Visit us at our Web site at http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca, where you will find News in Review indexes and an electronic version of this resource guide. As a companion resource, we recommend that students and teachers access CBC News Online, a multimedia current news source that is found on the CBC’s home page at www.cbc.ca/news/.

Close-captioning
News in Review programs are close-captioned. Subscribers may wish to obtain decoders and “open” these captions for the hearing impaired, for English as a Second Language students, or for situations in which the additional on-screen print component will enhance learning.

CBC Learning authorizes the reproduction of material contained in this resource guide for educational purposes. Please identify the source.

News in Review is distributed by CBC Learning, P.O. Box 500, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1E6
Tel: (416) 205-6384 • Fax: (416) 205-2376 • E-mail: cbcleaarning@cbc.ca

Copyright © 2011 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

News in Review, October 2011
1. The Life and Death of Jack Layton
   (Length: 15:15)
2. Terry Fox: Remembering a Canadian Hero
   (Length: 15:06)
3. Libya and the Fall of Gadhafi
   (Length: 14:32)
4. The Vancouver Riot: What Went Wrong?
   (Length: 14:21)
# Contents

In This Issue .......................................................................................................................... 4

## THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON ...................... 6
- Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 6
- Video Review ....................................................................................................................... 7
- Jack Layton: A Personal Tribute ....................................................................................... 9
- The Man and His Life ........................................................................................................ 12
- What Next for the NDP and Canadian Politics? ............................................................. 16
- Activity: Assessing His Impact ......................................................................................... 19

## TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO ........... 20
- Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 20
- Video Review ....................................................................................................................... 21
- Who was Terry Fox? ........................................................................................................... 23
- The Marathon of Hope ...................................................................................................... 25
- What did Terry Fox accomplish? ....................................................................................... 27
- Is Terry Fox historically significant? ................................................................................. 28
- Activity: Remembering Terry Fox .................................................................................... 29

## LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI ......................... 30
- Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 30
- Video Review ....................................................................................................................... 31
- The Fall of Gadhafi ............................................................................................................. 33
- What happens now? ............................................................................................................. 36
- Canada’s Role ..................................................................................................................... 39
- Activity: Peacekeepers No More? ..................................................................................... 41

## THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG? .......... 42
- Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 42
- Video Review ....................................................................................................................... 43
- What happened? ................................................................................................................ 45
- Aftermath ............................................................................................................................ 47
- Damaged Reputation.......................................................................................................... 49
- Activity: Social Media Strike Again .................................................................................. 50

*News in Review Index* .......................................................................................................... 51


In This Issue . . .

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON (Length: 15:15)
On August 22 Jack Layton, the leader of the New Democratic Party, died of cancer at his home in Toronto. His death shocked many Canadians and left his party rudderless just three months after it became the Official Opposition. In this News in Review story we’ll look at the life and death of Jack Layton and what it could mean for his party and his country.

NiR Study Modules
A New Leader for the NDP, February 2003

Related CBC Videos
Greatest Canadian, Volume 1 (Tommy Douglas)
McCurdyl Birthright

TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO (Length: 15:06)
It’s been 30 years since Terry Fox died in a British Columbia hospital, one month short of his 23rd birthday and nine months after he was forced to give up his cross-Canada run to raise money for cancer research. In this News in Review story we’ll look at his legendary run and his enduring legacy.

NiR Study Modules
A Very Personal Crusade against Smoking
April 2003

Related CBC Videos
Greatest Canadian, Volume 2 (Terry Fox)
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI (Length: 14:32)
In late August, after months of fighting, rebel forces seized the Libyan capital of Tripoli and ended the 42-year dictatorship of Moammar Gadhafi. The rebels were assisted by air strikes from NATO planes, including some from Canada. In this News in Review story we’ll look at the Libyan Revolution and examine Canada’s role in the conflict.

NiR Study Modules
The Uprising in Libya, April 2011

THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG? (Length: 14:21)
Last June, a riot erupted in downtown Vancouver after that city’s hockey team lost the last game of the Stanley Cup playoffs. Hundreds of mostly young people went on a rampage, fighting with each other, setting fires, and looting stores. In this News in Review story we’ll look at the riot and what a recent report had to say about what went wrong.

NiR Study Modules
Hockey and the Concussion Debate
   April 2011
Taking the Violence out of Hockey
   April 2010
Hockey Players and Life Lessons, May 2009
Freezing the Puck: The NHL Lockout
   November 2004
Jordin Tootoo: Hockey Night in Nunavut
   March 2003

Related CBC Videos
   Hockey: A People’s History
   It’s A Teen’s World
   Who Do We Think We Are?

Sections marked with this symbol contain content suitable for younger viewers.
Exercises marked with this symbol indicate that a worksheet to aid in the exploration of the topic is available online.
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON

Introduction

Canadians were shocked and saddened to learn of the death of federal New Democratic Party (NDP) leader Jack Layton in the early hours of August 22, 2011. Layton had been battling cancer for some time and had announced that he was temporarily stepping down as party leader at the end of July.

But few expected that the end would come so quickly for him.

During the federal election campaign of 2011, Layton galvanized his party and attracted unprecedented support from voters across the country—especially in Quebec, where the NDP swept the province. He appeared full of life and enthusiasm as he waved to enthusiastic crowds of supporters. But only a few months later, Layton announced he would be stepping down as leader to battle a new bout of cancer.

Always known as an optimist and a fighter, Layton vowed that he would beat the cancer and resume his post as NDP leader when Parliament opened in the fall of 2011. But it was not to be. Both his party, and many Canadians who may not have voted for him, mourned his loss in a spontaneous demonstration of grief and admiration.

In the days following his death, Layton’s body lay in state in the House of Commons in Ottawa and in Toronto’s City Hall, where he had once served as a city councillor. Thousands of people, most of whom never knew Layton personally, lined up for hours to pay their respects. Outside City Hall, many left personal tributes to “Jack,” written on the walls and pavements in chalk. Layton’s state funeral—held in Toronto’s Roy Thomson Hall on August 27—attracted dignitaries and political leaders of all stripes, along with many others who had queued overnight to gain admission. Prime Minister Stephen Harper authorized the holding of a state funeral—the first for a federal opposition leader since Sir Wilfrid Laurier’s funeral in 1919.

The public outpouring of grief over Layton’s death was unlike anything that had occurred in Canada in recent years. The only parallel to it was the death of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 2000. But unlike Trudeau, Layton was still actively involved in politics—and indeed appeared poised on the brink of a historic breakthrough for his party following his remarkable success at the polls on May 2. Now that he was gone, the NDP faced the daunting task of selecting a new leader who would be able to build on his considerable achievements and establish the party’s credibility to Canadians as an alternative “government-in-waiting” to Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s Conservatives.

To Consider

1. a) Do you remember when you heard about the death of federal NDP leader Jack Layton? Was it on the news? Or were family members talking about it?
   b) What was your reaction to the news?

2. Why do you think so many Canadians were touched by this event, whether or not they were NDP supporters?

3. What challenges might the NDP face in selecting a new leader to replace Jack Layton?
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON

Video Review

Pre-viewing Questions
With a partner or in a small group discuss and respond to the following questions.

1. How much do you know about federal NDP leader Jack Layton, who passed away on August 22, 2011?

2. Why do you think there was such an outpouring of grief and admiration for this political leader in the week after his death?

3. What political breakthrough had Jack Layton been able to achieve for the NDP just months before his death?

Viewing Questions
As you watch the video, respond to the questions in the spaces provided.

1. Why did Jack Layton and the NDP have a lot to celebrate on the night of May 2, 2011?

2. What shadow had been hanging over Jack Layton since early 2010?

3. Why were people shocked by Layton’s appearance at a press conference in late July 2011?

4. What announcement did Layton make at the press conference?

5. Who took over from Layton as the interim leader of the NDP?
6. Besides prostate cancer, what other health problem had Layton been facing?

7. What political figures paid tribute to Layton following his death on August 22, 2011?

8. Where did Layton’s body lie in state before his funeral?

9. How did many young people pay their tributes to Layton outside Toronto City Hall?

10. Why was Layton’s state funeral a celebration as well as a sad occasion?

11. What important event for the NDP and Canadian politics will occur on March 24, 2012?

Post-viewing Questions
1. Now that you have watched the video, revisit your responses to the Pre-viewing Questions.
   a) How has watching the video helped you to respond to the questions in greater depth?

   b) Did you have to add or change any information?

2. Why do you think Layton was able to make such a major breakthrough for the NDP in the election of May 2, 2011?

3. Do you think it will be difficult for the NDP to find a new leader who can fill the shoes of Jack Layton? Why/why not?
The Life and Death of Jack Layton

Jack Layton: A Personal Tribute

As a member of the writing team for CBC News in Review I am used to covering stories on a variety of topics from the third person—or as an outside observer. But this story is unique for me as a writer, because Jack Layton happened to be a friend of mine. Because of this fact, portions of this guide—including this section—are written in the first person.

A Difficult Time

At 5:00 a.m. on Saturday, August 27, 2011, I joined a fast-growing line outside Toronto’s Roy Thomson Hall. Many hundreds of people were already standing ahead of me in that chilly predawn hour, and we were all there for one reason: to gain admission to the state funeral of Jack Layton. I do not usually choose to stand in line, but this was a special occasion for me, because I had known Jack and his wife, Olivia Chow, for many years as a neighbour, friend, and political supporter. Although I was aware that he was very ill with cancer, his death came as a shock to me. And I felt I had to be there in person to say my own farewell to this outstanding political leader who had also once been my friend.

The Beginnings of a Friendship

My acquaintance with Jack and Olivia began in the mid-1980s when we were neighbours in the Hazelburn Co-op in downtown Toronto. Jack was a city councillor, and Olivia a school trustee. Like me, Jack was sharing custody of his two children with his ex-wife, and his children were almost exactly the same age as my own. We soon became friends, as did our kids.

Jack and I participated in a number of voluntary co-op activities, such as a weekly collection of old newspapers from each floor for recycling. These activities were sometimes followed by a beer at my place once the job was done. When I suffered a serious bicycle accident in the summer of 1987, leaving me with casts on both arms, Jack, Olivia, and Olivia’s mother were a tremendous help to me and demonstrated a real spirit of caring that I will always remember fondly. The home-cooked Chinese dinners Olivia’s mother prepared—and which we all shared—were a high point in my day at the time.

I was delighted to attend Jack and Olivia’s wedding the following summer, and I have rarely seen two people who appeared to be so completely “in sync” with each other, both personally and politically. With Jack and Olivia, it was sometimes hard to tell where one left off and the other began, such was their total commitment to public life and their incredible dedication to it, and to each other.

Moving Out of the Co-op

By the early 90s, I had moved from the co-op, as had Jack and Olivia. Their move had followed a particularly nasty scandal arising from allegations that they had not been paying their share of the monthly co-op occupancy cost. I knew that they had indeed been paying a supplemental fee levied on higher-income residents such as myself, and I was angry to see how media and political forces hostile to Jack and Olivia could manipulate the facts so brazenly.

My contacts with them became fewer at that time, and were mainly confined to political events such as the annual lunar New Year dinners they hosted in a downtown Chinese restaurant.
There Jack displayed his remarkable talents as an auctioneer, raffling off a number of items to raise funds for the NDP during the lengthy intermissions between the many courses of the meal. On one of these evenings, in the final months of Bob Rae’s ill-fated NDP provincial government, I recall mentioning to Jack in a private conversation that maybe it was time to think about forming a “new” NDP. I could not have realized then that only a few years later he would almost single-handedly rejuvenate the party and eventually lead it to heights that were inconceivable at that very low point in its fortunes.

