

*John p robarts, his life and government: mcdougall, xiii, pages, [17] pages of plates: 24 cm search the history of over billion web pages on the internet. Download john p robarts his life and government ebook, pervez musharraf about.*

She began to undertake duties during the Second World War. Elizabeths many historic visits and meetings include a visit to the Republic of Ireland. She has seen major changes, such as devolution in the United Kingdom, Canadian patriation. She has reigned through various wars and conflicts involving many of her realms and she is the worlds oldest reigning monarch as well as Britains longest-lived. In October , she became the longest currently reigning monarch, in she became the first British monarch to commemorate a Sapphire Jubilee. Elizabeth has occasionally faced republican sentiments and press criticism of the family, however, support for the monarchy remains high. Elizabeth was born at 02,40 on 21 April , during the reign of her paternal grandfather and her father, Prince Albert, Duke of York, was the second son of the King. Elizabeths only sibling, Princess Margaret, was born in , the two princesses were educated at home under the supervision of their mother and their governess, Marion Crawford, who was casually known as Crawfie. Lessons concentrated on history, language, literature and music, Crawford published a biography of Elizabeth and Margarets childhood years entitled *The Little Princesses* in , much to the dismay of the royal family. The book describes Elizabeths love of horses and dogs, her orderliness, others echoed such observations, Winston Churchill described Elizabeth when she was two as a character. She has an air of authority and reflectiveness astonishing in an infant and her cousin Margaret Rhodes described her as a jolly little girl, but fundamentally sensible and well-behaved. During her grandfathers reign, Elizabeth was third in the line of succession to the throne, behind her uncle Edward, Prince of Wales, and her father, the Duke of York. Although her birth generated public interest, she was not expected to become queen, many people believed that he would marry and have children of his own. When her grandfather died in and her uncle succeeded as Edward VIII, she became second-in-line to the throne, later that year, Edward abdicated, after his proposed marriage to divorced socialite Wallis Simpson provoked a constitutional crisis. Consequently, Elizabeths father became king, and she became heir presumptive, if her parents had had a later son, she would have lost her position as first-in-line, as her brother would have been heir apparent and above her in the line of succession 2. The Legislative Assembly is the second largest Canadian provincial deliberative assembly by number of members after the National Assembly of Quebec, the Assembly meets at the Ontario Legislative Building at Queens Park in the provincial capital of Toronto. The premier is Ontarios head of government, while the Lieutenant Governor, as representative of the Queen, the largest party not forming the government is known as the Official Opposition, its leader being recognized as Leader of the Opposition by the Speaker. The Ontario Legislature is sometimes referred to as the Ontario Provincial Parliament, Members of the assembly refer to themselves as Members of the Provincial Parliament as opposed to Members of the Legislative Assembly as in many other provinces. Ontario is the province to do so, in accordance with a resolution passed in the Assembly on April 7, However, the Legislative Assembly Act refers only to members of the Assembly, the current assembly was elected on June 12, as part of the 41st Parliament of Ontario. Queens Park is a metonym for the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the traditions of the Westminster System, most laws originate with the cabinet, and are passed by the legislature after stages of debate and decision-making. Ordinary Members of the Legislature may introduce privately, play an role in scrutinizing bills in debate and committee. Members are expected to be loyal to both their parliamentary party and to the interests of their constituents, in the Ontario legislature this confrontation provides much of the material for Oral Questions and Members Statements. Legislative scrutiny of the executive is also at the heart of much of the carried out by the Legislatures Standing Committees. Finally, it is the task of the legislature to provide the personnel of the executive, as already noted, under responsible government, ministers of the Crown are expected to be Members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario is the first and the legislature in Canada to have a Coat of Arms separate from the provincial coat of arms. Green and gold are the colours in the shield of arms of the province. The Mace is the symbol of the authority of the Speaker. Shown on the left is the current

