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 multiformat 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.

September 1905

Alberta joins the Confederation and Edmonton becomes the capital of Alberta.

November 1916

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

October 1918

With the rise of the Spanish Influenza in Edmonton, the Board of Health asks Edmontonians to start wearing masks.

October 1929

In the Persons Case, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that women are eligible to be senators.

September 1939

Canada joins World War II. Montreal’s Fort de l’Île Sainte-Hélène serves to contain 250 prisoners of war.

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.

April 1982

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

February 1988

Day 1 of the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics were set to begin and 5,000 Calgarians were performing in some way in the Opening Ceremony.
FEATURED STANDALONE TITLES THAT SHOWCASE ALBERTA’S HERITAGE

**Calgary Herald (1883-2010)**

The Calgary Herald is the largest and oldest daily newspaper in Alberta. Its first publication was as a mining and ranch weekly in 1883 at the height of Western Expansion and the Nation Building period. The coverage gives insight into Canadian history in the early 20th century and important reporting of international, national, provincial, and local events. At the beginning, Bob Evans a leading journalist in Canada promoted the emancipation of women and temperance. Other notable coverage includes the first Calgary Stampede in 1912 and the development of the petroleum industry in Alberta and throughout Canada.

**Edmonton Journal (1903-2010)**

The Edmonton Journal began in 1903 just prior to the establishment of Alberta as a Canadian province. It started as a 4-page paper for trappers and early settlers and quickly emerged as the leading daily in town. Chronicling Edmonton’s history, the Journal became a conservative advocate for the interests of Canada and the west. They were passionate supporters during the nascent town’s unsteady growth throughout the decades to the affluent, populous city it became. The Edmonton Journal coverage includes local, national and international events such as the birth of the province in 1905, both World Wars, Edmonton’s devastating Black Friday tornado of 1987, the death of beloved Princess Diana, and the trade and retirement of The Great One, Wayne Gretzky. In 1938, the Pulitzer Prize for public service was awarded to The Edmonton Journal ‘for its leadership in the defense of the freedom of the press in the Province of Alberta.’
### AVAILABLE CANADIAN STANDALONE NEWSPAPERS TITLES

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

*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.

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**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.

![Graph showing use of information types](chart.png)

**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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**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.

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To talk to the sales department, contact us at 1-800-779-0137 or sales@proquest.com.