

once again, with a greater focus on internationalism as personified by Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy. But there was resurgence under Paul Martin. The negotiations over the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA) in 1995 were the high point in Canadian–US relations during Randall’s period of study. Randall quite adeptly sums up the relationship of the US to Canada with ‘The US is our best friend, as a now-forgotten politician said 45 years ago, “whether we like it or not”’ (p. 225).

This edited book is an excellent collection that explores various dimensions of the history of DFAIT on the occasion of its centenary. One of its greatest strengths is the way in which the authors link Canadian foreign and trade policy to broader political developments in Canada at the time. The book is highly recommended to both specialists and general readers alike.

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Lara Campbell, Dominique Clément and Greg Kealey (eds), *Debating Dissent: Canada and the Sixties* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2012), 384pp. 14 images. Cased. \$75. ISBN 978-1-4426-4164-8. Paper. \$29.95. ISBN 978-1-44261-0781.

This edited collection brings together some of the leading and emerging scholars of the history of Canada during the 1960s. The editors and authors of the book reject the decadal approach and instead adopt a ‘long sixties’ framework, which includes the late 1950s as well as 1970s. The book is divided into five sections and as it will be impossible to cover all the different chapters the reviewer has decided instead to focus on several papers from three of the largest sections.

Roberta Lexier’s chapter explores the rise of the student movement in English-speaking Canadian universities during the 1960s. In particular she focuses on three case studies: Simon Fraser University, the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus (now University of Regina) and the University of Toronto. According to Lexier ‘For a brief moment, the student body, which was incredibly diverse across Canada, found common ground on such issues such as university governance’ (p. 82). The key turning point in the creation of student agency was the reduction in the age of majority from 21 to 18. For the first time students at universities were considered adults legally and with this new-found status they became more assertive in desiring to be more involved in the governance of their institutions. University administrations largely acquiesced to their demands, as they believed that limited student representation on university governing councils would put an end to the disturbances that occurred on their campuses.

Bryan D. Palmer’s chapter argues that not only did the sixties place their mark on indigenous peoples, but the latter also left their legacy on it. He draws attention to the significance of the activities of native peoples in British Columbia in particular during this period. Moreover, the growth in inter-indigenous cooperation between native peoples on both sides of the Canada–US border was another new feature of the sixties; most famously demonstrated by their ‘take-over’ of Alcatraz Island in the San Francisco Bay as Indian territory. At the time, parallels were made in Canada between the plight of indigenous people and African-Americans south of the border. Politically the most important development in the late 1960s was the indigenous reaction (popular known as the Red Paper) to the Trudeau government’s White Paper on Indian Policy, which

was framed by future Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and heavily criticised by indigenous peoples across the country.

Matthew Hayday's chapter charts the political evolution of the relationship between language rights and the constitution from the 1960s to the early 1970s. Hayday rightly pinpoints the starting point of this as being the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, which was established by the Pearson government in 1963 and was primarily a reaction against the Quiet Revolution in Quebec. What followed were federal and provincial attempts to establish the equality of the two languages across the country. However, what became clear was that there was significant opposition, predominantly in the west, to any attempt to enshrine the equality of French in any province west of Ontario, particularly in Alberta. Although there was general support from the premiers of the Atlantic and Maritime provinces for bilingualism they were concerned about the financial costs of actually putting the policy into practice.

This is an excellent collection which explores many different facets of the history of Canada during the long sixties, and is highly recommended to both specialists and general readers alike.

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Peter Thomas and Nicholas Tracy, *Master and Madman: The Surprising Rise and Disastrous Fall of the Hon. Anthony Lockwood* (Fredericton, NB: Goose Lane Editions, 2012), 286pp. \$35. ISBN 978-0-864-926-678.

Momentous developments came together to shape the early evolution of the British colony of New Brunswick. The expulsion of the Acadians, the American Revolution and the Loyalist exodus to the area had all occurred within the last half of the eighteenth century. New Brunswick became separated from Nova Scotia and a complicated yet rustic colonial evolution took place wherein Saint John and Fredericton competed for ascendancy and where events and debates in Great Britain were taken up with interest. Winters were long and public life often seemed absorbed with timber, river and marine issues, and the uncertain pace of settlement. British colonial and military rule set the stage but some chafed at the direction set by far-away imperial authorities. Into this environment came Anthony Lockwood. Born in England, Lockwood had spent much of his early years in the Caribbean before assignment to participate in naval survey work on the Atlantic coast. His skills at surveying and at self-promotion led him to appointment in 1819 as Surveyor General of New Brunswick where the workload was diverse, involving mapping work related to settlement claims and land allotments, canal feasibility studies and promotion, and assessment of public buildings, among other tasks.

The posting proved a mixed blessing for Lockwood. He was a man without noble pedigree born of humble surroundings. New Brunswick society offered possibilities for advancement provided one skilfully managed the fault lines of the colonial society understanding the power of the British military, the timber barons and the local landowners. However, navigating the political and social terrain was fraught with potential perils. Alas for poor Lockwood, his story ends badly, with insanity, doomed rebellion and historical obscurity. Thomas and Tracy do their best to rescue him from obscurity, providing a well-researched historical analysis and biography.

The most famous event in Lockwood's life was the June day in 1823 when he rode a