

Bill of Rights

- Diefenbaker made this because he himself wasn't of French or English descent
- Precursor to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- Guaranteed fundamental rights and freedoms of all Canadians
 - Right to be free from discrimination "by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, or sex"
- Had very little power in its current form as it wasn't enshrined within the constitution, so had no requirement to be enforced
 - It was passed in 10 August, 1960, but it was a federal law - provinces were free to do whatever they wanted

Extending Voting Rights

- Originally, for Aboriginal ppl to vote, they must lose their Indian status and become "canadian"
- Diefenbaker witnessed the discrimination of Indians and decided it was about time Aboriginals were allowed to vote

Ellen Fairclough

- Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
- In 1962, new set of immigration regulations
 - Eliminated racial discrimination from immigration policies by lifting quotas and allow immigrant from all continents as long as they show they can live on their own and provide for themselves
- However, there was still discrimination regarding sponsorship
- Policy changes led to drastic increase of number of immigrants from other countries of the world
 - Before 1961, 90% of immigrants were from US

Fixed Exchange Rate

- Basically, Diefenbaker was responsible with dealing with the first recession after the War.
- He lowered the exchange rate to the USD to .925
 - This made Canadian products more popular with foreign trade
 - This means more jobs and decreasing unemployment
 - However, a decline in the dollar made it seem like Diefenbaker was mismanaging the economy

Avro Arrow

- Before Diefenbaker, Liberals promised to create jet called Avro arrow
 - Diefenbaker decided to cancel the 12.5M\$ project as a result of minimal foreign interest
- Lead to a decrease in aircraft industry with over 14k jobs lost.
- Instead, he decided to use the Bomarc missiles
 - However, they are only effective with nuclear warheads

- But Diefenbaker refused to have warheads
- So our only nuclear defense was useless
- Basically, this is like the main issue people bring up that was a key factor leading to Diefenbaker's defeat

Auto Pact

- 1965 signed agreement with US, lowered tariffs in the auto industry, allowed Canadians to buy cars at lower prices
 - Most important international trade deal in history between US and Canada
 - Economy boost, but also more US domination in economy

Problem: In 1964, Canada had a 600\$ million auto trade deficit with the US

- Canada was producing about 7% of Canada/US auto output but accounted for less than 1 % of us sales during this time
- Canada's auto industry was also very inefficient because of tariff walls, and other factors that resulted in no incentive to invest in Canada
 - Productivity is 60-65% percent of US levels and wages were 70%

Flag Debate

- Pearson wanted a flag that was strictly Canadian - no British symbolism
- Diefenbaker was outraged -- being the conservative that he is
- Original design was three maple leaves on a white background with 2 blue stripes on either side
 - Leaves represent three founding ppl: French, British, Aboriginal
- A committee of members from all parties eventually came up with the design we use today

Pearson's social safety net

- 1965: Canadian Pension Plan
- 1967: Royal Commission on the Status of Women
 - Established equal rights as a response to women's groups
- 1968: Adopted Tommy Douglas' universal health care program to a national level
- Started the abolishment of death sentence and capital punishment
- New labour laws which included a minimum wage, eight-hour workday, and a 40-hour workweek
 - Mandatory for 2 week paid vacation

Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism

- 1963 appointed the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism
 - Extent of bilingualism in the federal gov
 - Role of public and private organizations to promote cultural relations
 - Provide more opportunities for Canadians to become bilingual in English and French

- The general goal was the concept of “equal partnership” where francophones and anglophones can participate equally in the businesses/institutes that are relevant in their lives

Expo 67

- 1967 is our 100th birthday
 - Celebrated with a year long party
 - Centennial Train carrying displays about Canadian culture and history travelled the country
- World Fair took place in Montreal
 - Over 90 countries
 - Heavily increased tourism
 - Over 50M visitors - the subway system helped transport them
- Overall, unleashed a new feeling of national pride and confidence
 - Marked coming of age as a country

Québec and Canada:

Vive le Quebec Libre

- So the French President Charles de Gaulle went to the expo
 - In Montreal he declared “Vive Montréal! Vive Québec! Vive Québec libre”
 - Basically, this supported Quebec nationalism
 - Pearson promptly kicked him out of the country

The Three Wise Men

- To decrease French-English tensions, Pearson added three Québécois to his cabinet:
 - Jean Marchand
 - Gérard Pelletier
 - Pierre Elliot Trudeau
- They referred to the three wise men

The Quiet Revolution

- In the past under Duplessis, Québec protected French culture
 - Rural life over urban
 - Religion over the state
 - Isolationism over engagement with wider world
- However, with his death in '59, the Union Nationale couldn't win the '60 election and the Liberals won, headed by Jean Lesage
 - Their slogan was “Il faut que ça change”
 - Marked transformation in Québec society on all fronts
 - They called this change the Quiet Revolution
 - People actually were trying to do this already in the past
 - E.g manifesto called *Le Refus Global*

Transformation of Québécois society

- Lesage also suggested citizens to become maitres chez nous
 - Basically, stop being second-class citizens in their own provinces
- They started to try and promote French in business and economy
 - Took over several private over companies to create Hydro-Québec
 - Investment agencies set up to help finance Québécois business initiatives
- Gov also took control over the province's social services
 - Basically booted the Roman Catholic Church's role
 - Started improving health care and education
- Québec demanded more money and power from feds
 - They gained the right to levy their own taxes
 - They ditched national social programs and created their own
 - They also ditched the federal pension plan and made their own
 - In total, they ditched 29 federal-provincial cost-sharing projects simply to assert their dominance
- Although the changes were rapid, there were different views on how much T-posing the province should be doing
 - Some simply saw Québec as a haven for french-speaking ppl in NA
 - Some wanted a more assertive Québec in Confederation, with a special status to protect and encourage French language and culture
 - Some wanted a separate nation

Beginning of FLQ

- During the Quiet Revolution, many ppl started embracing the idea of Québec separating and becoming independent state
 - Most ppl wanted to do this peacefully
 - However, a few were impatient
- In 1963, the impatient ppl formed the Front de Libération du Québec
 - They launched a campaign of terror in Québec
 - A fair bit of bombings and bank robberies in the English parts of Québec
 - Between 63 and 70, over 200 violent crimes killed several ppl
- Canadians have heard of terrorism before, but they never expected this to occur in our homeland
 - Emphasized that we aren't immune to terrorism

Hawthorne Report

- 1964, Pearson made a committee to help deal with Aboriginal ppl's issues
- In 1966, they made the Hawthorn Report
 - In short, it condemned the assimilation of Aboriginals
 - Evidently, this is the opposite of what the gov has been doing for 100 years
- It also called the Aboriginals "citizens plus"
 - Additional rights in addition to normal rights

- Reflected a radical shift in thinking regarding Aboriginals

Counterculture

- A subculture of values and lifestyles that are opposite to the conventions or dominant culture
- Reflected in the music of the 60s
- Done through folk music
- Allowed for social commentary and symbolized new social consciousness
 - It expressed the protests, fears and hopes of the younger generation
- Appealed to Canadians because it fostered national identity and expressed hope for solutions to society's problems