

Canada's  
**History**  
for KIDS  
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# Canada's History Magazine for Kids **Kayak** 96 67 96

## CANADA AND THE COLD WAR

PM #40063001



**CHILLY  
TIMES**



**WHO GETS  
SHELTER?**

**WJLB** Psst! These symbols spell Kayak in Inuktitut.

## New World, New Fight

Canada is caught in the middle

4

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The hunt for communists

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Cover Illustration: Nickia McIvor

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## FROM-THE-EDITOR



You've heard of the world wars Canada fought in the first half of the twentieth century. After that came a strange, scary new time called the Cold War. Free, democratic countries in North America and Europe spent nearly 50 years in a standoff with communist nations. In this issue, we're looking at what the Cold War was like here, and how it changed Canada.

Nancy

**37,500 REFUGEES CAME TO CANADA FROM HUNGARY AFTER THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT CRUSHED A REVOLUTION THERE IN 1956. 14,374 REFUGEES CAME TO CANADA FROM THE FORMER COUNTRY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT CRUSHED A REVOLUTION THERE IN 1968.**

**1947 THE CANADIAN RANGERS FORM. INUIT, FIRST NATIONS AND MÉTIS ACTED AS SCOUTS READY TO DEFEND THE NORTH. THE RANGERS STILL EXIST TODAY.**

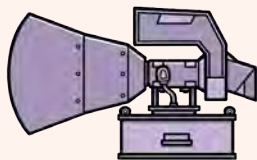


**NAVAL STATION ARGENTIA, N.L., WAS THE LAST ACTIVE AMERICAN MILITARY BASE IN CANADA. IT CLOSED IN 1994.**



**100,000 PEOPLE MARCHED IN FAVOUR OF PEACE AND AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN VANCOUVER ON APRIL 27, 1986.**

**IN THE COLD WAR, THE ENEMIES WERE TRYING TO HARM EACH OTHER WITHOUT FIGHTING EACH OTHER IN REAL LIFE. (THAT'S SOMETIMES CALLED A HOT WAR.)**



**NUMBER OF AIR RAID SIRENS IN CANADA BY THE 1960S: 1,703**



# NEW WORLD, NEW FIGHT

After the Second World War ended in 1945, Canada's location put it smack between the United States and the Soviet Union. The two superpowers were on the same side during the war. But now they mistrusted, feared and opposed each other. The result was the Cold War, which divided much of the world.



*The Bolshevik*, by David Jagers, 1918, shows an angry Russian during the revolution.

## Rise of the Soviet Union

A revolution in Russia in 1917 got rid of its rulers. In 1922, the new communist country of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R., also known as the Soviet Union) took shape. It made many other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia into its republics. Although there were many different nationalities in the U.S.S.R., people there were often still called Russians.

The way the Soviet Union set up **COMMUNISM**, the government owned almost everything — farms, factories, stores, transportation. The goal was to share money and things more equally, and life did improve for many after the fall of the old Russian empire. But some government leaders and others in the U.S.S.R. always seemed to end up richer, while ordinary people had barely enough space to live or food to eat. There were no free elections, so people had no way to change anything. The Soviet government ruled through fear and arrested anyone who disagreed. It wanted to prove to the rest of the world that it was the best system.



After the Second World War, the German city of Berlin was divided. The Soviets controlled East Berlin. West Berlin was controlled by France, the United States and the United Kingdom. East Germany, backed by the Soviet Union, built a wall between the two parts so people couldn't leave for a better life in West Germany.



Non-communist, capitalist countries were often called “the West.” This includes western European countries such as France and the U.K. along with Canada and the U.S. Many countries in Eastern Europe that the Soviet Union had occupied during the Second World War joined a group controlled by the Soviets. By 1946, East and West were said to be divided by the Iron Curtain.



Building the Berlin Wall to divide East and West Berlin, Germany, 1961.



Children at the Berlin Wall, about 1964.

# CHILLING TIMES

The Cold War lasted nearly 50 fearful, uncertain years. It changed Canada.

