1960’s Canada

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Society and Identity
The Era of Protest

• A teen culture developed which didn’t trust anyone “over 30”, and it was looking to change outdated traditions.

• Young Canadians Promoted a counterculture against the “Establishment” (People who controlled the government, large business and institutions in general).
Towards Social Change

The “Youthquake”

By the early 1960s, adults were beginning to accept the teen cultures that had evolved after the Second World War. As a result of the baby boom, one half the population of North-American was under the age of 25 by 1965. From the mid 1960s, the sheer of numbers of young people in North American and western Europe created a more powerful youth culture of protest-a “Youthquake"
The women’s Movement

During the social protests of the 1960s, feminism emerged as an essential force.

Many women had come to resent the expectations of the post war period. They felt isolated in the suburbs and war period.

The government set up the Royal Commission on the statue of women in 1967 to examine women’s place in Canadian society.
• The Beatles were an English rock band, formed in Liverpool in 1960. With members John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, they became widely regarded as the foremost and most influential act of the rock era.
Entertainment

• Watching TV became a favorite family activity.

• The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (the CBC) bought popular American programs like “The Ed Sullivan show”.

• “Hockey Night in Canada” also became popular.
Politics and Government
The Quiet Revolution was a period of time in Quebec where many social and political changes took place. It started with the election of Liberal premier Jean Lesage, who helped to secularize the province, and separate the education system from the Roman Catholic Church. The liberal government also helped to autonomize the economy of Quebec, and invested in the province’s infrastructure.
The Right to Vote

• In 1958, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker named James Gladstone, a member of Alberta's Blood tribe, as the first Native Senator. Then, in 1960, he gave non-enfranchised Aboriginals the right to vote in federal elections. Despite these moves, though, the federal government was still opposed to the idea of Aboriginal self-government.
The 1969 White Paper was a Canadian policy paper proposal made in 1969 by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Minister of Indian Affairs, Jean Chrétien. The White Paper would abolish the Indian Act, which the federal government viewed as discriminatory, dismantling the special legal relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Canadian state in favour of equality, in accordance with Trudeau's vision of a "just society".

The federal government proposed that by eliminating "Indian" as a distinct legal status, the resulting equality among all Canadians would help resolve the problems faced by Aboriginal peoples.

After opposition from many Aboriginal leaders, the white paper was abandoned in 1970.
• John George Diefenbaker (September 18, 1895 – August 16, 1979) was the 13th Prime Minister of Canada, serving from June 21, 1957, to April 22, 1963.

• He was the only Progressive Conservative (PC or Tory) party leader between 1930 and 1979 to lead the party to an election victory, doing so three times, although only once with a majority of seats in the Canadian House of Commons.
Colour Blind immigrations

- There was significant reforms to Canada’s immigration policy.
- In 1962, the government tabled regulations virtually eliminating racial discrimination as a major feature of immigration policy. As such, prospective immigrants could no longer be denied entry to Canada on the basis of colour, race, or nationality.
- In 1966, the federal government tabled a White Paper on immigration, recognizing immigration as a major contributor to the national goals of population and economic growth. Nevertheless, to prevent high levels of unskilled immigration to Canada, the paper recommended a preference for immigrants with skills that would be valuable in the Canadian labour force.

- The shift to an emphasis on skilled immigrants continued with the introduction of a Points System in 1967. Under this system, there were no quotas or restrictions on the number of people who could immigrate to Canada. Instead, prospective immigrants were required to pass a points test based on a number of qualities. These included whether they knew English or French (Canada’s two official languages); had arranged for employment in Canada; had a relative or family member in Canada; had proper education or training; and were immigrating to an area of Canada with high employment.
• In 1960, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government decided to permit all Status Indians to vote in federal elections. Since 1950, Status Indians had been allowed vote on the condition that they gave up their treaty rights and Indian status, defined in the Indian Act as "enfranchisement", or if they had fought in the First or Second World Wars. The Inuit and Métis were already able to vote at the time.

• The "Act to Amend the Canada Elections Act", which removed the discriminatory parts of Section 14, was made into law on March 31, 1960. The 1968 election would make Leonard Marchand the first Status Indian to serve as a member of parliament. Status Indians would not be legally allowed to vote in all provincial elections until Quebec enfranchised them in 1969.
The Canadian Bill of is a federal statute and bill of rights enacted by Parliament of Canada on August 10, 1960.

It provides Canadians with certain quasi-constitutional rights at Canadian federal law in relation to other federal statutes.

It was the earliest expression of human rights law at the federal level in Canada, though an Implied Bill of Rights had already been recognized in the Canadian Common Law.

