The American Influence on the Canadian Military, 1939–1963

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Abstract

On Armistice Day in 1927, officials of the Canadian and United States governments dedicated a monument at Arlington Cemetery near Washington to commemorate the service of those Americans who had fought with Canadian forces before their country became a belligerent in the Great War. The occasion, stage-managed by Vincent Massey, Canada’s first Minister to the United States, was a glittering ceremony featuring permanent force infantry of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Royal 22nd Regiment in their British-pattern scarlet tunics, as well as the pipes and drums of the 48th Highlanders, a well-known kilted Toronto militia regiment. Everyone was on their best behaviour, and the occasion was a great success, even the review of the infantry at the White House by the taciturn, if not comatose, President Calvin Coolidge.

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Studious on Canadian Army military intelligence remain sparse in Canadian military historiography. This study is unique in that it focuses on the development, doctrine, and influence of intelligence within the I Canadian Corps throughout the Liri Valley battles during the Italian Campaign. Discover the American economy during the 1960s and 1970s. This article includes an exploration of historical highlights that affected the economic climate.

Military spending also increased as American’s presence in Vietnam grew. What had started as a small military action under Kennedy mushroomed into a significant military initiative during Johnson’s presidency. Ironically, spending on both wars – the war on poverty and fighting the war in Vietnam — contributed to prosperity in the short term. But by the end of the 1960s, the government’s failure to raise taxes to pay...
for these efforts led to accelerating inflation, which eroded this prosperity. The 1970s’ Effect on the Economy.