## 1945

### THE GOUZENKO AFFAIR

As soon as the Soviet Union opened an embassy — an office to represent its country — in Ottawa in 1942, it started spying on Canada. Igor Gouzenko (EE-gor goo-ZENK-oe) worked at the embassy coding and decoding secret messages. He and his wife Svetlana found that life here was much nicer than in the U.S.S.R. When he learned he was to be sent back there, he decided to switch sides, known as defecting. On Sept. 5, 1945, Gouzenko left work, taking all the secret papers he'd copied. He tried to give the information to different government offices and even a newspaper before anyone took him seriously. The papers showed the Soviets had been spying on us in all kinds of ways. Gouzenko wore a bag or a mask over his face in public for decades so he couldn't be recognized. He and Svetlana had eight children and eventually became Canadian citizens.



Igor Gouzenko at a television interview, 1966.

## 1949

### NATO

Several free, democratic countries in Europe and North America got together in April 1949 to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). If any country was attacked, the others would help protect it. (Countries allied with the Soviet Union formed their own group, the Warsaw Pact, in 1955.) Canadians were — and still are — posted with NATO in different countries.



Canadian soldiers on a NATO posting, Germany, 1958.



# 1950

## KOREAN WAR

After the Second World War, Korea was split in two. The Soviet Union and China supported communist North Korea, while the West backed South Korea. The United Nations called on its members to help the South when the North invaded in 1950. The first Canadian troops arrived that December. More than 500 Canadians died in the Korean War, which ended in 1953.



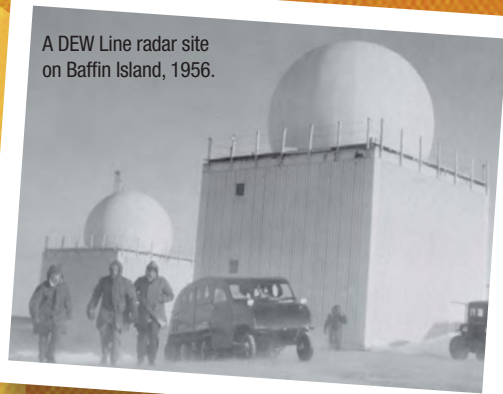
The South Korean capital, Seoul, in September 1950.

**The Korean War made the Cold War even more real and frightening. It seemed certain that World War III would involve terrible weapons like nuclear bombs that destroyed all life and poisoned the environment.**

## DISTANT EARLY WARNING (DEW) LINE

If the Soviet Union wanted to attack the U.S., the shortest route for bombers was over the Arctic. The American military planned a line of 63 radar stations across the Far North to watch for enemy planes. The DEW Line roughly followed the northern coast of North America into Greenland and Iceland. Construction started in 1954 and took three years. But within a decade or so, both sides had new missiles the DEW Line couldn't detect. The government of Canada still operates the much smaller North Warning System.

A DEW Line radar site on Baffin Island, 1956.



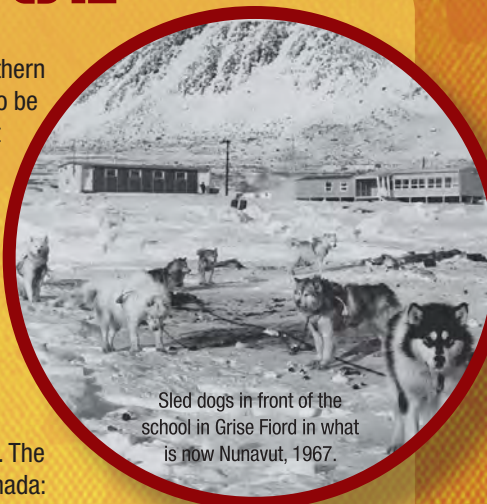
**The DEW Line left behind enormous amounts of garbage: metal, equipment, fuel and a lot of harmful chemicals. Cleaning up unused sites took until 2014.**

Canada and the U.S. set up two other, less well known chains of radar stations. The 39 Pinetree Line locations were much farther south, not far from places like Sydney, N.S., Montreal, Beausejour, Man. and Kamloops, B.C. They had a lot of technical problems and would only have been able to give last-minute warnings anyway. Finished in 1958, the Mid-Canada Line was also quickly outdated. It had eight stations with staff and 90 others without. It ran from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Hopedale, N.L.