In 1960, First Nations people received the right to vote in federal elections without forfeiting their Indian status. By comparison, Native Americans in the United States had been allowed to vote since the 1920s.
The 1961 New Democratic Party founding convention was held in Ottawa from July 31 to August 4 to elect a leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP) of Canada. This convention formally closed down the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) party, the New Party clubs, and merged them with the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) to form the NDP. It is also known for the divisive leadership vote in which Saskatchewan Premier Tommy Douglas was elected over national CCF leader Hazen Argue. Over 2000 delegates attended the five-day convention held at the Ottawa Coliseum.
The Cuban missile crisis caused a debate about Canada’s defense policy and the country’s stand on nuclear weapons.

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The anti- nuclear movement was growing among ordinary in Canadian citizens.

During the election campaign

The Leader of Liberal-Lester Pearson proposed that Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions.

The Prime Minister Diefenbaker which belonged to the Conservatives appeals to Canadian nationalism, including Canada’s right to decide for itself on international matters.

Many business leaders and influential newspapers supported the liberals, and they were fearing that Diefenbakers’ anti-Americasim would damage trade and investment from the United States.

The nuclear issue split the country and reflected uncertainty in the minds of Canadians.

Diefenbaker was narrowly defeated in the election, and Liberals formed a minority government.

This federal election was the first since 1911 to be fought over Canada-U.S. relations.
Lester Pearson elected Prime minister 1963

- Lester B. Pearson became PM in 1963
- He had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957
- He was the 14th Prime Minister of Canada from 22 April 1963 to 20 April 1968, as the head of two back-to-back Liberal minority governments following elections in 1963 and 1965.
The new flag

• The Great Canadian Flag Debate (or Great Flag Debate) was a national debate that took place in 1963 and 1964 when a new design for the national flag of Canada was chosen.

• Although the flag debate had been going on for a long time prior, it officially began on June 15, 1964, when Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson proposed his plans for a new flag in the House of Commons. The debate lasted more than six months, bitterly dividing the people in the process. The debate over the proposed new Canadian flag was ended by closure on December 15, 1964. It resulted in the adoption of the "Maple Leaf flag" as the Canadian national flag.

• The flag was inaugurated on February 15, 1965, and since 1996, February 15 has been commemorated as National Flag of Canada Day.
Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

• The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963) brought about sweeping changes to federal and provincial language policy.

• The commission was a response to the growing unrest among French Canadians in Québec, who called for the protection of their language and culture, and opportunities to participate fully in political and economic decision making.

• The commission's findings led to changes in French education across the country, and the creation of the federal department of multiculturalism and the Official Languages Act.
Official language Act 1969

• The Official Languages Act (1969) is the federal statute that made English and French the official languages of Canada. It requires all federal institutions to provide services in English or French on request.

• The Act was passed on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (established by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau) and given royal assent on 9 September 1969. It created the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, which oversees its implementation.

• In 1988, the Official Languages Act of 1969 was repealed and replaced with a new Official Languages Act, mainly to promote the official rights of linguistic minorities in accordance with the most recent developments in Canadian language policy.
Pierre Trudeau elected PM

- He was a French-Canadian.
- He became leader of the Liberal party and prime minister of Canada in 1968.
- Trudeau was a scholar and lawyer, and he also had charisma.
- He implemented the Official Language Act in 1969.
Economy and Human geography
Canada’s Economy:

• In the early 1960’s Canada was the world's’ largest debtor, owing $20 billion internationally, most of that was to the US.

• The Canadian economy had become more reliant on the United States. The Automotive Products Agreement that was signed in 1965 let Canada and the US to import cars from each other without taxes, which caused an increase in American investment in Canada until 90% of Canadian petroleum and automobile industries were owned by American businesses.
Baby Boomers

• As solders returned home from Europe and reunited with their family, many couples decided to have children.
• They were financially stable as a result of baby booming economy.
• Canada’s population soared from 12 million in 1946, to 18 million in 1961.
The Economic Council of Canada is a former Crown corporation that was owned by the Government of Canada and was established in 1963 under the Economic Council of Canada Act. When the Council made recommendations on policy, it did so on the basis of an internal consensus of its membership that the analysis underpinning the policy advice was valid and that the policy prescription followed from this analysis. To this, its role was to conduct a wide range of economic and policy research for the federal government. The first chairman was John James Deutsch followed by Arthur JR Smith, André Raynauld, George Post, Sylvia Ostry, and David W. Slater.
The Canadian Pension Plan was introduced in 1965 by Lester B Pearson, prime minister from the Liberal Party. It came into effect in 1966 and was supposed to be 25% of an average worker's lifetime earnings.
Autonomy and World Presence
Cuban Missile crisis

1959 - Cuban rebels under the leadership of Fidel Castro overthrew Cuba’s pro-U.S. leader in a revolution.  The U.S. reacted furiously by imposing trade and economic sanctions on Cuba.

