

1: Canada – From Confederation To The Present Day

The evolution of Canada's map from Confederation up until today, accompanied by both the French and English versions of O Canada as sung by John McDermott.

Canada was born not only out of a need for defense against aggressive American Manifest Destiny, but also out of a vision of a free and democratic country that would be a beacon of hope for people around the world. Canada was born as an experiment in human governance, mixing the best parts of the British parliamentary system with the best parts of American liberty. Canada was born with a purpose from the dream of one willful man, Sir John A. MacDonald, and that purpose was that Canada would be a land free from oppression and war, genocides and religious persecution, hunger and poverty. Canada was created, from the outset, to be a land for people. For years before Confederation, the five provinces had each been separate semi-autonomous dominions of the British Empire. Each had its own tariffs and taxes, each printed its own money and each had its own culture and, in the case of Quebec, language. Trade between the provinces was a complicated matter, with duties and tariffs and taxes differing from border to border. Each province raised its own police and militias and each was dependent on the Crown government, far away in London, for protection and guidance. As the industrial revolution geared up, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia became bigger bases of economic activity. Their goods, however, had to travel through a myriad of provincial regulations and taxes in order to go from the factory to the marketplace. Banks faced equally difficult obstacles in trying to do business across the region. For instance, if a merchant from Montreal wanted to bring new products from a Halifax factory to markets in Toronto, he would need to secure financing from a bank in Halifax AND a bank in Toronto so that the bank in Halifax would be satisfied their loan was guaranteed. However, the loans from Halifax fell under different tax and regulations than the loan in Toronto would, creating a near impossible situation for the Montreal merchant. As a result, while trade in the United States boomed, trade in the dominion provinces of Canada stagnated. The industrial revolution brought new challenges to the Canadian provinces, and helped hurry the need for Confederation. Represented here is a Halifax, NS factory circa 1850. Another problem facing the separate dominions was the constant threat of American invasion. For Canada in the 19th Century America was the real bogeyman of the world. America had tried to invade twice before, the first time during the Revolution when George Washington was defeated at the gates of Quebec, and the second time in when American armies burned Toronto to the ground and besieged Quebec for a second time. Canadian militias were engaged in constant skirmishes with these Fenians for nearly twenty years. By the time of the American Civil War, tensions between the Canadian provinces and the United States government were at an all-time high. In addition to US aggression were tales of brutality in the southern states coming up with escaped slaves on the Underground Railroad. The US massacre of the Indians horrified moderate Canadians. Indeed, hostilities between the Americans and the Canadians were present from the very founding of America, when waves of Empire Loyalists, refugees who had been beaten and robbed and murdered at the hands of mobs in their American cities, settled in Upper Canada and vowed to keep their new home free from such brutality. During the American Revolution scores of Loyalists fled from brutal persecution to settle what is today Ontario. They brought an intense mistrust of the United States that helped shape Confederation a century later. The War of 1812 marked the second time in 40 years that America had invaded Canada. Although the Americans were pushed back across the border, this war made Canadians paranoid enough to support Confederation. Tales of the US massacres of the Indians reached the Canadas and were exploited as propaganda. Slavery was the final nail in the coffin of US-Canada relations during the 19th Century, and was one of the issues that helped bring about Confederation. While the need for trade and the need for defense from an aggressive neighbour were vital elements in the push for confederation, it took the vision and hard work of one man, Sir John A. MacDonald, to see the deal complete. Sir John A had a vision of an economically strong and politically united nation. After the experience with escaped slaves and the destruction of the US Civil War, he also had a vision of a land where people could truly be free and live in peace. He was one of those rare educated visionaries who arrived on the scene at the right time and in the right place, and his education

allowed him to assess where both the British and American systems had failed, and where they were strongest. Sir John A realized that the British parliamentary system was more democratic than the US congressional system, in that the Prime-Minister was more accountable to the electorate than the President was. However, he saw great value in the US separation of powers and particularly in the Bill of Rights. By cherry-picking the best of both systems and trying to discard the worst, Sir John A. However he believed the US Constitution, with its separation of powers and its revolutionary Bill of Rights, as superior to anything found in Westminster. A union of the provinces had been sought out before. In a delegation of provincial leaders had travelled to London to press for a union in the wake of escalating tensions between the US states. The idea, and the provincial delegates, were met with indifference by the British. They returned home and watched with horror the slaughter that ensued in the United States. MacDonald, arrived at the conference and began to press his vision of a completely united Canada. The three Maritimers agreed in principle with the caveat that the people of Quebec also support the idea. A date for a conference was set in Charlottetown, the capital of PEI. This satisfied the other three premiers. Sir John A was able to use the Charlottetown Conference to present his vision of a united Canada under a democratic parliament secured in a written constitution with rights for everybody. He pressed the need for security and his vision of a land of peace and prosperity that would become a beacon of light in a dark world. Some of the key demands made by delegates were that the new central government assume all the provincial debts, that each province retain its own legislature, that Quebec be a separate province again, and that the new nation retain ties to the Crown as a Dominion of the Empire. After several weeks of negotiations the provinces, and Sir John A, had hammered out a proposal to present to the British authorities. The famous room where the Conference took place. The Charlottetown Conference ended with agreement by all the delegates on the need for Confederation. The Prince Edward Island legislature, where the Conference took place and modern Canada was conceived. There remained one last thing to do for John A and the delegates. Without the assent of their British masters in London, there would be no Confederation. Sir John A asked the provinces to hold general elections for delegates, and in 24 people were chosen, from across the five provinces, by the people, to head to England to press their case. The British politicians, however, brushed them off with the same cold politeness that earlier delegates had met. Not to be outdone, Sir John A called on his distant relatives, nobility in the British caste system, and through constant lobbying he managed to get himself a meeting with Queen Victoria. There he pressed his case for Confederation, highlighting the reasons and his vision and stressing that the new country would remain a loyal Dominion of the Empire. Finally, in early , the British Parliament welcomed the Canadian delegates and heard their case. After several months of debate, and intense lobbying to the Queen herself by Sir John A, Parliament voted to enact the Articles of Confederation. On July 1st, , Queen Victoria herself signed the Articles into law and the Canada we know today was born! Queen Victoria lobbied her Prime-Minister to accept Confederation. The new nation of Canada, With the five provinces now united under one flag, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa , in eastern Ontario, to be its capital city. A Parliament was built and the first general elections held in The rest of modern-day Canada soon followed. Manitoba joined Confederation in British Columbia, a far-away outpost of British civilization in the north-west Pacific, joined Confederation in In , following the Northwest Rebellion , Saskatchewan was created and joined Confederation in In Alberta joined. Challenges to the union have arisen at times, namely in Quebec, but a strong central government in Ottawa and powerful Provincial governments with their own jurisdictions keep the system alive. Since the days of Sir John A. MacDonald, his vision has become realized. Canada did indeed become a prosperous land rich in resources, with a free and democratic society ruled by law. Canada has become a beacon of light in the world, accepting millions of immigrants and refugees who have thrived here over the years. In dark days in the world, Canada has sent her sons and daughters to fight and die for the liberty of others on faraway shores, and has asked nothing in return. Canada has built great cities and modern industries and futuristic technologies, supported by top-notch Universities. Canadians enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world and one of the highest average income rates of any country in the G MacDonald would be proud today. Since those paranoid days of the mid 19th Century Canada and the United States have grown closely together. Relations during the 20th Century were at all-time highs and the two countries are now best of friends. Canada and the US have stood by

each other in many wars and many challenges, and today they enjoy the largest economic partnership in the world. In a complete change from the threats of those early days, today Canada and the USA have joint-defense treaties. This is the legacy of Confederation. Here fireworks explode over Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

2: Confederation | Canada Alive!