# INUIT PAY A HIGH PRICE

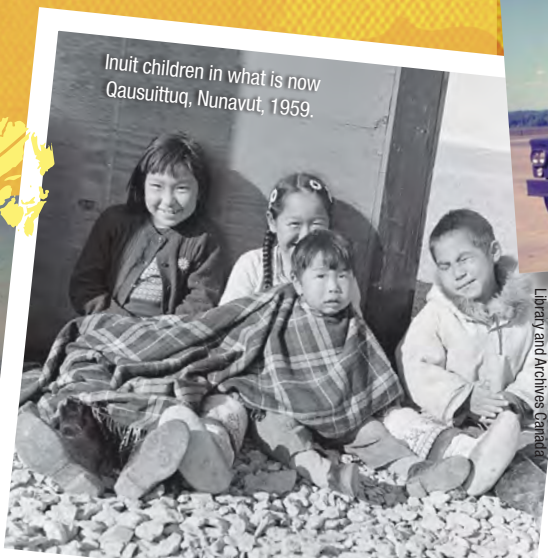
To prove that Canada controlled the Arctic's northern islands, the government decided to move Inuit to be what some have called "human flagpoles." That is, by forcing Inuit much farther north, Canada could prevent other countries from claiming those territories. (Some government officials, church leaders and others also felt Inuit had lost their traditional ways and depended too much on being near villages.) Two of the biggest relocations happened in 1953 and 1956. RCMP officers took about 92 people from Nunavik, Que., to live in new places, in some cases nearly 2,000 kilometres away from home. The new communities were the farthest north in Canada: Gausuittuq (Resolute Bay) and Grise Fiord. Inuit taken there were told others would be joining them and that they could come back after two years if they wanted. In reality, the RCMP separated families, and people were not allowed to return. Hunting and fishing for food was much harder in the new locations and the dark winter months lasted longer. Relocated Inuit were promised places to live but received only tents to sleep in for the first several years. Still, they built new lives. In 1988, the Canadian government offered to pay costs for those who wanted to go back. In 2010, it finally apologized.



Sled dogs in front of the school in Grise Fiord in what is now Nunavut, 1967.



Canadian military base in what is now Gausuittuq, Nunavut, 1956.



Inuit children in what is now Gausuittuq, Nunavut, 1959.

# 1958

## NORAD

Canada and the U.S. are partners in the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). Since 1958, it has been responsible for keeping an eye on North America's skies and defending against enemy attacks.



American soldiers move a tank in Cuba, 1962.

# 1962

## CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

By October 1962, it was clear the Soviet Union had put missiles in communist Cuba (an island near Florida). These weapons could destroy cities throughout the U.S. and Canada. The Americans sent ships to block Cuba and demanded the Soviet Union remove the missiles. When the Americans asked Prime Minister John Diefenbaker for support, he was furious Canada hadn't been involved in decisions that could anger the Soviets. After days of debate, he put our military on alert. During the 13 days of the Cuban Missile Crisis, nuclear war seemed possible at any moment until the Soviets eventually backed down.



A Bomarc missile being transported by truck, 1963.

# 1963

## BOMARC MISSILE CRISIS

As part of our responsibilities to NATO and NORAD, Diefenbaker announced in the fall of 1958 that Canada would buy 56 Bomarc missiles. (These weapons could be sent long distances from the ground — they didn't have to be launched by a

plane.) When Canadians learned the missiles needed to be armed with nuclear tips, called warheads, some supported them while others were angry. NATO criticized Diefenbaker's decision not to arm the missiles. Our defence minister resigned. The crisis was a big issue in the 1963 election. The Liberals under Lester B. Pearson, who supported using the nuclear warheads, won. The missiles in Ontario and Quebec were armed late that year. They were never used, and our government returned them to the U.S. by 1972.



# WORKING FOR PEACE



A Voice of Women peace protest, 1961.



Anti-cruise missile protesters near Cold Lake, Alta., 1984.

Many Canadians were less worried about political differences between communism and democracy than about the horrors a nuclear war would bring. In 1957, Pugwash, N.S., hosted a conference of scientists to discuss the threat of nuclear weapons. An organization named after the town grew out of that meeting and still brings experts together for the same purpose. The Voice of Women started in 1960 with the goal of promoting peace and encouraging countries to get rid of their nuclear weapons. Many other groups held marches and pushed for international peace. A few of these groups, such as the Canadian Peace Congress, had communist links. But most were made up of ordinary people worried about the possibility of war.