Mace, on the right is the original Mace from the time of the first parliament in 1295. The crossed Maces are joined by the shield of arms of Ontario, the crown on the wreath represents national and provincial loyalties, its rim is studded with the provincial gemstone, the amethyst.<sup>3</sup> At an elevation of 1,661 m to 1,747 m, the Town of Banff was the first municipality to incorporate within a Canadian national park. The town is a member of the Calgary Regional Partnership, Banff is a resort town and one of Canada's most popular tourist destinations, known for its mountainous surroundings and hot springs. It is a destination for sports and features extensive hiking, biking, scrambling and skiing areas within the area. Banff was first settled in the 1870s, after the railway was built through the Bow Valley. In 1885, three Canadian Pacific Railway workers stumbled upon a series of hot springs on the side of Sulphur Mountain. In 1886, Canada established a reserve of 26 km<sup>2</sup> around the Cave and Basin hot springs. In 1892, the area was increased to 666 km<sup>2</sup>. The Canadian Pacific built a series of hotels along the rail line. The Banff townsite was developed near the station as a service centre for tourists visiting the park. It was administered by the Government of Canada's national parks system until when the Town of Banff became the incorporated municipality within a Canadian national park. Banff remains one of the most popular tourist destinations in Canada, one of the most notable figures of Banff was Norman Luxton, who was known as Mr. The crater is at latitude 45°43'N Toronto is the most populous city in Canada and the provincial capital of Ontario. A global city, Toronto is a centre of business, finance, arts, and culture. Aboriginal peoples have inhabited the area now known as Toronto for thousands of years, the city itself is situated on the southern terminus of an ancient Aboriginal trail leading north to Lake Simcoe, used by the Wyandot, Iroquois, and the Mississauga. Permanent European settlement began in the 1790s, after the broadly disputed Toronto Purchase of 1793, the British established the town of York, and later designated it as the capital of Upper Canada. During the War of 1812, the town was the site of the Battle of York, York was renamed and incorporated as the city of Toronto in 1827, and became the capital of the province of Ontario during the Canadian Confederation in 1867. The city proper has since expanded past its original borders through amalgamation with surrounding municipalities at various times in its history to its current area of 630 km<sup>2</sup>. While the majority of Torontonians speak English as their primary language, Toronto is a prominent centre for music, theatre, motion picture production, and television production, and is home to the headquarters of Canada's major national broadcast networks and media outlets. Toronto is known for its skyscrapers and high-rise buildings, in particular the tallest free-standing structure in the Western Hemisphere. The name Toronto is likely derived from the Iroquois word tkaronto and this refers to the northern end of what is now Lake Simcoe, where the Huron had planted tree saplings to corral fish. A portage route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron running through this point, in the 1690s, the Iroquois established two villages within what is today Toronto, Ganatsekwyagon on the banks of the Rouge River and Teiaiagonon the banks of the Humber River. During the American Revolutionary War, the region saw an influx of British settlers as United Empire Loyalists fled for the British-controlled lands north of Lake Ontario, the new province of Upper Canada was in the process of creation and needed a capital. Simcoe decided to move the Upper Canada capital from Newark to York, the York garrison was constructed at the entrance of the town's natural harbour, sheltered by a long sandbar peninsula. The town's settlement formed at the end of the harbour behind the peninsula, near the present-day intersection of Parliament Street. In 1813, as part of the War of 1812, the Battle of York ended in the town's capture, the surrender of the town was negotiated by John Strachan. US soldiers destroyed much of the garrison and set fire to the parliament buildings during their five-day occupation, the sacking of York was a primary motivation for the Burning of Washington by British troops later in the war.<sup>5</sup> It governed the province for 80 of the years since Confederation and it is the Official Opposition in the current Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The first Conservative Party in Upper Canada was made up of United Empire Loyalists, once responsible government was granted in response to the Rebellions, the Tories emerged as moderate reformers who opposed the radical policies of the Reformers and then the Clear Grits. Macdonald and it is a variant of this coalition that formed the first government in Ontario with John Sandfield Macdonald as Premier. Sandfield Macdonald was actually a Liberal and sat concurrently as a Liberal Party of Canada MP in the Canadian House of Commons, after losing power in 1854, this Conservative coalition began to dissolve. The party became opposed to funding for schools, opposed to language rights for French-Canadians. Paradoxically, an element of the party gained a reputation for being pro-labour as a result

