

Immigration and Multiculturalism

{ May 1st, 2014

- ⌘ Multiculturalism: A policy of encouraging the expression of the cultures of many ethnic groups that make up a country's population.
- ⌘ By the 1960s, Canadians were more open to people of other cultures and countries.
- ⌘ 1971: Trudeau instituted a policy of multiculturalism.
- ⌘ Multicultural activities were organized across the country.

Multiculturalism

- ⌘ 1962: New regulations eliminated most of the racial discrimination in the immigration policy.
- ⌘ 1967: Immigration to Canada became colour blind. The point system was introduced.
- ⌘ 1976: Changes happened to allow families to come if they already had family here.
- ⌘ 1978: Refugees make up 25% of all immigrants to Canada.

Timeline

Where do you
come from?

{ A-B Partner Talk

- ⌘ Some benefitted from booming economic times but some were marginalized. Often it was the poor who was affected.
- ⌘ The communities disliked being disenfranchised.

Other Canada

- ⌘ First Nations had fared poorly in the Boom years. They had done poorly economically, suffered from environmental damage.
- ⌘ Aboriginal people who lived on reserves won the right to vote in 1960. But there were still serious problems.
- ⌘ They began to organize to pressure the governments to bring about change.

Aboriginal Nations

⌘ Pierre Trudeau's government issue the White Paper in 1969. It was prepared by Jean Chretien. It recommended:

- ⌘ The Indian Act be repealed
- ⌘ Aboriginal people be given control and ownership of their lands.
- ⌘ Provincial governments take over the same responsibility for Aboriginal people as they have for others.
- ⌘ Substantial funds made for economic development for Aboriginal people.
- ⌘ The Department of Indian Affairs be closed down.

The White Paper

The goal was to encourage Aboriginal people to leave the reserves and become part of the mainstream Canadian society.

- ⌘ First Nations were rather displeased with this. It was, in their eyes, an attack on their right to maintain a unique identity.
- ⌘ The National Indian Brotherhood demanded self government. Their paper became known as the Red Paper.
- ⌘ In the end, Trudeau and Chretien gave up on the White Paper.

The Red Paper

- ⌘ Aboriginal groups were concerned over the fact that hydroelectric and natural gas projects were endangering their hunting and trapping.
- ⌘ 1970s: Inuit and Métis and Indian Brotherhood of the Yukon & NWT lobbied to stop oil pipelines planned to be run through their lands.

Environmental Action