

HAPPY NEW YEAR EVERYONE! Since Canada will be holding a federal election this month, I thought I'd dedicate part of this e-notice to providing background on November's fall of government and the upcoming election. It's a great opportunity to teach comparative governments and get a better understanding of how Canada and the US differ in terms of campaign issues and the election process. I hope each of you find the info below valuable for classroom use as well as at home! Of course, if you teach in the Puget Sound area, you can join us at Canada House to watch the election returns at 6:30 pm on campus!

I'd also like to welcome the 130+ educators who are now a part of this K-12 STUDY CANADA listserv. I hope you've found the information picked up at the NCSS Canada resources exhibit or one of the sessions on Canada in Kansas City to be useful. Like others on this listserv, feel free to contact me anytime regarding resources for teaching about Canada. (To see last year's issues of this e-notice, particularly in relation to the 2006 British Columbia Experience: From the Five Themes of Geography to the 2010 Olympics workshop, visit our website at <http://k12studycanada.wvu.edu> and look under "K-12 News" and then "Resource Notices".) I hope you'll have an opportunity to explore all the resources we make available to you! Tina Storer, Education and Curriculum Specialist, **K-12 STUDY CANADA**

Should you no longer wish to receive this email, simply reply with "Please remove my name from the Canada Listserv". These resource notices and the K-12 Resource Flyer are also available on the [K-12 STUDY CANADA](http://k12studycanada.wvu.edu) website under K-12 News. K-12 STUDY CANADA represents shared outreach by WWU's Center for Canadian-American Studies & UW's Canadian Studies Center which jointly form the Pacific Northwest National Resource Center for Canada, funded by the USDOE (Title VI). Additional support is given by the Government of Canada.

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- **WHAT'S UP WITH CANADA'S GOVERNMENT? NOVEMBER'S VOTE OF NON-CONFIDENCE & THE JANUARY ELECTION** - When a "sponsorship" scandal was revealed in 2003, Canada's ruling (minority) Liberal Party government began losing support among voters and, on Monday, November 28, 2005, the government was defeated in a vote of non-confidence. To follow current campaigns and learn the issues that Canadian voters will decide on in the January 23rd, election visit www.cbc.ca for daily updates and <http://www.elections.ca> for election results.

Background to the government's fall: *In 1995, voters in Québec narrowly rejected a referendum on secession from Canada. In the following years, the Liberal government, under then prime minister Jean Chrétien, spent money on advertisements in the majority-francophone province promoting Canadian unity. Some of the money found its way to advertising firms with links to the Liberals, and thence back into party coffers. Mr Chrétien's successor as prime minister, Paul Martin, asked a judge, John Gomery, to look into the accusations. His commission reported this month that money had indeed gone criminally missing, but explicitly exonerated Mr Martin. Nonetheless, the Liberals now seem tired and faintly corrupt in voters' eyes and, although Liberals survived a confidence vote earlier this year with the support of the left-wing New Democratic Party (NDP), which demanded various spending increases, they removed their support after Judge Gomery's report, leaving the government to fall.)* **Source:** www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story_id=5243051

It's worth noting that analysts expect the Liberals will return to power. According to *The Economist*, here's why:

Canada differs from the US in that the two big parties (Liberals and Conservatives) must compete with the NDP across the country. And, more significantly for Canada's future, these three parties must contend with the Bloc Québécois, the national party advocating "sovereignty"—independence—for Québec. Gilles Duceppe, the Bloc's leader, promises that voters in his province will pass "harsh judgment" on the Liberals for a scandal which, after all, misused funds designed to promote Canadian unity in Québec. And not only is the federal government unpopular, but the provincial one, run by the Liberals, has failed to impress. This combination of forces will probably strengthen the Bloc's hold on Québec's delegation in Ottawa in the January election.

Opinion polls suggest that support for independence has been growing in Quebec since the 1995 referendum. But much of this support looks fragile—many people say paradoxically that they favour independence but do not want to see a referendum soon: in other words, they are for it in theory, but against in practice. The Parti Québécois, the provincial counterpart to the federal Bloc, has promised a referendum as soon as possible should it gain control of the province in the future. Given the ambivalence of Quebecers, any such vote could go either way. But there is no doubt that the sleaze scandal has hurt the Liberal—and federal—cause in sometimes fickle Québec.

Overall, Canada would seem to be doing well: its public finances are sound, its people enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world, and its economy is roaring—it grew by a better-than-expected 3.6% on an annual basis in the third quarter, according to figures released on Wednesday. But Canadians are grumpy. They worry about government ethics, but they fret even more about things like the state of their health-care system. The Liberals have a 12-year run in government behind them. They are likely—but not guaranteed—to convince Canadians to give them yet another chance. But a majority in the House of Commons may again elude them.