of links between the Orange Order and the labour movement. After 33 years in Opposition, the Tories returned to power under James P. Whitney, the Whitney government initiated massive public works projects such as the creation of Ontario Hydro. It also enacted legislation against the French-Canadian population in Ontario. The Tories were in power for all but five years from to , after the death of Whitney in , however, they lacked vision and became complacent. The Tories lost power to the United Farmers of Ontario in the election but were able to regain office in election due to the UFOs disintegration and they were defeated by Mitch Hepburns Liberals in due to their inability to cope with the Great Depression. Late in the s and early in the s, the Conservatives re-organized and developed new policies, the Conservatives took advantage of Liberal infighting to win a minority government in the provincial election, reducing the Liberals to third-party status. Drew called another election in , only two years into his mandate, to get a majority government, the party would dominate Ontario politics for the next four decades. In , John Robarts became the 17th premier of Ontario and he was one of the most popular premiers in years. Under Robarts lead, the party epitomized power and he hosted the Confederation of Tomorrow conference in Toronto in an unsuccessful attempt to achieve an agreement for a new Constitution of Canada. Robarts opposed Canadian medicare when it was proposed, but later endorsed it fully, and he led the party towards a civil libertarian movement. As a strong believer in the promotion of official languages, he opened the door to French education in Ontario schools. In , Bill Davis became party leader and the 18th premier, anti-Catholicism became an issue again in the election, when the Tories campaigned strenuously against a Liberal proposal to extend funding for Catholic separate schools until Grade 13 6. Minister without portfolio – A minister without portfolio is either a government minister with no specific responsibilities or a minister who does not head a particular ministry. Stanley Bruce was given the title of Minister without Portfolio when he took up his position in as the Commonwealth Minister in London and he was given the title by Lyons Cabinet so that he could better represent the PM and his colleagues free from the limitations of a portfolio. In this case the title was a promotion and carried considerable responsibilities, bangladesh appoints ministers without portfolio during cabinet reshuffles or fresh appointments. Ministers are not usually appointed without portfolio as a coalition negotiation – all long run ministers end up with a portfolio, suranjit Sengupta was a minister without portfolio in Sheikh Hasinas second government. Notable Conservatives who filled the role include R. B, bennett, and Arthur Meighen, however, Meighen served this role after he had been prime minister. The practice has continued under the guise of ministers of state without responsibilities in the ministers titles, three control ministers served as ministers without portfolio during World War I. After the Liberation of Denmark in May , the first Danish cabinet included four ministers without portfolio, kauffmann served in this capacity from 12 May to 7 November The reason for appointing a minister without a ministry was the Danish European Union Presidency of , Haarder was considered the most experienced Danish politician on European affairs. Such a minister may nevertheless be given a specific title, the only substantive minister without portfolio has been Frank Aiken, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures during World War II. By the Emergency Powers Act then in force, the Minister for Defence was able to delegate some competences to him, such delegation is now done instead with Ministers of State, junior ministers who are not members of the government. Junior ministers can be given a right to sit at cabinet and this allows the Government to circumvent the Constitutional limit on the number of Senior Ministers. On several occasions a minister has been appointed to a government with the title of a new Department of State. Between the date of appointment and the date of creation of the department, examples include, It is common practice in Israel to appoint ministers without portfolio as part of the coalition negotiations. All cabinets in recent years have had at least some such appointment, departments on equalities, European affairs and relations with regions, for example, are usually led by ministers without portfolio 7. She served in the Royal Navy during and , including operations in the Mediterranean and she served in the Pacific theatre in and was put into reserve in When she was reactivated for the Korean War in she was renamed HMCS Quebec and she was decommissioned for the last time in and scrapped in Japan in HMS Uganda was one of the Ceylon sub-class of the Crown Colony-class cruisers and she was launched on 7 August and commissioned on 3 January After two such convoy duties, she was sent as escort for the ocean liner RMS Queen Mary carrying Winston Churchill, the journey was made at 30 knots, and the ship sailed into Naval

Station Argentinia, Newfoundland low on fuel. Upon return from that duty Uganda returned to Plymouth for a refit, with her refit completed, she was sent to the Mediterranean Sea as escort to one of the largest troop convoys of the war heading to Sicily. She was then assigned to support for major bombardments throughout Sicily. Uganda sailed as part of the force for Operation Husky. On the opening of Operation Avalanche, 9 September, she was part of the fleet bombardment covering the invasion of Italy at Salerno, as part of Operation Avalanche, Uganda was a member of the Northern Attack Force, which landed the British X Corps. The cruiser was a member of the support and escort group for the force, the landings are successful, however the Germans counterattacked and created a serious situation on the beachhead.