Canadian Confederation (French: Confédération canadienne) was the process by which the British colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united into one Dominion of Canada on July 1,

Only the first three listed here entered into Confederation at first, but all did eventually, the last being Newfoundland in 1949. Early projects Lord Durham The idea of a legislative union of all British colonies in America goes back to at least 1789, when the Albany Congress was held, preceding the Continental Congress of 1774. At least twelve other projects followed. A federation project was proposed to John A. Macdonald. The proposal was received by the London authorities with polite indifference. By 1867, it was clear that continued governance of the Province of Canada under the terms of the Act of Union had become impracticable. Therefore, a Great Coalition of parties formed in order to reform the political system. That act, which united the Province of Canada with the colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, came into effect on July 1 that year. Separate provinces were re-established under their current names of Ontario and Quebec. July 1 is now celebrated as Canada Day. Macdonald and others encouraged Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to come to talks on creating self-government in the form of one united dominion. Some of the political leaders of the maritime colonies worried about being dominated by the population centres of Ontario and Quebec through the electoral system proposed for a central government. The Fathers of Confederation elected to call the new country the Dominion of Canada, after rejecting "kingdom" and "confederation", among other options. The term "dominion" originates from Psalm 135. The original "confederation" gathering was by delegates of the four Atlantic region colonies at Charlottetown in September 1864, with the agenda being a discussion of a Maritime Union or Atlantic Union. On behalf of Canada, MacDonal asked that delegates from that colony be allowed to attend. At a second conference in Quebec City in October, further details were worked out. The Quebec Conference was originally used to show the Maritimers hospitality and to explain the idea of Confederation, and it worked. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia requested completion of a railway, the Intercolonial, to connect them with Quebec. At this point, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland opted to stay out of the proposed union. A further conference was held in London, England in December 1867. Queen Victoria proclaimed the new dominion on July 1, 1867, although without overseas telegraphy, the news took a few days to arrive in Canada. Gradually, Canada gained more autonomy, and in 1982, obtained almost full autonomy within the British Commonwealth with the Statute of Westminster. Because the provinces of Canada were unable to agree on a constitutional amendment formula for the BNA Act, the document remained in London. In Canada, the Canadian constitution is named the Constitution Act, 1867. Provinces and territories that became part of Canada after 1867 are also said to have joined Confederation but not the Confederation. However, the term usually refers more concretely to the political process that united the colonies in the 1860s; it is also used to divide Canadian history into pre-Confederation and post-Confederation post-Confederation being a living term that includes the present day. There were several factors that influenced Confederation both causes from internal sources and pressures from external sources. Internal causes that influenced Confederation:

3: Western Canada in Confederation

The structure of Canada: Confederation to Present benefits from the multidirectional possibilities offered by the medium of a compact disc. The history of Canada from onward is presented through five.

Macdonald surprised the Atlantic premiers by asking if the Province of Canada could be included in the negotiations. Since the agenda for the meeting had already been set, the delegation from the Province of Canada was initially not an official part of the Conference. The issue of Maritime Union was deferred and the Canadians were formally allowed to join and address the Conference. Other proposals attractive to the politicians from the Maritime colonies were: At this point there was no railway link from Quebec City to Halifax, and the people of each region had little to do with one another. Nevertheless, he found Prince Edward Islanders to be "amazingly civilized". In the Maritimes there was concern that the smooth Canadians with their sparkling champagne and charming speeches were outsmarting the delegates of the smaller provinces. Macdonald asked Viscount Monck, the Governor General of the Province of Canada to invite delegates from the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland to a conference with United Canada delegates. Monck obliged and the Conference went ahead at Quebec City in October. Delegates at the Quebec Conference, October. The Conference began on October 10, on the site of present-day Montmorency Park. Despite differences in the positions of some of the delegates on some issues, the Quebec Conference, following so swiftly on the success of the Charlottetown Conference, was infused with a determinative sense of purpose and nationalism. With the addition of Newfoundland to the Conference, the other three Maritime colonies did not wish to see the strength of their provinces in the upper chamber diluted by simply adding Newfoundland to the Atlantic category. Macdonald, who was aiming for the strongest central government possible, insisted that this was to be the central government, and in this he was supported by, among others, Tupper. The Conference adjourned on October. Prince Edward Island emerged disappointed from the Quebec Conference. Dawson and reprinted in a Quebec City newspaper during the Conference. The union proved more controversial in the Maritime provinces, however, and it was not until that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia passed union resolutions, while Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland continued to opt against joining. In December, sixteen delegates from the Province of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia travelled to London, where the 4th Earl of Carnarvon presented each to Queen Victoria in private audience, [59] as well as holding court for their wives and daughters. After breaking for Christmas, the delegates reconvened in January and began drafting the British North America Act. Ultimately, the delegates elected to call the new country the Dominion of Canada, after "kingdom" and "confederation", among other options, were rejected for various reasons. The term dominion was allegedly suggested by Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley. The Act was presented to Queen Victoria on February 11, The bill was introduced in the House of Lords the next day. The bill was quickly approved by the House of Lords, and then also quickly approved by the British House of Commons. The Act received royal assent on March 29, and set July 1, as the date for union. Separate provinces were re-established under their current names of Ontario and Quebec. Noting the flaws perceived in the American system, the Fathers of Confederation opted to retain a monarchical form of government. Macdonald, speaking in about the proposals for the upcoming confederation of Canada, said: By adhering to the monarchical principle we avoid one defect inherent in the Constitution of the United States. By the election of the president by a majority and for a short period, he never is the sovereign and chief of the nation. He is never looked up to by the whole people as the head and front of the nation. He is at best but the successful leader of a party. This defect is all the greater on account of the practice of reelection. During his first term of office he is employed in taking steps to secure his own reelection, and for his party a continuance of power. We avoid this by adhering to the monarchical principle—the sovereign whom you respect and love. I believe that it is of the utmost importance to have that principle recognized so that we shall have a sovereign who is placed above the region of party—to whom all parties look up; who is not elevated by the action of one party nor depressed by the action of another; who is the common head and sovereign of all. Macdonald had spoken of "founding a great British monarchy" and wanted the newly created country to be called the "Kingdom of Canada". While

