

Chapter Four

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

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Expectations

Overall Expectations:

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- explain some major ways in which Canada's population has changed since 1945
- evaluate the impact of some technological developments on Canadians
- describe the impact of significant social and political movements on Canadian society
- describe how individual Canadians have contributed to the development of Canada and its emerging sense of identity

Specific Expectations:

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- identify groups who have come to Canada since 1945 and describe why they immigrated
- explain how the lives of teens, women, and seniors have changed as a result of major demographic shifts and social changes
- explain how some key technological developments and innovations have changed the everyday lives of Canadians since the First World War
- explain why selected social welfare programs were established in Canada
- explain how Canada's population has changed since 1945
- explain how changing economic conditions and patterns have affected Canadians

Word List

Baby Boom

Capitalism

Cold War

Democratic socialism

Public transit

Nuclear age

Referendum

Suburbia

War bride

CANDU

Closure

Commuter age

Minority government

Naturalized immigrants

Nuclear arms race

Refugee

Universal welfare

program

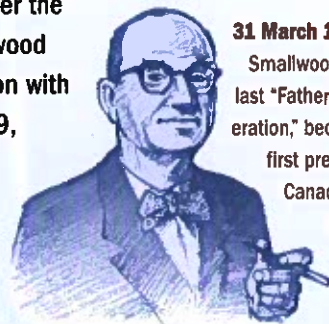
Advance Organizer

1945

1950

1 2 3

1 The war ended Newfoundland's isolation. Its location had made it a vital part of the air and sea war. After the war, Joey Smallwood encouraged union with Canada. In 1949, Newfoundland became Canada's 10th province.



31 March 1949
Smallwood, Canada's last "Father of Confederation," became the first premier of Canada's 10th province.



2 The fifties were prosperous times in Canada. Natural resources were discovered. New industries sprang up. The St. Lawrence Seaway was built. It helped materials and goods move across the Great Lakes.



3 Soldiers returning from the war were ready to get a job, get married, buy a house, and start a family. Over 4 million babies were born in Canada in the 1950s. Many people moved out to newly built suburbs.



The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

1955

1960

1965

1970

4

4 Both Liberals and Conservatives took turns leading the country. The New Democratic Party was formed in 1961. These three parties are still active in Canada today.

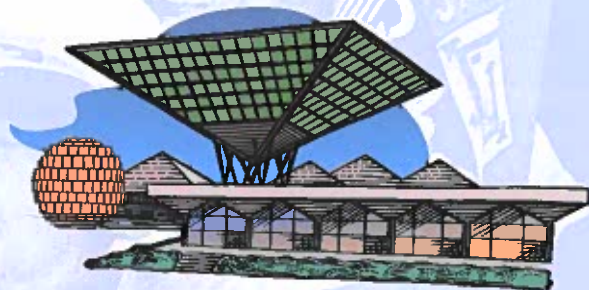


5

5 The sixties were a time of social and political protest. Much of the rebellion was focused on the Vietnam War. The lingering Cold War between the U.S.S.R. and the United States was making people afraid. The country's youth spoke up for tolerance and peace.



6 In 1965, Canada chose a new flag. In 1967, Canada celebrated its 100th birthday. Canada was developing its own unique identity.



An Uneasy Peace

In the fall of 1945, Canada once again faced a period of postwar adjustment. Soldiers, sailors, pilots, nurses, and mechanics returned home from the war. Could the Canadian economy provide jobs for the million people returning to civilian life? Would it make a smooth transition from

a war economy to a consumer-based one?

Some people remembered the economic slump after the First World War and the Great Depression of the 1930s. They worried it might happen again.

The end of the Second World War brought the world to the **nuclear age**. The United States had been the first country to develop and use atomic weapons. The Soviet Union was anxious to develop its own nuclear weapons. By end of the decade, the two superpowers were involved in a **nuclear arms race**.

The war also caused friction between the powerful communist Soviet Union and its allies and the equally powerful Western democracies. Each side searched for ways to secure its territory and to extend its political influence. The **Cold War** that resulted caused worldwide fear and tension. The Cold War was not a war with bloody battles. It was a war of words, propaganda, and threats between the Soviet Union and the United States, and their allies.

This underlying insecurity made postwar adjustment challenging. Seeking revenge on Germany was not an issue, though. The Allies agreed that global economic prosperity was necessary for lasting world peace. They thought that a prosperous Europe and Japan would not be tempted by communist ideas. By helping Japan and Europe rebuild their economies,



After the war, economic, social, and military barriers arose between Eastern and Western Europe. British statesman Winston Churchill described them as an "Iron Curtain." Countries behind the Iron Curtain were communist. They included East Germany, Hungary, and the Soviet Union. What does this map suggest about world tensions?

The Baby Boom: 1945–19

1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970



After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, Americans feared a Japanese invasion in Alaska. With Canadian consent, 11 000 American soldiers and about 16 000 Canadian and American citizens built the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska. The 2400 km road cut through five mountain ranges. Finished in eight months, it officially opened in November 1942. The United States paid the total cost and gave the portion built on Canadian soil to Canada in 1946. As this photo suggests, little attention was first paid to road grade. As fear subsided, time was taken to make the road easier for vehicles. Although first opened for military reasons, how might the highway benefit Canada in peaceful times?

they hoped to spread democracy throughout the world. The Soviet Union, however, was just as determined to spread its influence and communist beliefs.

America gave Europe billions of dollars to rebuild after the Second World War. The economic renewal of Europe would also help North America. Europeans would be able to buy North American products. World trade would increase. More jobs would be created.

Canada and the United States became closer during the war years. After the war, American investments in Canada's resources increased.

Canadians shared in the general prosperity. Manufacturing increased. People spent a lot of money on consumer goods. They bought cars, homes, and electric appliances. Overall, most Canadians enjoyed a good life after the war.

The Technical Edge

The de Havilland Beaver and Otter

The Beaver was an all-purpose bush plane, which first flew on 16 August 1947. The de Havilland plane was a marvel. It was able to take off in only 181 m and could carry six passengers and the pilot. This made it ideal for flights into the Canadian North.

As a passenger or cargo plane, the Beaver saw service in the Arctic, the Antarctic, Africa, and the Andes

Mountains. It was popular because it was dependable and versatile. It could be outfitted with floats so that it could land on lakes. It could also be outfitted with skis so that it could land on snow.

By 1965, 1600 Beavers were in operation in 63 countries.

Its best customer was the United States army, which purchased

more than 900. The de Havilland Beaver and its sister plane, the Otter, are still in use today. De Havilland was a world leader in the development of STOL (Short Take Off and Landing) planes.



Maxwell (Max) William Ward was a bush pilot. He flew both the de Havilland Beaver and the Otter in the 1940s and 1950s. The twin-engine Otter was a newer, bigger plane. Max Ward's Otters played a vital role in opening up Canada's far north. He shuffled

prospectors from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, to remote areas of Arctic Canada. He put skis on his planes for the snowy winters. In the summers, Ward used floats

on his planes so he could land on small northern lakes. In this way, his company

could serve tourists on fishing vacations as well as mining prospectors.

Eventually, Ward focused on passenger travel. His company, Wardair, became the country's largest charter airline. By the late 1970s and 1980s, Wardair had a fleet of modern jets,

including Boeing 747s. Wardair mainly serviced Canada's tour companies. Money problems forced Ward to sell Wardair to Pacific Western Airlines in 1989. **Why are aircraft so important in a country like Canada?**

William Lyon Mackenzie King

BORN: 1874, Berlin (Kitchener), Ontario

DIED: 1950, Ottawa, Ontario

SIGNIFICANCE: King was prime minister for almost 22 years. He introduced old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and family allowances. He led Canada through the 1920s, half of the 1930s, and during the Second World War.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: King was the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, who led the 1837 Rebellion in Upper Canada. King graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895. He then studied economics at Harvard University and the University of Chicago. He entered politics shortly thereafter. He became Canada's first deputy minister of labour in 1900. In 1909, he entered Laurier's Liberal Cabinet as minister of labour. When Laurier retired in 1919, King was elected as his successor. King became prime minister in 1921.

During his time as leader of Canada, King's political views changed drastically. At first, he believed that



government intervention was bad for the country. As a result, during the Depression he did little to help with people's financial problems. By 1940, however, King's views began to change. He realized that some government action was necessary to keep the country strong and secure. In 1940, he introduced unemployment insurance.

After the war, he brought in family allowances.

King never married and had few close friends. Outsiders regarded him as a practical, down-to-earth, ruthless politician. Yet his diary shows that this tough political realist wept for hours over the death of his pet dog. He also believed he received messages from the spirit of his dead mother. When King retired, St. Laurent became the new leader of the Liberal Party and prime minister. **What is your personal view of King as a leader? Explain. For more information about King, visit the CBC Digital Archives at www.cbc.ca/archives and view the file "Mackenzie King: Public Life, Private Man."**

CANADIAN LIVES

FOCUS

1. Define the term *nuclear age*.
2. Explain how the nuclear age threatened world peace.
3. How did the Cold War divide Europe?
4. Give three examples of the booming postwar Canadian economy.

Newfoundland and Labrador Join Canada

Sir John A. Macdonald, the first prime minister of Canada, once said: "Canada cannot be considered complete without Newfoundland. It has the key to our front door."

Canada's land mass is huge. The island of Newfoundland juts out from the east coast of Canada into the Atlantic. Its capital, St. John's, is 5050 km from Victoria, B.C. It is closer to England than to Victoria! Over the centuries, Newfoundlanders remained isolated from mainland Canada. In 1867, only 3.9 percent of Newfoundland's imports and 0.68 percent of its exports involved Central Canada. Newfoundland remained a British colony until 1949.

The people adopted a maritime lifestyle. They developed their own dialect and culture.

For centuries, Newfoundlanders hunted seal and fished for cod. Dried cod was Newfoundland's major export. In 1857, its most important markets were Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the British West Indies. Seals also added to the economy. By the 1850s, about one-tenth of the population and up to 350 vessels were involved in the seal hunt. Seals were in demand in Britain for their skins and their fat, which made a fine-quality oil.

A variety of natural resources were found in the island's interior. Lumbering provided most of the wood islanders needed. Later, deposits of iron ore, copper, lead, and zinc created a booming mining industry. These resources were sold to Britain and the West Indies. In return, Newfoundland imported the products that it needed.

The Great Depression and Newfoundland

In 1931 Newfoundland became a Dominion, of equal status within the British Empire as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. The Great Depression hit the Newfoundland economy hard. Economic instability led to politi-



Fishing for cod is an important part of Newfoundland and Labrador's past.

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cal crisis. In 1934 Newfoundland reverted to the status of a Crown colony. A commission to govern the colony was appointed. The commission consisted of six appointed representatives. Three were from Newfoundland and three from Britain. It was responsible solely to Britain, not to Newfoundland.

Strategic Position During the Second World War

During the Second World War, Newfoundland's isolation came to an end. Its location on the Atlantic was ideal. It became a vital part of the sea and air wars against Germany.

New airport facilities were built at Goose Bay in Labrador and at Gander on the island. These were important refuelling stations. North American aircraft needed a place to stop on their way to Europe. St. John's became a headquarters for ships on convoy duty.

American military bases were built near Quidi Vidi Lake (Fort Pepperell), Stephenville (Ernest Harmon Field), and at Argentia. These military bases brought economic benefits to many communities on the island. Several military bases remained until the 1990s.



This map suggests that joining Canada was a logical choice. Note the strategic position of Gander. On 11 September 2001, the airport there served as an important gateway as it handled redirected flights during the terrorist attacks on New York.

Referendum

After the war, Britain was busy rebuilding its own country and economy. It wanted less responsibility for its colonies. It was time to set up a more democratic form of government in Newfoundland and Labrador. The people who lived there would gain more independence.

Newfoundlanders debated their options. Should they go back to "responsible self-government" and run their own affairs? Should they stay with the appointed commission responsible to Britain? Or, should Newfoundland join Canada?

Joey Smallwood

BORN: 1900, Gambo, Newfoundland

DIED: 1991, St. John's, Newfoundland

SIGNIFICANCE: He brought Newfoundland into Confederation in 1949. He is sometimes referred to as "the last Father of Confederation."

