Gringos From The Far North: Essays In The History Of Canadian-Latin American Relations, 1866-1968

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During the late nineteenth- and early twentieth centuries, the American flag was a common sight in Canadian public spaces. As the prevalence of the American flag in Canada intensified in the decades before the First World War, so too did the perception that such displays were insults to Canadian sovereignty and sentiment. At its worst, Canadian opposition to the American flag took the form of *vexilloclasm*, with angry individuals or mobs tearing down and desecrating the offending emblems.
The author has made the important but neglected subject of Canada's interaction with Latin America his own. The essays range from economics, to missionary activity, to formal diplomacy. The essays range from economics, to missionary activity, to formal diplomacy.

In This Review. Gringos From the Far North: Essays in the History of Canadian-Latin American Relations, 1866-1968. Gringos From the Far North: Essays in the History of Canadian-Latin American Relations, 1866-1968. By J. C. M. Ogelsby. Maclean-Hunter Press, 1976 346 pp. $17.95 Purchase. Most Read Articles. The Population Bust. Demographic Decline and the End of Capitalism as We Know It. Zachary Karabell. From Nazism to Never Again. Gringos from the Far North: Essays in the History of Canadian-Latin American Relations United States Opposition to Canadian Membership in the Pan American Union: A Canadian View. Jan 1961. 1866-1968. See J C M On. Ogelsby. On this point, see J.C.M. Ogelsby, Gringos from the Far North: Essays in the History of Canadian-Latin American Relations, 1866â€“1968 (Toronto, 1976), 311. This article examines the Canadian governmentâ€™s formulation of Latin American policy and analyzes the interplay between foreign and domestic policy on this question. Résumé: Pendant ses quatre premières années de pouvoir, le Premier ministre John Diefenbaker s’est intéressé vivement aux relations du Canada avec l’Amérique latine. In Latin America as elsewhere, the close of World War II was accompanied by expectations, only partly fulfilled, of steady economic development and democratic consolidation. Economies grew, but at a slower rate than in most of Europe or East Asia, so that Latin America’s relative share of world production and trade declined and the gap in personal income per capita separating it from the leading industrial democracies increased. Whatever policies Latin American countries adopted in the postwar era, they had to take into account the probable reaction of the United States, now more than ever the dominant power in the hemisphere.