1961 - The U.S. backed an invasion of the island by a group of anti-Castro Cubans. The invasion was a failure, but it encouraged Cuba to turn to the USSR for support. 1962 - U.S. planes took photographs showing that the USSR was installing offensive nuclear missile bases in Cuba.

President Kennedy announced a naval and air blockade of Cuba. U.S. forces and NORAD were readied for war. Aircraft loaded with bombs were constantly in the air. The world was on the brink of war.

Soviet Premier Nikita Kruschev at first refused to remove the missiles. Soviet armed forces were put on full alert and Soviet ships were mobilized.

At the last minute, Kruschev agreed to dismantle the missile bases in exchange for a promise that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. The Americans had won a game of “nuclear chicken.”

Prime Minister Diefenbaker was reluctant to have Canada drawn into a major conflict that seemed largely rooted in U.S. policy and interests.

At first, the Canadian government refused to place Canada’s NORAD forces on alert. Nor did it allow U.S. planes with atomic weapons to land at Canadian bases.

A poll later showed that 80% of Canadians even thought Diefenbaker was wrong. Eventually Diefenbaker did place Canadian troops on alert, but damage to Canada-U.S relations had already been done.
The 1967 International and Universal Exposition (EXPO 67)

- This event was a world fair held in Montreal, Quebec from April 27 to October 29, 1967.
- It is considered to be the most successful World's Fair of the 20th century with the most attendees to that date and 62 nations participating.
- This was Canada’s one hundredth birthday Party
- It allows Canadian to see how much they had accomplished in the past one hundred years.
- Kings, Princesses, politicians and presents from around the world came to the party.
- General de Gaulle, the president of France gave a comment on the end of his speech which created further tensions between English and French Canadian.
Vietnam War 1954-1975

• In 1954 the communist government of North Korea led by Ho Chi minh went to war with the democratic South Korea.

• The Americans supported the South by sending troops to the country and supporting each new southern leader because they believed that communism could spread to other countries if it wasn’t contained and stopped in Vietnam.

• Communist countries like Russia and China supported the North, while they didn’t send their own troops like America they sent supplies to the vietnamese forces. Many Americans didn’t support the war and protested or fled to Canada to avoid the Draft.

• Eventually Vietnam was taken over completely by the North’s Communist government.
Canada’s Reaction to the War

• Canadians were at first divided over the war in Vietnam.
• Canadian firms sold goods such as berets, boots, airplane engines, and explosives too the U.S. Defence Department.
• Most people still saw communism as a real threat to Western security.
• But many were not sure that the peasants of Vietnam were “better dead than Red (communist).”

• 1965 - Prime Minister Lester Pearson criticized Operation Rolling Thunder - the name of the U. S. bombing campaign of North Vietnam - in a speech at a university in Philadelphia.

• President Johnson was enraged that the Canadian leader had dared to criticize him in his own country.
Winter Olympic game in 1968

• Canada competed at the 1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France.
• This was the first Winter Olympic Games in which the new Maple Leaf Flag was used to represent the country.
Canada as a middle power

- Canada was free to chart an independent course, but it was no as powerful as the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain or France.
- Canada had become a “middle power,” building links between East and West and North and South.
- Trudeau reduced nuclear weapons and established trade and sporting links with communist states.
- He called for more aid for the poor countries of the world.
- He believed that the prosperous nations of the North should be helping the poverty-stricken countries of the South to develop their economies and improve living conditions for their people.
- This was called the trade and aid policy.
- 1968 - The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was formed.
- to boost foreign aid to less industrialized countries

Countries receiving aid would have to agree to use it to buy products manufactured in Canada. known as “tied aid” - made up over ½ the total development aid Canada gave to less industrialized countries.
- During Trudeau’s leadership, the total amount of aid Canada gave to developing countries increased from $277 million in 1969 to over $2 billion in 1984.
Innovations
The Alouette I

• In 1962 NASA launched Canada’s first satellite.
• The 1st country to use satellite for communications within its own territory.
• The 3rd nation to have a satellite in space.
atomic clock

• The Cesium Beam atomic clock was developed by National Research Council personnel in the 1960s. Atomic clock is a clock device that uses an electronic transition frequency in the microwave, optical, or ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum of atoms as a frequency standard for its timekeeping element.
Computing and animation

- Multi-Dynamic Image Technique was invented by Christopher Chapman in 1967. It is a film innovation that shows several images shifting simultaneously on panes, some panes containing a single image and others forming part of an image completed by other panes.

- IMax Movie System was co-invented by Graeme Ferguson, Roman Kroitor, and Robert Kerr in 1968.
• The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET) was an early packet switching network and the first network to implement the protocol suite TCP/IP.

• Both technologies became the technical foundation of the Internet.

• ARPANET was initially funded by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the United States Department of Defense.
Timeline
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Federal election over the issue of nuclear warheads on Canadian soil

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Thanks for watching