the BNA Act eventually resulted in Canada having more autonomy than it had before, it was far from full independence from the United Kingdom. According to the Supreme Court of Canada, Canadian "sovereignty was acquired in the period between its separate signature of the Treaty of Versailles in and the Statute of Westminster, " long after Confederation in . Gradually, Canada gained more autonomy, and in , obtained almost full autonomy within the British Commonwealth with the Statute of Westminster. Because the provinces of Canada were unable to agree on a constitutional amending formula, this power remained with the British Parliament. In , the constitution was patriated when Elizabeth II gave her royal assent to the Canada Act . The Constitution of Canada is made up of a number of codified acts and uncodified traditions; one of the principal documents is the Constitution Act, , which renamed the BNA Act to Constitution Act, . Macdonald became the first Prime Minister of Canada. For seven years, William Annand and Joseph Howe led the ultimately unsuccessful fight to convince British imperial authorities to release Nova Scotia from Confederation. The government was vocally against Confederation, contending that it was no more than the annexation of the province to the pre-existing province of Canada. To prevent this, the Constitution Act, provided for "continuance of existing laws" from the three colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick until new laws could be established in the Dominion. The original painting was destroyed in the Parliament Buildings Centre Block fire. The scene is an amalgamation of the Charlottetown and Quebec City conference sites and attendees. The original Fathers of Confederation are those delegates who attended any of the conferences held at Charlottetown and Quebec in , or in London, United Kingdom, in , leading to Confederation. Hewitt Bernard , who was the recording secretary at the Charlottetown Conference, is considered by some to be a Father of Confederation. In this way, Amor De Cosmos who was instrumental both in bringing democracy to British Columbia and in bringing his province into Confederation, is considered by many to be a Father of Confederation. I joined July 1, , also by an Imperial Order-in-Council. Newfoundland joined on March 31, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, also with a ferry link guaranteed. Later, the third territory of Nunavut was carved from the Northwest Territories on April 1, . At formal events, representatives of the provinces and territories take precedence according to this ordering , except that provinces always precede territories.

4: Confederation | Our Country, Our Parliament

Canada Map. Canada - From Confederation To The Present Day. The evolution of Canada's map from Confederation up until right now, accompanied by each the French and English versions of O Canada as sung by John McDermott.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Bob Hesketh and Chris Hackett. One hundred and forty historians from Canada and Quebec contributed to this electronic resource, designed for students and the general public. The abundance of information both textual and visual on the disc is impressive, at times even overwhelming; ultimately, this is a sound and satisfying resource. The structure of *Canada: Confederation to Present* benefits from the multidirectional possibilities offered by the medium of a compact disc. Each of these essays is in turn divided into chronological periods, and each period into different themes. Readers of James G. All include visuals, some of them truly wonderful: Other case studies are drawn from more recent research: For reasons that remain unclear to this reader, some of the most interesting case studies are not actually to be found on the CD-ROM , but can be accessed on-line from the *Canada: Confederation to Present* Web site. Like the overview articles, the case studies include illustrations some in colour , footnotes, excerpts from primary sources, and a bibliography. As the titles of the five pathways suggest, the CD-ROM reflects the emphasis on social history that for the past thirty years has been characteristic of the discipline. The editors and authors have paid careful attention to differences structured by region, ethnicity, gender, and social class. In its approach and its historiographical leanings the CD somewhat resembles the two-volume textbook edited by Margaret Conrad, Alvin Finkel, et al. It might be seen as a response to those who charge that historical knowledge has become fragmented, in that it pulls the social history microstudies of the last quarter-century together into coherent syntheses and one massive! And the CD actually delivers more than it promises: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

5: Project MUSE - Canada: Confederation to Present [CD-ROM] (review)

Get this from a library! Canada, Confederation to present: an interactive history of Canada. [Bob Hesketh; Christopher Hackett; Canada. Canadian Heritage.] -- Offers an unparalleled opportunity to witness and interact with Canada's past through carefully selected media from the nation's leading archives.

The term Confederation also commonly stands for 1 July, the date of the creation of the Dominion. Beginning in 1791, colonial politicians, known as the Fathers of Confederation, met and negotiated the terms of Confederation at conferences in Charlottetown, Quebec City and London, England. At its creation in 1867, the Dominion of Canada included four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Between then and 1914, six more provinces and three territories joined Confederation. Convention at Charlottetown, P. The Durham Report, 1837, as it came to be known, called for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, which was achieved in 1841 see Act of Union. Union was discussed in the legislature of the Province of Canada and written about in newspapers with some frequency between 1841 and 1867, usually as a remedy for a particular political or economic crisis. These fears grew following the American Civil War 1861-65, at a time when many believed that Britain was becoming increasingly reluctant to defend its North American colonies against possible American aggression. They saw the war as partly the result of a weak central United States government. This inspired ideas about the need for a strong central government among the BNA colonies see Federalism. After winning the war, the American North was also left with a large and powerful army. The American appetite for expansionism was made clear with the US purchase of Alaska in 1867. Anger at British support for the American South also led, at the end of the Civil War, to the US cancellation or abrogation of the reciprocity treaty that had allowed free trade on many items between the US and British North America. Suddenly, Confederation offered the colonies a chance to create a new, free-trade market, north of the American border. Confederation offered Britain an honourable means of easing its economic and military burden in North America, while giving its colonies there strength through unity. Rather, it was created in a series of conferences and orderly negotiations, culminating in the terms of Confederation on 1 July. In the Atlantic colonies, however, a great deal of pressure would still be necessary to convert romantic ideas of a single northern nation spanning the continent into political reality. Previous Next A series of fortuitous events helped. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had some interest in reuniting as a single colony following their division in 1713. They were helped by the British Colonial Office, which felt that a political union of all three Maritime colonies was desirable, including Prince Edward Island. Maritime union would abolish three colonial legislatures and replace them with one. In the spring of 1871, all three legislatures passed resolutions declaring some interest in having a conference on the subject. But nothing was done. It was only when representatives of the Province of Canada announced their interest in attending such a meeting that the Maritime governments began to organize. Charlottetown was appointed as the place 1871. Prince Edward Island would not attend otherwise 1871 and 1 September was chosen as the date see Charlottetown Conference. Political Deadlock in the Province of Canada As the Province of Canada grew more prosperous and developed politically, socially and industrially, so grew its internal rivalries. As a result, the job of governing Canada West Ontario and Canada East Quebec from a single, fractious legislature became difficult see also Act of Union. After achieving responsible government in 1867, politicians in Canada West began agitating for true representation by population. In the 1870s, Canada West benefitted from having a disproportionately large number of seats in the legislature, thanks to a smaller population than Canada East. By the 1880s its population was the bigger of the two, and reformers supported the campaign for representation by population 1880s in other words, more seats for the West. This and other divisive issues 1880s such as government funding for Catholic schools throughout the colony 1880s created suspicions among English Protestants in Canada West of unchecked French Catholic power flowing from Canada East. Structural change was required to break the political paralysis. Confederation 1867 which would include separation of the two Canadas 1867 was posed as a solution to these problems. The Great Coalition In 1891, after four short-lived governments had fought to stay in power, a coalition was formed promising union with the Atlantic colonies see Great Coalition. By 1891, they had the necessary support of the Catholic Church. Confederation was justified in public by the arguments that French Canadians