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: Smallwood began his career as a journalist. He moved to New York City in 1920, where he wrote for a socialist newspaper. When Smallwood returned to Newfoundland in 1925, he continued his socialist activities. He became a union organizer. He also became a radio broadcaster.

In 1946, Smallwood advised the British government on what to do with Newfoundland. The British government wanted to hold a referendum on Newfoundland's political future. Britain wanted sugges-

tions as to what choices should be placed on the referendum. Smallwood favoured Confederation. Newfoundlanders had to vote twice. In 1948, they voted in favour of Confederation. The next year, Smallwood was elected premier in Newfoundland's first provincial election.

Smallwood's government was plagued with problems and embarrassments. His attempt at forced industrialization ended in bankruptcy for most of the manufacturing plants involved. Smallwood lost the 1971 election. He resigned from politics in 1979. He published two volumes of a planned four-volume *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland*. In 1986, he was made a Companion to the Order of Canada. **How would you rate Joey Smallwood as a leader? Explain.**



CANADIAN LIVES



What do these 1943 stamps say about Newfoundland and its economy?

The people of Newfoundland voted on the three options in a referendum. No single option received a majority of the votes. A second referendum was held on the two most popular options—responsible government or Confederation with Canada. Pro- and anti-Confederation leaders made passionate speeches to sway voters.

Government workers thought they would lose some of their power if Newfoundland joined Canada. Merchants were afraid Canadians would move in on their markets. Fishery workers, loggers, and miners liked the economic security that Confederation would

bring. Joining Canada would give them long-term benefits and stability. They could have unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Joey Smallwood, a popular broadcaster, led the campaign for union with Canada.

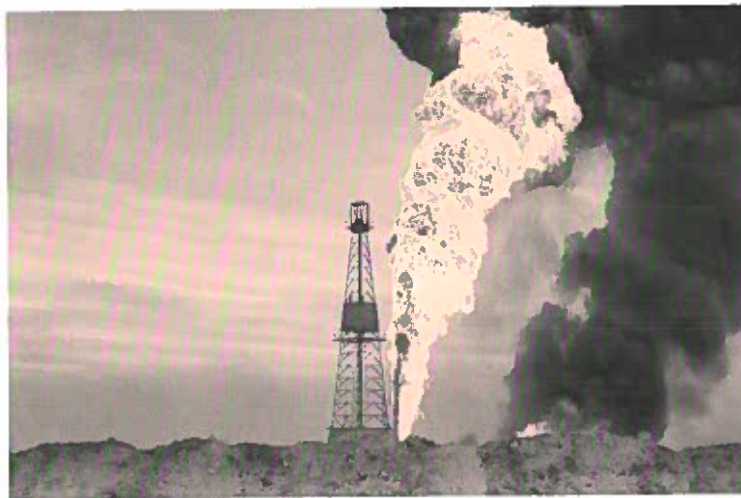
When the final votes were tallied, 52 percent were in favour of joining Canada and 48 percent for responsible self-government. Newfoundland and Labrador entered Confederation on 31 March 1949. Joey Smallwood became the first premier of Canada's 10th province. He became known as Canada's last Father of Confederation.

FOCUS

1. Why was Newfoundland isolated before joining Canada?
2. How did this isolation help Newfoundland develop its own culture?
3. On what types of jobs did Newfoundlanders depend?
4. List reasons why Newfoundlanders would join Canada. Suggest reasons why many opposed the union.

The Boom in Resources

The date 13 February 1947 was important in the history of Alberta. On that day, after Imperial Oil had already drilled 133 dry wells and spent \$23 million looking for oil, the company finally struck “black gold.” Its drilling of Leduc No.1 was the first major hit



This 1948 photo of Leduc No. 1 represents prosperity for Alberta.

in Alberta’s oil fields. The discovery of oil changed Alberta’s economy. It raised the standard of living of its residents.

Other American oil companies invested money in searching for oil deposits. More fields were discovered in Alberta in Redwater, Pembina, and Joffre. Oil was also discovered in Saskatchewan near Steelman and Weyburn. Natural gas was another important resource found in various areas of the West.

These fuels were used in Canada’s factories and transportation systems. They also provided heat for homes, schools, and businesses. More than 20 000 oil and gas wells had been drilled in Canada by 1960. This new petroleum industry created thousands of



Mining in Canada was big business after the war. Here, trucks climb a road from an open pit mine in Sault Ste. Marie.

jobs for Canadians. As well, governments received royalties from oil companies.

Energy and Minerals

Canada also developed huge hydroelectric projects. Canada’s rivers were ideal for damming. This meant they could produce hydroelectric power. Several generating stations were built in British Columbia, Labrador, Manitoba, Northern Quebec, and

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along the St. Lawrence River. Power lines were erected to deliver electric power to remote farming areas and towns. Many Canadians had electricity for the first time.

Prospectors found uranium deposits in several areas of Canada. Research into the peaceful use of atomic energy began. Knowledge about radiation increased. Canada became a world leader in the study of atomic energy.

The booming American economy created a demand for Canadian natural resources. War-torn Europe and Japan were rebuilding their economies. Canadian wood, coal, iron ore, aluminum, and copper were needed.

New towns sprang up in what used to be wilderness. Workers and their families had



This map shows some of Canada's vast mineral resources in the 1950s.

to be served. Roads, schools, hospitals, airports, and railways were quickly built. The Canadian economy was booming once again.

FOCUS

1. Name three energy resources that helped create an economic boom.
2. How does the exploration for natural resources create jobs?

Canadian Resources and U.S. Investment

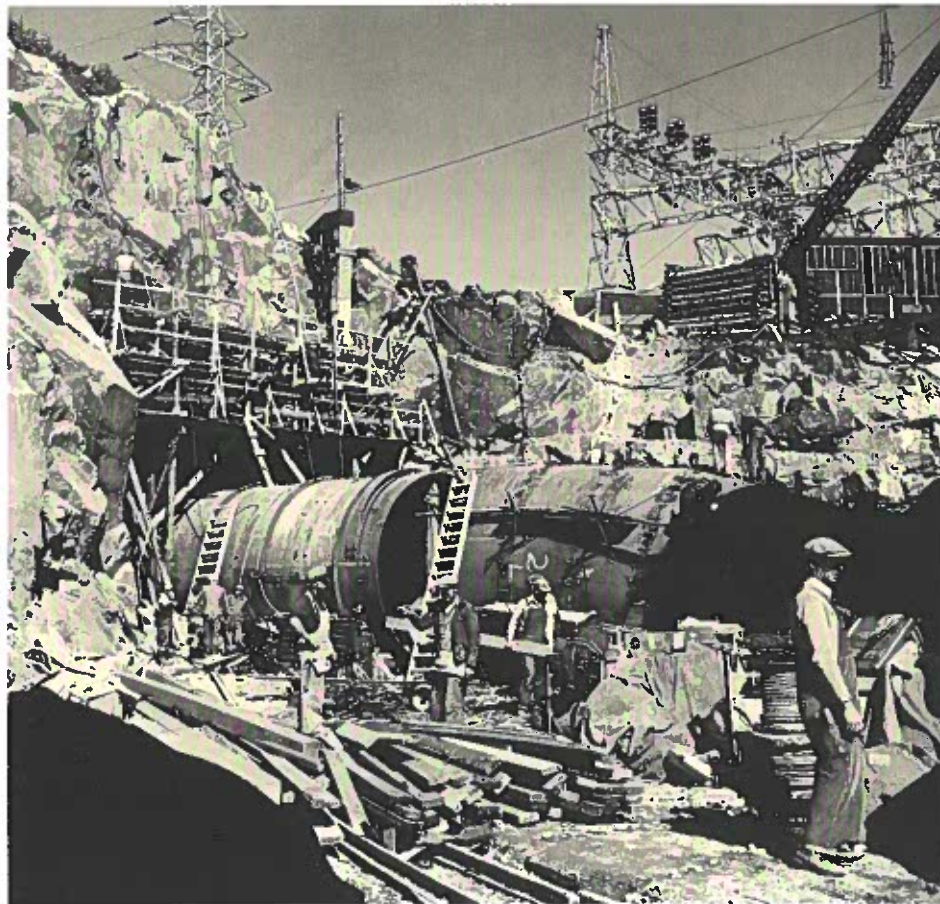
The fabulous fifties brought prosperity to some parts of Canada; however, not all Canadians shared in the economic boom. Most of the Atlantic region was barely touched by the new wealth. The Prairies still relied mainly on wheat crops. They were rich one year and poor the next because of climate changes and

supply and demand in world markets.

Corporations owned many of the resource developments in Canada. They had headquarters in Toronto, Montreal, and New York. Most of the manufacturing, commercial and financial centres were located in Central Canada. This was the centre of the economic boom.

The Canadian landscape was often treated with little respect. Developers tore the wealth from the earth. They left behind open pit mines and clear-cut logging areas that scarred the land. They polluted the rivers and the air. They did not worry about the environment. Governments and most citizens were not yet concerned about environmental protection.

Prosperity had a price. Americans owned and controlled much of the natural resource industry. By 1956, American companies controlled over half of the manufacturing companies in Canada. Of the 60 largest firms in Canada, fewer than 30 were Canadian owned. The trend was increasing. Were Canadians losing control of their economy?



Pipelines have become as important to the Canadian economy as railroads were in the past.

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The Pipeline Debate

Oil and gas had to get from western Canada to Ontario and Quebec. Using the railroad was not a practical way to move large amounts of oil. The best way seemed to be by pipeline. To build a trans-Canada pipeline would be expensive and would take a long time.

The first proposed oil pipeline was routed, in part, through the United States. St. Laurent's Liberal government preferred an all-Canadian route. A Canadian route, however, would be longer and would increase construction costs.

C. D. Howe, minister of Trade and Commerce, agreed to lend money to construction companies to cover the extra costs. The Conservatives and the CCF objected. They claimed that Canadian money was financing American construction companies. An emotional debate followed in Parliament. St. Laurent's Liberal government cut the debate short. It used a controversial procedure known as **closure**, which limited debate in Parliament. In the end, the loan was approved. In 1956, the construction of the Trans-Canada pipeline resumed. By 1960,



The final weld on the Trans-Canada pipeline was made at Kapuskasing, Ontario, October 1958.

the 3600 km pipeline connected Alberta oil fields to Ontario and Quebec consumers.

Conservatives and CCF politicians were concerned about American control of Canada's economy. Canadians, too, were worried about the limit on democratic debate (closure). People saw this as a heavy-handed dictatorial approach. In the 1957 election Canadians voted for change. They voted against the Liberal government and elected John Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservatives.

The Technical Edge

Nuclear Energy In 1942, the National Research Council (NRC) asked a group of Canadian and British scientists to research peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In 1945, the ZEEP (Zero Energy Experimental Pile) reactor began operation. The reactor was built at Chalk River, Ontario, about 200 km east of Ottawa. Six years later, the reactor laboratories in Chalk River produced the world's first cobalt radiotherapy treatment for cancer. Today, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), which took over the Chalk River project in 1952, produces over 80 percent of the world's medical cobalt.

In 1962, a nuclear power demonstration reactor was built in Rolphton, Ontario. By 1967, Ontario's Douglas Point **CANDU** reactor was producing electricity, and by 1971, so was a CANDU reactor in Pickering.

Today, more than 30 CANDU reactors operate in Canada and abroad. AECL has helped build CANDU reactors in India, Pakistan, Romania, Korea, China, and Argentina. This type of reactor needs to be close to water.

AECL continues its nuclear research program at Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario. Until about 1998, it also operated Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment in Manitoba. These laboratories specialized in research about storage of used nuclear fuel (waste).

Canada has the expertise and resources needed to build nuclear weapons, but it chooses not to do so. Canada is one of the few industrialized nations that voluntarily does not have such weapons. Canada has signed international agreements against the spread of nuclear weapons.