Chapter 2 : John Robarts | Revolv

*John P. Robarts: His Life and Government* by A.K. McDougall (review) Christopher Armstrong *The Canadian Historical Review*, Volume 68, Number 1, March , pp.

Biographies University of Western Ontario professor A. MacDougall authored the first full-length biography: *The Double Life of John P. Robarts*. He entered the cabinet of Leslie Frost in 1957 as minister without portfolio, and was promoted to Minister of Education in 1960. The province was in the midst of a major building phase with its education system, to accommodate an enormous increase in enrollment following the Baby Boomer generation of the post World War II era, and Robarts played an important role as Education Minister, with the establishment of new campuses such as York University. He served as Chancellor of UWO from 1965 to 1970. He served as Chancellor of York University from 1970 to 1975. The storey John P. Robarts Research Library at the University of Toronto is also named in his honour. In 1962, he was elected as a Progressive Conservative member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from the city. In that era, MLAs not in cabinet were essentially working part-time, due to relatively light legislative duties. His wife Norah disliked Toronto and remained at home in London for most of their marriage. The couple raised two children. Later in his life, he suffered a series of debilitating strokes, and he committed suicide on October 18, 1975. He is buried in St. James Cemetery in Toronto. Early life Robarts was born in Banff, Alberta, making him the only Ontario premier not to have been born in Ontario. While attending Western, he joined the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He served as an officer on the HMS Uganda. After the war, he returned to law school and graduated in 1945. He became premier In 1957, he became the 17th Premier of Ontario, and served in that capacity until 1962. A popular and well-respected leader, Robarts epitomized power and dignity. He was an advocate of individual freedoms, and promoted the rights of the provinces against the centralizing initiatives of the federal government. He also promoted national unity against Quebec separatism, and hosted the "Confederation of Tomorrow" conference in Toronto in an unsuccessful attempt to achieve an agreement for a new Constitution of Canada. As a civil libertarian, and a strong believer in the promotion of both official languages, Robarts opened the door to French language education in Ontario schools. In 1965 he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada. Remembered for his steps to promote and improve education, he was responsible for the construction of York University, the Ontario Science Centre, the expansion of numerous teacher colleges, and launching the Ontario Scholarship fund.

**Chapter 3 : Twenty-five years ago, the end of a double life - The Globe and Mail**

*A.K. McDougall's portrayal of Ontario's former premier in John P. Roberts: His Life and Government is sensitive and generous, shedding light as it does on the man whose apparently colourless leadership style was nevertheless responsible for guiding Ontario from , through a period of turmoil and uncertainty.*

John Roberts, the premier of Ontario during the Go-Go Sixties, known across the country as "the Chairman of the Board," had committed suicide. His death brought to an end a life story worthy of a Shakespearean tragedy. Story continues below advertisement Destiny had its fingerprints all over Mr. Roberts, who was born on the same date as Sir John A. In fact, when Mr. Roberts headed the Ontario government from to , his title was prime minister of Ontario. His successor, William Davis, changed the title to premier. His public political life brimmed with success. He won the Ontario Progressive Conservative leadership on a marathon sixth ballot in , then kept the PC dynasty alive by winning His government kicked sleepy Ontario into third gear. So much of what the province now takes for granted happened because the Roberts government made it so: Roberts, the province built five new universities, an entire community college system with education minister Bill Davis at the helm and the Niagara Escarpment Commission, designed to protect what the United Nations has recognized as an internationally important biosphere. For a man raised and educated in the very white and Anglo-Saxon city of London, Ont. While serving in the navy during the Second World War, one of his shipmates had been a Quebecker, and Mr. Roberts evidently took to heart the notion that all Canadians, French and English, were in the same boat. He won re-election in , then left public life in , joined a blue-chip Toronto law firm and numerous boards, and enjoyed a lucrative postpolitical life. But as successful as his public life was, his private life was the opposite. Story continues below advertisement Story continues below advertisement After marrying his university sweetheart, Norah McCormick, he was promptly shipped off to war. After he returned, the lengthy absences continued as his political career took flight. A gregarious man who loved people, Mr. After retiring from politics, he asked Norah one last time to move to Toronto. The couple split up. It was a shocking development for London in the early s. Roberts would remarry a divorced single mother, Katherine Sickafuse, an American 28 years his junior. Most of his friends thought he was nuts, but the new couple got on remarkably well. Whereas Norah despised the hunting expeditions, the fishing trips and the life of a political spouse, Katherine embraced it all. But two things destroyed Mr. Then, in , Mr. Roberts suffered a massive stroke and never really recovered. He was no longer the Chairman of the Board but an invalid who was unable to hunt, fish and make love to his gorgeous young wife. He became depressed and warned close friends that he had no interest in living in such miserable conditions. And so, in the early morning hours of Oct. He used the shotgun that the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party had presented to him as a gift, thanking him for 20 years of service to province and country. Story continues below advertisement Ontarians can thank the public John Roberts for making good decisions during his premiership. But very few knew of his private demons, which brought a tragic end to a brilliant life - 25 years ago today.