would get back their provincial identity and their capital would once more be Quebec City ; the anglophone domination of government feared by French Canadians would be mitigated by the presence of strong French Canadian representation in the federal Cabinet ; and Confederation was the least undesirable of the changes proposed. The conference was already underway and discussions for Maritime union were not making much progress. So the Canadians were invited to submit their own proposals for a union of all the British North American colonies. The idea swept the board, and the glittering idea of a united country took over. September 11, , Charlottetown, PEI. Previous Next Quebec Conference A month later, the colonies called a second meeting to discuss Confederation. At the Quebec Conference , the delegates passed 72 Resolutions , which explicitly laid out the fundamental decisions made at Charlottetown , including a constitutional framework for a new country. The Resolutions were legalistic and contractual in tone, deliberately different from the revolutionary nature of the American Constitution drafted a century earlier see Constitutional History. The Canadian Resolutions outlined the concept of federalism “ with powers and responsibilities strictly divided between the provinces and the federal government see Distribution of Powers. Cartier pushed hard for provincial powers and rights, while Macdonald , keen to avoid the mistakes that had led to the US Civil War , advocated for a strong central government. A semblance of balance was reached between these two ideas. The Resolutions also outlined the shape of a national Parliament , with an elected House of Commons based on representation by population , and an appointed Senate whose seats would be equally split between three regions: Canada West, Canada East and the Atlantic colonies , for the purpose of providing each region with an equal voice in the appointed chamber. The resolutions also included specific financial commitments, including the construction by the new federal government of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to the Maritimes. The colonies recognized they needed to improve communications and grow economically. Railways between the colonies would boost economic opportunity through increased trade see Railway History. Some Maritime delegates declared that the building of an intercolonial rail line was a precondition of their joining Canada. It was this key undertaking that secured the decision of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to join Confederation. All except Newfoundland enjoyed prosperous economies and felt comfortable as they were. The bulk of the population, especially in Nova Scotia and PEI, saw no reason to change their constitution just because Canada was finding it had outgrown its own. Even Newfoundland, despite economic difficulties in the s, postponed a decision on Confederation in , and in an election decisively rejected it see Newfoundland and Labrador and Confederation. The more prosperous PEI resisted almost from the start. A small, dedicated group of Confederationists made little headway until early in the s when PEI, badly indebted by the construction of an Island railway, joined Confederation in return for Canada taking over its loan payments see PEI and Confederation. Sir Charles Tupper was a delegate to all the Confederation conferences. Previous Next Nova Scotians were divided. Confederation was popular in the northern areas of the mainland and in Cape Breton , but along the south shore and in the Annapolis Valley “ the prosperous world of shipping , shipbuilding , potatoes and apples “ the idea seemed unattractive or even dangerous. Conservative Premier Charles Tupper , ambitious, aggressive and confident, went ahead with Confederation anyway, convinced that in the long run it would be best for Nova Scotia, and perhaps also for himself. His government did not need to go to the polls until after Confederation was finalized. By that time it was too late for the 65 per cent of Nova Scotians who opposed the idea see Repeal Movement ; Nova Scotia and Confederation. New Brunswick was only a little more enthusiastic. In , the anti-Confederation government of A. It collapsed the following year and was replaced by a new pro-Confederation government. Its support for a British North American union was helped by the Fenian invasions of that spring, which badly weakened anti-Confederation positions. Their raids revealed shortfalls in the leadership, structure and training of the Canadian militia, which led to a number of reforms and improvements in the years to come. More importantly, the threat the irregular Fenian armies posed to British North America , along with growing concerns over American military and economic might, led to increased support among British and Canadian officials for Confederation see New Brunswick and Confederation. Indigenous Perspectives on Confederation Indigenous peoples were not invited to or represented at the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences , even though they had established what they believed to be bilateral nation-to-nation relationships and commitments with the Crown through historic

treaties see *Treaties with Indigenous Peoples in Canada*. Despite their exclusion, Confederation still had a significant impact on Indigenous communities. In 1867, the federal government assumed responsibility over Indigenous affairs from the colonies. Seeking to develop, settle and claim these lands, as well as those in the surrounding area, the Dominion signed a series of 11 treaties from 1867 to 1877 with various Indigenous peoples, promising them money, certain rights to the land and other concessions in exchange for the cession surrender of their traditional territories. Most of these promises went unfulfilled or were misunderstood by the signatories see *Numbered Treaties*. The years following Confederation saw increased government systems of assimilation, including reserves, the Indian Act and residential schools. He instructed his governors in North America, in the strongest language possible, to promote the idea, which they did. Confederation meant Canada would have to pay for its own defence against any American aggression, rather than relying on colonial funds. The London Conference, from December 1864 to February 1867, was the final stage of translating the 72 Resolutions of the London Conference into legislation. It was proclaimed into law on 1 July 1867 see *Canada Day*. The Yukon territory was created in 1900 and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created in 1905. Having rejected Confederation in 1869, Newfoundland and Labrador finally joined in 1949. Canadian coat of arms for the Yukon, British Columbia and Alberta. Thus, it is to Macdonald and his ideas that Canadians should look to understand the character of that union. Fathers of Confederation The 36 men traditionally regarded as the Fathers of Confederation were those who represented British North American colonies at one or more of the conferences that led to Confederation see also *Fathers of Confederation Table*. The subject of who should be included among the Fathers of Confederation has been a matter of some debate and the definition can be expanded to include those who were instrumental in the creation of Manitoba Louis Riel, bringing British Columbia Amor de Cosmos and Newfoundland and Labrador Joey Smallwood into Confederation, and the creation of Nunavut Tagak Curley. Portrait of Louis Riel, Smallwood signing the agreement that brought Newfoundland into Canada, 11 December 1949 Previous Next Mothers of Confederation The wives and daughters of the original 36 men have also been described as the Mothers of Confederation for their role in the social gatherings that were a vital part of the Charlottetown, Quebec and London Conferences. Official records of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences are sparse. But historians have been able to flesh out the social and political dynamics at play in these conferences by consulting the letters and journals of the Mothers of Confederation including: They not only provide a view into the experiences of privileged women of the era but draw attention to the contributions those women made to the historic record and political landscape. The diary includes descriptions of the Fathers of Confederation and their personalities and brings light to the social politics of mid-19th-century Canada. Foremost among them was John A. Painting by unknown artist. A Country in 13 Parts Province or Territory.

6: Unit #1 - Canadian Confederation

Un pass   compos  : le Canada de   nos jours / Jacques Paul Couturier en collaboration avec Wendy Johnston et R  jean Ouellette.