At left is Canada's first large research reactor, NRX, developed to produce plutonium-239 for nuclear weapons, but turned to peacetime uses; at right is a close up of the powerful MAPLE reactor, which, when finished, will be dedicated to medical isotope production. Both projects have been based at Chalk River.

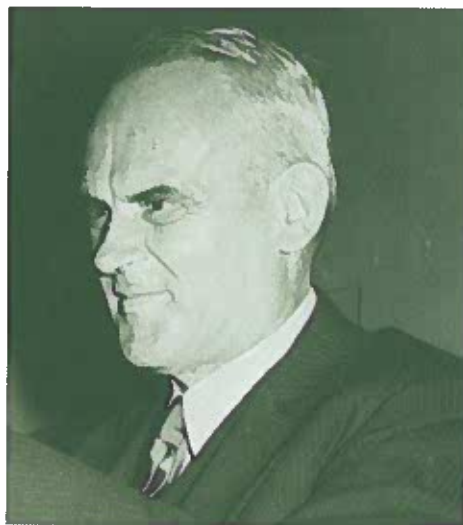
C. D. Howe

BORN: 1886, Waltham, Massachusetts

DIED: 1960, Montreal, Quebec

SIGNIFICANCE: Clarence Decatur Howe was an American by birth, but a Canadian by choice. He was called the “minister of everything.” During the Second World War, Howe mobilized Canada to produce war materials.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: Howe graduated from Boston Tech in 1907. He then taught civil engineering at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1913, he moved to Thunder Bay, Ontario, to build grain elevators. “I’ve never seen one of these things in my life,” he admitted, “but I’ll take the job.” From 1913 until 1929, Howe built grain elevators all across Canada. When his business collapsed during the Depression, he entered politics. In 1935, Howe was elected as a Liberal. He served as a Cabinet minister under Prime Ministers King and St.



Laurent. He helped set up the CBC and Trans-Canada Airlines.

Howe’s most important contribution came during the Second World War. Howe got government, industry, and labour to work together to support the war effort. Under his expert command, tanks, planes and ships rolled out of factories to be used overseas in Europe.

During the Korean War in 1951, he was made minister of defence production. In 1954, Howe determined the route for the Trans-Canada pipeline, which ran from Alberta to central Canada. To get the pipeline construction started, Howe arranged a huge government loan. He forced this through Parliament by using

closure. Howe was defeated in the 1957 election mostly over the closure issue. He then retired from politics. **In your view, what was C. D. Howe’s major contribution to Canada?**

CANADIAN LIVES

FOCUS

1. Why was a pipeline necessary?
2. Why was it initially built through American territory?
3. Explain what closure is. Do you think it should be used in Parliament?
4. Why were American companies investing in Canada’s resources? Does this continue today?
5. Which regions of Canada prospered most? Which prospered least? Why?

The St. Lawrence Seaway

The St. Lawrence River was swift and rugged. From Jacques Cartier's arrival in 1535 until the 1950s, the Lachine rapids prevented travel upstream from Montreal. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 changed everything. Ships could now travel from Lake

Superior to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The Seaway was a vital part of Canada's booming post-war years.

Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway began in the 1950s. It was an example of economic co-operation between Canada and the United States. The Great Lakes provided water access into the interior of both countries. Grains, minerals, and manufactured products had to find a way to their markets. The Great Lakes were deep enough to take seagoing vessels, but their location provided challenges.

Throughout the 1800s, investors on both sides of the border understood the benefits of canals. Between 1855 and 1900, canals were built between Lake Superior and Lake Huron in the Sault Ste. Marie area. In 1824, construction of the Welland Canal began in Ontario. This 42 km water route connected Lakes Erie and Ontario. It bypassed Niagara Falls. As commerce increased, the canal was rebuilt several times. By 1932, the Welland Canal was large enough to hold ocean-going vessels. It could handle vessels 23 m wide and 225 m long.

Canada needed the seaway. The Prairie provinces had to ship their agricultural products to markets in the east. New mines in Quebec and Labrador needed a way to get their



Ships waiting for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

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minerals to plants in Hamilton, Toronto, and Chicago.

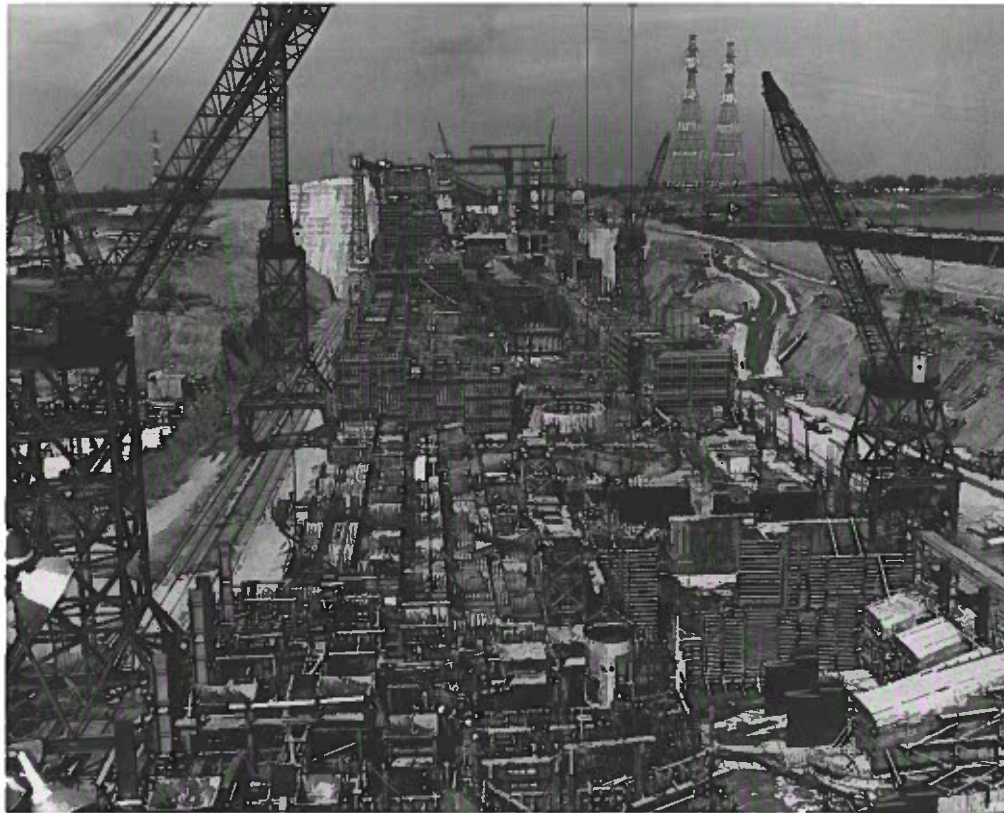
Americans and Canadians had discussed the possibility of a joint venture on several occasions. One agreement to build a seaway was defeated in the American Senate in 1932. The idea was brought up again in 1940. Pressure from American railway and mining companies in the eastern states prevented an agreement.

Canada finally decided to build the seaway on its own. This decision caused the United States to think about the seaway again. An agreement was reached in 1954. Each country would pay for and build sections of the seaway in its territory. Costs of common sections on the St. Lawrence River would be shared.

When they built the seaway, workers required heavy equipment. Planners, therefore, decided to build power-generating stations at the same time. Hydroelectric stations were planned for Ontario and Quebec. They would provide economic and social

benefits to Canadians living along the St. Lawrence River.

Rapids made construction difficult. Lands were flooded and 6500 Canadians had to find new places to live. Construction costs were high. Nevertheless, the project was



A construction site of the massive St. Lawrence Seaway project, 1957.

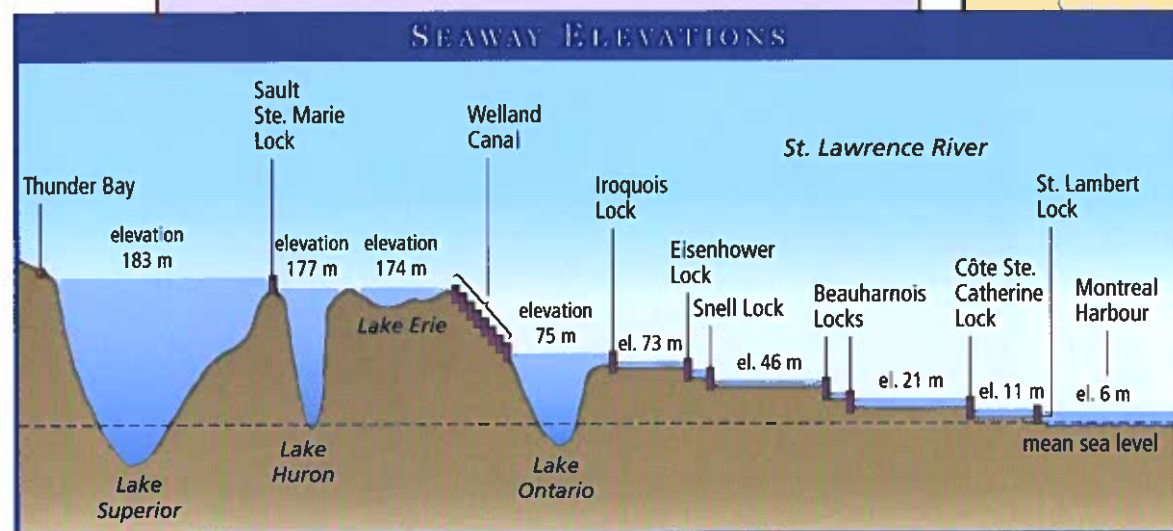
completed. In 1959, Queen Elizabeth II and the American president, Dwight Eisenhower, officially opened the St. Lawrence Seaway.

THE ROLE OF THE SEAWAY

The opening of the 3790 km long St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 signalled the end of a mammoth engineering and construction effort between Canada and the United States. The Seaway serves the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania. Seaway traffic also travels to and from overseas ports in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

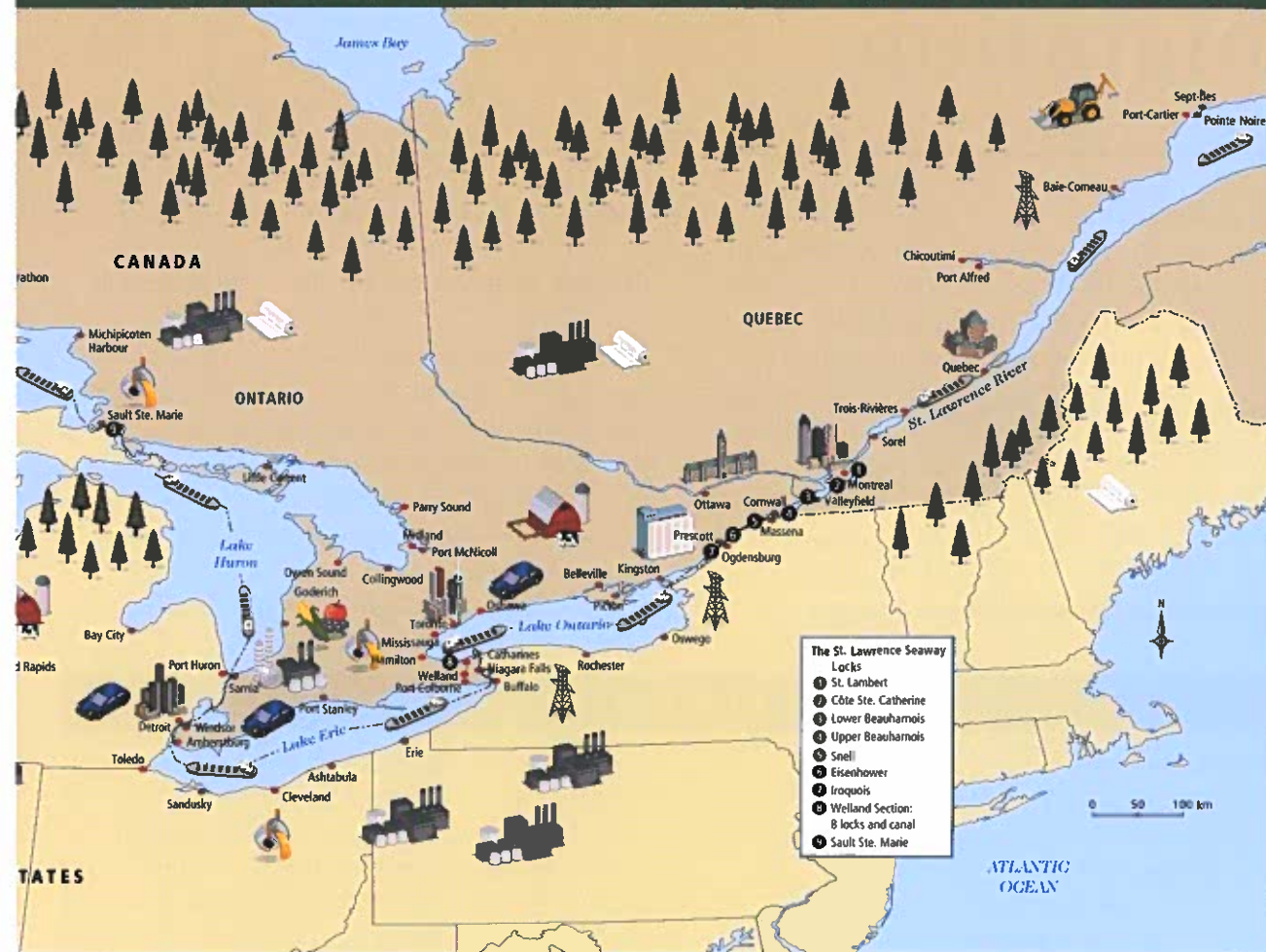
The Seaway's economic impact on Canada and the United States is huge. It makes a key contribution to the basic industries of both countries. It makes possible the shipping of bulk commodities at reasonable rates. Earlier, it permitted the iron ore deposits of Quebec and Labrador to be exploited. This development turned Canada from an importer to an exporter of iron ore.