An Incredible Personality
Jack was the kind of person who almost always appeared upbeat, confident, and sure of himself and his beliefs. To some, his manner appeared to border on cockiness, or even arrogance, and it grated. I did not regard him that way, but I always knew that he was first and foremost a “political animal” in every sense of that term, and that there was indeed an element of calculation in the things he did and sometimes in his relationships with others. But over the years, I also noticed a distinct mellowing in Jack, and a willingness to admit that he sometimes made mistakes. This was clearly demonstrated during what was to be his last election campaign in 2011, when the CBC’s Peter Mansbridge asked him to identify his single biggest political regret. Jack did not hesitate to admit that he still felt badly about an unfortunate remark he had made in the heat of the moment in the 2004 election, when he accused then Liberal prime minister Paul Martin of being personally responsible for the plight of homeless people.

I became reconnected with Jack and Olivia on a political basis during the 2004 campaign, when I was nominated to contest what was clearly a “no-win” suburban Toronto riding for the NDP. Despite the fact that I knew from the outset that I stood no chance of being elected, the experience was a high point in my life. Like other Toronto-area candidates, I had the opportunity to pose for a picture with Jack for my campaign literature. On that occasion he displayed his usual irrepressible optimism, asking me, “Have you given any thought to what you might do if you won?” To this I replied, “Jack, if I won you would be prime minister of Canada. Have you given any thought to that?” We shared a knowing laugh together, and it was clear to me that he was able to distinguish between wishful thinking and hard political reality. And of course neither of us knew that just a few elections later he would come close to living that reality.

The Funeral
Jack’s funeral was an incredibly moving experience for me and the thousands of others who were in attendance. Watching Olivia and the other members of Jack’s family follow his flag-draped casket into the hall was almost too much to bear. The music was inspiring, as were the eulogies and tributes, and I was not surprised to learn that Jack had played a key role in orchestrating the whole event. But I suppose the most touching moment in the entire ceremony for me occurred during Stephen Lewis’s remarkably eloquent address, in which he urged those in attendance to remember Jack’s political commitment to the cause of social democracy and equality for all Canadians.

At the end of his speech, Lewis quoted the Indian author and political activist Arundathi Roy, who once wrote that “a new world is not only possible, she is already on her way. On a quiet day, I can hear her breathing.” On
Election Day 2004, I had e-mailed that very same quote to Jack as a morale-booster and as my way of thanking him for the opportunity to have stood with him and the NDP during the campaign, whatever its outcome might be. Despite the unbelievable pressures he must have been under as a federal party leader on the last day of an election, he found the time to reply to me personally a few hours later, letting me know he appreciated receiving my message and how much the quote meant to him.

Like Jack, I too like to think that maybe a “new world” of greater social and economic justice and inclusiveness for all might be possible, if not “already on its way.” And I hope that the example of this fine man’s life and dedication to these causes may inspire the next generation to continue to work for them in the years to come. As Jack himself said at the end of his remarkable letter to Canadians, written shortly before he died, “love is better than anger. Hope is better than fear. Optimism is better than despair. So let us be loving, hopeful, and optimistic. And we’ll change the world” (“Jack Layton’s last letter to Canadians,” CBC News, [www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/08/22/pol-layton-last-letter.html](http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/08/22/pol-layton-last-letter.html)).

Jack, it was an honour to have known you. Goodbye, my friend. I will never forget you and what you stood for.

**Follow-up**

1. Reflect on the information you read in this feature. The writer provides information about Jack Layton’s personality and who he was as a person, not just who he was as a politician. Does this personal information enhance your knowledge and appreciation of Layton as a political figure? Or does the personality of politicians not matter so much?

2. From reading this section, what qualities do you think Jack Layton possessed that inspired so many Canadians, including the writer?

3. a) Why do you think so many young Canadians responded to Jack Layton’s death with such admiration and respect?

b) Do you think it will influence their political attitudes and behaviour in the future? Why or why not?
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON
The Man and His Life

Focus for Reading
Jack Layton’s life was full of political commitment to various causes from his early days as a university activist in Montreal in the 1960s until his death as the Leader of the Official Opposition in 2011. In your notebook, create an organizer like the one below. As you read the summary of some of the main events in the political and personal life of Jack Layton, record key points in your organizer. You should be able to enter at least four or five points in each section of your chart. You will be using this information in the activities that follow the text material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growing up in Quebec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Jack Layton grew up in a predominantly English-speaking suburb of Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• his father and grandfather were both involved in politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• he studied political science under Charles Taylor at Montreal’s McGill University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| A Career in Municipal Politics |

| Rise to NDP Leadership |

Growing up in Quebec
Jack Layton was born in Montreal on July 18, 1950. He grew up in the predominantly English-speaking suburb of Hudson. He came from a family steeped in politics over many generations. His father, Robert, served as a cabinet minister in Brian Mulroney’s Conservative government during the 1980s, while his grandfather, Gilbert, was a member of Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis’s Union Nationale administration in the 1930s. Jack carried on his family’s political tradition in high school, where he was elected student council president.

His first foray into political activism was his unsuccessful attempt to persuade the local town council to build a youth centre in Hudson. But from this experience he learned valuable lessons about grassroots political mobilization to promote causes that were important to him.

Layton studied political science at Montreal’s prestigious McGill University, where he fell under the influence of Charles Taylor, an internationally renowned political theorist and one-time NDP candidate who ran unsuccessfully against Pierre Trudeau. Although McGill was an English-speaking university at the time, Layton and other radical students led a movement to promote the use of French on campus.

It was the era of the “Quiet Revolution” in Quebec, and Layton sympathized with the demands of Québécois for greater language rights, if not separation from Canada. In October 1970 the government of Pierre Trudeau imposed the War Measures Act in response to the violent activities of the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ). This was a watershed moment for Layton. Federal NDP leader T.C. “Tommy” Douglas led a spirited opposition to this measure, which he believed to be a heavy-handed overreaction that trampled on Canadians’ democratic
rights. Although most Canadians supported the government’s actions at the time, Layton was not one of them, and he joined the NDP as a gesture of admiration for Douglas’s stance on this issue.

A Career in Municipal Politics

After graduating from McGill, Layton and his wife, Sally, moved to Toronto, where Layton pursued a master’s degree in political science at York University. In 1974, he became a professor at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in downtown Toronto and began his involvement in local politics. Layton was interested in issues such as affordable housing, urban poverty, the environment, and public transit. He soon found a forum to pursue his pet causes at the municipal level of government.

Encouraged by former Toronto mayors David Crombie and John Sewell, in 1982 Layton ran for a seat on city council against Gordon Chong, a popular incumbent in a predominantly Chinese-speaking part of the city. To the surprise of most observers, Layton won. At this time, the Laytons had two children, Sarah, born in 1977, and Mike, born in 1980. Both of them would later follow their father’s footsteps into politics, with Sarah working for the Stephen Lewis Foundation—which focuses on the issue of AIDS in Africa—and Mike winning his father’s old seat on Toronto City Council in 2010.

At City Hall, Layton quickly became a leading member of a left-leaning bloc of local councillors. He never shied away from taking radical and sometimes unpopular positions on issues such as the building of SkyDome—now the Rogers Centre—which he opposed. He argued for the need for greater municipal action to combat the spreading AIDS epidemic of the 1980s. In 1984 he was arrested at the Eaton Centre while handing out leaflets in support of striking workers there, but the charges were later dismissed.

In 1988, Jack and Sally Layton divorced, and he married Toronto school trustee Olivia Chow, who would later become a city councillor and federal member of Parliament. Chow introduced Layton to the city’s influential Chinese community, and he eventually learned to speak passable Mandarin and Cantonese. Because of their strong commitment to local issues, and their ability to attract media attention, the couple became the “poster children” of the downtown Toronto left-wing community.

In 1991, Layton ran for the position of mayor of Toronto. By this time he was widely recognized as the leader of the left-wing bloc on City Council, and his chances of winning initially appeared good. But his opposition to the city’s bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games, along with the decline in support for the provincial NDP government of Bob Rae, hurt his popularity. When two of his right-wing opponents dropped out of the race, throwing their support behind councillor June Rowlands—his main rival—Layton’s bid for mayor hit an insurmountable roadblock, and he suffered his first electoral defeat.

A second followed in the federal election of 1993, when he ran unsuccessfully for the NDP in the Toronto riding of Rosedale. But he was able to win re-election to city council in 1994 and resumed his involvement in local issues, this time with a special focus on the environment. Layton became a fixture on streets in the city’s downtown core, where he and Chow were frequently spotted riding their bicycles along specially designated...
bike lanes that he had pressured the council to create.

Rise to NDP Leadership
Layton ran again for federal office in the election of 1997 but lost to Liberal Dennis Mills in the riding of Danforth. But his profile as a municipal politician continued to grow when he became the president of the Canadian Federation of Municipalities in 2000 and earned the respect of mayors across the country for his informed approach to local issues and his ability to build consensus among officials of different political stripes.

In 2003, he made the bold decision to contest the federal NDP leadership following the resignation of Alexa McDonough. At this time, the party was at a low point in support across Canada, and Layton did not even have a seat in Parliament, having failed twice to win one. The NDP was looking for a new leader that could bring much-needed energy to the party, especially among young voters who had become disenchanted with it. Layton took on the task with his usual enthusiasm and confidence and won the race. In 2004, he led the NDP in the first of four federal election campaigns he was to contest, winning a modest 19 seats. But he was able to improve these results in subsequent elections, winning 26 seats in 2006 and 37 in 2008.

The years of Jack Layton’s leadership of the federal NDP were marked by a succession of minority governments, led first by Paul Martin’s Liberals and then by Stephen Harper’s Conservatives. As the head of the fourth party in Parliament, behind the Bloc Québécois, Layton learned to use his influence to pressure the government to introduce policies favourable to the NDP, which he believed would also benefit Canadians. For example, in 2005, he supported Paul Martin’s beleaguered Liberal minority government in return for a commitment to more money on social programs.

After the 2008 election, Layton negotiated a possible three-party coalition with Liberal leader Stephan Dion and Bloc Québécois chief Gilles Duceppe to drive Stephen Harper’s Conservatives from power, a move that did not succeed. However he never hesitated to place his political principles ahead of popularity, as when he publicly called for negotiations with the Taliban in Afghanistan in order to end the bloodshed there. This position earned him ridicule at the time, but was later adopted by coalition forces.

In 2010, Layton was diagnosed with prostate cancer, the same disease his father had battled and eventually succumbed to years before. With his usual determination, he announced that he would fight the disease and continue to lead the NDP as the party faced yet another federal election campaign in the spring of 2011. Weakened by the effects of a hip operation, Layton used a walking cane throughout the campaign. His performance in the leaders’ debate won praise across the country, but especially in Quebec, where voters were becoming disenchanted with the pro-sovereigntist Bloc Québécois and more receptive to the NDP and its popular leader, “le bon Jack.”

As the party surged in the polls in the final days of the campaign, some pundits even speculated on an NDP minority government. On election night, Jack Layton and the NDP won a record 103 seats, 59 of them in Quebec, replacing the Liberals as the Official Opposition to Stephen Harper’s now-majority Conservative government. It was truly a remarkable victory for a party that had previously been a

Did you know . . .
Jack Layton was given the nickname “the energizer bunny” because of his enthusiasm and frequent personal appearances throughout the spring 2011 federal election campaign.
perennial also-ran in federal election races, failing even to come close to second place. Layton had succeeded where even renowned former NDP leaders such as Tommy Douglas, David Lewis, and Ed Broadbent had not.