## 1983

### CRUISE MISSILE TESTS

The U.S. wanted to test these missiles over areas that were a lot like the northern Soviet Union. Canada agreed. Although the missiles were unarmed, many Canadians spoke out against the plans. Testing started over northern Alberta in early 1984.





In July 1983, a Toronto art student poured red paint on one of the original copies of the Canadian constitution. He was protesting the plan to test cruise missiles here.

# 1989

When the Berlin Wall fell, people could move more freely between East and West after decades of separation.



People from East Berlin flood west through the broken Berlin Wall, 1989.



People in Moscow in what is now Russia celebrate the toppling of a Soviet statue, 1991.

# 1991

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact collapsed. The Cold War was over.

Although there were no tanks, bullets or bombs here, the Cold War felt very real to generations of Canadians. Daily life went on pretty much as usual, but the fear of nuclear destruction was always there. Imagine what it would be like living with that constant worry. Better yet, ask older members of your family how they felt during that time.

CP Images

# SAFE AT HOME

**During the Cold War, the government wanted ordinary Canadians to watch for enemy activity. It also planned how to help them prepare for an attack and survive if one came. These efforts are known as civil defence.**

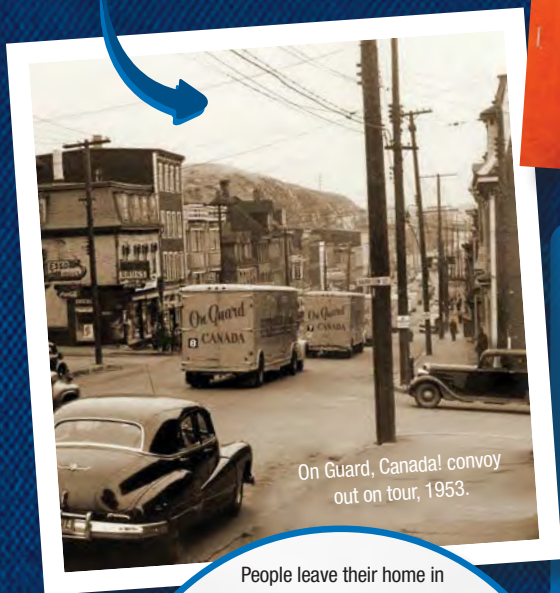
If a nuclear missile was heading toward a big Canadian city, where would those people go? What would they eat, and who would care for those who were elderly or injured? If enemy agents spread poison in the water, what would people drink? How would food and other supplies move around the country if ports and train stations had been bombed? Would farmers be able to work their land? And how could survivors help each other and eventually rebuild their lives? All levels of government had to think about huge questions like these during the Cold War years. The federal government took the lead, setting up a coordinator and hiring people to figure out how Canada should prepare and respond. Ordinary Canadians were encouraged to volunteer to get training so they could help in an emergency. Cities were supposed to form civil defence groups using money from the provinces. The provinces said the federal government should pay. Some cities dove right in (Calgary) while others refused (Montreal). Although many Canadians got involved, most didn't show much interest and just went on with their lives.

**The federal government published all kinds of booklets and information encouraging individuals and families to be responsible for their own preparations and safety.**



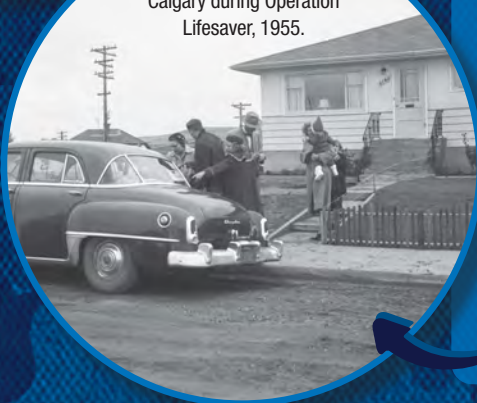


**On Guard, Canada!** was a travelling educational display that went across the country in 1953. It encouraged Canadians to learn more about how they could help with civil defence.



On Guard, Canada! convoy out on tour, 1953.

People leave their home in Calgary during Operation Lifesaver, 1955.



### OPERATION LIFESAVER

The process of getting people out of a dangerous place is called evacuation. On Sept. 28, 1955, government and civil defence officials ran a test evacuation in Calgary. In Operation Lifesaver, about 40,000 people were supposed to leave one area of the city for nearby towns, where volunteers would give them food and shelter. Things went pretty smoothly . . . maybe because fewer than 6,000 Calgarians actually bothered to evacuate. Organizers insisted it was a success.