Today, about 50 million tonnes of cargo move through the St. Lawrence section of the Seaway annually. That is more than four times the amount that moved through the Seaway in the late 1950s. Ships sailing the Seaway carry grain, iron ore, coal, and steel, and other cargo or finished goods, such as chemicals and lumber. Many specialized lakers have self-unloading capability at ports.



Where would Niagara Falls be located? What is the difference in elevation between Lakes Ontario and Superior?

TO THE HEART OF A CONTINENT: THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



The St. Lawrence Seaway depends most on large ships carrying bulk commodities, such as grain and iron ore. As of 2006, though, plans were under way to encourage smaller container ships, especially from China, to use the Seaway. For example, a large ship could carry about 6000 containers to Halifax; then, smaller ships could carry about 800 containers each upstream to ports such as Toronto and Chicago. The Seaway typically opens in late March.

FOCUS

1. List three reasons why Canada needed the seaway.
2. Suggest reasons why Canadians and Americans could not agree.
3. How did Canadians and Americans decide to pay for the seaway's construction?
4. How did the seaway change the life of people living in towns along its path?
5. What industries make use of the seaway?

Immigration

War Brides

Few immigrants came to Canada during the Depression and the Second World War. Many soldiers serving in Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium married European women.

Country	Number of Wives	Number of Children
Great Britain	44 886	21 358
Holland	1 886	428
Belgium	649	131
France	100	15
Other	72	28

When the war ended, these war brides joined their husbands in Canada. About 48 000 war

brides and 21 000 children came to Canada.

War brides and their children made up the first major wave of postwar immigration.

Refugees and Immigration

Since 1948, a basic part of Canada's immigration policy has been to accept refugees. Refugees are people who flee their countries to escape cruel treatment.

Some people who immigrated to Canada came from communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia, Latvia, and Hungary.

In Their Own Words

A War Bride Remembers

"My husband decided to take me to visit his sister in Saskatchewan. He was hoping to make farming our future, and I was to get a first-hand look.

To me it seemed like the end of the world—great stretches of land and sky, neighbours and towns miles away.

I was scared of the livestock, the outdoor toilet didn't help matters and the quietness was something I wasn't used to. I'd come from Wolverhampton and for the first time I began to miss the things of home: the pubs, the movie shows, big stores, dances and the faster pace of life. The loneliness was unbearable at times and I became very homesick. I was also pregnant and physically ill. But I had to forget my misery and pitch in and help. Harvest was in full swing, and meals had to be prepared and taken out to the fields ... There was no time for self-pity.

We went back to B.C. but were unsettled and decided to move in with the in-laws in central Alberta, the land of mixed farming. I wasn't prepared for the long, cold winter with bitter winds, drifting snowstorms and temperatures of 40 and 50 degrees below zero at times. And living with the in-laws was not that easy. The house was cold and draughty. Water had to be hauled daily, along with wood for the stove and pot-belly heater. At night the heater had to be kept low as a precaution against overheating the pipes. In the morning we'd get up to frozen water pails and ice-cold floors."

What proof is there that the writer is a city woman? How do you know she suffers from loneliness?

Source: From *The War Brides* by Joyce Hibbert (Toronto: Peter Martin Associates), page 101.

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

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They wanted a new life. They felt that Canada, with its new mines and factories, offered opportunity. They brought with them a strong belief in democracy. Gradually, the numbers of immigrants from Italy, Greece, and other parts of Southern Europe increased, too. As a result, the character of cities, such as Toronto and Montreal, changed. Canada began to lose its largely British and French nature. By 1951, only 47 percent of Canadians had their roots in Britain. The multicultural society had arrived.



These Hungarian refugees were among Eastern Europeans who did not want to live under communist rule. They sought a better life in Canada.

Canadian Citizenship Before 1947, there was no such thing as “Canadian citizenship.” Native-born Canadians were considered British subjects. Naturalized immigrants were those who had lived in Canada for at least five years without criminal records. The Citizenship Act of 1947 gave Canadian citizenship to all Canadian-born residents and naturalized immigrants. Some say that the Citizenship Act helped establish a Canadian identity.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA BY YEAR

1901	55 747	1906	211 653
1913	400 870	1914	150 484
1919	107 698	1929	164 993
1934	12 476	1942	7 576
1948	125 414	1951	194 391
1957	282 164	1964	112 606
1974	218 465	1980	143 117
1994	216 988	1996	194 451

FOCUS

1. Explain the term *war brides*.
2. What is a refugee?
3. How did postwar immigration change the nature of the Canadian population and society?
4. Turn the table of immigration to Canada into a graph.

The Baby Boom

The Second World War had interrupted life for Canadians. Those who had served overseas were eager to return home, get married, and start a family. As the country's economy began to grow, so did the size of Canadian families. During the **baby boom**, annual births in Canada rose from an estimated 300 000 in 1945 to over 400 000 by



1952. It seemed like babies were everywhere. In 1941, children under 5 made up 9.1 percent of the population. By 1951, they made up 12 percent. By the mid-1960s, more than half of Canada's population was under 25.

When Canadian soldiers returned home from overseas, women were expected to return to the home. They were seen as the natural guardians of the family. During the war, they had taken part in the workforce.

Social attitudes towards women, however, had not really changed. A 1944 Gallup poll indicated that 75 percent of Canadian men and 68 percent of women believed that men should be given preference in employment. Dorise Nielsen, an MP from Saskatchewan, said sarcastically, "Well, girls, you have done a nice job: you looked very cute in your overalls ... but just run along; go home." Married women were once again barred from the civil service. They would not return until 1955.

The new family allowance system was designed to reduce women's need to work outside the home. The federal government ended the daycare programs it had started during the war.

The number of women who worked outside the home dropped from 34 percent in 1944 to 24 percent in 1946. Television shows, such as *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet*, *I Love Lucy*, and *Father Knows Best*, made it clear that good wives and mothers stayed at



home. Fashions that now emphasized rounded shoulders, full busts, and willowy waists suggested the same.

Women at home took their job seriously. They worked about 99 hours a week clean-

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ing, cooking, shopping, and looking after their children. Babies became a popular topic of conversation. Child-rearing advice appeared regularly in magazines and newspapers. Discipline was more relaxed.

Play was seen as an important step in a child's physical and intellectual development. Building blocks, dolls, and trucks had an educational as well as a recreational value. Manipulating wooden blocks into castles and buildings helped develop a child's motor coordination. The toy industry boomed. Families spent much more money on children's recreational needs.

Education

The boom in babies pushed school enrolment levels sky high. School enrolment increased by 668 000 students between 1951 and 1955. By 1961, it had increased another 1.2 million. More and more schools were built. More and more teachers were hired to teach all the children attending those schools.



During the baby boom, school enrolments soared.

When the grandparents of these youngsters had attended school, most had stayed in school for an average of six years. Education was a luxury few could afford. Children helped at home or with the crops. In 1951, more than one-half of Canadians had finished nine grades of schooling or less. The baby boomers believed that education was a right. Students began to stay in school longer. High school and university now seemed open to many more people.

FOCUS

1. Explain the term *baby boom*.
2. How did the baby boom change Canada's education system?
3. How did the baby boom change the nature of Canadian society?
4. Why was education becoming more important?

The Coming of Suburbia



By the 1950s, a car was often a necessity.

American influence continued to increase in the 1950s. The American car was the perfect example. Canadian-owned automobile companies did not exist. Automobiles became the focal point of life in North America. Even city planning focused on the car. A national road-building boom took place. Local highways connected suburbs to cities and to new shopping malls. Expressways connected major cities. Road construction created many jobs and contributed to the general prosperity. The Trans-Canada Highway, opened in 1962, helped link the entire country.

The car came to symbolize one's personal space. As freeways grew, North America became a drive-in culture. People drove everywhere. They drove to work, schools, shopping malls, movies, and restaurants. As people travelled more, chain stores became popular. Society became "car friendly" and public transit declined in some cities and towns.

The 1950s saw other important changes in Canadian lifestyles. Families moved farther away from downtown areas. As the population increased, new subdivisions were constructed in areas just outside the cities. These areas became known as **suburbia**. The **commuter age** had begun. Residents drove as much as one to two hours to and from work. The suburbs offered single-family homes with more space. Their construction created thousands of jobs. Schools, stores, hospitals, utilities, and recreation facilities had to be provided.

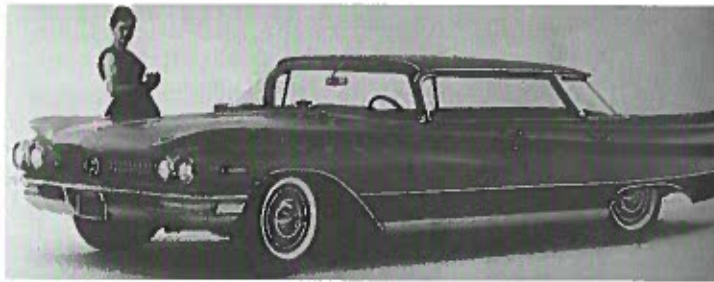


Toronto's subway line provided some commuters with an alternative. Here, Yonge Street is planked to allow traffic on top of the construction.

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Canada's first subway system was started in Toronto in 1949. In four years, 7.4 km of subway line stretched south from Eglinton Avenue to Union Station, the train station. Teams of skilled workers and labourers, many of whom were newly arrived immigrants, did the job. The line was later extended north, and an east—west line built.



Although public transit was on the rise in Toronto, most people in the 1950s would likely have preferred a sporty car.

Canadian Vision

Welfare Programs

Canada has government programs to help citizens live better lives. These plans are sometimes called welfare programs. After the war, they expanded greatly.

UI: The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1941 was originally passed to help blue-collar, or factory, workers who were out of work. It gave them money between jobs. By 1971, funds became available to all workers. In 1996, an employment insurance (EI) program came into effect. It places more emphasis on retraining.

BABY BONUS: To calm fears of an economic depression, the government passed the Family Allowance Act in 1944. Family Allowance became better known as the “Baby Bonus.” It gave families \$5 to \$8 monthly for each child under 16. In 1973, the top age was changed to 18, as long as the children were students. The Baby Bonus was Canada's first universal welfare program. All families received it, no matter how much money they had. By 1993, it was phased out. The Child Tax Benefit Plan replaced it.