But his resounding success at the polls, which opened up political opportunities the NDP had previously only dreamed of, was to be Jack Layton’s last hurrah. After a short parliamentary session in the late spring, Layton disappeared from the public arena until July 26, when he called a press conference to announce that he was temporarily stepping down as leader for health reasons. Reporters on the scene and viewers who later saw him on television were shocked by his gaunt, frail appearance and weak, reed-like voice. Nycole Turmel—a rookie MP and former union leader from Quebec—replaced him as interim leader. Although he promised his party and Canadians that he would be back on the job in the fall when Parliament resumed, his returning cancer had other plans for him. Surrounded by wife Olivia, children Sarah and Mike, and granddaughter Beatrice, Jack Layton peacefully passed away in his downtown Toronto home in the early hours of Monday, August 22, 2011.


Follow-up
1. Compare the information in your summary chart with that of a classmate. Help each other to complete any missing information.

2. What factors in Jack Layton’s early life do you think were influential in shaping him as a politician?

3. How successful was Jack Layton as leader of the federal NDP? Could it be said that Layton died just at the moment of his greatest political achievement?
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON
What Next for the NDP and Canadian Politics?

Focus for Reading
Each section below begins with a question. As you read, record your responses to each question.

The untimely death of NDP leader Jack Layton at the height of his political success has left a gaping void in the federal political scene. Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s Conservatives are now a majority government, and the once-mighty Liberals have been reduced to third-party status under their interim leader, Bob Rae. The NDP is the Official Opposition, but now finds itself under the direction of an interim leader, rookie Quebec MP Nycole Turmel—whose first days on the job appeared shaky and uncertain after it was revealed that she had once been a member of the pro-sovereignist Bloc Québécois. It will be a real challenge for the party to fill the huge shoes Jack Layton has left behind.

Here are three questions arising from Layton’s death and its impact on Canadian politics in the years to come:

1. Who will be the next NDP leader?
In Jack Layton’s farewell letter to Canadians, written shortly before his death, he recommended that the party unite behind interim leader Nycole Turmel and that a leadership convention be held as soon as possible in 2012. As of September 2011, plans were already in the works to convene such a meeting in Toronto in March 2012. Media speculation about potential leadership candidates was quick to develop in the weeks following Layton’s death, but as of late September 2011, only two people had officially announced their candidacies. They were Brian Topp, the former president of the party and an influential back-room organizer; and newly elected Quebec MP Romeo Saganash, an aboriginal activist from the northern part of that province.

However, others were soon expected to throw their hats into the ring, including NDP deputy leader and Quebec MP Thomas Mulcair, who had orchestrated the party’s stunning breakthrough in that province; Nova Scotia MP and former provincial NDP leader Robert Chisholm; Toronto-area MP Peggy Nash; Ottawa MP Paul Dewar; and BC MPs Libby Davis, Peter Julian, and Nathan Cullen.

In addition, other names that were being suggested included former Manitoba premier and now Canadian Ambassador to the United States Gary Doer, and even interim Liberal leader Bob Rae. Jack Layton’s widow, Olivia Chow, who holds a Toronto seat in Parliament, was quick to dismiss any speculation that she might seek her late husband’s position.

At this early point in the race, it was difficult to envision which of these potential candidates might emerge victorious. All of them were regarded as possessing considerable strengths but also major weaknesses.

For their part, NDP officials had imposed strict regulations on how the leadership race was to be conducted. Each candidate would have to pay a $15 000 nomination fee to the party, and his or her campaign expenses would be capped at $500 000. Any candidate who held a position within the NDP federal caucus that might give him or her undue media attention, such as Mulcair’s role as deputy party leader, would have to step down from that post for the duration of the campaign.
2. Is a Liberal-NDP merger likely?
Some Canadians who oppose the right-wing direction of the current Stephen Harper government believe it would be logical for the forces of the centre-left in the country—the Liberals and the NDP—to unite to form a single party. Another alternative might be some kind of electoral alliance, whereby the parties would remain separate, but agree not to run candidates against each other in order to ensure the defeat of Conservative MPs in the next election. Shortly after the 2011 vote, there were some in both parties calling for such a move.

But Bob Rae, himself a former NDP Ontario premier, and now the interim leader of the federal Liberal Party, rejected such proposals. And influential NDPers like former leader Ed Broadbent indicated that given the party’s new powerful role as the Official Opposition, it was unlikely that any new NDP leader would be looking to the Liberals for assistance any time soon.

But the idea of a merger does have its merits to those who believe it may be the only way the Harper government can be defeated the next time Canadians go to the polls. They point to the fact that the Conservatives were able to gain a majority of seats because of vote-splitting in many Ontario ridings. Vote splitting occurs when the Liberals and NDP together polled far more votes than the winning Conservative candidate did. If the two parties had formed some kind of alliance before the election, Stephen Harper would no longer be Prime Minister and a Liberal-NDP coalition would find itself in power.

The successful merger of the former Canadian Alliance-Reform Party and the Progressive Conservatives in the early 2000s was able to bring an end to what appeared to be an almost perpetual cycle of Liberal federal governments. So the argument goes, if the forces of the right can unite, then why not those of the left? This would result in basically a two-party system for Canada, similar to that of the United States, where the Democrats occupy the centre-left of the political spectrum and the Republicans the right.

3. How effective will the NDP be as the Official Opposition?
For the first time in its history, the NDP finds itself in the role of Official Opposition. It has 103 MPs, many of them young people from Quebec elected for the first time. In order for the party to be successful in establishing its credibility in the minds of Canadians the NDP will have to prove to a sometimes skeptical public and media establishment that it is a responsible political force capable of dealing with the difficult issues that now confront Canada.

For example, there are some in the business community who doubt the NDP’s ability to be a good manager of the nation’s fiscal and monetary systems. They regard the NDP as a “tax-and-spend” party that does not recognize the need to curb government spending in order to reduce a ballooning federal deficit. Others point to the fact that the NDP has a close alliance with labour unions and therefore may be reluctant when in office to introduce measures that might curb union power and bargaining rights. And there are also some who doubt the party’s commitment to a foreign policy alliance with the United States, especially after Jack Layton’s call to withdraw Canadian forces from Afghanistan.

But NDP supporters believe that it is possible for the party to grow and mature over the next few years in preparation for a showdown with the governing Conservatives. They argue that most NDP provincial governments,
such as those that have held power in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, were actually among the first to eliminate their deficits, and showed a great deal of fiscal responsibility where public spending was concerned. To counter the impression that it is the party of organized labour, the NDP has reduced the influence of trade unions in the process of choosing its next leader in 2012. And finally, the policy of withdrawing from Afghanistan, which the NDP was the first to advocate, has in fact been adopted by the Conservatives in response to growing opposition to that war among Canadians. The NDP’s main challenge now is to select a leader who will be able to build on the great breakthrough that Jack Layton was able to bring about, especially in Quebec. It now has four years to consolidate its position in that province and to broaden its base of support in other parts of Canada, especially Ontario and the West, where it only made minor gains, if any, in the 2011 race. The first public opinion polls taken in the weeks following Jack Layton’s death showed a spike in the party’s national popularity, placing it very close to the Conservatives and far ahead of the Liberals. But whether what pollsters have called the “Jack effect” will last very long remains to be seen. And the next federal election is still four years away.

Analysis

1. With a partner, share your responses to the three questions posed in this section. Help each other to complete any missing information or answers that you think are important.

2. What qualities do you think the NDP should be looking for as it prepares to select its new federal leader? Why would these be important for the party and Canadian voters as a whole?

3. What are the arguments in favour of and against the idea of a Liberal-NDP merger or electoral alliance? Would you support or oppose such a move? Why?

4. What are the main challenges the NDP now faces as it assumes the role of the Official Opposition to the Conservative government of Stephen Harper? Do you think it will succeed in establishing itself as a credible government-in-waiting in time for the next federal election in 2015? Why or why not?
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JACK LAYTON

Activity: Assessing His Impact

The life and death of federal NDP leader Jack Layton may be viewed as an event of historical significance for Canada. It certainly generated a great deal of response from Canadians across the country, whether or not they were NDP supporters. It is perhaps too early to tell exactly what the impact of Layton’s life and death will have for the future of Canadian politics, but most observers believe it will be significant.

Your task is to assess the impact of Jack Layton’s life and death, using the criteria for determining historical significance as outlined in the Historical Significance information page at the CBC News in Review website, [http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca/worksheets/historical_significance](http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca/worksheets/historical_significance). For additional information on understanding historical significance, visit the website of The Historical Thinking Project at [www.historicalthinking.ca](http://www.historicalthinking.ca).

After you have read the information and understand the criteria of historical significance—whether or not an individual’s life results in change, and whether or not it reveals something that is relevant for us today—complete the worksheet on historical significance at [http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca/wp-content/uploads/worksheets/nir-histor-signif.pdf](http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca/wp-content/uploads/worksheets/nir-histor-signif.pdf), focusing on important events in the life of Jack Layton as outlined in this News in Review story.

When you have completed the worksheet, share your responses with a partner or in a small group. Then hold a full-class discussion of the historical significance of the life and death of Jack Layton. In your discussion you may want to consider some other aspects of significance:

- Distance from the event
- Will Jack Layton’s life seem more or less significant 20, 30, or even 50 years from now?
- The role of gender and ethnicity
- Does there seem to be a difference between the way women see Jack Layton and his legacy, and the way men do? If so, why might this be?
- Do people from certain ethnic backgrounds feel more strongly about Jack Layton and his historical significance than others? If so, why might this be?
Focus
Terry Fox was only 18 years old when he learned he had bone cancer. He lost part of his right leg due to that cancer, and eventually died of the disease—but not before he ran a cross-Canada marathon to raise awareness and money for a cure. It has been 30 years since he died, and in this News in Review story we look at his life and legacy.

Note to Teachers
Cancer has made an impact on virtually every Canadian family. It is important to create a safe place for students to consider the topic of cancer and its effect on friends and family members. Students could write a journal reflection on a way that cancer is impacting their life or has impacted their lives, thus connecting the story of Terry Fox to their own lives. The teacher could model this journal-writing activity so students see how the teacher’s life has also been affected by this topic. A focus on hope and remembrance is important to maintain throughout all classroom activities.

Introductory Activity
Create a placemat with a group. In the centre of the placemat, print the word hero. Draw lines on the placemat to create equal space for everyone in your group to record individual answers to the following prompts.

1. List two or three words to describe a “hero.”

2. List two or three people that you consider heroes in your life.

3. Share your answers with your group and create a group definition of the word hero.

A hero is someone who faces a challenge with bravery and who thinks more about other people than themselves. Terry Fox certainly fits this definition of hero. He battled cancer at a young age with bravery and a sense of purpose. He thought about how his suffering could be turned toward the good of others.

When faced with the news that he was very sick, Fox could have felt sorry for himself and focused only on his own needs. Instead, he focused on a dream—that one day a cure for cancer would exist. Fox knew that medical research and greater understanding of the disease were important steps to realizing this dream. He also knew that thousands of people and families shared the same dream.

What was unique about Fox is the way he decided to enact his dream. He imagined that by running across Canada, he could raise funds for cancer research. He also knew he might inspire others to have hope when they faced a cancer diagnosis.
TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO

Video Review

Pre-viewing Questions
With a partner or in a small group discuss the following questions and record your responses.

1. Why is cancer such a frightening topic? Have you or someone you know had cancer?

2. Why is research so important in the fight against cancer?

3. Have you ever participated in a Terry Fox Run, or do you know someone who has? Why do people participate in such runs?

4. The producers of News in Review believed it was important to remember Terry Fox through this story.
   a) Do you agree that he is worth remembering or not? Explain your answer.

   b) Of all the people who have died in the past, how do we decide who is worth remembering? In other words, how do we decide who is significant enough to remember?

Viewing Questions
As you watch the video, record your responses in the space provided.