From it were carved Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in 1870. A year later, British Columbia entered Confederation on the promise of a transcontinental railway. Prince Edward Island was added in 1871. Alberta and Saskatchewan won provincial status in 1905, after mass immigration at the turn of the century began to fill the vast Prairie West see Territorial Evolution. The government erected a high, protective customs-tariff wall to shield developing Canadian industrialism from foreign, especially American, competition. The other objective, mass settlement of the west, largely eluded them, but success came to their Liberal successors after 1896. Yet the tariff had support in some parts of the Maritimes. Rise of Radical Nationalism The earliest post-Confederation years saw the flowering of two significant movements of intense nationalism. In English Canada the very majesty of the great land, the ambitions and idealism of the educated young and an understanding that absorption by the United States threatened a too-timid Canada, all spurred the growth of the Canada First movement in literature and politics    promoting an Anglo-Protestant race and culture in Canada, and fierce independence from the U.S. Their movement had its roots in the European counter-revolution of the mid-19th century. It found fertile soil in a French Canada resentful at re-conquest by the British after the abortive Rebellions of 1837-38, and distrustful of North American secular democracy. The bulwark of Catholicism and of Canadien distinctiveness was to be the French language. Confederation was a necessary evil, the least objectionable non-Catholic association for their cultural nation. Separatism was dismissed as unthinkable and impractical, in the face of the threats posed by American secularism and materialism. But a pan-Canadian national vision was no part of their view of the future. These two extreme, antithetical views of Canada could co-exist so long as the English-speaking and French-speaking populations remained separate, and little social or economic interchange was required. Prosperity and Growth Economic growth was slow at first and varied widely from region to region. Industrial development steadily benefited southern Ontario, the upper St Lawrence River Valley and parts of the Maritimes. Emigration from the Maritimes was prompted by a decline of the traditional forestry and shipbuilding industries. Nationwide, from the 1870s through the 1890s, 1. Construction gang in the 1870s reducing an embankment courtesy PAO. Fortunately, prosperous times came at last, with the rising tide of immigration    just over 50,000 immigrants arrived in 1871, jumping to eight times that figure 12 years later. A country of 4 million. The prairie "wheat boom" was a major component of the national success. Wheat production shot up from 8 million bushels in 1870 to 100 million bushels in 1880. Prairie population rose as dramatically, necessitating the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905 and the completion of two new cross-Canada railways    the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. Western cities, especially Winnipeg and Vancouver, experienced breakaway expansion as trading and shipping centres. Social Change, Government Expansion As Canada increasingly became an urban and industrial society, the self-help and family-related social-assistance practices of earlier times were outmoded. The vigorous Social Gospel movement among Protestants and the multiplication of social-assistance activities by Roman Catholic orders and agencies constituted impressive responses, however inadequate. Governments, especially at the provincial level, expanded their roles in education, labour and welfare. An increasingly significant presence in social reform work was that of women, who also began to exert pressure for the vote. Through immigration, Canada was becoming a multicultural society, at least in the West and in the major, growing industrial cities. Roughly one-third of the immigrants came from non-English-speaking Europe. There were growing signs of unease among both English and French Canadians about the presence of so many "strangers," but the old social makeup of Canada had been altered forever. Rebellion in the West Meanwhile, there was a reduction in the extent of territories controlled by First Nations, and in their degree of self-determination. During the second uprising some Aboriginal groups were directly involved. Order was kept by the new, North-West Mounted Police. Many English Canadians were swept up in Imperial emotion and Canadian nationalist ambition, and called for an enlarged imperial role for Canada. They forced the Laurier government to send troops to aid

Britain in the South African War , , and to begin a Canadian navy in . In the same spirit came a massive Canadian contribution of men and money to the British cause in the cataclysm of the First World War. There was extraordinary voluntary participation on land, at sea and in the air by Canadians see Wartime Home Front. But in the country was split severely over the question of conscription , or compulsory military service. The question arose as a result of a severe shortage of Allied manpower on the Western Front in Europe. Industrial productivity and efficiency had been stimulated. Canada won a new international status, as a separate signatory to the Treaty of Versailles , and as a charter member of the new League of Nations. And the place of women in Canadian life had been upgraded dramatically. They had received the vote federally, primarily for partisan political reasons. But their stellar war service, often in difficult and dirty jobs hitherto thought unfeminine, had won them a measure of respect; they had also gained a taste for fuller participation in the work world. Canadian men and women, on a much broadened social scale, had been drawn into the mainstream of a western consumer civilization. The war itself ushered in slaughter on an industrial scale, and Canada paid a high price. Among the roughly , who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force , , were sent overseas "witnessing the horrors of battlefields at Ypres , Vimy , Passchendaele and elsewhere. By the end, more than , Canadians had been killed or wounded in the war. By , the attempted shift to a peacetime economy was soon clouded by high inflation and unemployment , as well as disastrously low world grain prices. Labour unrest increased radically, farmer protests toppled governments in the West and Ontario, and the economy of the Maritimes collapsed. The early national period of Canadian innocence was over. The First World War created expectations for a brave new Canada, but peace brought disillusionment and social unrest. Enlistment in the armed forces and the expansion of the munitions industry had created a manpower shortage during the war, which in turn had facilitated collective bargaining by industrial workers. There had been no dearth of grievances about wages or working conditions, but the demands of patriotism had usually restrained the militant. Trade-union membership grew from a low of , in to a high of , in , and with the end of the war the demands for social justice were no longer held in check. Even unorganized workers expected peace to bring them substantial economic benefits. Labour Troubles Employers had a different perspective. Munitions contracts were abruptly cancelled and factories had to retool for domestic production. The returning veterans added to the disruption by flooding the labour market. Some entrepreneurs and political leaders were also disturbed by the implications of the Russian Revolution and were quick to interpret labour demands, especially when couched in militant terms, as a threat to the established order. The result was the bitterest industrial strife in Canadian history. In , with a labour force of some 3 million, almost 4 million working days were lost because of strikes and lockouts. The best-known of that year, the Winnipeg General Strike , has a symbolic significance: Businessmen and politicians at all levels of government feared a revolution. Ten strike leaders were arrested and a demonstration was broken up by mounted policemen. After five weeks the strikers accepted a token settlement, and the strike was effectively broken. Industrial strife continued, with average annual losses of a million working days until the mids. By then the postwar recession had been reversed and wages and employment levels were at record highs for the rest of the decade. Some labour militants turned from the economic to the political sphere, becoming successful early in the decade in provincial elections in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four western provinces, and J. Woodsworth , the pioneering preacher-turned socialist politician, was elected in north Winnipeg in the federal election. Mackenzie King and the New Politics The war also left a heritage of grievances in rural society. A sudden drop in prices for farm produce increased their bitterness. These social protests declined by the end of the decade. Industrial expansion, financed largely by American investment, provided work in the automotive industry , in pulp and paper and in mining. The political system also offered some accommodation. Most provincial governments introduced minimum wages shortly after the war, and the federal government reduced tariffs and freight rates and introduced old-age pensions. By the end of the decade the impetus for social change had dissipated. Even wartime prohibition experiments had given way to the lucrative selling of liquor by provincial boards. Great Depression Unemployment victims during the Depression resorted to the soup kitchens like this one in Montreal in , operated by voluntary and church organizations. In fact, they masked brewing trouble in financial markets, and the coming trauma of the Great Depression. Three years later it was down to about 40