On Nov. 13 and 14, 1961, the Canadian government ran a national test called Exercise Tocsin B. ("Tocsin" is an old French word for an alarm bell.) It was the biggest civil defence drill in our history, intended to test emergency plans for the military and government. The exercise was even broadcast on radio and TV.



## YOUR STORY

# TRUTH OR NOT?

The Cold War in Canada also saw a battle over information.



Soviets line up at a grocery store, 1922.



A 1961 propaganda poster for the Soviet space program. The red text says "Dreams Come True!"

## PROPAGANDA

IS INFORMATION THAT ITS CREATOR IS USING IN HOPES OF MAKING YOU THINK OR FEEL SOMETHING. OFTEN IT'S NOT TRUE OR DOESN'T TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

Until the 1980s, Canadians knew very little about life behind the Iron Curtain. It was common to think of Soviets and others as evil. People in communist countries knew even less about us. Their governments told them that life in the West was awful. Ordinary people in the East actually had much harder lives and feared their governments.

LEARNING ABOUT HISTORY FROM A LOT OF DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS CAN HELP YOU SEE WHEN SOMEBODY IS TRYING TO PUSH PROPAGANDA OR MISINFORMATION.





**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILT UP CANADIANS' FEARS ABOUT COMMUNISM, WHICH DIDN'T ALLOW RELIGION.**

Formed in 1949, the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society said it was simply interested in a fairer picture of life in the Soviet Union. In fact, it was created by the Communist Party of Canada to spread Soviet propaganda and criticize Canadian political leaders.



It was hard at times during the Cold War to know what was true. Honest information about the other side was hard to find. Without true information or a chance to talk to ordinary people, it was easy to assume those who thought differently were bad and wrong. It's still important today to be sure we have trustworthy facts and to keep an open mind.

Open conversations based on good information help oppose propaganda.







# SHELTER FALLOUT

Written by Allyson Gulliver • Illustrated by Teddy Kang

**CARP, ONT., JULY, 1960**

“Come on — let’s go see what’s happening at the old Montgomery farm,” Kenny said, jumping up. The game of marbles he’d been playing with his friend Jack was forgotten as yet another big cement mixer rumbled through the village.

“Those trucks go by every few minutes,” Jack said. “Whatever they’re building down there must be awfully big.”

“I bet it’s a silo to shoot missiles at the commies,” Kenny said, “or maybe a new kind of weapon!”

The boys walked down the country road in the same direction as the trucks. The sounds of construction workers pounding on steel and yelling instructions floated back toward them on the warm breeze.

Coming the other way was a man in a sharp jacket, looking like he’d just arrived from downtown Ottawa, or maybe even Montreal. He saw the boys and smiled. “Do you have your top-secret clearance?” he asked the pair.

Jack and Kenny looked at each other in confusion. “No, sir.” Jack replied. “We just want to see what’s going on over there.”

The man looked around and then leaned down as if he was sharing a big secret. “It’s a doozy!” he whispered. “Tall fences, lots of Keep Out signs. When I tried going in the gate behind a

truck, a fellow in uniform stopped me.” He paused for effect. “He had a *gun*!”

The boys gasped, a thrill of fear and excitement running through them.

The man straightened up. “I hired an airplane so I could take some photos from above. Whatever they’re building, it’s huge. Dief says it’s just for communications, but I’d bet dollars to doughnuts it’s a government bomb shelter. They’re calling it the Diefenbunker.”

He tapped the notebook he was carrying. “I think I’ve got everything I need to write my article. Have a good day, boys. And —” his voice dropped again. “be careful!” He winked and walked toward a car parked on the side of the road.

The friends waved, and then looked at each other nervously. “We can still go, but, you know . . . it’s almost lunchtime,” Kenny started out.

Relieved, Jack immediately added, “Right! We’d better get back.”

When they banged open the screen door of the tidy red brick house, they could hear Jack’s mother talking to her sister as she unloaded a bag of groceries.

“Honestly — how are we supposed to be able to afford to stock a fallout shelter? A month’s worth of canned meat, powdered milk, canned fruit and vegetables. Extra candles and bedding. Hundreds of dollars for something that might never happen!”