1. How old was Terry Fox when he died?

2. Why did Fox decide to begin his training as a runner?

3. Where and when did Fox begin his run?
4. What did Fox hope to achieve in his run?

________________________________________________________________________

5. Give two reasons why the first few weeks of his run were difficult.

________________________________________________________________________


________________________________________________________________________

7. Explain how Greg Scott gave Fox inspiration.

________________________________________________________________________

8. Where and why did Fox have to stop his run?

________________________________________________________________________

9. What honour was given to Fox by the Canadian government?

________________________________________________________________________

10. For how many years have Terry Fox Runs been held?

________________________________________________________________________

11. How much money has the Terry Fox Foundation raised?

________________________________________________________________________

12. How did Fox's family carry on his legacy?

________________________________________________________________________

**Post-Viewing Activity: Reflective Writing**

In your notebook describe how you felt listening to Fox's words and seeing him run along the highways and roads. Describe your feelings as you saw the crowds cheer him on. How did you feel when his death was announced? How did you feel listening to other people talk about why they participate in a Terry Fox Run? Finally, why do you think Fox is described as “running on forever?”
**Who was Terry Fox?**

**Before Reading**
With a partner discuss the two questions below:

1. What do you already know about Terry Fox’s life?
2. What would you like to know?

**During Reading**
As you read Fox’s story, create a visual organizer like the one below that helps you to summarize important information about his life before he began his Marathon of Hope.

| Family |  
| Likes/Interests |  
| Future Goals |  
| Personality |  
| Challenges Faced |  

**Terry Fox: The Early Years**
Terrance Stanley Fox was born in Winnipeg in 1958. He had an older brother, Fred, a younger brother, Darrell, and a younger sister, Judith. His father, Rolland, worked for the Canadian National railway and his mother, Betty, worked in the home. In 1966, the Fox family moved to British Columbia and settled in Port Coquitlam.

Terry Fox was a very good student. He earned mostly As and Bs in his school work. He was also an exceptional athlete despite the fact he was not as tall or brawny as most boys his age. His determination to succeed and his willingness to put in extra hours of practice helped him to achieve his goals of playing on school sports teams. He loved many sports—soccer, basketball, rugby, and baseball—and would join all the school teams he could. Fox’s room was filled with sports trophies. One of Fox’s best friends, Doug Alward, played on the same teams he did and they were very competitive with each other. Alward would later accompany Fox on his run across Canada.

As a child and young man Fox was very intense. He would play imaginary games with plastic soldiers for days by himself. He would finish any task that he started and reach any goal that he set. He was determined and could be stubborn.

When Fox graduated from Port Coquitlam Secondary School, he began his studies at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, BC. He studied kinesiology (the study of the movement of the human body) in the hopes that one day he might be a physical education teacher.

**Cancer**
On November 12, 1976, Fox was in a car accident with a truck. No one was seriously hurt, but Fox noticed he had a
sore right knee that continued to bother him for months. In early March, he went to the hospital for a bone scan and was diagnosed with cancer—specifically, malignant osteosarcoma—in his right knee. Fox was in shock. He had gone in for the scan expecting that some type of ligament damage was the cause of his pain. He never imagined he had cancer.

Days after the scan, his right leg was amputated six inches above the knee. Three weeks later, he went back to the hospital to be fitted for a prosthetic leg. He also began his chemotherapy sessions at a cancer clinic in Vancouver.

Fox was deeply affected by the time he spent in a children’s orthopaedic ward and chemotherapy treatments. He saw the crying families, the sickness the patients had to endure that was caused by the chemotherapy treatments, and the hopelessness triggered by the disease. When Fox’s doctor told him that his cancer treatment was new and that survival rates had improved as a result—increasing from 20 per cent to 50 per cent—Fox realized that cancer research was the true source of hope for all those affected by cancer.

Fox’s cancer treatment lasted 16 months. During that time, Fox lost his hair, which is a typical side effect of the cancer medication he was taking. He was upset about this loss, and he and his mother bought a wig. He began to play wheelchair basketball after an invitation from fellow athlete Rick Hansen, and during one particular practice Fox’s wig flew off, leaving his team mates speechless. Fox decided to laugh the situation off, which allowed everyone else to laugh too. His hair eventually grew back as thick, brown curls. Fox and his wheelchair basketball team became the 1978 Canadian champions, only a few short months after Fox’s operation.

Did you know . . .
Terry Fox’s mother, Betty, was chosen to light the Olympic flame in BC Place on February 12, 2010. She had carried on the work begun by her son. One of the other Olympic torch bearers was Rick Hansen, whose own Man in Motion world tour was inspired by Fox’s Marathon of Hope.

To Consider
1. Would you consider Fox a “normal” young man or an “exceptional” young man or both? State reasons for your answer.

2. If you could ask Fox three questions about his life what would they be?

3. Consider inviting a cancer survivor to speak to your class about their life experiences, the challenges they faced, and the hopes they have regarding finding a cure for cancer.

4. Write a journal entry on how cancer has affected your family or someone that you know. Ask your parents/guardians for assistance in your writing. Alternatively, write a journal entry about how you feel about Terry Fox, his struggles, and his accomplishments.
TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO

The Marathon of Hope

Focus for Reading
Consider these three character attributes: courage, resilience, empathy. Discuss in a group and record in a chart what these three words look like, sound like, and feel like in your lives.

As you read about Fox's Marathon of Hope, and consider his own words, return to the three attributes of courage, resilience, and empathy and note if and how Fox possessed these attributes.

Terry Fox was only 19 years old when his right leg was amputated above the knee due to cancer. How he responded to his own deep physical and emotional loss is what makes him a true Canadian hero. While most people would naturally focus on their own recovery and health with family and friends, Fox took upon himself a commitment to action based on the hope that continued research would one day beat cancer.

Fox Has a Big Idea
Early in 1979 Fox began training for marathon running. Six months later, he was running 16 kilometres a day. On August 30, 1979, he completed a marathon in Prince George in three hours and nine minutes. The other participants waited for him at the finish line. They were moved by his bravery and skill.

The day he arrived back home from this marathon, Fox told his mother of his idea to run across the country to raise money for cancer research. She yelled at him and told him it was a stupid idea that would jeopardize his health. She tried to convince him to run in British Columbia alone to raise funds. But Fox was determined because people across the country—not just in British Columbia—have to fight cancer. She lost the argument. It was at this point that the Fox family realized Terry had not been training for a Vancouver marathon—which is what he had led them to believe—but for a marathon across Canada. His training continued, and the only day he rested was Christmas Day, after 101 days of training. Before leaving for Newfoundland to start his cross-Canada marathon, he had run over 5 000 kilometres.

Fox’s goal was to run across Canada, which is a total of 8 529 kilometres. That is the equivalent of running approximately two hundred marathons in a row—an Olympic marathon is 42 kilometres—with no rest in between. Fox hoped that people who would see him might be inspired and donate money for cancer research. Most people thought this was an impossible journey, and for good reason.

The Journey Begins
On April 12, 1980, Fox began his incredible journey in St. John’s, Newfoundland. He and his childhood friend, Doug Alward, would eat, sleep, and rest in a van. The mayor of St. John’s gave him an honorary send-off, but there was little media attention at the beginning of his marathon. That day he ran 17 kilometres.

As you can imagine, a young man running on the side of a road was at considerable risk from speeding traffic, roaming dogs, extreme cold, extreme heat, and rain and sleet. Alward followed closely in a van that was donated by Ford. Fox also faced his own emotional
and physical fatigue and pain as he proceeded in his running. His unique and endearing running gait was two hops, a skip and a sort of a jump. Watching video footage of Fox running is the only way to appreciate his incredible endurance.

Fox Gets Noticed
Many people and businesses in the East offered food and shelter for Fox at the beginning of his run when hardly anyone knew of his efforts. As he moved across the Atlantic provinces, through Quebec, and finally into Ontario, the media paid more attention to his quest, and more and more Canadians were introduced to and became mesmerized by the brave young amputee who was selflessly committing his life to raising money. People of all ages would stand at the side of the road to watch him run, and some people would run with him for a short while. With the media taking more notice, Fox spent time speaking to crowds and reporters at events to increase awareness of his mission.

Fox was a very handsome young man, who smiled easily, spoke from the heart, and related well to people, especially children and those who had experience with cancer. Many young woman and girls asked to give him a kiss during his public events and he always obliged. One young boy living in Sault Ste. Marie snuck into Fox’s room despite warnings from his parents (Fox was resting after his daily run). Fox and the boy spent time talking until there was a knock on the door. Sensing the boy’s fear that he was about to be caught and punished for disobeying his parents, Fox told him to hide under his bed. A few minutes later the conversation and laughter between the two continued.

Fox’s Own Words
“I believe in miracles, I have to. I set a thousand goals today. It would be impossible to take it all at once.” — Terry. Douglas Copeland. The Terry Fox Foundation: 2005. Fox was referring to his habit of running the marathon one tree, one road sign, and one day at a time.

“At 4:30 a.m., I couldn’t get out of bed. I was sick and my stomach was in knots. I finally tried to run. It was snowing and miserable and I had a huge hill to go up. I managed three miles and then crawled into the van. I cried so hard and felt so weak.” — May 4, past St. George’s Junction, NL (“Terry and us,” Toronto Star, August 29, 2010)

“Many people are congratulating me and I can’t figure out what for.” — May 26, Charlottetown, PE (“Terry and us,” Toronto Star, August 29, 2010)

“If I ran to a doctor every time I got a little cyst or abrasion, I’d still be in Nova Scotia. Or else, I’d never even have started.” — June 30, Hull, QC (“Terry and us,” Toronto Star, August 29, 2010)

“I’m not going to give up. Even if I don’t finish, we need others to continue. It’s got to keep going without me.” — July 10, Scarborough, ON (Terry. Douglas Copeland. The Terry Fox Foundation: 2005)
TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO

What did Terry Fox accomplish?

Terry Fox’s Marathon of Hope lasted for 143 days. He ran from Newfoundland to northern Ontario, and he captured the hearts of Canadians. Despite his artificial limb, harsh conditions, and increasing physical pain, Fox ran the equivalent of a marathon a day for 143 days. He had to call an end to his run in Thunder Bay, ON, because his cancer had spread to his lungs. He wisely predicted, “Even if I don’t finish, we need others to continue. It’s got to keep going without me” (Terry. Douglas Copeland. The Terry Fox Foundation: 2005).

Fox’s words have become a reality: 2.5 million schools hold Terry Fox runs every year, over two million Canadians take part in community Terry Fox Runs every year, and over $553-million have been raised for cancer research in his name.

Another amazing accomplishment of Fox’s life’s work was to bring discussions about cancer out into the open. Most people in Fox’s lifetime would not talk about the disease. It remained a private issue within families and often shrouded in dread and secrecy. When Fox spoke about his cancer and displayed his prosthetic leg for all to see, he paved the way for others to begin talking to each other about their experiences. Fox helped to normalize the topic of cancer in homes, communities, and medical institutions. His hope that cancer could be beaten was eagerly embraced by Canadians.

At a Glance: The Marathon of Hope Continues

| 35 million | Estimated number of people around the world participating in Terry Fox Runs |
| $553-million | Amount of money for cancer research raised in Fox’s name |
| 40 | Countries in which Terry Fox Runs are held |
| 8 000 | Schools in Canada holding Terry Fox Runs |
| 80% | Survival rate today for patients with osteogenic sarcoma, the cancer that Fox had |
| 20% | Survival rate for patients with the same cancer in 1977 |

Source: Terry Fox Foundation

An excellent book on Terry Fox and his life is Terry Fox: His Story, by Toronto Star reporter Leslie Scrivener. Scrivener covered Fox’s Marathon of Hope almost from the beginning. Another good source about Fox’s life and legacy was written by Douglas Copeland, the same man who designed a new memorial located in British Columbia dedicated to Fox. Copeland’s book Terry highlights a collection of artifacts (photos, letters, and interviews) about Fox’s life. As well, NBA star Steve Nash, who considers Fox one of his personal heroes, produced a powerful documentary on Fox’s life called Into the Wind.

