in Guatemala, Chile, and El Salvador

Tragedy in the Air

- Soviet fighter planes shot down a Korean Air Lines passenger plane after it went off course into Soviet airspace
- The plane crashed, killing all 269 passengers and crew
- Trudeau responded to the tensions by proposing a peace plan aimed at reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world
- He travelled to Western capitals as well as Moscow and Beijing to seek support
- Americans, however, convinced their Western allies to support American interests

The End of an Era

- Trudeau announced his retirement from politics in 1984
- He had been the dominant force in Canadian politics for 16 years
- He achieved his most important goals: bilingualism, multiculturalism, a new Constitution, and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- When he died, polls showed he was the most popular and respected Canadian politician of the twentieth century
- At his final meeting with the G7, Trudeau pushed his peace initiative one last time
- Trudeau received the Albert Einstein Peace Prize in 1984 for his efforts to ease Cold War tensions

The Beginning of a New Era

- After Trudeau's retirement, the Liberals chose former finance minister John Turner as their new leader and prime minister
- It was the first for both party leaders, Turner and Conservative leader Brian Mulroney
- He wanted to disassociate himself from Trudeau's policies but made a mistake when he proceeded with a series of **patronage** appointments Trudeau announced before leaving office which created backlash across the country
- Mulroney demanded that Turner apologize to Canadians and the contrast in leadership led to the Conservatives overwhelming victory which marked a new era of Canadian politics