“At least you *have* a basement,” her sister said bitterly. “It’s not like I thought about a nuclear war when I moved to my apartment building in Ottawa.”

Jack’s mother saw the boys. “Would you like egg salad or cheese and tomato for your sandwiches?” she asked brightly.

But Jack’s aunt wasn’t ready to change the subject. “Here we are, worried sick about how to protect ourselves in case there’s a bomb, and what does the government do?”

Kenny and Jack glanced at each other. Thanks to the newspaper reporter they’d met, they had a pretty good idea what the answer was.

Her face was serious as she continued. “It spends something like *20 million dollars* to build that fancy shelter for all the government bigwigs while we’re out here on our own. Must be nice to be important enough to have a fallout shelter named after you!”

That’s what the reporter had meant! The prime minister’s name was John Diefenbaker, so the secret building on the Montgomery place was . . .

“You know what would be better? Getting rid of the bombs and the bunkers altogether,” Jack’s aunt declared. “War is terrible, whether it’s hot or cold or lukewarm. It’s time for peace!”

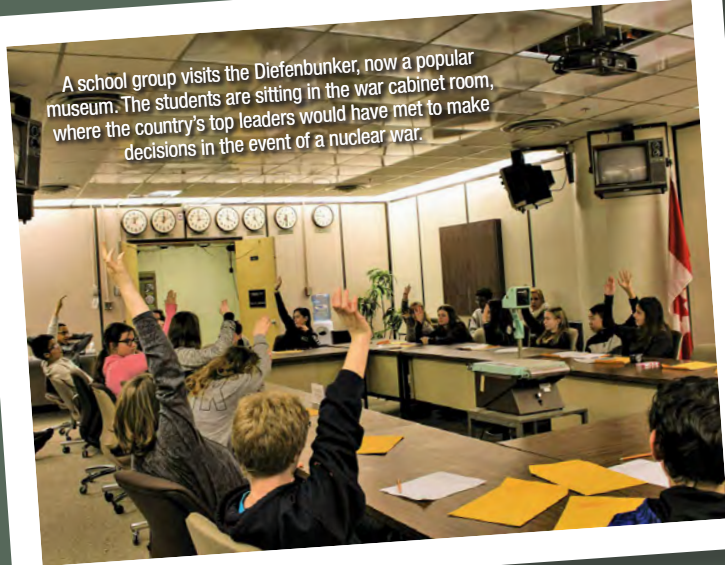
Jack’s mother started buttering bread. “That sounds nice. And it would sure be a lot cheaper.”

Jack looked worried. “Do you think we’d be safe in the basement if the Soviets bomb Ottawa?”

His aunt snorted, but a look from her sister changed her tone. “It’ll probably never happen,” she said, trying to be cheerful.

“And if it does, we’ll be okay,” Jack’s mother said. “All of us.” Her words were almost drowned out by yet another cement truck roaring toward the mystery down the road. **K**





How do you keep a country running if the enemy bombs its capital city? In 1958, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced plans to build fallout shelters across Canada. (Fallout is the harmful radioactive stuff left in the environment after a nuclear bomb goes off.) One shelter would ensure the Canadian government continued to operate during and after a war.

The details were super top secret. But when barbed wire went up around property near the village of Carp, and hundreds of men started working on the huge building site about 40 kilometres northwest of Ottawa, it didn't stay secret long. The government called it Project EASE, for Experimental Army Signals Establishment. Built into the side of a hill, the four-storey structure was completely underground.

In an emergency, the prime minister, governor general and other key people from the military and the government would run the country from the safety of the shelter. There would be a few CBC Radio employees to broadcast information to the public, along with secretaries, cooks and many others. The bunker was designed to house about 500 people over a 30-day lockdown. It even had its own mini hospital. Only the prime minister and governor general rated their own rooms — everyone else took an eight-hour shift on a bunk bed.

In the end, the Diefenbunker cost about \$33 million — roughly \$337 million today. That angered many Canadians who felt the top government people were just looking after themselves. Diefenbaker vowed he would never use it, even if Ottawa was under attack. That emergency never came.

We've changed the timing a bit and the people in our story aren't real, but the newspaper reporter is based on George Brimmell of the *Toronto Telegram*. He took photos as his plane flew over the site of the Diefenbunker, and to the fury of John Diefenbaker, broke the big story in 1961.