- **POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG ADULTS (SECONDARY LESSON)** - Young adults are politically involved in a different way than older adults, more often choosing to participate in non-voting political activities, according to an article in the Winter 2005 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*. The accompanying lesson encourages Canadian students to consider the variety of ways one can get involved politically and to understand how individuals might affect social change but can be readily adapted for American students. See Learning Resources > Teachers > Teachers Kits > Canadian Social Trends at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/kits/social/political.htm>
- **ARCTIC ART** - Winter in Canada--excellent for sport and recreation and...ART! If you are teaching about Canada to your students this winter, show your students the wonderful art that has been created in the frozen environment that is Canada's North--from the Pre-Dorset period to the present. Information is available at <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/north/index-e.html>. In *North: Landscape of the Imagination*, the National Library has drawn on its collection of books, magazines, manuscripts and music to reveal the artist's perspective of the North (defined here to include the area north of the tree-line and those parts of the sub-Arctic that make up the rest of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. It provides a fascinating way to consider the 5 themes of geography.
- **ALBERTA'S FRANCOPHONE HERITAGE EDUKIT** - The Francophone culture continues to thrive in communities across Alberta, and the pdf Edukit available at <http://www.edukits.ca/francophone/en/index.html> explores the history of French-speaking people across the prairie province. Students are invited to learn more about the Francophone community through a number of interactive and educational features, which include a crossword puzzle, quiz, and word search. The elementary and secondary sections also feature pictures, descriptive texts, and a glossary to aid in learning. The teacher section includes instructional plans, teacher support documents, biographies and a glossary. This could be an interesting unit for French-language teachers and social studies teachers alike!
- **JAPANESE CANADIAN INTERNMENT (1942-1949)** - Sixty-four years ago, in the early months of 1942, the evacuation of Japanese Canadians, or Nikkei Kanadajin, from the Pacific Coast was the greatest mass movement in the history of Canada. Tensions mounted after war was declared on Japan in December 1941 and Ottawa bowed to West Coast pressure and began the relocation of Japanese nationals and Canadian citizens alike. Learn the important differences between US and Canadian wartime policies and why, in 1988, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney formally apologized to Japanese Canadians and authorized the provision of CAN \$21,000 to each of the survivors of wartime detention. For further information about this important period in world history, visit *Japanese Canadian Internment: Information at the University of Washington Libraries and Beyond* at <http://www.lib.washington.edu/subject/Canada/internment/intro.html>
- **CANADIAN RECIPE OF THE MONTH - I-Wanna-Live-with-a-Cinnamon-Girl Honey** (Adapted [ThatBobbieGirl](http://www.thatbobbiegirl.com) recipe at <http://www.recipezaar.com/106902>) A cinnamon-spiced honey recipe that Neil Young probably uses on his morning toast. It is nice for sore throats with hot tea and it makes a great gift for honey lovers, cinnamon lovers and Neil Young fans alike.

Ingredients: 1 cinnamon stick and 1 cup honey (How easy is that?!)

1. Find a copy of "Cinnamon Girl" by Neil Young and play it in the kitchen while you work. (It's optional but the finished product seems to come out better!)
 2. Wrap the cinnamon stick in a clean dish towel and whack it carefully with your curling rock. (You could use a rolling pin or heavy skillet, but that's boring.)
 3. Add the cinnamon fragments to one cup of honey in a saucepan, and warm over low heat for 10 minutes.
 4. Let stand 3-4 hours and then strain into a sterilized jar.
 5. Store at room temperature.
- **RUTH WRITER'S REVIEW OF ADULT LITERATURE** - Randall Silvis. *Heart So Hungry: The Extraordinary Expedition of Mina Hubbard into the Labrador Wilderness* (Toronto: Knopf, 2004). ISBN 0-676-97586-0

One must read *Heart So Hungry*--especially since last year marked the 100th anniversary of Mina Hubbard's expedition into the interior of Labrador, Randall Silvis is a writer of fiction in most of his work yet this is a biography of a courageous woman a century ago. Much of this work is a combination of fact based on primary source material including Mina Hubbard's journals and fiction.

Leonidas Hubbard was a newspaper reporter from Detroit. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1897, he was by no means a hearty explorer. He first journeyed to New York City where he fell ill with typhoid fever. His nurse was Mina Benson of Ontario and they soon married. To speed his recovery, Hubbard camped in the

Shawangunk Mountains north of the city. This was his wilderness experience, which led to his wife's legacy. In 1903, Leonidas began an exploration of the interior wilderness of Labrador with a lawyer friend he met in the hospital, Dillon Wallace. While Wallace returned after an ill-fated journey into the Labrador wilds, Hubbard died of starvation and exposure at a campsite.

Mina was grief stricken but was also determined to restore her husband's reputation amid rumors of his incompetence. Once she learned that Wallace was planning a return to reach the far northern reaches of Labrador, Mina began her own journey with a passion. This journey with a crew of four men, created the story which changed the meek nurse into the most famous female explorer of the era. This is a remarkable story of the expedition of Leonidas in 1903 and Mina's successful 1905 race to the north against Dillon Wallace.

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