FOCUS

1. Define *suburbia*.
2. What is meant by the “commuter age”?
3. In the 1950s, why did the car become so necessary?
4. In your opinion, which is more important—public transit or the car? Explain.
5. What do you think are the pros and cons of social welfare policies?

Television and Entertainment

After the war, everyone wanted a television. Unlike radio waves, television signals do not follow the curvature of the earth. The higher the transmission tower was, the greater the signal's strength. As a result, television did not penetrate into Canada as well as radio. By



Here, Malcolm X is the "mystery guest" on *Front Page Challenge*. Why do you think Canadians enjoyed the program?

1948, television sets were expensive, and there were only about 3600 of them. In 1952, fewer than 10 percent of Canadian homes had a television. By 1960, it was 80 percent.

In the 1950s, adults and children spent many hours watching TV. They could now watch variety shows, sports, politics, and news every day. At last, Canadian sports fans could see hockey games. Before TV, they

tuned in to the radio to hear Foster Hewitt tell them what was happening on *Hockey Night in Canada*. In 1952, Foster Hewitt first appeared on television to report on hockey games on CBC. At first, the National Hockey League worried that fans would stay at home to watch the game rather than go to the rink. *Hockey Night in Canada* became the CBC's most popular TV show. The prospect of even greater television revenues prompted the NHL's expansion in 1967.

Programs reflected family values of the times. American shows, such as *I Love Lucy* and *My Three Sons*, attracted millions of viewers. These programs showed ideal, white, middle-class families. Everyone got along and all the problems were worked out. Many programs targeted children. *Howdy Doody*, Disney's *Mickey Mouse Club*, and Saturday morning cartoons were popular. For Canadians, television also represented a cultural threat. Would Canadian children be influenced by American ideas and values?

Content for Canadians

In the 1950s, Canadian television took on a larger role. Some programs produced in that decade were very popular with Canadians. *Front Page Challenge* debuted in 1957 and aired until 1995. Panelists included Pierre Berton, Gordon Sinclair, Betty Kennedy, and

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Charles Templeton. Guests ranged from Gordie Howe to Martin Luther King to Sir Edmund Hillary. *La Famille Plouffe*, written by Roger Lemelin in 1948, made its debut on CBC in 1953. It was the first serial show on Canadian TV and was broadcast in English and French.

Another popular show during the 1950s was *Our Pet, Juliette*. This variety show was hosted by Manitoba singer Juliette Augustina Sysak. She was perhaps one of Canada's first superstars. Juliette entertained audiences for over 20 years.

The Nature of Things first aired on CBC in 1960. Its focus is environmental and scientific issues. More than 40 years later, with David Suzuki the host since 1970, it is still running.

Some Canadian entertainers enjoyed huge success south of the border, too. John Wayne and Frank Shuster met at the University of Toronto. During the Second World War, they wrote and performed comedy for the *Army Show*. The two men continued to perform together after the war, first on radio and later on TV. The comedy duo delighted Canadian and American audiences for years with their zany, slapstick comedy routines.



LEFT: *La Famille Plouffe* was a popular CBC family drama. ABOVE: Wayne and Shuster are perhaps Canada's best-remembered comedy duo.

Wayne and Shuster performed on the popular American *Ed Sullivan Show*. By 1970, they had appeared a record-breaking 67 times.

A Medium for Advertising

Television became a powerful advertising medium. Most advertising was aimed at the young. Playdough, Frisbees, and hula hoops became popular with boys and girls. In 1959, the first Barbie doll was sold. Barbie was also popular with Canadian children. Most of these products were made from plastic. It was the new wonder product. Television emphasized the age of consumerism.

COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

The Teenager A new species of person, known as a *teenager*, appeared in the 1950s. In earlier times, a child had gone straight from school to adulthood. The new prosperity meant parents could afford schooling for their children. Students could finish high school and some could go to college or university. This new group of students were certainly not children, but they were not adults, either. About 1.3 million teenagers were in the country by the end of the decade. They created their own culture.

This energetic group soon made its presence felt. Teenage fads in boys' hairstyles ranged from crew-cuts (short and bristly) to duck-tails (long and greasy). Girls wore bobby sox, sweater sets, and ruby red lipstick. Fitting in with the crowd was all-important. A teenager's greatest fear was to be thought "an odd-ball."

Teenagers danced to a new form of music. Some parents

and church ministers did not like it, but rock 'n' roll was here to stay. Each week, teenagers waited to hear which of their idols had tunes in the Top

Ten. Would it be Elvis Presley, Connie Francis, or Buddy Holly? Would it be a Canadian star, like Paul Anka or Juliette? Many Canadian teens loved the TV show *American Bandstand*. It broadcast the latest music and dances every day at 3 p.m.

Adults, then as now, did not always understand teenagers. For some,

the "generation gap" became a matter of concern. Businesses, though, were quick to recognize that teenagers were becoming an economic force. Marketing executives targeted teens for clothing styles, running shoes, music records, and newly invented portable radios. **What do businesses try to sell to teenagers today? How successful are they?**



Here, teenagers enjoy a rock 'n' roll concert. They might have been listening to Canadian Paul Anka, a 1950s teen idol.



Canadian Vision

Live Theatre in a Tent

Television did not hold sway over all of Canadian society, though. Some citizens wanted more than just TV shows. They wanted live theatre and the best possible.

In 1951, a businessman dreamed of having an annual drama festival and formed a local committee. A year later, Tyrone Guthrie, a leading British director, agreed to serve as artistic director. The businessman was Tom Patterson. His town was Stratford, Ontario.

“The tent must have flowers planted around it. We don’t want people to think it’s a circus.” That’s what Guthrie said when what is now the Stratford Shakespearean Festival opened with two plays in a tent. In July 1953, the theatre presented Shakespeare’s *Richard III* and *All’s Well That Ends Well*. Its season was just six weeks.

The idea caught on. The seasons lengthened. By 1957, the tent was replaced by the Festival Theatre, designed by Canadian architect Robert Fairfield. The shape of the theatre’s roof reflects its tent heritage. This theatre now seats about 1800. Directors, such as Michael Langham and Robin Phillips, succeeded Guthrie. Canadian actors, such as Christopher Plummer, Martha Henry, and Douglas Campbell, performed at Stratford. It grew to four theatre spaces; its season runs from May to early November.

But this might not have happened but for another vision for Stratford. In 1913, citizen Frank Orr fought against putting railway tracks along the Avon River. He persuaded enough citizens to protect the town’s park system instead. Now, thousands of people come to Stratford to see the plays *and* to enjoy the town’s beauty. **How does the story of the Stratford Festival reflect more than one vision?**

HISTOR!CA

Minutes



Sculpture of raising the first tent.

FOCUS

1. List some popular television shows of the 1950s.
2. Compare teen culture in the 1950s with teen culture today.
3. What is meant by the term *generation gap*? What proof is there that it exists today?

Canada and the Cold War

The 1950s offered excitement, but also brought fear. The Cold War between the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the United States made Canadians nervous and edgy. It was a war of words, propaganda, and espionage.



Canadians fought many fierce battles in the Korean War.

After the Second World War, Western democracies became concerned about the military expansion of the Soviet Union. The

Korean War Soviet–American tension was high in 1950. Soviet-controlled North Korea invaded American-supported South Korea. Many believed this was the first step to a world war between communism and capitalism. The Canadian government didn't want to send troops. It remem-

Soviet Union had been an ally during the war. After the war, the Soviet Union wanted to take advantage of the disruption and poverty in Europe. It hoped to use this condition to expand its control. Western democracies did not want this to happen. The United States felt that Soviet control in eastern Europe would mean a rise in communism. As a capitalist country, it did not want to see this.

The tensions of the Cold War continued throughout the 1950s. Americans and Soviets raced to develop new weapons of mass destruction. Each country was trying to outdo the other. In 1952, the United States exploded the first hydrogen bomb. In 1957, the Soviets successfully launched Sputnik. This was the world's first manned spacecraft to leave the earth's atmosphere. The Americans acted quickly. They developed spacecraft and inter-continental missiles with nuclear warheads. This nuclear arms race left many fearing that the world was on the verge of nuclear war.

bered the conscription crisis of the Second World War. It eventually sent a brigade to serve with UN forces in Korea. Twenty-two thousand Canadians fought in that war. Of that number, 309 were killed, 1202 injured, and 32 became POWs. The Korean War lasted until 1953.

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Espionage was also a real threat. In 1945, a clerk at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, Igor Gouzenko, proved there were Soviet spies in Canada. This brought the Cold War directly home to Canadians. The Soviets were trying to steal atomic secrets. The Americans arrested and executed Ethel and

Julius Rosenberg in 1953 for their espionage activities. They supposedly passed atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. The threat of nuclear war was not taken lightly. Some Canadians even built bomb shelters in their basements. Some cities installed air raid sirens.

COLD WAR ALLIANCES

NATO

In 1949, Canada and the United States joined with 10 Western European countries to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its purpose was to defend Europe and the North Atlantic from Soviet aggression. In 1955, the Soviet Union formed its own alliance with the Soviet satellite countries in Eastern Europe. It was called the Warsaw Pact. In the event of attack by NATO countries, Warsaw Pact members agreed to come to one another's defence.



Soviet clerk Igor Gouzenko was so fearful for his life that he never revealed his face in public. He defected to Canada and wrote two books. The Fall of a Titan won the Governor General's Award for fiction in 1954.

NORAD

In 1957, Canada and the United States signed what was first called the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD). Its original purpose was to protect North America from a Soviet attack. Everyone was worried about a nuclear war. The NORAD

agreement put Canadian and American fighter planes, missile and radar units under a single command centre. This centre is located deep inside a mountain in Colorado. The commander-in-chief is an American general. A Canadian general serves as deputy commander. Both are always in direct contact with the American president and the Canadian prime minister.

DEW

In 1957, the United States and Canada built a long line of radar warning stations. The stations stretched from Alaska to Baffin Island. These were known as Distant Early Warning (DEW) stations. They were built to monitor airspace activity. If any of the 50 stations detected missiles or aircraft of unknown origin, it sent a message to NORAD headquarters in Colorado.

Louis St. Laurent

BORN: 1882, Compton, Quebec

DIED: 1973, Quebec City, Quebec

SIGNIFICANCE: St. Laurent was Canada's second French-Canadian prime minister. He began construction of the Trans-Canada Highway and the St. Lawrence Seaway. He also led the country through a period of great economic growth.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: St. Laurent was born to a French-Canadian father and an Irish mother. The children spoke French to one parent and English to another. When he entered school, St. Laurent realized how unique his bicultural family was. He graduated from Laval University in 1905 with a law degree. In 1941, Prime Minister King asked St. Laurent to become minister of justice in his Liberal government. St. Laurent accepted. He was elected to the House of Commons the following year. He supported King's position on conscription.

He represented Canada at the meeting to establish the United Nations. In 1946, King made St. Laurent secretary of state for external affairs. St. Laurent was a strong believer in Canada's membership in NATO. He felt that Canadians must oppose commu-

nism alongside its allies. In 1948, when King retired from politics, St. Laurent became the new Liberal leader. He won sweeping victories in the 1949 and 1953 elections.

As prime minister, he was responsible for making the Supreme Court of Canada the final court of appeal. Until then that had been the British Privy Council. He made the old age pension universal at age 70. He promoted immigration. He appointed the first Canadian-born governor general, Vincent Massey. He created the Canada Council and CBC TV. He also started construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Trans-Canada Highway. Also, a 1957 Act gave federal money to provinces for hospital insurance programs.

In 1957, however, in response to problems related to the Trans-Canada pipeline, St. Laurent was narrowly defeated by John Diefenbaker's Conservatives. At the age of 74, he retired from politics and returned to law. He died in 1973. For someone who once said, "I know nothing of politics and never had anything to do with politicians," St. Laurent proved to be an able national leader. **In your view, what are St. Laurent's most important accomplishments?**



CANADIAN LIVES

The Technical Edge

The Diefenbunker In 1959, fear of a nuclear war was high. It prompted the Canadian government to build a massive underground bomb shelter in the town of Carp, near Ottawa. The secret project aroused much interest from local residents and the media because of its size. The government said that it was just a communications centre.