The site operated as Canadian Forces Station Carp until 1994. It could have been forgotten, filled in or just used for storage. But a group of local volunteers stepped forward to preserve the building, and after CBC Radio's Ottawa morning program did a show from the Diefenbunker, people wanted to see it for themselves. The Diefenbunker was named a national historic site and reopened as a museum in 1998. It welcomed its one millionth visitor in 2024.

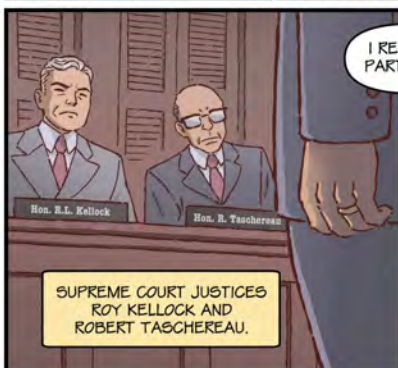
# RED SCARE!

TEXT BY NANCY PAYNE  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY DAVID NAMISATO

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 1945









EMMA WOIKIN,  
A 26-YEAR-OLD  
WHO WORKED FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT  
OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS.



ONCE  
AGAIN, TO WHOM  
DID YOU GIVE THE  
DOCUMENTS?

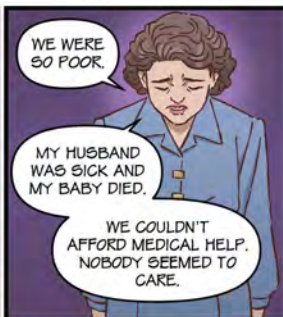
HE  
WAS NOT A  
CANADIAN.

ANSWER THE  
QUESTION!



MR. SOKOLOV,  
AT THE SOVIET  
EMBASSY.

WHY WOULD  
YOU DO SUCH  
A THING?



WE WERE  
SO POOR.

MY HUSBAND  
WAS SICK AND  
MY BABY DIED.

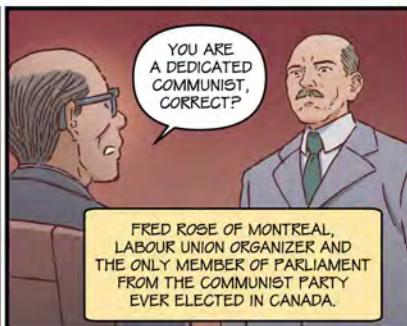
WE COULDN'T  
AFFORD MEDICAL HELP.  
NOBODY SEEMED TO  
CARE.



SO YOU  
BETRAYED YOUR  
COUNTRY?!!



EMMA WOIKIN  
SERVED TWO AND A HALF  
YEARS IN PRISON.



YOU ARE  
A DEDICATED  
COMMUNIST,  
CORRECT?

FRED ROSE OF MONTREAL,  
LABOUR UNION ORGANIZER AND  
THE ONLY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT  
FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
EVER ELECTED IN CANADA.



THAT  
DOESN'T MEAN  
I'M DISLOYAL  
TO CANADA.



BUT THIS  
DOES!

WE HAVE PROOF THAT  
YOU STOLE INFORMATION ABOUT  
OUR WEAPONS AND SHARED IT  
WITH OUR ENEMIES!

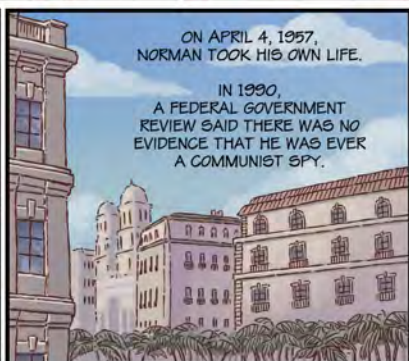


ROSE SPENT FOUR AND A HALF YEARS  
IN PRISON FOR GIVING SECRET INFORMATION  
TO THE SOVIETS. HE WAS KICKED OUT OF  
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1947.

WHEN HE TRAVELLED TO POLAND IN 1953,  
CANADA TOOK AWAY HIS CITIZENSHIP.

HE NEVER RETURNED.