cents and the price of other farm products had dropped as precipitously. Prairie farmers were the hardest hit because they relied on cash crops, and because the depressed prices happened to coincide with a cyclical period of drought, which brought crop failures and a lack of feed for livestock. Disaster also struck many industrial workers who lost their jobs. Unemployment statistics are not reliable partly because there was no unemployment insurance and so no bookkeeping records, but it is estimated that unemployment rose from three per cent of the labour force in to 20 per cent in It was still 11 per cent by the end of the decade. Even these figures are misleading: Those identified as unemployed were often the only breadwinners in the family. Role of Government Evolves Voters turned to governments for an economic security that the system could not provide. Most governments were slow or unable to respond and were replaced by others at the first opportunity. New political parties arose across the ideological spectrum, contesting the federal election â€” the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation CCF , Social Credit and the short-lived Reconstruction Party â€” with promises to regulate credit and business. Older parties in other provinces often turned to new and more dynamic leaders who promised active intervention on behalf of the less privileged. Governments tried to provide emergency relief, but they too soon needed help. Prairie farmers needed relief in the form of food, fuel and clothing, but they also needed money for seed grain, livestock forage and machinery repairs. Other provinces had declining revenues but were not as close to bankruptcy, with the possible exception of Alberta. Inevitably, as the Depression continued, the federal government had to contribute to relief costs.

7: Université de Montréal | Constitution

Canada: Confederation to Present is a unique way to explore the many facets of Canadian history-from the s to the present day. This CD-ROM/Web publication can serve as a textbook and/or reader for high school and post secondary students, as a research tool for library users, or as a

Canadian Confederation In the s, the British were concerned with the possibility of an American assault on Canada in the wake of the American Civil War. Britain also feared that American settlers might expand to the north, into land that was technically British but which was sparsely settled. There were also problems with raids into Canada launched by the Fenian Brotherhood , a group of Irish Americans who wanted to pressure Britain into granting independence to Ireland. Canada was already essentially a self-governing colony since the s, and Britain no longer felt it was worth the expense of keeping it as a colony. Both sides would, it was felt, be better off politically and economically if Canada was independent. These factors led to the first serious discussions about real political union in Canada. However, there were internal political obstacles to overcome first. The Province of Canada had little success in keeping a stable government for any period of time; the Tories, led by John A. In , the two parties decided to unite in the " Great Coalition ". This was an important step towards Confederation. Representatives from the Province of Canada joined them at the Charlottetown Conference in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island in to discuss a union of all the colonies, and these discussions were extended into the Quebec Conference of While there was opposition in each of the colonies, only Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland decided to remain outside of the planned Confederation. In , representatives of the other colonies travelled to Britain to finalize the union, which was granted by the British North America Act on July 1, Though it is still considered that Canada became a "kingdom in her own right" in , it was felt by the Colonial Office in London that a name such as Kingdom of Canada was too "premature" and "pretentious. In , July 1 was formally established as Dominion Day to celebrate Confederation. External affairs, such as border negotiations with the United States, were still controlled from Britain. Canada industrialized very slowly, and therefore generated few high-paying jobs. The hard-scrabble farms were hard-pressed to compete with American agriculture. Immigrants were bypassing Canada for the fast-growing United States, where high wages and new jobs and fresh lands were awaiting the ambitious. Many Canadians themselves emigrated to the States. Anglophones went to New York, Michigan and Minnesota. Quebeckers move south into the textile mills of New England. But it was not finished until the late s, and it seemed to produce more frustration and dismay than prosperity. Canadians distrusted their politicians, and repeatedly sought out and discovered corrupt deals, especially financial contracts made by and for the benefit of politicians. There was a widespread sense that Confederation had been a failure. Provincial politicians sought to weaken the powers of the central government, and there were few local voices speaking in support of it. Canadians were a highly religious people, but the Protestants and Catholics hated each other. Inside the Irish community, the long-standing bitterness between the Protestant Orange and the Catholic green continued unabated. The Orange boasted of the supremacy of their Anglo-Saxon civilization and Protestant culture over the backward, medieval, priest-ridden Catholicism. They ridiculed the French and Irish races as backward and ultimately doomed. Intermarriage was rare and indeed friendships and casual communication was not sought after. Anglophones generally trusted Britain and the British Empire, but London had different ideas. London pushed for Confederation after the American Civil War so as to avoid the enormous expense of defending Canada against a possible American invasion. Many businessmen, on the other hand, wanted to join the United States, leading to political tension in the upper class clubs and boardrooms. The Indian tribes in the West refused to follow the example of the American tribes. Apart from slight action in , there were no Indian wars. Immigration surged, and a spirit of optimism returned to Canada. Riel led the Red River Rebellion in and , during which he executed an uppity Orange Protestant Irishman , causing an uproar among Protestant English Canadians. Macdonald sent the militia to put down the rebellion, which they quickly did, and Riel fled to the United States. It did not participate in the original Confederation conferences, but agreed to join Canada in when Macdonald promised to build a transcontinental railroad to it. It joined the Dominion. The "Mounties"