In the event of a nuclear emergency, Canada's prime minister, Cabinet ministers, and the nation's top military officials would be flown to the site by helicopter. These leaders would then communicate to the rest of the country from the safety of the shelter. It was called the Diefenbunker. Named after Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, it took two years to build. The Diefenbunker was a four-storey structure built totally underground. It was surrounded by 1.5 m of shock-absorbing gravel. All machinery in the bunker (from simple fans to huge diesel generators) was positioned on

specialty designed springs. This was done to cushion it from the concrete floor.

The underground structure did not need

heating or air conditioning. An advanced fan and filtered circulation system provided the necessary air. Fresh water was obtained from deep well pipes. Special garburators were designed to crush and compact garbage.

The Diefenbunker could handle 300 to 500 people for 30 plus consecutive

days. It had its own hospital, morgue, cafeteria, and bedrooms. The prime minister had a private room with a bath nearby. The CBC had a communication facility to speak to Canadians.

The Diefenbunker was staffed and maintained from 1961 until 1994. It is now a National Historic Site. ***Do you think that the threat of nuclear war is still alive today? Explain. You can visit the Diefenbunker Web site at www.diefenbunker.ca.***



FOCUS

1. What was the Cold War?
2. What is NATO?
3. What was the purpose of NORAD and the DEW Line?
4. Does Canada still need to be a member of NATO and NORAD? Explain.

The Diefenbaker Years, 1957–1963

It seemed to Canadians that the Liberal Party had been in power forever. From 1935 to 1957, Liberal Prime Ministers King and St.

Laurent governed Canada. In 1956, the Conservatives chose a new leader, John Diefenbaker. He was a small-town lawyer from

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He was nicknamed “The Chief.” A fiery speaker and a passionate Canadian, Diefenbaker brought new life to his party. His leadership gained strength as the Liberal Party weakened. The Liberals seemed to be tired and out of ideas. Canadians remembered the Liberals’ use of closure during the pipeline debate. It was time for a change.

In the election of 1957, Diefenbaker’s Conservatives won 111 seats to the Liberals, 105 seats. The CCF won 25 seats and the Social Credit 19. Shortly after the defeat, St. Laurent resigned. Lester Pearson became the new leader of the Liberal Party.

Since the Conservative Party did not have a majority of the seats in Parliament (111 to 149) it formed a minority government. It was forced to negotiate with the other parties when legislation was proposed. In 1958, Diefenbaker called another election.



John Diefenbaker contributed a bill of rights to Canada.

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

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His speeches energized Canadians and gave the Conservatives a landslide victory. It was the greatest win in Canadian history. The Conservatives won 208 seats, while the Liberals and rest of the opposition had only 57 seats combined.

Diefenbaker tried to accommodate all Canadians. He chose Ellen Fairclough as the first female Cabinet minister (Secretary of State) in 1957. He appointed James Gladstone to the Senate. Gladstone was the Senate's first Aboriginal member.

Bill of Rights

One of Diefenbaker's most lasting contributions to Canadian society was his Bill of Rights. For the first time, the freedoms and rights of Canadians were written into law. They included

- freedom of speech, of religion, and of the press
- protection of the law without discrimination because of race, colour, religion, gender, or national origin
- right of the individual to life, liberty, and security

The Bill, however, had its limitations. It applied to federal law only. As well, the Canadian Parliament had the power to change the Bill of Rights and to override it in times of national security.

Disappointments

As the 1950s came to an end, so did the economic boom. Unemployment increased. Diefenbaker's government tried to fix the economy by devaluing the Canadian dollar to 92.5 cents against the U.S. dollar. This made



Diefendollar

exports cheaper and imports more expensive. Canadians did not favour this move and nicknamed our dollar the “Diefendollar.”

More controversy followed in 1959, when Diefenbaker cancelled the Avro Arrow project. The Canadian-owned A. V. Roe Company had developed a new jet fighter, the Arrow. Cancellation cost more than 15 000 jobs in the Toronto area. Many workers were highly skilled engineers. They had specialized in different areas of aviation. Most went to the United States to work for NASA. Some Canadians blamed Diefenbaker for dealing a crippling blow to the Canadian aircraft industry. The loss of engineers to the United States was called a “brain drain.”

The Technical Edge



Avro Arrow In 1949, the Canadian government commissioned the Arrow. Each plane cost \$2 million. The threat of Soviet bombers over the Canadian North motivated this decision. The RCAF (Royal Canadian Air Force) was looking for a replacement for its fighter plane. It needed something that would still be used in 10 years time. It needed a design that was years ahead of its time. On 4 October 1957, the first Avro Arrow was shown to the public. When it was test-flown a few months later, the Arrow exceeded everyone's expectations. It was, perhaps, the most advanced twin engine, supersonic jet of its time. The Air Force had asked for a plane capable of Mach 2—twice the speed of sound. The Arrow reached that speed while still climbing and accelerating.

Leading-edge technology is not cheap. Canada had to develop the Arrow's engine, as well as its fire-control and missile systems. The cost rose accordingly. By 1957, each plane cost the govern-

ment \$12.5 million. Orders for the Arrow began to decline. Money problems continued. In 1958, the new Conservative government cut the missile and fire-control parts of the development. By this time, the United States was losing interest in the Arrow. It had just developed the BOMARC missile. The U.S.S.R. had launched the ICBM missile. This suggested that Soviet bomber threats were no longer an issue.

In 1959, the Diefenbaker government cancelled all orders. A. V. Roe, the plane's manufacturer, fired 15 000 employees. The government ordered all the planes, plans, drawings, photographs, negatives, and films to be destroyed.

Do you think that the Arrow should have been cancelled? For more information, visit the CBC Digital Archives at www.cbc.ca/archives and view the file "The Avro Arrow: Canada's Broken Dream."

HISTORICA

Minutes

BOMARC

Enemy missiles could only be stopped by surface-to-air missiles. Canada bought American BOMARC missiles. They were set up in Ontario and Quebec and in Canadian NATO bases in Europe. Diefenbaker and his government couldn't decide whether or not to put nuclear warheads on the BOMARC missiles. The BOMARC missiles were worthless to the military without nuclear warheads. Diefenbaker's own party was split over this issue. Several members left the party. Lester Pearson, the Liberal Party leader, criticized the government. He stressed that Canada was obliged to meet its international duties. Canada had accepted the missiles—it should accept the nuclear warheads. Most Canadians agreed. Pearson came across as a decisive leader. In early 1963, Diefenbaker was forced to call an election over the issue. Pearson won his first election with a minority government.



Not all Canadians were eager to get into an arms race. Some, such as Thérèse Casgrain (pictured here), pushed for a ban on nuclear weapons.

FOCUS

- 1. Give three reasons why voters chose the Conservatives over the Liberals in the election of 1957.**
- 2. How did Diefenbaker try to protect the rights of all Canadians?**
- 3. What problems led to Diefenbaker's defeat in 1963?**

Lester B. Pearson: The Diplomat



Lester Pearson was a successful Canadian diplomat before becoming prime minister. Here, he is speaking at the United Nations in 1957.

Lester Pearson had been a career diplomat. He had represented Canada in several different countries. As Canadian ambassador to the United States, he was involved in the founding of the United Nations. He oversaw Canada's joining of NATO. In 1952, he was head of the United Nations General Assembly.

In 1958, Pearson entered politics and was elected to the House of Commons. He served as St. Laurent's minister of external affairs. He got a lot of attention when he played an important role in ending the Suez Crisis of 1956. He suggested that the United Nations send troops to keep peace in the area. Canadian troops were included in the UN force. Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his leadership. His efforts reinforced Canada's role as a peacekeeper and as a "middle power."

Pearson as Prime Minister, 1963–1968

Leading a minority government is not easy. The ruling party must obtain some support from other parties to stay in power.

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Pearson did this by supporting some NDP policies. During Pearson's terms in office, Canadians received universal health care and the Canada Pension Plan. His government established the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1967. It sought to address women's demands for equality.

The Flag and Canadian Identity

Canadian Confederation in 1867 came about peacefully. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the United Province of Canada asked the British Parliament to pass the British North America Act. The Act became

Canada's Constitution. After 1867, Canada was still part of the British Empire. In 1931, the Statute of Westminster made Canada an independent country, but it still kept the British flag.

The Red Ensign, a British naval flag with Canada's coat of arms, was flown internationally to represent Canada. It was seen at events such as the Olympics, international conferences, and at embassies abroad.

Canadians whose background was not British did not care for the British flag. Many French Canadians did not like the British flag. In a way, the flag divided Canadians instead of uniting them.

In 1964, Pearson announced that Canada would choose a new flag. He created a committee to look at more than 2000

designs. The choice was narrowed to just a few. After 33 days of bitter debate, the red maple leaf design was chosen. Most Canadians quickly identified with the new design. The Red Maple Leaf came to represent Canada's unique identity.



The new Canadian flag (above) replaced the Red Ensign in 1965. Today it is a well-recognized symbol of modern Canada.

HISTORICA

Minutes

Shadows for the Future

Canadians were worried about French–English relations in Canada. Quebec’s demand for more provincial powers in the 1960s created a unity crisis in Canada. The challenge for the Pearson government was to keep the country united.

Pearson established the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in 1963. Its job was to investigate the relations between French and English Canadians. The Commission listened to the complaints of both. It then made many recommendations



Not all Canadians were happy with the new flag. These supporters of the Red Ensign were protesting on Parliament Hill, 1964.

in its report. Not all the recommendations were adopted. The government agreed to make the federal civil service bilingual. French and English Canadians were to have equal opportunities for promotions in the federal civil service.

Pearson retired in 1968. The Liberal Party then elected a new leader. This leader was Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Canadian Vision

Ontario Human Rights Code

In 1962, the Government of Ontario passed the Ontario Human Rights Code. This law protected residents of Ontario from discrimination. It brought together and improved existing anti-discrimination laws of the province. The government has amended the Human Rights Code from time to time. It needed to be updated as the times changed. The most important part of the law is to make sure that all Ontarians

have equal rights. Everyone has the right to live free from discrimination in such areas as employment and housing. As well, the Code’s mandate is to prevent harassment based on race, colour, gender, handicap, or age.

A board of enquiry, separate from the Human Rights Commission, investigates and makes the final decisions on all complaints. Ironically, the Code defines “age” as being between 18 and 65 years. As a result, until 2005, employers in Ontario had the right to

force employees to retire at age 65.

Research the Ontario Human Rights Commission at <http://www.ohrc.on.ca/>.

- a. Summarize the types of current issues it has investigated.**
- b. Report your findings to the class.**

Georges Vanier

BORN: 1888, Montreal, Quebec

DIED: 1967, Ottawa, Ontario

SIGNIFICANCE: Georges Vanier was the governor general of Canada from 1959 until 1967. He believed in the importance of the family. He also worked hard to help the poor and the young.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: After becoming a lawyer in Quebec, Vanier enlisted in the First World War. Vanier helped found the 22nd Regiment, the famed "Van Doos." He was famous for his acts of bravery and heroism. He was awarded both the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order. These are two of Canada's highest military decorations.

After the war, Vanier served in the Canadian diplomatic corps at the League of Nations. He was

also the Canadian ambassador to France from 1944 to 1953. In 1959, John Diefenbaker appointed him Canada's first French-Canadian governor general. Vanier served with distinction in his eight years as head of state.



In 1965, Vanier and his wife, Pauline, created the Vanier Institute of the Family. This national charitable organization focuses on issues such as childhood poverty, family, and violence. After Vanier died in 1967, his wife, Pauline, continued with the institute's work until her death in 1991.

Their son, Jean, has carried on humanitarian

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work. He has established homes for the disabled worldwide.

What do you think motivates

people such as the Vaniers to promote human welfare?

CANADIAN LIVES

FOCUS

1. Why was Lester B. Pearson awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957?
2. How do you feel when you view the Canadian flag?
3. List Pearson's achievements. Assess whether you think they were positive or negative for Canada.