Analysis

Respond to the opening question of this section: “What did Terry Fox accomplish?” You may choose to include information from other sections of this Resource Guide—or from other sources—in your response. Be prepared to share your response with your classmates.
TERRY FOX: REMEMBERING A CANADIAN HERO

Is Terry Fox historically significant?

Terry Fox was a brave young man who accomplished a great feat over 30 years ago in Canada. But is he a historically significant Canadian? Why do you think you are learning about him in school today? Why are people of all ages still participating in Terry Fox Runs to raise money to fight cancer? There have been many people before and after Fox who have raised funds for cancer, so what makes Fox’s story so unique?

Historical Significance

Your task will be to argue that Terry Fox is, or is not, a historically significant person. Historical significance is more than a personal belief (“I think Terry Fox is a great Canadian hero”) or a statement made in a history book. Historical significance can be defined as “people or events that resulted in great change over long periods of time for large numbers of people.” Use the chart below and the criteria of historical significance (great change, over time, large numbers of people impacted) to demonstrate either that Fox was, or was not, a historically significant person.

Determining if Terry Fox is Historically Significant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for historical significance</th>
<th>Proof that Fox meets (or does not meet) the criteria</th>
<th>Does Fox meet the criteria?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did Fox's life result in a great change?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many people were impacted by Fox?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long-lasting was the change that Fox made?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Fox help us to understand the past?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you think Fox will remain historically significant for the next 30 years? Give two reasons for your answer.
Activity: Remembering Terry Fox

Do you have special memories? Are there ways you try to remember them that go beyond picturing them in your mind?

Over 30 years have passed since a curly-haired, determined young man lost part of his leg to cancer and began his amazing cross-country marathon to raise money for cancer research. Despite the time that has passed, Canadians and people worldwide continue to commemorate his life. Terry Fox is a person no one wants to forget. His remarkable courage, strength, and determination have come to symbolize hope and goodness in the face of pain and despair.

While many people have personal memories of Fox, our nation has been moved to create special public memories of him so that people can gather together to think about his life. Some of the memorials include statues of him (Thunder Bay, Ottawa, and Vancouver) while other tributes include schools, roads, and gardens named in his honour. As well, a special edition loonie was issued in Fox's honour in 2005. He was the first person on a circulating Canadian coin who was not a king or a queen. Canadians continue to think of ways to honour him.

Your Task: Creating a Commemoration (Ceremony or Celebration) for Terry Fox
Think of a way that you or your class or school could commemorate Fox. Some ideas could be a poster in your class, an online tribute, a garden in your home or on school grounds, a mural in the hallway that includes pictures of Fox, or pictures of your school participating in a Terry Fox Run, a song, poem or dance.

Before you begin planning, discuss in detail the question, “What makes a good commemoration?”

Some criteria might be that it inspires people to do good, has emotional impact, or provides a few powerful and accurate details about Fox's life.

You might consider sharing your tribute with the Terry Fox Foundation.

Planning Notes
Although a few short months ago it seemed impossible, Moammar Gadhafi has effectively been removed from power in Libya.

For 42 years he ruled Libya with an iron fist, and his people responded with fear. The rest of the world disapproved of his personal excesses, condemned his brutal dictatorship, and tolerated him as an important opponent of radical Islamic organizations.

The people of Libya—increasingly disenchanted with his performance—took to the streets in protest in early 2011. The Libyan government responded with violence, and by the end of February 2011, casualties had climbed to over 1 000 people. The violent response by government forces caused further outrage in the country, and before long, a revolution was underway.

As unrest spread throughout the country, international demands increased that Gadhafi discontinue attacks against his citizens. His failure to heed that advice led to a United Nations Security Council resolution that, in effect, closed Libyan air space to Gadhafi’s air force and offered protection to Libyan civilians. NATO undertook the leadership of an international mission to enforce the resolution. Canada was part of this mission, making a significant contribution on the sea and in the air.

In the next six months life in Libya was turned upside down. Rebels who opposed the Libyan government built an armed force from scratch. Libyan forces, which put up a brutal fight, were eventually overrun by the rebels. And Gadhafi himself went into hiding.

At the time this story went to print, Gadhafi had still not been found, and almost all of Libya was in the hands of the rebels. A National Transitional Council was in charge and was preparing to appoint an interim government, arrange multi-party elections, and write a new constitution.

As this new chapter in Libyan history unfolds, a number of questions remain. What will the new Libya look like? How will the main factions in the country—secular and Islamic, urban and tribal—come together to decide how the new Libyan government and Libyan society should be structured? How should former officials of the Gadhafi regime be treated? And what should be done about Gadhafi when he is finally located?

Despite these unknowns, most Libyans look ahead to the dawn of a new age and the chance to create something few of them have ever experienced—a democracy.

To Consider

1. Why are some observers saying that the defeat of Gadhafi was not only a victory for the Libyan rebels but also for international diplomacy?

2. If Canada were facing a similar crisis, would you want an international body like NATO or the UN to intervene? Or would you rather that Canadians solve the problem by themselves?

3. Are there lessons from the Libyan experience that might be applied internationally to future conflicts?
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI

Video Review

Pre-viewing Discussion
The army that defeated the professional forces of Moammar Gadhafi consisted largely of young, inexperienced volunteers with a cause. Can you imagine circumstances under which you would be willing to take similar action? What kind of fighting force do you think you and your fellow volunteers would make? Compare your fictional force with the real one that appears in the video.

Viewing Questions
As you watch the video, answer the questions in the spaces provided.

1. How long did Moammar Gadhafi rule Libya?

2. What natural resource makes Libya one of the wealthiest countries in North Africa?

3. What are some of the ways that you saw protestors suffer in the video?

4. What actions did the United Nations Security Council authorize UN members to take against the Libyan government?

5. What challenges did the rebels face in the early days of their opposition to Libyan forces?

6. What military contribution did Canada make to the UN-authorized mission?

7. What role does a NATO AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) airplane play in the battle for Libya?

Further Research
On the NATO website (www.natochannel.tv) you can find several videos dealing with NATO's activities in Libya and around the world. One in particular—Libya: In Qadhafi's Prison—provides a graphic illustration of why most Libyans are so pleased to be free of Moammar Gadhafi.
8. When did rebel forces finally take Tripoli?

9. What is the estimated cost to date of the Canadian mission to Libya?

10. What is necessary for the mission in Libya to be complete?

Post-viewing Discussion
1. During the video, Prime Minister Stephen Harper makes the following statement: “Libyans have waited a long time to be free of the barbarity, repression, and violence of the Gadhafi regime. And the Libyan people must now chart their own democratic course.”

What is the message the Prime Minister seems to be sending to other nations interested in the make-up of any future Libyan government? What implications might it have for Canadian policy toward other fledgling governments, such as that of Iraq or Afghanistan?

2. What difficulties might the new Libyan government face if it is unable to capture or kill Moammar Gadhafi?

3. What responsibilities do you believe NATO and the other nations responding to the United Nations resolution will continue to have toward Libya once the mission is concluded?
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI
The Fall of Gadhafi

Focus for Reading
This section outlines the sequence of events that resulted in the fall of Moammar Gadhafi. As you read through this section, construct a timeline of the major events in the 2011 Libyan rebellion.

Of all the North African regime collapses in 2011, none has been more spectacular than the fall of Moammar Gadhafi. Until the demonstrations against the government began in February 2011, Gadhafi was believed to have Libya very much under his thumb. It was only as his reprisals against demonstrators became more vicious, and resistance to his rule began to spread throughout eastern parts of the country, that the rest of the world became aware that that control might be very shaky.

The United Nations was quick to condemn his actions and demand that he cease military action against his own citizens. His refusal to do so led to the UN Security Council’s adoption of Resolution 173. The resolution “authorized Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures to protect civilians under threat of attack in the country, including Benghazi, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory” (www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/sc10200.doc.htm). The resolution passed with 10 votes in favour and five abstentions.

NATO Steps In
On March 24, NATO announced that it would assume responsibility for enforcing the no-fly zone, allowing the United States to maintain a much lower profile in the conflict. The U.S. was already heavily involved in armed conflicts in two other Muslim countries: Iraq and Afghanistan. Leadership in a third war would be unpopular both at home and abroad. The U.S. relinquished control on March 31.

Some non-NATO nations also joined the no-fly coalition, including Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, and Sweden. The support of several Arab nations was especially welcomed by NATO. It demonstrated to the rest of the world that this was an action against a brutal dictator, not against a Muslim nation.

The success of the mission was mixed. Initially the results were spectacular. Air strikes and cruise missiles forced the Libyan army to withdraw 600 kilometres from the coastal highway, with the rebels in hot pursuit. But it quickly became apparent that NATO could only accomplish so much with the weaponry it had available. Fighter planes are useful for striking large groups of soldiers and equipment when out in the open. They are far less useful for precision targeting of smaller groups in tighter quarters.

Gadhafi’s forces quickly adopted new tactics. Like the rebels, they began to use civilian rather than military vehicles, and it became harder to distinguish one side from another from the air. They also positioned more of their weapons and equipment near civilian populations. NATO’s air strikes continued, but with extreme caution. Many sorties were flown without any bombing taking place.

The Rebel Army
Facing Gadhafi’s professional army were the rebel forces so poignantly described in the video—mostly poorly
armed and poorly trained young people led by defectors from the regular army. Their lack of training showed as initial successes were followed by rapid setbacks and the loss of territorial gains. Despite NATO air support, the rebel offensive rapidly stalled and was met with vicious counterattacks by Gadhafi loyalists.

For much of the spring and a good part of the summer, fighting was centered on Misrata, Libya’s third-largest city. Late in February the rebels seized control of the city, and Gadhafi was determined to recapture it. The Libyan army laid siege to Misrata and intense fighting occurred. In April, as the Libyan army bombarded the city with rocket attacks, the United States began using drone aircraft to identify and destroy targets. Drones have the capability to linger over a battlefield, hitting targets as they appear. They also have equipment that makes them especially useful during night combat. Misrata remained an area of intense fighting until mid-August.

**Ceasefire Attempts**

During this period several attempts were made by foreign nations and organizations to broker a ceasefire. One of the first proposals came from the African Union. Led by South African President Jacob Zuma, the organization approached both Gadhafi and the rebel leaders in early April. Gadhafi indicated interest. However, by this time the rebels had hardened their position to accept no resolution to the conflict until Gadhafi was removed from power. The rebels rejected an Australian proposal that also failed to include Gadhafi’s resignation. Gadhafi insisted he would never resign. Obtaining Gadhafi’s resignation as a condition for a ceasefire became even less likely when the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for Gadhafi for crimes against humanity. Human rights advocates were thrilled. But those trying to convince him to step down realized that he would be only more determined to hang on to power to prevent his arrest and trial.

**Stalemate**

For much of the summer there were few military developments. Fighting continued. Gadhafi’s forces continued to control Tripoli and most of western Libya; the rebels were secure in the east. NATO ramped up its air war, striking targets in Tripoli. Britain, France, and Italy offered to send senior soldiers to advise the rebels on tactics. France and Britain decided they would add attack helicopters to their contribution. But NATO also worried that it might have to find a way to negotiate an end to the conflict—and that could result in a division of Libya. The National Transitional Council (NTC), the rebel governing body, seemed to be wrestling with factional infighting and tribal divisions among various rebel groups. One of the rebel commanders was killed under suspicious circumstances, and his supporters accused the NTC of collusion in his death.

