

**“Canada A People’s History: Comfort And Fear”**

Comfort And Fear

- In September 1945, a man goes to the offices of the Ottawa Journal. More than 100 secret documents stuffed under his clothing reveal a \_\_\_\_\_ ring has been operating in Canada. The night editor is confronted by a cipher clerk from the Soviet embassy named Igor Gouzenko.
- Five months later, RCMP agents in Ottawa and Montreal seize thirteen people suspected of giving information to \_\_\_\_\_, information that might even include the secret of the atom bomb. The suspects include civil servants, scientists, even a member of parliament.
- Eventually twenty people are sent to trial, nine are acquitted. Fred Rose, Canada’s only \_\_\_\_\_ MP, is convicted of spying for the Soviets. They will spend the rest of their lives under suspicion, their reputations tarnished.
- Igor Gouzenko is given refuge in Canada. His revelations signal the beginning of another very different \_\_\_\_\_. And for Canada, geography will once again determine destiny.

Seeing Red

- The funeral train for former Prime Minister Mackenzie King leaves Toronto’s Union Station. Onboard are Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and the new minister for external affairs, Lester Pearson. The son of a small-town Ontario clergyman, Pearson has had a brilliant diplomatic career. Now he believes Canada should use its post-war stature to be an independent voice for international \_\_\_\_\_ and goodwill.
- The chill in the wartime alliance of \_\_\_\_\_ and communism has hardened into a dangerous rift. As the Cold War locks Canada into the American orbit, Pearson’s dream is threatened. Canada helps create a new military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Pearson ensures the treaty includes social and economic aims.

- In 1950, a war in Korea tests the limits of Canada's influence. The communist \_\_\_\_\_ has invaded South Korea. The United Nations sends in troops under American command, including 27,000 Canadians. When the North Koreans are driven back, Pearson calls for a ceasefire. But, he is brushed aside by the Americans who want to continue the war and crush the threat of communism.

#### On Guard For Thee

- By 1953 the United States and the Soviet Union both have the ultimate weapon of destruction. As the Cold War grows ever more dangerous, Canada struggles to maintain its \_\_\_\_\_.
- To warn of Soviet bombing attacks, the United States sets up chains of radar stations across Canada's far north. The growing \_\_\_\_\_ military presence on Canadian soil raises concerns.
- But in 1956, concern over Canada's place in the world will focus not so much on the north, but much further south. Egypt has seized the Suez Canal, a \_\_\_\_\_ route crucial to Britain and France. Despite American opposition, the two countries along with Israel launch attacks on Egypt. Egypt's ally, the Soviet Union threatens to use nuclear weapons. The world is on the brink of war.
- The United Nations calls for a ceasefire. External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson proposes another crucial step "of an emergency international United Nations force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities." In setting up the first truly international \_\_\_\_\_ force, Lester Pearson has secured Canada's independent place on the world stage.

#### The Shadow Of Nuclear War

- In 1957 Canada joins NORAD, America's continental air defence plan. Two years later, Diefenbaker makes a move that reverberates for decades. He abandons Canada's plan to have its own fighter jet. The experimental Avro Arrow, considered the best fighter plane of its day, is \_\_\_\_\_ and all test planes ordered destroyed.

- Diefenbaker has agreed to deploy American Bomarc missiles against the threat of nuclear attack, a job intended for the Arrow. But the Bomarc is designed to carry a \_\_\_\_\_ warhead. The public is deeply sceptical about the wisdom of Canada becoming a nuclear power.
- But by 1961, fear of a nuclear attack is teetering into public panic. Many cities conduct drills. ... The Diefenbaker government is under tremendous pressure to accept the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In October 1962, the United States reveals that the Soviet Union has secretly introduced offensive missiles into \_\_\_\_\_, only ninety miles from the American coast.
- President Kennedy orders all American forces on red alert and asks Canada to do the same. Diefenbaker \_\_\_\_\_ for two days, but Canada's top military officials decide to follow the Americans without informing the prime minister.
- Two Soviet ships carrying \_\_\_\_\_ supplies are heading for Cuba. The world holds its breath. Six days later the ships turn back. The Soviets dismantle the missiles in Cuba. Nuclear war is averted.
- Women are once again galvanized into action. They go by the hundreds to Ottawa to demand that Diefenbaker refuse to arm the Bomarcs in Canada. Diefenbaker wavers, then he announces that Canada will keep Bomarc missiles, but without their nuclear warheads. Diefenbaker's solution is untenable, he is ridiculed. It's like having a gun but no \_\_\_\_\_. He is also accused of renegeing on commitments to Canada's allies.
- The shifting political climate brings a startling about-face. Lester Pearson now demands the government respect its commitments. "It can only do this by \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear warheads."
- Buffeted on all sides, the Diefenbaker government \_\_\_\_\_. The election campaign is fought on the issue of nuclear arms.

- After a turbulent campaign, Pearson wins, but only with a minority. In the spring of 1963, Pearson meets Kennedy in Hyannisport. There he \_\_\_\_\_ to nuclear weapons on Canadian soil. Nuclear weapons arrive in Canada on New Year's Eve.