The New Democratic Party

Capitalism in Canada dates back to the fur trade. The Conservatives and the Liberals have governed Canada since 1867. Both parties supported capitalism. In 1933, the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

(CCF) offered voters the choice of **democratic socialism**. There is no single definition of democratic socialism. The idea started more than 200 years ago in Europe. Like other political ideas, it has changed over the years. Social democrats believe governments must ensure that profits from natural resources and business benefit all people. The profits should not go just to investors and owners.

Socialism also wants to make sure that all citizens have a minimum standard of living. Setting up pension plans, passing minimum wage laws, and establishing welfare programs for the needy can do this.

Workers' Movements and Labour Unions

In 1956, several unions came together to form the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC). This large group tried to strengthen workers' movements all across Canada. It had much more political and economic influence than a single union.

The 1950s saw a decline in support for the CCF. The Canadian Labour Congress and CCF members got together to revive the social democratic movement. In 1961, the New Democratic Party (NDP) was formed. Canada's labour movement got a political voice. Like the CCF before it, the NDP presented social democratic ideals to Canadians.

The CCF and NDP have always fought for social security programs. Tommy Douglas was



What issue appears to be important at this 1963 NDP rally?

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

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the provincial CCF leader in Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1961. He introduced a government hospital plan and medicare for his province. The Liberal governments of King, Pearson, and Trudeau “borrowed” popular socialist ideas to stay in power. King’s Old Age

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Pension plan of 1927 was set up due to the influence of J. S. Woodsworth. The

Pearson Liberals introduced medicare for all Canadians in the 1960s. Later on, in the 1970s, Petro-Canada, the Foreign Investment Review Agency, and the National Energy Program were created because of the

NDP influence during minority Trudeau governments.

Today, Canadians are glad they have universal health care, old age pensions, family benefits, workers’ compensation, and workplace safety laws. These “social safety net” programs began as social democratic ideas of the CCF and later, the NDP.

Provincial NDP parties have formed governments in several Canadian provinces from the 1970s to the present. On the federal level, though, the NDP has not been as successful. Nevertheless, the party has had considerable influence.

COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

The Royal Canadian Legion After the First World War, returning soldiers faced economic hardship. Jobs were hard to find and the cost of living had risen while they had been away. The federal government and various lobby groups did not want these problems to happen again. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League was founded in 1926. It was a Canadian veterans’ association. It wanted to make sure that soldiers returning from war would get all available government benefits. The Legion lobbied for more financial assistance, educational benefits, insurance, and medical assistance.

The 1930 War Veterans Allowance was one of the Legion’s early achievements. Clothing allowances,

pensions, job training, and preference in civil service employment are other areas in which the Legion has been active. In the 1940s, the Legion founded the Foster Fathers Program for boys who had lost fathers in the war. The National Poppy Remembrance Campaign commemorates the memory of those Canadians who died in the military, merchant marine, and ferry command services. The Royal Canadian Legion (the name was changed in 1960) has more than 1600 branches in Canada, and contributes millions of dollars annually to community projects across the country.

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Minutes

Tommy Douglas

BORN: 1904, Falkirk, Scotland

DIED: 1986, Ottawa, Ontario

SIGNIFICANCE: He was the founder of Canada's "social safety net" and the NDP.

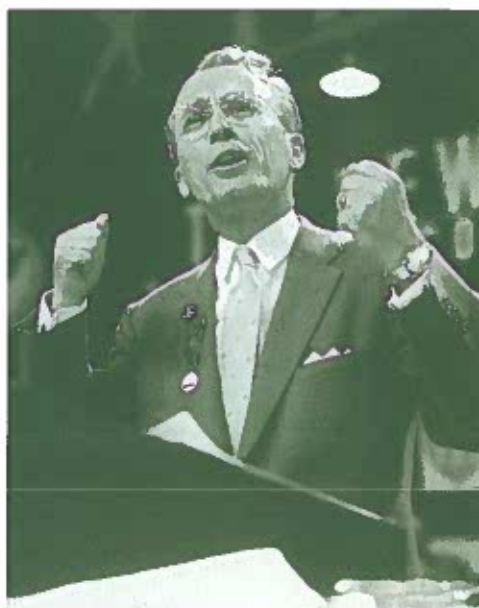
BRIEF BIOGRAPHY: Tommy Douglas moved with his family to Manitoba in 1919. He attended the ministry program at Brandon College. Here, he was introduced to the social gospel. It is a form of Christianity concerned as much with improving life on Earth as with life in the hereafter. He graduated in 1930 as an ordained Baptist preacher. He went to Weyburn, Saskatchewan, just as the Depression hit. Douglas joined the CCF and ran in the 1934 provincial election, but lost. The following year, he ran in the federal election and won. For nine years he was the CCF's agricultural specialist.

Douglas had a funny, sarcastic, and self-mocking style of speaking. He quickly earned a reputation as one of the best speakers in the House of Commons. He returned to Saskatchewan in 1944, where he became the first social democrat premier in Canada. His first budget gave 70 percent to social services. Costs of medical and dental care for old-age pensioners, and of all cancer treatments were covered. In

1947, Douglas introduced universal hospital insurance.

Health care was important to Douglas, because as a child he had suffered from a serious bone disease. Since his family was poor, they could not afford the

proper treatment. If not for some lucky coincidences and charitable people, Douglas would have lost a leg to the disease. He did not want others to be dependent on the generosity of strangers. Douglas believed that everyone should have the right to proper medical care. At the time, this was a revolutionary idea to Canadians. In 1960, Douglas decided to put into effect a universal medical care plan that would satisfy both doctors and patients. He resigned as premier shortly before the universal medical bill went into effect



to lead the NDP. The federal government made medicare a national program at the end of the decade. Douglas was made a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1980.

In November 2004, CBC Television released results of a nation-wide poll in which Douglas ranked as the greatest Canadian. Why do you think he is held in such high regard? In your view, what was his most important contribution to Canadian life?

HISTOR!CA

Minutes

CANADIAN LIVES

Canadian Vision

Music

Music during the 1950s and 1960s was mainly imported from Britain and the United States. Canada, however, produced a number of major players who earned international fame.



The Guess Who was one of North America's most popular rock bands in the 1960s and 1970s. It was led by Winnipeggers Randy Bachman and Burton Cummings. They had a huge hit with "American Woman." Bachman fronted other groups including Bachman-Turner-Overdrive, whose "Taking Care of Business" is one of North America's most popular songs. The group continues to headline concerts across Canada.

Gordon Lightfoot was perhaps our most popular male vocalist during the 1960s and 1970s. Lightfoot grew up in Orillia. He was a boy soprano and teenage member of a barbershop quartet. Lightfoot also wrote songs for other musicians, including Ian and Sylvia Tyson, Peter, Paul and Mary, Elvis Presley, Bob Dylan, Barbra Streisand, and Harry Belafonte. When he eventually started to sing his own songs, such as "If You Could Read My Mind," his career took off. He won numerous Juno Awards and became a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1971.

Joni Mitchell was born in Macleod, Alberta, in 1943. She has had an influential career in the music industry. Her fourth recording, *Blue*, from 1971, is still considered one of the best of its time. Indeed, it's hard to think of a contemporary female rock star who doesn't have some trace of Mitchell in her music. Alanis Morissette and Sarah McLachlan owe much to this award-winning singer-songwriter.



Neil Young was the son of journalist Scott Young. He was a founding member of the popular 1960s band, Buffalo Springfield. After the band broke up in 1968, Young went solo. He has had an extremely successful career. His many albums and CDs have sold in the millions. He has remained popular for over 30 years. Known as the Godfather of Grunge, Young recorded *Mirror Ball* with Pearl Jam in 1995. "Heart of Gold" is both a popular Young song and title of a documentary about the musician.

FOCUS

1. Which two groups formed the New Democratic Party?
2. What is medicare? Do you think it has been successful in fulfilling its aims?
3. What are some of the NDP's major contributions to Canadian society?
4. Why has the federal government adopted some NDP policies?

The Rebellious 1960s

The 1960s was a time of rebellion, excitement, and creativity. Many North American young people questioned existing values. They rebelled against social and economic inequalities. North American youth supported the American civil rights movement and



Canadian protesters demonstrate against the Vietnam War.

equal opportunities for non-whites. Some organized strikes and sit-ins at schools and universities. Others dropped out and entered the hippie drug culture.

A few turned to communes, sharing living space and possessions, to redefine community and family. The majority went to school, played loud music, and wore new styles of clothing. Both men and women wore shoulder-length hair. Granny glasses, jeans, and sandals replaced the bobby sox, sweater sets, and coiffed hair of the 1950s.

The hippies promoted the more casual look of blue jeans. Television influenced Canadian and American ways of thinking.

The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was the first world crisis to receive widespread TV coverage. People saw the American naval blockade of Cuba. American and Russian viewpoints were reported on the nightly news. Television allowed people to see how close the world came to a nuclear war.

The television coverage of the Vietnam War (1964–75) made it “a real TV war.” Nightly news telecasts showed bombs exploding. They showed American soldiers being killed. Americans and Canadians were disturbed by images of bloody faces and body bags. Reporters told disturbing stories about American atrocities against Vietnamese civilians. Many people

wanted an end to the war.

It was as if viewers were there. Everyone became a “television witness” to the Vietnam War. Viewers also saw the assassinations of President Kennedy in 1962 and of his brother Robert Kennedy in 1968. The impact of these events was enormous. The baby boom generation had grown up with TV. It had made them more aware of what was going on in the world. Television contributed to the anti-Vietnam War movement of the 1960s and to the general rebelliousness of the time.

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970

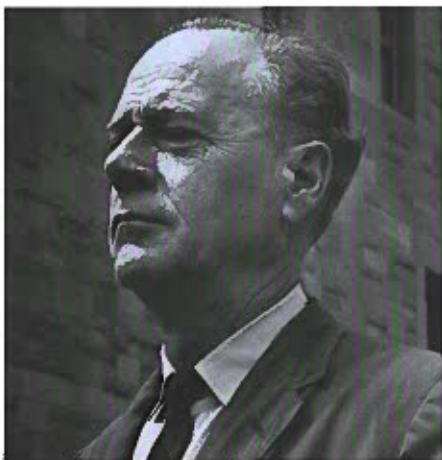
Times of Challenge

Canada's Aboriginal peoples fought against racism and neglect. Native and Métis leaders such as Harold Cardinal, Howard Adams, Buffy Sainte-Marie, and Kahn-Tineta Horn called attention to the plight of their people. They demanded justice and equality.

Women from all regions, classes, and ethnic groups began to challenge sexual stereotypes. Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) shattered the happy-housewife myth. Some women's groups wanted governments, businesses, and community organizations to involve women equally with men at all levels of decision making. More radical groups claimed that increased female representation was

not enough. They said that institutions themselves had to change, as well as the behaviour of both men and women. The Royal Commission on the Status of Women agreed that changes were necessary.

The women's liberation movement became a powerful force. Women challenged their traditional roles as homemakers. They protested and marched for legalized abortions, simpler divorce laws, and fairer employment practices. More and more women entered the workforce. Some needed the pay cheque. Others wanted a career and a broader role and identity. Most wanted equal opportunity with men and equal pay for work of equal value.



Marshall McLuhan, a professor of English at the University of Toronto, was a major voice on the effects of mass media, such as television, on how people think and behave. In the 1960s, McLuhan foresaw that the Internet and computers would radically change the way people communicate. It was he who said, "The medium is the message." What do you think he meant?