became legendary for keeping law and order in the West. First it wanted to knit the far-flung provinces together, and second, it wanted to maximize trade inside Canada and minimize trade with the United States, to avoid becoming an economic satellite. The Intercolonial Railway built - , linked the Maritimes to Quebec and Ontario, and contributed to an ice-free winter route to Britain. In larger perspective, it provided the model for a government owned and operated railway system. The priority, however, was national unity more than the national budget. Since most of the equipment was imported from Britain or the United States, and most of the products carried were from farms, mines or forests, there was little stimulation to manufacturing. On the other hand, the railways were essential to the growth of the wheat regions in the Prairies, and to the expansion of coal mining, lumbering, and paper making. Improvements to the St. Lawrence waterway system continued apace, and many short lines were built to river ports. Arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate in brought on board the leading bankers and financiers in Canada as well as American and European bankers. Incredible geographical obstacles – rivers, swamps, mountains, and severe weather were major impediments, but the line open from Montreal the Vancouver in late The railway also opened coal and lead mines, fixed establishments press service, and open telegraph lines. It created tourist hotels in the mountains, most famously at Banff, Alberta and nearby Chateau Lake Louise , as well as landmark stations in major cities. Connections to American railways proved valuable. As the American frontier was largely closed by , migrants looking to settle virgin land moved from United States into the Prairie provinces. They shipped their wheat out by rail, and ordered supplies from Ontario. A new election was called in , and Alexander Mackenzie became prime minister. National Policy After being restored as Prime Minister, Macdonald introduced the National Policy , a system of protective tariffs meant to strengthen the Canadian economy. Part of the policy was the completion of the railroad, which would allow products to be transferred more easily across the country. It was also a response to the United States, which had a much stronger economy that threatened to overwhelm Canada; the United States had a trade reciprocity treaty with the United Province of Canada from to , but abrogated the treaty before Confederation. Many people believed this policy was only beneficial to Ontario, as the Maritimes especially depended on trade with the United States. While it was somewhat beneficial for asserting Canadian independence, it was not very useful in the less industrial Maritimes and West. Mowat, premier from until , became the "implacable enemy" of Prime Minister Macdonald [29] as a result of a series of court decisions regarding provincial jurisdiction over liquor licenses, use of streams, and mineral rights. In Premier Mowat threatened to pull Ontario from Confederation over the issue. These decisions would to some extent neutralize the power of the central government, creating a more decentralized federation. John Ibbitson writes that by Confederation had evolved into a creation beyond John A. Powerful, independent provinces, sovereign within their own spheres, manipulated the rights of property, levied their own taxes – even income taxes, in a few cases – exploited their natural resources, and managed schools, hospitals, and relief for the poor, while a weak and ineffectual central government presided over not much of anything in the drab little capital on the banks of the Ottawa. However, with the relentless westward expansion of the railway and the steady flow of settlers, they feared their way of life was threatened. Unexpectedly, he went beyond petitions and organized a military force that escalated into a small war, the North-West Rebellion of Riel was deserted by Catholic missionaries distressed by his heresies, and by all his former white allies. The great majority of Indians remained neutral but some did join the rebellion. Ottawa used the new rail lines to send in thousands of combat soldiers as well as Mounties and militia. Some rebels escaped to the U. Riel was captured and convicted of high treason. Rejecting many protests and popular appeals, especially from Quebec, Prime Minister Macdonald decided to hang him. It guaranteed Anglophone control of the Prairies, and demonstrated the national government was capable of decisive action. However, it lost the Conservative Party most of their support in Quebec and led to permanent distrust of the Anglophone community on the part of the Francophones. In , the provincial government passed the Manitoba Schools Act, abolishing government funding for Catholic schools and abolishing French as an official language - contrary to the Manitoba Act that created the province. This led to another federal political crisis, and by , Prime Minister Mackenzie Bowell was forced to resign. Wilfrid Laurier , a Catholic from Quebec, became prime minister. Laurier developed a compromise stating that French would be used in schools when there were a significant number of

French-speaking students; this compromise was denounced by both sides, but was recognized as the only possible solution. Why it began then is a matter of debate among historians. John Dales argued that it was a combination of rising wheat prices, cheaper ocean transport costs, technological change, new varieties of wheat, and the scarcity of land in the United States. Norry does not view any of these developments as being important, and instead argues that new methods of dry farming lead to the breakthrough. Recently, Ward had argued that technological change was the most important factor, with a number of different inventions becoming cheap and reliable enough to be widely used around this period. The period of western settlement was one of the most prosperous in Canadian history. Immigration from Eastern Europe and the eastern parts of the former Austro-Hungarian empire brought many old world farmers to settle the west and despite their lack of knowledge of the English language many adapted quickly to the farming environment which was somewhat similar to their original homelands. Klondike Gold Rush[edit] Main article: After the discovery was publicised in , an estimated 30, to 40, people braved numerous hardships to reach the Klondike gold fields in the winter and spring of On June 13, , the Yukon became a separate territory. In , after many had gone back, the Census put the population of the territory at 27,, a figure that was not reached again until The influx of people greatly stimulated mineral exploration in other parts of the Yukon and led to two subsidiary gold rushes in Atlin, British Columbia and Nome, Alaska as well as a number of mini-rushes. Transportation needs to the gold fields led to the construction of the White Pass and Yukon Route. Alaska Boundary Dispute[edit] Main article: Miners had to enter through American Alaska to get there. Canada wanted its own Pacific port and rejected American offers to lease it one. Instead it claimed its historic boundary with Russian Alaska included the Lynn Canal and the port of Skagway , both occupied by the U.

8: Canadian Confederation timeline by ron kurland on Prezi

The range of cases is very diverse, for example, from Canadian Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Interwar Feminism: the Case of the Ontario Women's Institute, Brothel as Workplace in Montreal in the Interwar Years, Jewish Immigration and Community Life, Canada's Changing Ethnic Mix from to the Present, Winnipeg Strike and the Canadian.

Volume IX Number April 11, Canada, Confederation to Present: An Interactive History of Canada. Bob Hesketh and Chris Hackett. Review by Alexander Gregor. Canadian women in the s experienced a family life very different from today. Yet there were some continuities. At no point in time have all women experienced family life in the same way. Indeed, these factors continue to differentiate family life today. At both the senior years level, and at the college and university undergraduate level, the CD could be used as an effective overview for a significant portion of survey course content for Canadian history subsequent to Confederation and as a starting point for more focused research projects many of which would be able to use the supplementary resources contained on the disk articles, original documents, etc. Instead of attempting the probably hopeless task of developing an integrated comprehensive overview as a backdrop to the myriad topics and issues involved, the authors have quite sensibly subdivided that overview task into five groupings that afford some reasonable chance of coherence: The capacities of the CD do, however, allow for integrative links among these groupings by providing a time-line that allows the reader to note events, on a bar at the bottom of the screen, that are taking place in other domains during the same time as events occurring in the narrative theme currently under scrutiny; and an interactive device that allows the reader to compare in detail events that are simultaneously taking place at a given time in two topic areas. Each of the broad narrative areas is, in turn, broken down into more focused sub-topics. In many cases, these second-level branches will, in turn, move to yet another level of focus Education, for example, moves to such issues as social demand, university reform, native education, and higher education ; and at both levels, each of the topics is further cross referenced to a grid that provides an overview, and then a sub-division into discrete time intervals, along with useful bibliographical references. The individual narratives, on all three levels, look quite similar to traditional printed well illustrated publications. Their major advantage lies in the interspersed appearance of icons taking the reader to supplementary sources: The availability of a wealth of such complementary material, which can be used either in conjunction with one of the twenty four principal narratives, or just on their own, is the obvious principal strength of this CD. The reader has access to "case studies": These case studies usually providing useful bibliographical sources can be used not only to supplement the general narrative texts, but also to provide excellent jumping-off points for individual research projects. Also useful both for spurring interest and as primary sources for individual research projects is a wide range of original documents the texts of major commission reports, as one example , a wealth of more than images, including archival photographs and political cartoons, panoramic photographs, and some twenty minutes of sound and film clips of major events including what are termed "presentations," which offer groupings, usually five, of photographs around a range of thematic areas. To assist the students in personal use of this resource, for study or research, a number of tools are offered: Internet links, via an associated website; bookmarks; a notebook; a device for monitoring individual progress; and the capacity to build personal "presentations. What it may not provide, however, is intrinsic motivation for such exploration on the part of someone not so disposed: It will, therefore, still require the intervention of a skilled teacher to ensure its effective use by the uninitiated. Clearly, the CD provides a scope of information, materials and tools beyond what any one educator could hope to assemble and provide. Teachers both at secondary and post-secondary levels will welcome this valuable and major addition to their repertoire of resources. To comment on this title or this review, send mail to cm umanitoba. Reproduction for personal use is permitted only if this copyright notice is maintained. Any other reproduction is prohibited without permission.