**August**

Then came early August and a renewed push by rebel forces, led by tribes from the Nafusa Mountains near the Tunisian border. The rebels quickly marched toward Tripoli, seizing the town of Zawiya on the way. As the rebels neared Tripoli, Gadhafi forces finally abandoned the siege of Misrata.

Remarkably, by August 21 the rebels had reached Tripoli. More remarkably, by August 23 the city was under rebel control. Probably the ultimate blow to Gadhafi’s regime came when the rebels stormed and took control of the dictator’s fortress compound.
The fall of Tripoli was the result of all the elements of the six-month campaign coming together: NATO-led air strikes, surveillance by Predator drones, a rebel-planned encirclement operation of the city, and the assistance of anti-Gadhafi sleeper cells within Tripoli.

**Where is Gadhafi?**
With the fall of Tripoli, the fate of the Gadhafi government was sealed. As of the end of September, he remained on the run. Some experts believe he may be in the southern desert of Libya near the border with Algeria. The rebel forces remain intent on his capture, believing it essential to the elimination of resistance to the new order. The International Criminal Code continues to hope to bring him to trial.

Also as of the end of September, intense fighting continues in three areas: Sirte, Gadhafi’s hometown; Bani Walid, a town southwest of Tripoli; and in parts of the southern desert. Meanwhile, meetings are being held in Tripoli to form a transitional government to replace the 42-year dictatorship.

**Follow-up**
1. Join a classmate and compare your timelines. Add any information you missed to your own timeline.

2. Review your work and select two or three events that you believed were turning points in this time period. (A turning point is something that marks a significant change in a situation.) Be prepared to share your choices, and defend them, with the class.

---

**Vocabulary**

**Sleeper cell (noun)**
- a small unit serving as part of a larger political movement
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI
What happens now?

Focus for Reading
After 42 years of dictatorship, Libyans are hoping to construct their first democratic government. As the success of the Libyan rebels became more assured, observers speculated on what a Libya without Gadafi might look like. As you read through this section, make three lists in your notebook:

1. The major tasks faced by the Libyans as they create the new nation
2. Any assets that will help them in this endeavour
3. Any major obstacles that could derail their efforts

The National Transitional Council
Critical to the creation of a transformed Libya will be the work of the National Transitional Council (NTC).

The NTC was formed on March 5, 2011, and it has provided most of the leadership on the rebel side of the Libyan conflict. Initially its representatives came from cities in the eastern part of the country, and Benghazi was chosen as the temporary capital. As more and more cities were liberated in the fighting, those cities selected representatives to join the NTC. Some of the leaders—including the chairman, Mustafa Abdul Jalil, a former justice minister—defected from Gadafi’s government. Others were long-time opponents, secular and Islamist, of the regime.

From its inception, the NTC has coped with almost overwhelming responsibilities. “The council is the contact point for foreign diplomats. It is planning Libya’s democratic transition and drafting a new constitution. It also oversees the opposition’s military doctrine, co-ordinates public safety, and lobbies for humanitarian aid” (Olivia Ward, Toronto Star, June 18, 2011).

The NTC has been recognized by many countries as the legitimate governing authority of the Libyan people. The council has promised elections within one year of the rebels’ final victory over the Gadafi forces.

Forming a New State
All of Libya’s rebel groups have stated that they have one real objective: to form a stable, rule-based democracy. In order to do this, the new government’s first objective will have to be to provide security and restore basic services.

Security objectives are threefold. First, the NTC needs to prevent revenge killings: the murder of Gadafi supporters by victorious rebels. To date, there have been few such killings, and the NTC continues to urge restraint.

Second, parts of Libya are divided along tribal lines, and some of these tribes have supported Gadafi while others have opposed him. Gadafi’s departure could lead to increased tribal conflict in some areas where the leadership of the NTC is tenuous. The new government will need to find ways to effectively settle intertribal disputes.

Third, the new government needs to reconcile with and convince Gadafi loyalists to disarm. Should they fail to do so, there will remain a real possibility of a future insurgency.

The Libyan rebels and the NTC do have a lot working in their favour. To date there has been little in the way of looting by rebel militia as they have taken control of loyalist cities and towns. For the most part, despite the atrocities committed by Gadafi’s fleeing troops—including the murder of dozens of civilians.
of prisoners—the rebels have avoided inhumane actions.

Even in Tripoli, local committees have formed to help keep the peace, and the NTC has permitted large numbers of the old regime’s police to return to their duties. To ensure a smooth transition from the old regime to a new government, the NTC is promising not to disband the Libyan army, police, or the civil service.

Economically, the new government should be relatively financially secure. The country is a major producer of oil. Production was shut down during the conflict but is already resuming in some areas. The country also has about $170-billion in foreign banks that will soon be released to the new ruling authority. Much of this money has been pledged to restoring damaged infrastructure and to humanitarian causes.

To begin the rebuilding, the NTC aims to appoint an interim government within 30 days of declaring that all of Libya is free of Gadhafi’s control. The council aims to include representation from people and tribes from all over the country. Multiparty elections will take place about eight months after that. A new constitution is expected to be written within 20 months.

The Role of Islam
Libya is and will remain an Islamic state, and Islam will play an important role in the formation of the new Libya. Almost all Libyans are Sunni Muslims, so there is real religious unity in Libyan society.

The leader of the Islamist opposition to the Gadhafi regime is Mohammed Busidra. For more than 20 years he was a political prisoner. Busidra has united the moderate Islamist leaders into a political force and is working to exclude Islamic extremists from post-Gadhafi politics. With other leaders he is working to form a united Islamist party to take part in the country’s first democratic elections.

Busidra’s group is also proposing a constitution for the new Libya. It will not impose Sharia law—Islamic religious law—but rather, prevent the passage of any law offending the principles of Islam. Thus women will not be required to cover their heads, but the consumption of alcohol and homosexual acts would be illegal.

According to The Globe and Mail (August 6, 2011), the Islamist groups affiliated with Busidra are extensive and influential:
• The Muslim Brotherhood
• The February 17 Martyrs’ Brigade (the largest force in the rebel army)
• Moderate members of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
• Several of Libya’s most noted imams and Muslim leaders

Throughout Libya—and especially in Tripoli—the mosques have played a central role in the restoration of order after the fighting. Imams have used their influence to prevent looting and promote weapons registration, and mosques have served as mediators to settle disputes in local communities.

The Road Ahead
Clearly, both secular and Islamic authorities are eager to shape the new Libya. And, within each group, there are various factions with definite ideas on what the constitution, society, and politics in Libya should look like. Factional infighting is a potential danger to the stability of any new government.

Interim prime minister Mahmoud Jibril, on his arrival in Tripoli after the rebels took control, commented on this very threat. “This is a stage where we have to unify and be together. Once the battle is over, and the constitution is finished, and there is an interim government, the political games can start” (thestar.com, September 8, 2011, www.thestar.com/news/article/1051321).

Quote
“I can tell you one thing. I know the Libyan people, and they will not accept very strict Islam—that is definite . . . Those who will win a general election are not secularists or Salafists [supporters of jihad], but are those who will respect Islam, and at the same time will be able to co-operate with modern life.” — Mohammed Busidra, former political prisoner and now influential moderate Islamist leader in Libya (The Globe and Mail, August 6, 2011)
Operation Unified Protector
Operation Unified Protector is the name given to the NATO mission that was organized to secure Libyan air space and protect Libyan civilians from Gadhafi’s reprisals. The mission is expected to complete its work in December, at which time it will be disbanded.

Unified Protector was a mission that in many ways tested NATO as an organization. Of its 28 members, only eight actually participated in the military campaign. Among those eight, there were disagreements on what the United Nations resolution permitted in the way of military action, as well as to what extent the organization should be working toward a diplomatic solution to the conflict. While NATO has deemed the mission a success, it has also been forced to recognize that consensus in the organization has become difficult to obtain. Unified Protector may well force NATO to re-evaluate the way it operates in future campaigns.

Analysis
1. Join with a partner and review the three lists you made while reading. Add any notes you missed.

2. Identify the most significant factor in each of the three lists and record your reasons for your choice. Be prepared to discuss your choices with the class.

3. NATO and its allies have been very careful to ensure that they are not seen in any way as influencing decisions the Libyan transitional government will make in the creation of a new state. Is there assistance Western governments might offer the transitional government that might be acceptable to all the various factions involved in building the new Libya?
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI

Canada’s Role

The United Nations passed its resolution establishing an arms embargo and a no-fly zone over Libya on March 17, 2011. Within 12 hours of the resolution passing, Canadian planes were on their way from Canadian Forces Base Bagotville in Saguenay, Quebec, to an airbase in Sicily, Italy. On March 21, pilots flew their first air combat mission.

Parliament authorized a three-month military mission in support of the UN resolution. This has twice been extended, in June and September, and the mission is now expected to end in December 2011.

The name given to the Canadian mission was Operation Mobile. (The NATO mission itself is called Operation Unified Protector.) The Canadian mission was divided into two task forces: one based on land and one at sea.

Task Force Libeccio

Task Force Libeccio is the name given to the air force component of the operation. Over 400 personnel are involved in this task force. The planes assigned to the mission include:
- 7 CF-188 Hornet fighters
- 1 CC-150 Polaris tanker for in-flight refuelling
- 2 CC-130 Hercules tankers
- 2 CP-140 Aurora maritime patrol aircraft

Only six of the Hornets fly on any given mission. Flights from Sicily to Libya are lengthy enough to require mid-air refuelling, which is the job of the Polaris tanker. The Hornets carry 500-pound laser-guided bombs as well as Sidewinder air-to-air missiles.

As of September 27, 2011, the Hornets had flown a total of 862 sorties (a sortie being a flight by one aircraft).

Initially, most of the sorties were flown by U.S. aircraft, but once NATO took responsibility for the air operations, seven other nations assumed most of that responsibility: France, Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Italy, and Canada. France and Britain have flown about two-thirds of the total number of NATO combat flights. Canadians flew about eight per cent.

Task Force Charlottetown and Task Force Vancouver

HMCS Charlottetown was included in Operation Mobile as the sea component of the operation. Its work involved patrolling the Mediterranean, mostly around Misrata, both to gather information and to prevent prohibited weaponry from entering the country. It also escorted other military vessels working in the area. HMCS Charlottetown, on at least one occasion, came under fire from Gadhafi’s forces but suffered no damage or casualties.

On August 18, 2011, HMCS Charlottetown was relieved by HMCS Vancouver. Both vessels are patrol frigates built in Saint John, New Brunswick, and carry about 250 personnel.

Diplomacy

Along with other nations, Canada has also been acting in a diplomatic role on behalf of the Libyan rebels. As early as mid-June the government recognized the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the legitimate voice of the people of Libya. The move stopped short of recognizing the NTC as a government (western Libya was still in Gadhafi’s control, and his diplomatic representatives were still in Ottawa). But it did mean that Canada’s diplomatic representatives could begin talks with the council’s leaders.
The UN resolution required countries to freeze Libyan government assets in foreign banks. Canada, like most countries, had done this. The government now also pledged to try to find ways to unfreeze at least some of these monies and transfer them to the NTC.

In early August the government expelled the remaining Libyan diplomats and froze the embassy bank accounts. The government’s intent was to allow the NTC to send a representative to Ottawa to replace the Gadhafi appointees.

By September, the Canadian government was confident enough in the success of the NTC that it sent diplomats to Tripoli to prepare to reopen the Canadian embassy. With that reopening came a transfer of frozen assets—about $2.2-billion—to the Libyan transitional government.