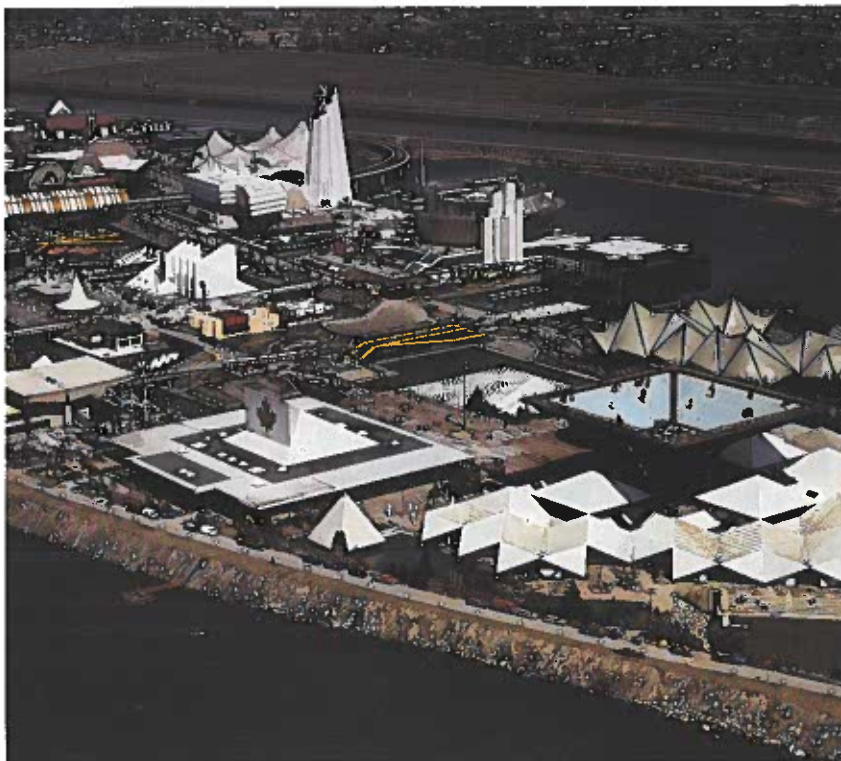
HISTORICA

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FOCUS

1. Why were the 1960s termed the *rebellious sixties*?
2. To what extent have teenagers changed since the 1960s? In your opinion, are teenagers more rebellious now than then? Are they more political now than then?
3. What concerns did Aboriginal leaders and women raise?

Canada's Centennial: 1967



This Expo picture shows several Canadian pavilions, including Canada's own triangular pavilion (lower right), the teepee-like Indians of Canada pavilion (left), and the tree-topped Pavilion of Western Canada, which follows the topography of the four provinces (centre).

In 1967, Canadians celebrated the 100th birthday of their country. All across the land, they held parades, dances, banquets, and carnivals. They built libraries, schools, concert halls, and stadiums. That year Canadians gloried in being Canadian.

Hosting Expo '67, a world fair held in Montreal, was an important part of Canada's Centennial celebrations. Canada invited the whole world to help celebrate. Expo '67 was

held on three islands in the St. Lawrence River. One island was totally man made! The theme of the day was "Man and His World."

Many nations, private corporations, and even provinces sponsored pavilions at the fair. They showed off their latest technologies and achievements. Since the 1956 world fair in Brussels, Belgium, there had been great progress in such fields as film, architecture, and science. Much was shown at Expo '67 for the first time, and the architecture on the Montreal site was much admired.

A nation celebrating its 100th birthday is still young. It was still difficult to define Canadian identity or Canadian character. In a way, Canadians were still trying to figure out who they were and what kind of country they wanted to build. In 1967, Canadians did not control their constitution, but did have their own distinctive flag—the Red Maple Leaf. It was a new symbol of unity, pride, and optimism. Canadians could enjoy their pride in Canada and its place in the world.

The Baby Boom: 1945–1967

1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970



ONTARIO



QUEBEC



NOVA SCOTIA



NEW BRUNSWICK



MANITOBA



BRITISH COLUMBIA



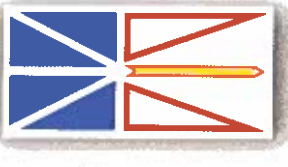
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



SASKATCHEWAN



ALBERTA



NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LABRADOR



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



YUKON



NUNAVUT

Canada's provincial flags are as unique as Canada's history. They illustrate a country made up of many different peoples. Ontario's flag, for example, adopts Britain's Union Jack as its major image.

Quebec's flag, on the other hand, shows the French fleur-de-lis. Nunavut's flag features the inukshuk, a stone monument that guides people on land and marks sacred places.

FOCUS

1. What joys did Canada have in 1967?
2. What problems did the country still face?
3. Suggest a new flag design for your province or territory.

Sharpening Your Skills

Researching Primary and Secondary Sources

THE SKILL

Finding and distinguishing between primary and secondary sources

THE IMPORTANCE

All decisions should be based on the best information.

Everybody conducts research. To decide which movie to watch, you might read a review in the paper or ask a friend who saw it. Sportsline bettors study the results of previous games before making their choices. Fashion magazines and observation of people around you help in deciding what to wear. What is the best automobile to buy, what is the finest acne cream, diet, or restaurant—all involve research.

Because history involves everything that has been said or done in the past, nothing is safe from the historians' interest:

- Photographs reveal how things really looked.
- Ads indicate what the advertisers thought would convince people to buy their product.
- Paintings illustrate the artists' feelings and ideas.
- Music reflects society's tastes.
- Interviews provide individual feelings and memories.
- Architecture reveals people's ideas about space.
- Wills disclose an individual's wealth and attitudes towards family.
- Newspapers provide day-by-day accounts of politics, sports, entertainment, fashion, humour, and more.
- Tools show how advanced a society was technologically.
- Parliamentary debates indicate what politicians thought was important.
- Credit statements reveal where a person was and what was purchased.
- Laws indicate what society thinks is important.
- Cemeteries illustrate attitudes towards the dead and show how long people lived.
- E-mails and letters provide personal opinions.

Where do historians go to find their sources? Almost anywhere! Libraries provide information on what other historians have discovered. Archives and museums contain old newspapers, photographs, private letters, government reports, diaries, and birth and death records. In addition to public archives, many companies have their own archives that house information on business decisions, profits and losses, personnel problems, and their customers. Schools keep students' records, yearbooks, and class pictures. The Internet and its search engines are also a valuable source of historical information—both primary and secondary.

In general, historians distinguish between primary and secondary sources. A primary source is first-hand evidence. It is information created in the time period that the historian is examining. A secondary source is second-hand evidence. It was created by someone who was not present in the time period the historian is examining. For

example, if you were writing a biography of a member of the Group of Seven, your primary sources would include the artist's paintings, personal letters, an interview with him, his high school report cards, his studio, and his books. Secondary sources would include what people have written about him—biographies, obituaries (death notices), books, and newspaper articles.

Primary sources are the historians' basic raw data. Finding and making sense of them is fun, exciting, and challenging. Your arrangement and interpretation of the primary sources is what makes your history unique and important. Once you have written your history, it becomes a secondary source for other historians.

Every day you distinguish between the value of secondary and primary sources. In choosing which movie to attend, you are more likely to listen to someone who saw the movie than to a person who learned about it from someone else.

Application

Examine the short biography of William Lyon Mackenzie King in this chapter. Make a list of possible primary and secondary sources for an extended biography of King. Then, search the Internet for primary and secondary sources.

Questions & Activities

Questions and Activities

Who Am I?

1. I led Newfoundland into Confederation with Canada. I became known as the “last Father of Confederation.” Who am I?
2. As prime minister, I gave Canadians their first Bill of Rights. My political supporters knew me as “the Chief.” Who am I?
3. I won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957. I was prime minister when Canadians received their own national flag. Who am I?
4. I was premier of Saskatchewan from 1955 to 1961. I brought medicare to the people of Saskatchewan. Later, I became the first leader of the NDP. Who am I?
5. I was a popular musician during the 1960s. Although I have been in the industry for over 30 years, I have more recently gained popularity as the “Godfather of Grunge.” Who am I?

Discuss and Debate

1. What would have happened to Newfoundland if Newfoundlanders had voted not to enter Confederation in 1949? Write your thoughts down in a brief paragraph. Be prepared to read your paragraph aloud during class discussion.
2. List the good and the bad results of the economic boom of the early 1950s. Hold a class debate on the topic: Resolved that the economic boom of the 1950s created more problems than it solved.
3. With a group of students, discuss this statement: Parents rarely understand teenagers and teenagers rarely understand adults.
4. Canada underwent a baby boom in the 1950s. Today, Canadians are having fewer children or none at all.
 - a) Suggest reasons for this drop in the birth rate.
 - b) What does the drop mean for the future of Canada? Possible areas of discussion are schools, the labour force, immigration, and support of the elderly.

Do Some Research

1. Visit the library to find out more about Newfoundland and Labrador since it joined Canada in 1949. You might use the following headings: (a) Geography, (b) Culture and Traditions, (c) Transportation, (d) Communities, (e) Political Leaders, and (f) Economic Issues.
2. Research the recent history of a “boomtown” in your area.
 - Why was the town established?
 - Has the town continued to develop?
 - What do you think the town’s future will be?
3. Find out more about the cancellation of the Avro Arrow project by the Diefenbaker government. Make a list of the reasons for and against the decision. State your personal conclusions clearly and firmly.
4. Write a brief biocard on a significant Canadian of the 1950s or 1960s. Here are a few suggestions:

a) Paul Anka	b) Marshall McLuhan
c) Maurice Richard	d) Jacques Plante
e) John Diefenbaker	f) Margaret Laurence
g) Marilyn Bell	h) Celia Franca
5. Summarize the achievements and changes won by the protest movement of the 1960s.
6. Find out what projects your community undertook to celebrate Canada’s 100th birthday. Were these projects a good idea?
7. Research the women’s movement of the 1960s. How did it differ from the suffragette movement of the early 1900s? What were women protesting against? How did the women’s movement change life for Canadian women? Can you see any changes in your own life that could be attributed to the women’s movement?
8. Find out about the civil rights movement in the United States. In terms of racial views, to what extent did Canada differ from the United States?

9. Research the history of Canada's national flag, the Maple Leaf. (Why was a new flag proposed? Why was it so different from the old flag? Why have a maple leaf as national symbol? What other designs were proposed and rejected? Why was its adoption so controversial?)
10. Investigate the origins of one of the provincial and territorial flags and show how the design reflects the heritage of the province or territory.

Be Creative

1. Divide into groups and prepare a time capsule for the 1950s or 1960s. Include photo records, magazines, records, souvenirs, fashions, and news statements. You might celebrate the end of your project with a theme party.
2. Compare the hit songs of the 1950s and 1960s with each other, and the hit songs of today. Identify what differences the songs reveal about (a) values, (b) technology, (c) teenagers, and (d) love.
3. What role did folk music play during the baby boom? Find examples of popular songs and make a presentation to your peers.

Web Watch

For more information about topics in this chapter, be sure to check out these sources:

<http://www.ggower.com/dief/> (For Diefenbaker)

<http://particle.physics.ucdavis.edu/bios/Pearson.html> (For Pearson)

http://collections.ic.gc.ca/heirloom_series/volume5/volume5.htm

(For biographies of famous Canadians, listed by topic and alphabetically)

St. Lawrence Seaway: www.seaway.ca

The Baby Boom: www.babyboomers.org

The Diefenbunker: www.diefenbunker.ca

Innu Nation: www.innu.ca

Avro Arrow Alliance: www.arrow-alliance.com

Canadian Labour Congress: www.clc-ctc.ca

The Royal Canadian Legion: www.legion.ca

CBC Digital Archives: www.cbc.ca/archives

Consider reviewing the following audiovisual files:

“The Gouzenko Affair,” “Seeking Sanctuary: Draft Dodgers,” “Gordon Lightfoot, Canada’s Folk Laureate,” “Has Confederation Been Good for Newfoundland?” “Mackenzie King: Public Life, Private Man,” “Tommy Douglas and the NDP,” “The Birth of Medicare,” “Expo ’67: Montreal Welcomes the World,” “Hippie Society: The Youth Rebellion,” and “Going Underground: Canada’s Subway and Montreal’s Metro.”

OUR LAND



Top: In 1999, Nunavut became the third territory in Canada. Its creation is based on the largest Aboriginal land claim agreement in Canadian history. Eighty-five percent of residents are Inuit. Below: Jeanne Sauvé set several firsts: first woman from Quebec to become a federal Cabinet minister, first female Speaker of the House of Commons, and first female governor general.

How do both of these stamps suggest Canada's coming of age?