

Discover **130+** years of comprehensive Ontario news coverage

Build Your News Collection with Important Regional Titles

Newspapers are an essential primary source for students and researchers across the curriculum:

- **Explore Perspectives Across the Span of Time**

Coverage spans more than a century for in-depth insights into how stories and perspectives evolved over the decades. Search and browse cover to cover into local and regional views, events and people.

- **Key source for missing historical information**

Looking for details omitted from other historical publications? Newspapers are an excellent record of fine points and facts that are overlooked elsewhere.

- **Cover to cover searchable access**

Beyond feature articles and breaking stories, newspaper editorials, advertisements, cartoons, obituaries and classified ads provide valuable primary source information and contextual understanding.

- **User-friendly platform and search experience**

Our newspapers are cross-searchable with all other content on the ProQuest platform for a broader scope of research insights across multifunctional sources. Additionally, full-text, greyscale and color images easily downloadable in PDF format.



INVESTIGATE DECADES OF CANADIAN HISTORY WITH NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers provide multiple perspectives of how stories unfolded – and continue to unfold – over years and decades. They reveal local perspectives on regional, national and international affairs providing insight on how everyday lives are impacted and influenced.

1910



November 1916

Oceanliner Britannic, refitted as a hospital ship during World War I, sank quickly in the Aegean Sea after striking a mine.

1930



May 1934

Congratulations pour in for Franco-Ontariens Elzire and Oliva Dionne for giving birth to five identical girls in this house in Corbeil, Ontario. Born on May 28, 1934, the Dionne quintuplets are the first quintuplets known to have to survive their infancy.

1940



June 1944

Allied troops were able to successfully land on the Normandy Coast and push inland, also known as D-Day, beginning the end of the war.

1960



December 1945

The 99-day union strike on Ford comes to an end in Windsor, Ontario, allowing for the Ford Plant to reopen its doors. The strike began on September 12th and ended on December 19th when both sides settled on a temporary agreement.

1970



August 1974

The Toronto Zoo, originally called the Metro Toronto Zoo, opened at a size of 3 hectares (7.4 acres). It is now currently the largest zoo in Canada, at 287 hectares (710 acres). When it first opened, children above the age of ten were allowed to explore the zoo without an adult.

1980



April 1982

Queen Elizabeth II signed the Canadian Constitution Act, transferring control of Canada's constitution to Canada, ending any remaining British political power.

1990



January 1998

Toronto was greatly enlarged as a "new" single city through an amalgamation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and six lower-tier constituent municipalities.

2000



January 2005

Ottawa celebrates the 150th anniversary of the formation of the city. While the Citizen celebrates 160 years of being the "heartbeat of the community."

2020

FEATURED STANDALONE TITLES THAT SHOWCASE ONTARIO'S HERITAGE



Ottawa Citizen (1845-2010)

Originally established as *The Bytown Packet* in 1845, it was officially renamed the *Ottawa Citizen* in 1851 – four years before the city itself adopted the name of the region’s magnificent river. The editorial view of the *Ottawa Citizen* has varied with its changing owners, down the left-right political spectrum, providing a different viewpoint throughout Ottawa’s history. Located in Canada’s capital, it has provided its citizens with useful knowledge throughout Canadian History about what happened at City Hall or the House of Commons, accident scenes and storm disasters, the entertainment industry, and Ottawa’s Rideau Canal. Known for collecting many journalistic awards over the decades, including 40+ national newspaper awards and two Michener Awards.



The Globe and Mail (1844-2016)*

Known as “Canada’s Newspaper of Record,” this newspaper gained a reputation in the postwar era as the conservative voice of the business establishment, but over the years has supported such causes as the opposition to the Vietnam War and the legalization of marijuana. Regarding same-sex relationships, a 1967 editorial argued “[The state] has no right or duty to creep into the bedrooms of the nation,” a sentiment echoed by then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau a few weeks later. As well as covering events that have shaped Canada, *The Globe and Mail* also focuses on the day-to-day which has led them to winning many national newspaper awards including multiple Michener Awards for public-service journalism.