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The recently issued CD-ROM Canada: Confederation to Present claims to be 'the most comprehensive history of Canada ever authored.' Such an expansive claim is difficult to assess, but surely contains some measure of truth. One hundred and forty historians from Canada and Quebec contributed to this.

It is against this background, that I would like to offer a few thoughts on the West in Confederation today. To fully comprehend the magnitude of western alienation today, one must look directly at the Industrial and Regional Development Program, at the figures of federal procurement, and most importantly at the employment and procurement schedules of Crown Corporations. Reform here is long overdue for all the regions outside the Windsor to Quebec City corridor. The Western Diversification Strategy and Atlantic Development Corporation are steps in the right direction, partly because they should put more economic decision-making into the hands of people in the two affected regions. Left to themselves, generations of Ottawa policy makers have all but forgotten that some parts of Outer Canada exist. The four western provinces with about 30 percent of the national population received only about 76 percent of the dollar totals of these procurements. Ontario and Quebec received fully 76 percent of the dollar totals of these procurements. According to the best information I can obtain, between 45 and 55 per cent of the federal procurements are now services. Our work force is thus fully entitled to a fairer share of federal procurements both in services and in products if enough necessary political will is there. Elemental fairness in this area would of course help get a lot of unemployed Western Canadians back to work. Crown Corporations As of 1980, there were 53 federal Crown Corporations thought important enough to be "scheduled". Only 16 of the 53 have their head offices outside the two Central provinces. Why, for example, does the federal Farm Credit Corporation, which evidently does most of its business west of Ontario, continue to have an Ottawa head office? Why is a good deal of the Energy Department not located in Alberta? Take the example of Telefilm, our so-called national film and television production agency located in Montreal. On telephoning their head office last year, I was told that Telefilm had financed 22 films in the previous twelve months, 14 in English, 8 in French. How many of these were done outside of Ontario and Quebec. Our largest federal Crown corporations should demonstrate an exemplary national attitude. In late 1980, I wrote to the chief executive officer of each of them inquiring what portion of their employees live in Western Canada and what percentage of their goods and services purchases are made in the region. A number of the worst offenders eg. Even some of those who did provided some disturbing information. In transportation, Air Canada has 25 percent of its employees living in Western Canada, compared to our roughly 30 percent share of our national population, but during 1980 bought only 17 percent of its aircraft. It contends that western railroading is somehow less labour intensive than in the East. VIA Rail, while conceding that 17 of its 22 Canada tours now feature western and northern distinctions, has only 19 percent of its employees living in the West. Ports Canada has only 23 percent of its total employees living in the West although 42 percent of its overall operating expenses and 46 percent of its current capital expenditures are now occurring in the region. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is doing reasonably well in the West in terms of employment 26 percent of total employees but less impressively in terms of procurement e. Defence Construction Canada has both 25 percent of its employees and expenditures in the West. The Canadian Commercial Corporation, on the other hand, is now making more of an effort to be national in perspective. The dollar amounts of the purchases by region would, of course, be a more meaningful indicator. The agency admits that its recent improvement might be linked to adding a number of western suppliers to its source list since 1980. Raising and Spending Ottawa Dollars Fortunately, regional justice is becoming a growing concern for some academics, who have come to realize that an unemployed Albertan, Newfoundlander, or northern Ontarian must have more equality of action by Ottawa than has been the practice over many years. Western and Atlantic Canadians paid for the old National Policy in considerable measure and we believe it is now our turn to be the net beneficiary of national policies. More affirmative action is needed for all disfavoured regions. One place for a New National Policy designed to strengthen the outer regions not to weaken Central Canada to begin is to recognize that knowledge-based industries can be located in many parts of Canada. To illustrate, a university chemist friend of mine has

pointed out that the high-tech products he orders from the U. A study commissioned by the governments of the four western provinces in by the Science Directorate of the OECD assessed the general strength and needs of the four provinces. It concluded that we westerners are well-equipped for a knowledge-intensive economy, this being attributed to our thirteen universities in the west, already existing quality technologies, and a diverse multicultural population. The federal-provincial Task Force of Regional Development Assessment stated that "it is increasingly evident that This is beneficial not just for the West, but for Canada as a whole. With the growth of the knowledge intensive industries, regional performances will increasingly be related to the skills of those entering the work force. Again, this requires direct government commitment to invest not only in education, including literacy in light of the most dismaying results released by the Southam study, but also in the programs needed to encourage the characteristics of self-learning and initiation associated with the qualities of entrepreneurship. Most of these firms are service businesses, which happen to also form the majority of the western enterprises. Small knowledge-based high-tech firms arise in the presence of higher education and research and development. Lastly, the largest and most promising element in bringing the West into the Canadian Confederation is the proposed Free Trade Agreement with the U. The rest go to many different destinations, mostly in the developing world. For Western Canada, the Canada West Foundation estimated a month or so ago that about two thirds of our exports now go to American buyers. Roughly 30 percent of every service or product we create in Canada is exported. An estimated three million of us today depend on trade directly for our livelihoods. Take away all access to that market, admittedly still a remote possibility, and approximately one fifth of all jobs in this country disappear. How many more depend on exports to the U. Most of you here today are probably in the service sector, the new frontier of international trade. A number of these products, as you know, have already faced severe access problems under current U. Congress and the presidential veto. As I do not have time to rebuke all the questions of those who fear a free trade agreement with the U. Some critics say the agreement will probably be good for our economy generally, but will weaken our sovereignty and should thus be rejected. We must remember that the agreement can be terminated at any time by either country with six months notice if Canadians decide that it impinges too heavily on our economic independence. For example, it appears that the agreement will make it more difficult for any future government of Canada to re-enact certain aspects of the National Energy program of Do the critics also want us to renege on the agreement on an international oil program we signed because it too reduced our energy sovereignty? Indeed the provisions of the international oil program will take precedence over the bilateral agreement here. Declaration of Human Rights. By agreeing to share our energy with the U. There are today approximately 23 large industrial democracies in the world. Virtually all of them have since World War II voluntarily surrendered a degree of independence in respect to the imposition of tariffs and related issues by entering into trade agreements. Indeed, if Canada and the U. In other words, a world trading pattern has been set whether Canadians like it or not. If we can obtain some relief from the application of present and future American-trade laws, I think most Canadians are prepared to agree to some loss of sovereignty in respect of tariff-making and other trade issues only during the currency of the agreement. As I have attempted to portray here, there are many reasons as to why Western Canada feels alienated from the rest of the country. I have also attempted to show, however, some of the possibilities for a reconciliation to finally create a truly unified Confederation. Western Canadians from Kenora to Nanaimo are in short seeking only fair play for everyone from our national government and institutions. We expect to be full players. We see a New National Policy in which regional fairness is a key component. The Old National Policy created diversified, stable and strong communities in Central Canada; a New National Policy must do the same thing for the rest of the country. Western Canadians have achieved much for Canada and we can, if given a fair chance, help make it a place where every young person from sea to sea will believe that their opportunities in life are equal regardless of where they happen to be born. Could not this be a goal of Western Canadians generally for the final years of the 20th century?

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