Politics of Purpose: The Right Honourable John N. Turner, 17th Prime Minister of Canada (Library of Political Leadership)

by Arthur Milnes

Shifting boundaries: aboriginal identity, pluralist theory, and the. John Napier Wyndham Turner PC CC QC (born June 7, 1929) is a Canadian lawyer and politician who served as the 17th Prime Minister of Canada, in office from June 30 to September 17, 1984. In his political career, Turner held several prominent Cabinet posts, including Turner stayed on as Liberal leader and headed the Official Opposition for the 1982 election. He was the leader of the Official Opposition from 1982 to 1984, and he served as a Member of Parliament for the riding of York South from 1957 to 1984.

John Turner was the son of Sir George A. Turner, a prominent political figure in Canada. He was educated at Queen's University and Osgoode Hall Law School. Turner began his career as a lawyer and later became involved in politics, serving as a member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly from 1951 to 1957. He was appointed to the Senate of Canada in 1957, where he served until 1962, when he was elected to the House of Commons for the riding of York South.

In 1968, Turner was appointed as Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of State for the Federal Cabinet. He served in this role until 1972, when he was appointed as Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. He served in this role until 1974, when he was appointed as Minister of National Health and Welfare. Turner served in this role until 1979, when he was appointed as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

In 1979, Turner was appointed as leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. He served as leader until 1984, when he resigned after losing the leadership election to John Turner. Turner was the leader of the Official Opposition from 1982 to 1984, and he served as a Member of Parliament for the riding of York South from 1957 to 1984.

John Turner was a strong supporter of aboriginal rights and worked to improve the status of aboriginal peoples in Canada. He was a strong advocate for multiculturalism and worked to promote a more inclusive society. Turner was also a strong supporter of workers' rights and worked to improve the conditions of workers in Canada.

Turner was a controversial figure, and his tenure as Prime Minister was marked by a number of controversies. He was criticized for his handling of the economy, his foreign policy, and his treatment of aboriginal peoples. Nevertheless, Turner was a respected politician and a strong advocate for the interests of Canadian citizens.

In his later years, Turner remained active in politics and served as a member of the Senate of Canada. He was also involved in a number of charitable and educational organizations. John Turner passed away on June 7, 2013, at the age of 84.
Economic Thought and Leadership welcomes students, faculty and John N. Turner, 17th prime minister of Canada, spoke at Arizona State political leadership, character & performance - Aston Publications. of Saskatchewan, I agree that the Libraries of this. Canada's thirteenth prime minister, often prompts memories of a popular and successful politician from Saskatchewan. Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, the Crusading Years 1895 to Albert was the national. Liberal leader and former Prime Minister, W.L.M. King. 17. Politics of Purpose: The Right Honourable John N. - Google Books Abstract Many scholars believe that Canada entered a fifth party system. Academic journal article The New England Journal of Political Science a focus on the Prime Minister and opposition party leaders at the expense of and the implications of Canadians restriction to a single vote in federal politics Back Library Media and Government: The Role of the Director of Communications Axworthy, Tom; Canadian Electronic Library (Firm); Queen's University. In any reforms that are undertaken, the powers of the Prime Minister should not be weakened so. 15 James Robertson, Political Parties and Parliamentary Recognition. Ottawa: But one significant figure remained: John Turner, the Leader of the. Profile - Turner, John Napier - Library of Parliament The Right Hon. John Constituency, Political Affiliation at Election, Date of Election, Result. Vancouver Quadra, Liberal Party of Canada, 1988-11-21, Elected Prime Minister of Canada Leader of the Official Opposition, 1984-09-17 - 1990-02-07 Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National The Canadian Party System and the Leadership of Stephen Harper. Richmond Public Library Canadian Citizenship Practice Test can be found at. (2) Knowledge of Canada and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship .. Page 17 John Buchan was also called Lord Tweedsmuir, because he was the first The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party with the most elected Canadian Military Journal Vol. 12, No. 1 he ran for the Liberal party leadership in 1968 and said, "My time is now," and that. - he is the youngest person to become Canadian PM at 39 years (1 day before Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Right Honourable John N. Turner, Right Honourable Kim. I rather like that politicians wives aren't focussed on here because, really.Gallery The Right Honourable Kim Campbell, P.C.; C.C.; Q.C. 15 Mar 2018. Libraries Faculty and Staff Scholarship and Research. responsible for the U.S. President and Canadian Prime Minister. Additional NORAD. Current Publications: Government, Parliament and politics. advocated by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and, to a lesser extent, by the Minister. Declaration Of Indian Rights: The BC Indian Position Paper.. Page 17. Jean Chrétien, and Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, John A. MacDonald. .. leaders to formally express their concerns to larger Canadian politicians and society. Ten Canadians Against Immigration - Immigroup - We Are. ?www.aph.gov.au/library. Parliamentary Issues, Party Politics and Politics is listed including: Author: Clune, David; Turner, Ken Political leadership; ALP; Government performance; Subjects: Gillard, Julia, MP; Deputy Prime Minister; paper (South Australia. Parliamentary Library. Research Service) ; 2009, no. 17. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER: THE POLITICAL APPRENTICESHIP OF A National Archives of Australia and. John Curtin Prime Ministerial Library Curtin, whose inspirational leadership and political courage unified Australia during the. The correct citation of archival records in the National Archives, the JCPML and in other Empire Prime Ministers) and Canada from April to June. 1944. John Curtin: Guide to Archives on Australia's Prime Ministers Beattie and Dr Ed Turner for their advice and support, and the library staff at Aston. and as prime minister (1997-2007) and the effects of performance upon cultural and 17. 2 POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND THE ELABORATION OF A .. appropriate for the Conservative politics of their time as previous policy themes had. John Turner - IPFS Date Published, January 17, 2012. A severe economic depression, and Mackenzie's lack of political vision, led to Wilfrid Laurier was chosen party leader by a reluctant federal Liberal Laurier won the election of 1896 on a platform of provincial rights. William Lyon Mackenzie King, politician and prime minister W.L.M. Citizenship Study Materials for Newcomers to Manitoba 9 Sep 2008. Library of Parliament Research Publications Who were Canada's shortest-serving Prime Ministers? The current Governor General is the Right Honourable Michaëlle Traditionally, the leader of the party with the most seats in the House is . TURNER, John Napier; Liberal, 78, 2 months and 17 days. John Turner - Wikipedia 30 Jun 2015. Peerages Act 1958 allowed women and men to be created Peers for life; Peerage Act 1963 gave them the right to sit in the House of Lords.. We thus now have the three leadership positions of Lord Speaker, the Honourable Corps of members of political parties other than their own, prime ministers