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Early life Robarts was born in Banff, Alberta , making him the only Ontario premier not to have been born in Ontario. While attending Western, he joined the Delta Upsilon fraternity. After the war, he returned to law school and graduated in 1946. Early political career He practiced law in London, Ontario, and was elected to city council in 1951. In that era, MPPs not in cabinet were essentially working part-time, due to relatively light legislative duties. His wife Norah disliked Toronto and remained at home in London for most of their marriage. The couple raised two children. The province was in the midst of a major building phase with its education system, to accommodate an enormous increase in enrollment following the Baby Boomer generation of the post- World War II era, and Robarts played an important role as Education Minister, with the establishment of new institutions such as York University. He was an advocate of individual freedoms, and promoted the rights of the provinces against the centralizing initiatives of the federal government. He also promoted national unity against Quebec separatism , and hosted the "Confederation of Tomorrow" conference in Toronto in an unsuccessful attempt to achieve an agreement for a new Constitution of Canada. As a civil libertarian , and a strong believer in the promotion of both official languages, Robarts opened the door to French language education in Ontario schools. In 1982 he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada. Robarts and his wife divorced in the early seventies and he remarried to a woman 28 years his junior. James Cemetery in Toronto. He served as Chancellor of UWO from 1971 to 1975. He served as Chancellor of York University from 1975 to 1982. The storey John P. Robarts Research Library at the University of Toronto is also named in his honour. Biographies University of Western Ontario professor A. McDougall authored the first full-length biography: *The Double Life of John P.*

## Chapter 5 : John Parmenter Robarts | The Canadian Encyclopedia

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: That, to my mind, is the basic problem with A. All in all, this is rather a peculiar production, a fact made all the more regrettable since it was John Robarts who was largely responsible for the existence of the Ontario Historical Studies Series in which this volume appears. According to the author, when Robarts inherited control of these organizations from Leslie Frost they retained many of the features they had acquired during the regime of Sir James Whitney prior to the First World War. By the time Robarts departed, the transformation of both institutions was well advanced. Unfortunately, it seems to me that the evidence which McDougall presents fails to sustain this case at all convincingly. Robarts left a good deal of what he inherited fundamentally unchanged. Robarts ran the party through a bunch of his old cronies from London, principally Ernest Jackson, just as Frost had managed it through a group of old friends in whom he had confidence. Far from the Robarts era representing a modernization of the Tory philosophy, my conclusion after reading this book is that Robarts had few, if any, ideas about the direction in which he wished to move the party. Macleod, who supplied him with views of a sort that did not circulate around the hotel rooms in which Robarts and his drinking buddies played cards and swapped hunting stories. What is interesting to contemplate, in fact, is what sort of reputation John Robarts would now enjoy had it not been for the fact that he happened to be premier at the time when the government of Lester B. Pearson embarked upon a series of initiatives which had a marked impact upon Canadian society. What McDougall does tell us about governmental financing in this period makes it clear that it was money from Ottawa which made it both possible and necessary for these programs to be put in places as far as Ontario was concerned. The remainder of the book, however, seems to be informed by none of the theoretical rigour which we might expect from a political scientist whose interest lies in the field of public administration. And yet in passing some very interesting revelations are made about the organization of government in Ontario during the 1920s, particularly concerning the role of Leslie Frost. He seems to have retained a position of influence under Robarts that was extraordinary. After his election to the legislature in 1921, the author focuses almost exclusively upon his public career, with only a few passing references to the strains upon his family life created by working in Toronto and continuing to maintain his residence in London. All in all, then, the book represents an opportunity lost and a disappointment for scholars. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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## Chapter 8 : John Robarts biography, Biographies, Joins Frost cabinet, Legacy

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