# THE WAR THAT WASN'T

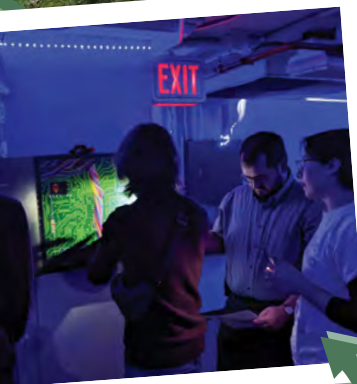
There were no attacks on Canada during the Cold War. But there are lots of places to remind Canadians of that tense time and those who served and died to protect the peace.

## AROUND OTTAWA

It makes sense that our capital city would have lots of places where you can discover more about the Cold War. In **Dundonald Park**, there's a plaque about Igor Gouzenko's defection. It sits across Somerset Street from the location of the apartment where he and his family lived. The **embassy of Russia** on Charlotte Street hasn't changed much since the days when it was the centre of Soviet spying in Canada. The **Canadian War Museum** has a whole section about the Cold War with all kinds of information we couldn't fit in this issue. And don't miss the **Diefenbunker**, which is now Canada's Cold War Museum.



Plaque in Ottawa's Dundonald Park.



THE DIEFENBUNKER OFFERS TWO ESCAPE ROOMS, ONE IT SAYS IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.



Cold War exhibits at the Canadian War Museum.



The blast tunnel leading to the main underground Diefenbunker site.



## THINKERS LODGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

It's pretty cool that the worldwide movement to stop nuclear war was born in the seaside village of Pugwash, Nova Scotia. The home of Cyrus Eaton, who invited scientists and thinkers to the first Pugwash Conference in 1957, was made a national historic site in 2008.

## OFFLINE

If you know where to look, there are abandoned sites all over Canada that used to be part of our Cold War systems to warn of an enemy attack. Some former **Pinetree Line** stations have nearly disappeared, some are partially used, some are empty and falling down. The village of **Foymount** sits atop a high hill in eastern Ontario. The military closed the former radar station there in 1974, but many of the buildings still stand, giving it an eerie feel. Near the village of Alsask, Sask., you can see the original golf ball-shaped radar station. Folks from the **Canadian Civil Defence Museum** are working to preserve the historic site. They offer tours from mid-May to mid-October.



A building at the former Pinetree Line station in Foymount, Ontario.



## KEEPING CANADA SAFE

Throughout the Cold War, the Canadian military patrolled the sea and skies, and stood ready to fight on land. A plaque at the **Shearwater Aviation Museum** in Shearwater, N.S., honours the people who formed one of the West's best anti-submarine forces. The **Air Force Museum of Alberta** in Calgary features an exhibition about the Cold War. Its online Cold War Memorial lists all Royal Canadian Air Force members who died while on duty during the Cold War.



# SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

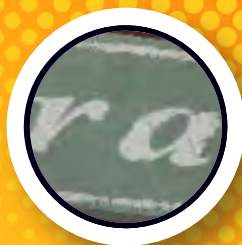
How many changes can you see between the top and bottom versions of this photograph? We found at least eight.



Canadian Forces staff work on teletype machines at Canadian Forces Station Carp (now the Diefenbunker), 1981.







# HIDDEN PICTURES



How sharp-eyed are you? See if you can find each of these objects or images in the comic **Red Scare!** that starts on p. 20.

## ANSWERS

### SPOT THE DIFFERENCES P. 28



## COLD WAR CHRONICLES

Imagine you're a journalist in Canada during the Cold War. Write a creative newspaper headline about an important Cold War event that involved Canada (check out the article "Chilling Times" on page 6 for ideas). Then, write a short paragraph explaining the event, why it was important, and how it affected Canada. You can use what you learned in *Kayak* and do some extra research to help you tell the story. Be sure to make your headline exciting and attention-grabbing!

**Submit your article at**

[CanadasHistory.ca/ColdWarChronicles](http://CanadasHistory.ca/ColdWarChronicles)  
for a chance to win a *Kayak* prize pack!

### HIDDEN PICTURES P. 29



## TEACHER'S CORNER

You can find classroom material in both French and English to go with this issue of *Kayak*. Just visit [CanadasHistory.ca/KayakColdWar](http://CanadasHistory.ca/KayakColdWar) or [HistoireCanada.ca/KayakLaguerrefroide](http://HistoireCanada.ca/KayakLaguerrefroide).





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