For Discussion
On September 1, 2011, Prime Minister Harper gave a speech in Trapani, Italy, thanking members of the Canadian Forces for their work in Libya (http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=2&id=4322). Among his remarks were the following:

“Ladies and gentlemen, [Gadhafi] is now out of power—not yet finished—but his remaining control is inexorably ebbing away. And history will record this: that it was the good work of Canada’s Armed Services—your work—working with our allies, that enabled the Libyan people to remove [Gadhafi] from power.

“They used to claim that in international affairs, and you’ve heard the quote many times: ‘Canada punched above its weight.’ Well, to punch above your weight, you first have to be able to punch, and that is what you have done here. Numbers don’t tell the whole story, but it bears repeating that the RCAF has flown—without caveats—more than 750 strike sorties against [Gadhafi’s] forces—a good 10 per cent of the total strikes.

“And Canadians should also know that the taking of Tripoli by rebel forces was materially assisted by CF-18 missions clearing away [Gadhafi] mechanized forces. Meanwhile, the Royal Canadian Navy frigate Charlottetown, and her sister ship, Vancouver, have done splendid work, also without caveats, enforcing the maritime blockade of [Gadhafi’s] forces.

“In other words, in the job of neutralizing [Gadhafi], Canada played a part well out of all proportion.

“But because you held the ring while Libyans fought their own fight with their oppressor, the Libyan people are now free to choose. This is the best of Canada’s military tradition. For we are not a country that makes war for gain or for territory. We do not fight for glory, and if we covet honour, it is only a reputation for doing the right thing in a good cause. That is all. And that is enough.”

1. Bearing in mind that the audience for these remarks included servicemen and women representing Canada in Operation Mobile, how would you describe the tone of the Prime Minister’s remarks?

2. What do you think the statement “. . . to punch above your weight, you first have to be able to punch . . .” tells us about the Prime Minister’s approach to foreign affairs?

3. In light of what we know about the participation of other nations in Operation Mobile, was Canada indeed “punching above its weight” on this mission?

4. Overall, do you feel the speech gives enough credit to the Libyan rebels for neutralizing Gadhafi?
LIBYA AND THE FALL OF GADHAFI

Activity: Peacekeepers No More?

In recent years the Canadian military has grown in size and its role has changed. After the Korean War and until fairly recently—our mission to Afghanistan, which began in 2001—Canada’s armed forces acted internationally as peacekeepers, serving in more than 70 United Nations peacekeeping missions around the world.

Peacekeeping has now largely given way to active combat missions—the recently concluded Afghanistan mission and the ongoing Operation Mobile in Libya being two examples. The Canadian military presence also continues in Afghanistan in a training mission for the Afghan military and the Afghan police.

The military is also active in international disaster relief. A large military force was dispatched to Haiti after the 2010 earthquake. And the 200-person DART unit—the military’s Disaster Assistance Response Team—is regularly deployed to provide emergency assistance in disasters around the world.

Is this the future of the Canadian military? Is this the international role we, as Canadians, want them to play?

In small groups, gather opinions and information to outline a future for Canada’s military:

• Should we abandon our former role as peacekeepers completely, or should we work more closely with UN peacekeeping missions as we did in the past?
• Should we continue to involve ourselves in missions like the ones dealing with insurgencies in Afghanistan and Libya?
• Who should decide which military missions to support? Should we restrict ourselves to missions mandated by the United Nations or NATO? Are there other missions that we might undertake independently?
• How can we balance the military’s defensive role in Canada (largely looking toward our Arctic possessions and as part of the larger North American defence alliance with the United States) and whatever role we decide to play in international military operations?

Prepare a chart outlining your group’s conclusions and share it with the other members of your class.
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

Introduction

Anticipation of a historic Game 7 showdown between the Vancouver Canucks and the visiting Boston Bruins quickly turned to disappointment for the hometown fans as the Bruins sent the Canucks packing with a dominating 4-0 victory. Even more disappointing was the riot that began sweeping through Vancouver’s downtown streets as the final seconds ticked off the game clock. No one really saw the riot coming.

The police were optimistic that the “meet and greet” strategy that saw officers mingling and cheering with fans during the Olympics would work just as well in the Stanley Cup playoffs. They seemed to have reason to be optimistic since over the course of Vancouver’s two-month quest to win the Cup crowds pushing 100 000 had made their way downtown and celebrated the Canucks on-ice performance in a law-abiding way.

Unfortunately, the events played out differently. It was reported that a great many fans were either drunk or on drugs when they arrived downtown to watch the hockey game. It was later revealed that 150 000 fans descended on downtown Vancouver that day—arriving at a staggering rate of 500 people every 90 seconds—and, when the game was deemed out of reach, some fans took their frustration out on the city’s downtown businesses and each other. All told, the riot resulted in millions of dollars in property damage, hundreds of injuries, and over 100 arrests.

The Vancouver riot made headline news around the world in the immediate aftermath of the melee. The stellar reputation of the former Olympic host city was suddenly sullied by images of marauding youth shattering windows, looting businesses, and fighting each other. Sports Illustrated wondered if Vancouver wouldn’t come to be seen as “a city of chokers and jerks” (www.si.com, June 16, 2011).

Meanwhile Vancouverites responded to the riot with a mixture of disgust and anger. Within hours of the riot, social media groups formed with the goal of identifying, and in some cases publicly shaming, rioters. Images from these websites were later used by police as part of their investigation into the riot. Other people were so repulsed by what happened that they made their way downtown and helped with the clean-up. In the aftermath of the riots, people questioned what they saw as the inadequate response by the police and the disappointing behaviour of Canadians.

To Consider

1. How did you feel when you watched footage of the Vancouver riots?
2. Canada has a reputation as a peace-loving country, with a polite population. How did these events challenge this reputation?
3. Do you think this was an embarrassing event in Canada’s history, or are you a hockey fan who thought the riots were somehow cool?
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

Video Review

Pre-viewing Questions
An anarchist is a person who seeks to challenge and/or destroy society’s rules, customs, and institutions. In other words, an anarchist promotes the idea of anarchy, a belief that society should exist without any government or rule of law. Many of the rioters were called anarchists by the authorities after Vancouver’s Stanley Cup riot in June 2011.

1. Do you think that people who take part in a riot—where violence, destruction of property, and looting rule the day—are anarchists or are they just “regular” people caught up in the heat of the moment?

2. Do you think that the actions of the rioters were planned, or were they the result of drinking and poor judgment? Provide reasons for your response.

3. Did you watch television footage of the Vancouver riot? If so, what did you feel when you watched the footage?

Viewing Questions
As you watch the video, respond to the questions below in the spaces provided.

1. What happened in 1994 that put Vancouver authorities on edge going into the 2011 Stanley Cup finals?

2. Why did Bob Whitelaw think that a repeat of the 1994 incident was unlikely to occur in 2011? What evidence did he base his assessment on?

3. How did the riot start and how fast did it get out of control?

4. How did the people featured in the video react to the rioting?
5. What words did Vancouver Police Chief Jim Chu use to describe the rioters?

6. How did some of the citizens of Vancouver react the day after the riot?

7. How did social networking sites help police investigate the riot?

8. What is “The Great Wall of Vancouver?”

9. What did Constable Erik Kerasiotis think of the sticky note tribute left by concerned citizens on a Vancouver squad car?

10. How did some angry Vancouverites go after rioters with a vengeance?

11. In your opinion, did some of the online protestors go too far in condemning the actions of the rioters?

12. How many people were jammed into downtown Vancouver that night?

13. How many police were on duty that night? Were there enough?

14. What logistical problems did the police face the night of the riots?

Post-viewing Question
In the immediate aftermath of the riot, the Vancouver Police Department and the mayor claimed that “anarchists” were responsible for the bulk of the damage done in the riot. However, the video and photographic evidence suggests that those responsible were mostly drunken young men dressed in Canucks swag. Why do you think there seems to be a difference between what the police are thinking and what the video and photographic evidence is suggesting?
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

What happened?

Focus For Reading
It doesn’t take many people to start a riot but, once a riot starts, people who might not otherwise take part in riotous behaviour suddenly become rioters. Why do you think this happens? Why do people who are not necessarily violent or destructive choose to take part in a riot?

Prelude to a Riot
Hours before the Vancouver Canucks and Boston Bruins took to the ice at Rogers Arena for the deciding game of the Stanley Cup playoffs, fans began pouring into Vancouver’s downtown core. Most were headed to the city’s Fan Zone, a sizeable stretch of road along West Georgia Street that featured several large screens for people to watch the game. Even as officials began preparing the venue for the game, fans were already arriving en masse. In fact, by 2:00 p.m.—three hours before game time—transit authorities alerted city officials that much larger than expected crowds were boarding buses and trains and heading downtown. It was eventually determined that, at its peak, 500 people were arriving downtown every 90 seconds.

Fan Zone
The Fan Zone had been a huge success over the course of Vancouver’s playoff run. Thousands of fans had watched their Canucks lose some but win more en route to the Stanley Cup final. When Vancouver beat Boston in Game 5, over 100 000 fans celebrated the victory downtown without any major incidents. However, police did seize almost 3 000 bottles and cans of liquor. The level of alcohol consumption, and the corresponding number of intoxicated fans, prompted police to order the closure of all downtown Vancouver liquor stores an hour before game time for the remaining two playoff games.

But that didn’t stop scores of fans from bringing their own liquor downtown for Game 7. It also didn’t stop fans watching the big game in bars from drinking. This is not to say that Vancouver’s downtown core was filled exclusively with drunken hockey fans. The Fan Zone in particular had established itself as a safe, family-friendly place to celebrate the game of hockey. However, as game time approached, the Fan Zone was getting more and more packed. In fact, prior to puck drop, police were forced to close the Fan Zone due to overcrowding. It was later established that 150 000 fans had descended on Vancouver for the game, with many of them taking in the Canucks’ disappointing performance in the Fan Zone.

From Disappointment to Riot
While things remained jovial and friendly over the course of the first period, the mood began turning sour by the end of the second. With the Canucks down 3-0, many of the families with younger children started to head home. The mood grew worse in the third period and, as the game clock wound down on Vancouver’s mostly impressive run for the Cup, the more restless people in the crowd began hurling bottles at the big screens.

When the game ended, the majority of fans made their way out of the Fan Zone to take public transit back to their homes. But thousands of others stayed put. People who minutes earlier saw themselves as hockey fans suddenly
became hooligans and thugs. They started by burning Boston Bruins paraphernalia and then went after a car. They flipped the car, pounced on it, and smashed it with whatever blunt objects they could get their hands on. While some continued to attack the car, eventually setting it on fire, others began flipping nearby portable toilets. For some reason this was accompanied by a series of fist fights.

Out of Control
One more vehicle was flipped and set ablaze before the rioters turned their attention to nearby businesses. Windows were shattered as the riot spread away from the Fan Zone and out into neighbouring blocks. More vehicles were set on fire. Businesses saw their windows smashed and goods stolen by looters. More fights broke out as the rioters seized control of the downtown core.

Meanwhile, police scrambled to respond to the growing level of violence. By the time they assembled in riot gear and headed back out to face the crowds, almost an hour had passed and mayhem reigned. Smoke billowed from the downtown core as more cars were set on fire—including several police cruisers. Rioters eventually smashed through the doors of the Bay and London Drugs and stole thousands of dollars of merchandise. In a desperate attempt to contain the riot, Vancouver bridges were closed to prevent people from coming downtown, and transit authorities announced that people would only be allowed to take buses and trains travelling away from the downtown area.

The Damage
The results of the three-hour rampage were devastating:

- over 140 people were injured, including 14 police officers
- 60 businesses were damaged and looted
- 15 cars were destroyed
- there was over $5-million in property damage

But perhaps the greatest damage came to the reputation of Vancouver. Just a year earlier, the city was the envy of the world courtesy of the Winter Olympics. But after the Stanley Cup riot of 2011, many saw the one-time Olympic darling as a city of thugs, punks, and sore losers.