Toronto Star (1894-2016)

Canada’s highest-circulation newspaper (based on weekly circulation), this newspaper had a major influence on the development of the nation’s social policy. In 1899, Joseph E. Atkinson became the *Toronto Star* editor, who then inspired the publication’s on-going commitment to advocating for social justice. Historically, the *Toronto Star*’s early opposition to the Nazi regime resulted in it being the first North American paper banned by the German government.



Windsor Star (1883-2010)

Having various name changes since its beginning in 1888, the *Windsor Star* finally settled on its current name in 1959. The *Windsor Star* covers the city’s past from the annexing of three towns, to the 99-day union strike against Ford Motor Company, to the tragic gas explosion of the Metropolitan Store. Its coverage expands to issues outside the city of Windsor to rum-running during the prohibitions era and its contribution to the World War I and World War II fighting efforts. The paper has received various awards including 20 Ontario newspaper awards, 2 national awards, a Michener Citation, and the Great Idea Awards of Newspapers Canada.



AVAILABLE CANADIAN STANDALONE NEWSPAPERS TITLES

Newspaper Title	ProQuest Historical Newspapers	ProQuest Recent Newspapers
<i>Calgary Herald</i>	1888 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Edmonton Journal</i>	1903 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>The Globe and Mail</i>	1844 - 2016*	N/A
<i>Leader-Post</i>	1883 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Montreal Gazette</i>	1878 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>	1845 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>The Province</i>	1898 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Saskatoon Star Phoenix</i>	1902 - 2009	2011 - Recent
<i>Times-Colonist</i>	1884 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Toronto Star</i>	1894 - 2016*	2010 - Recent
<i>Vancouver Sun</i>	1912 - 2010	2011 - Recent
<i>Windsor Star</i>	1883 - 2010	2011 - Recent

* additional year of coverage added each year

THE NEED FOR NEWS

In an era where local news coverage has been on the decline, historical regional papers can transport students and researchers to another time where smaller newspapers served as the informational hub of the community. Stories about neighborhood personalities, town events, city politics, schools, agriculture, commerce and other local business aren't available anywhere else.

Additionally, regional newspapers reveal local perspectives on national and international affairs for insight on how everyday lives are impacted and influenced by the issues and events that dominate the headlines of major metropolitan papers.



EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

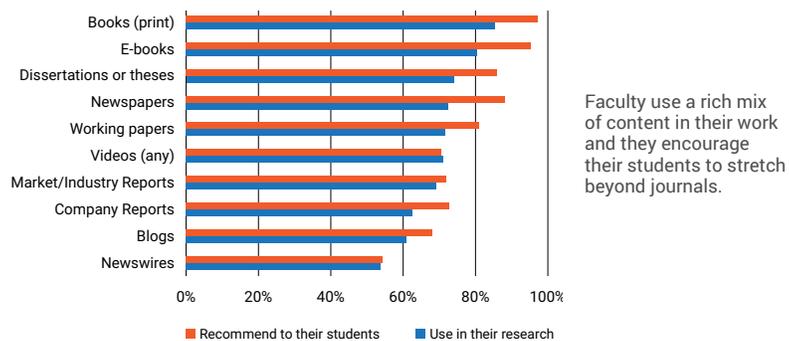
Faculty state that developing critical thinking skills in students is extremely important.

From a 2018 survey of more than 1,300 faculty and students on the use of varied content in research, teaching, and learning, faculty indicate why they assign primary sources in teaching.

72% of researchers use news today

A 2017 ProQuest study shows that newspapers are a vital tool in research – they're used by 72% of researchers and recommended by 80% of researchers who teach.

Which of the following types of information do you use in your research? Which do you recommend to your students?



Faculty use a rich mix of content in their work and they encourage their students to stretch beyond journals.



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