To Consider
1. Based on your reading, what do you think were the main causes of the Vancouver riot?

2. At what point do you think the authorities lost control of the situation?

3. Do you think it is fair to characterize Vancouver as a city of ‘thugs, punks and sore losers? Why or why not?

4. Do you think this incident affected Canada’s reputation internationally? Explain.
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

Focus for Reading
When Toronto hosted the G20 conference in June 2010, hundreds of rioters ran loose in the downtown core despite the fact that 19,000 security personnel had been charged with the task of maintaining order in the city. In fact there were more police in Toronto than protesters that day. Is the approach that was taken for security during the G20 a good way to prepare? Should Vancouver have planned as diligently? Or are these two entirely different situations?

A City in Shambles
The streets of Vancouver looked like a war zone the day after the Stanley Cup riot. The city core was in shambles. When the sun illuminated the city streets and revealed the damage, many asked the question, “What happened?” Soon it became all too clear—that thousands of people had turned the downtown core into a pit of destruction.

Police initially claimed that a few hundred “anarchists” did the bulk of the damage in the riot. However, the television images and the enormous number of social media pictures and videos made it clear that thousands were involved either directly or as cheerleaders on the sidelines. Hockey fans shuddered at the site of rioters in Canucks jerseys tearing the city apart.

The overwhelming majority of Vancouverites responded to the riot with astonishment and anger. Why did hockey fans destroy parts of downtown? What did they think they were doing? What could possibly have motivated them to act in such a willfully destructive manner?

The Cleanup and the “Wall”
While the battered and bruised city tried to cope with the aftermath, thousands of citizens made their way downtown to help with the clean-up. Some wrote their feelings about the riots on the plywood covering shattered storefronts. Before long the messages covered the plywood and there was no space left to write. These “murals” became known as “The Great Wall of Vancouver.”

The Shaming Sites
While many Vancouverites helped with the clean-up, others turned to social media to either show their disdain for the riot or to help identify rioters. Within 12 hours of the riot, 20,000 people joined a Facebook group looking to nab offenders. The “get the rioters” mentality took on a momentum of its own, with some people going so far as to publish not only the names of rioters but also their phone numbers and addresses.

The most famous example of this emerged in the case of Nathan Kotalyk, an up-and-coming water polo player for the Canadian national team. He was photographed trying to light a rag stuffed into the gas tank of a police cruiser. While Kotalyk turned himself in to the police and publicly apologized for his part in the riot, angry Vancouverites hassled and threatened Kotalyk and his family to the point where they had to leave their home until the threats ceased.

The shaming grew to such an extreme that many began to wonder if online shame sites were really tantamount to a cyber version of vigilante justice. This is not to say that the public online response to the riot wasn’t helpful. By July, the police said that they had over 1,600 hours of video and thousands of photographs courtesy of concerned citizens.
The Inquiry
Politicians almost immediately called for a public inquiry into the riot. While the provincial government wasn’t willing to pay for a costly inquiry, they were willing to foot the bill for a review of what happened that night. Over the course of the summer of 2011, the review panel headed by Douglas Keefe, the former deputy attorney general of Nova Scotia, and John Furlong, the former head of Vancouver’s Olympic committee, conducted an investigation into the riot, focusing on policing, public intoxication, and crowd control.

In September, they released their report, laying blame for the riot squarely on those who incited the violence and destruction of that night. The report claimed that the 446 police assigned to the Fan Zone area didn’t stand a chance against the enormous crowd once things deteriorated. However, they did note that the police might have been overly optimistic in their belief that a riot wouldn’t take place. While there really were no definitive pre-Game 7 warning signs, the police needed to be better prepared to shift from “meet and greet” mode to riot mode if and when the need arose.

The report also noted that, once the riot was in full swing, a broken radio resulted in 100 police officers never getting the call to suit up in riot gear. They also reported that a lack of coordination regarding riot equipment led to a 40-minute delay in the full deployment of the riot squad. In other words, by the time the police got in position, it was too late.

These were lessons that Keefe and Furlong believe the police could learn from and use to improve future responses to mass unrest.

The Charges
Initially the police were heralded as heroes for wading into the crowds and trying to stop the riot. However, the public began to grow restless in the weeks after the riot because no one was getting charged for rioting. Despite the fact that 41 people turned themselves in to the police, and a mountain of video and photographic evidence showed people breaking the law, no one faced charges as the summer of 2011 came to a close.

Vancouver Police Chief Jim Chu defended the lack of charges by claiming his force was trying to make sure no one was charged until all the evidence had been reviewed. This would ensure, Chu said, that those involved in very serious crimes would be charged appropriately. Eventually, in late September, the Vancouver Police Department announced that 40 people would be charged within the month, and more charges would follow by the end of the year.

Did you know . . .
Nathan Kotalyk was suspended from competition for two years by Water Polo Canada in September 2011 after he confessed to participating in the riots in Vancouver.

Did you know . . .
Vancouver Police Chief Jim Chu faced criticism when he refused to tell reporters how many police were on duty the night of the riot. This number only came out after the inquiry report was released.

To Consider
1. a) Why do you think so many people volunteered to help with the clean-up following the riots?
   b) How might the actions of those volunteers have affected Canada’s image internationally?

2. a) Is public shaming an effective way of delivering justice to rioters?
   b) Does shaming interfere with the efforts of police?

3. According the Keefe and Furlong’s report, the police made some mistakes that night but ultimately they were not responsible for the riot. What do you think the police could have done differently the night of the riot?
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

Damaged Reputation

Focus for Reading
What does the word reputation mean to you? Why is it important to have a good reputation? What are the potential pitfalls of having a bad reputation?

Pre-riot Vancouver
Following the Vancouver Winter Olympics in 2010, the media could not find many bad things to say about the city. In fact, the reviews for the people and city of Vancouver were glowing. The BC Tourism website (“What the world has to say about us,” http://tourismbc-web.ktx002.com/0410/news-6.html) included these comments from the global media:

“You may have heard that Vancouver is a great city, but it’s better than that. On a good weather day—and we had a spectacular five-day run in the middle of the Games—it is stunningly beautiful, and it is an excellent eating, drinking and shopping city.” — The Boston Globe

“Vancouver looked gorgeous on TV . . . NBC’s shots of Vancouver’s downtown and waterfront, and aerial views of Whistler ski areas, provided a media boost no marketing campaign could have delivered.” — The Seattle Times

“In winter, the heart of downtown [Vancouver] is 30 minutes from the ski slopes. In summer, sun seekers crowd its beaches and seaside promenades. And despite a rain-prone climate, it displays a perpetually sunny disposition. Consider it the supermodel of North American cities.” — USA Today

Post-riot Vancouver
After the Stanley Cup riot in June 2011, the media saw Vancouver in a whole new light. Here’s a sample of what the global media had to say about Vancouver after the riot:

“No, it is not another G20 protest—somebody won an ice hockey match” — headline in The British Daily Mail newspaper (“Headlines and quotes: Canada and world media react to Vancouver riots,” The National Post, June 16, 2011)

“I feel bad for the 99 per cent of Vancouver residents who didn’t riot. What a miserable day they must be having. They poured every available emotion and thought into their hockey team, per city ordinance, and their team made it all the way to the last game of the Stanley Cup final only to get shut out at home, and then a group of highly motivated doofuses trashed the city, which means that all of North America now sees Vancouver as a city of chokers and jerks.” — Michael Rosenberg of Sports Illustrated (“Headlines and quotes: Canada and world media react to Vancouver riots,” The National Post, June 16, 2011)

Follow-up
Use a selection of quotes about Vancouver before and after the riot to write an article about how the world saw the city differently after the riot. You may choose to do your own research to include quotes other than the ones above.

Length of article: 250-400 words
THE VANCOUVER RIOT: WHAT WENT WRONG?

Activity: Social Media Strike Again

Did social media contribute to the start and growth of the Vancouver Stanley Cup riot of 2011?

According to Christopher Schneider, a professor at the University of British Columbia, smartphone photography and Twitter feeds helped drive the riot to new heights. Schneider described the mentality of rioters to a Globe and Mail reporter the day after the riot: “The law-abiding citizens who normally would get out of Dodge are sticking around because I want to be part of the action, and I’m going to prove it, so I’m going to take a picture of myself beside this burning cop car” (June 16, 2011).

While we’ll never be sure why people posed for photos and videos that showed they were breaking the law, there is no doubt that those same photos were soon used to incriminate those responsible for the riot. Vancouver’s Stanley Cup riot was perhaps the most well-documented mass demonstration in Canadian history—as you are about to find out.

Task 1
Pretend you are working for the police. Research the riot by reviewing photos and videos of what went on that night. Find 10 photos or videos that show people committing crimes. Make sure the photos and videos clearly show the faces of the people committing crimes. Use those photos to create a picture/video essay of the riot. Provide a caption for each item that describes what is taking place and identifies the crime the perpetrator is committing.

Research Sources
- This News in Review video and Resource Guide
- YouTube (search: “Vancouver riot 2011”)
- Use a search engine like Google to see images from a variety of different sources across the Internet.

OR

Task 2
Find a photo or video of someone doing something illegal, embarrassing or regrettable in the riot. Pretend you are the person in the photo or video. Write an explanation of your behaviour. Either describe what prompted you to participate in that particular activity or provide an apology for what you were doing.

Length: 250-500 words

Follow-up
Initially, the Vancouver Police Department, along with Mayor Gregor Robertson, claimed that a few hundred anarchists were responsible for the riot. Does your video and photo research confirm this claim? Discuss this question in a group of four. Be prepared to share your conclusions in a larger class discussion.
News in Review Index

A list of the stories covered last season and to date in the current season is provided below.

The complete chronological index for all 21 seasons of News in Review and a subject-oriented index listing News in Review stories appropriate for various subject areas can be accessed through our Web site at http://newsinreview.cbclearning.ca. Hard copies of these indexes can also be obtained by contacting CBC Learning.

SEPTEMBER 2010
The Controversy Over the Census
The G20 Summit: Talks and Teargas
The Oil Spill in the Gulf of Mexico
Residential Schools: Truth and Healing

OCTOBER 2010
The Tamil Boat People Controversy
Pakistan’s Catastrophic Floods
The Fate of the Long-Gun Registry
Journey Back to Nagasaki

NOVEMBER 2010
Hurricane Igor Hits Newfoundland
Canada’s New Governor General
Afghanistan: A Frontline Report
BPA: The Chemical Inside Us

DECEMBER 2010
The Trial of Omar Khadr
The Oil Sands and the PR War
A New Campaign to Fight Bullying
The Rescue of the Chilean Miners

FEBRUARY 2011
Wikileaks and the Information War
Haiti in a Time of Cholera
The Assassination of Rafik Hariri
How Healthy Are Canadians?

MARCH 2011
Parliament and the Election Question
Egypt and the Days of Anger
The Shooting of Gabrielle Giffords
Vacation Nightmare in Mexico

APRIL 2011
Japan and the Nuclear Nightmare
The Uprising in Libya
Hockey and the Concussion Debate
How Facebook Changed the World

MAY 2011
Canadians Vote in a Spring Election
Canada and the Afghanistan Legacy
Revising the History of the Americas
The Real Story of the King’s Speech

SEPTEMBER 2011
The Massacre in Norway
War and Famine in Somalia
The 9/11 Attacks: Ten Years Later
Life, Work, and Smartphones

CBC Learning
P.O. Box 500, Station A
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5W 1E6
Tel: (416) 205-6384
Fax: (416) 205-2376
E-mail: cbclearning@cbc.ca