Jean Marchand
- Quebec Politician
- Persuaded to be a member of the Royal Commission
- Presence designed to enhance francophone presence in Cabinet - purpose was to help defend Quebec separation

Gérard Pelletier
- Journalist
- Labor and social activist
- Politician, diplomat
- Helped formulate the government’s response to growing crisis in Quebec/Ottawa relations
- Became secretary of state for external affairs (1968-72)
- Became minister of communications (1972-75)
- Canadian ambassador to France (1975-81) and then to UN (1981-84)

Pierre Trudeau
- Was known for his views on a “just society”
  - Legalizes abortion, allows contraception
  - Decriminalizes homosexuality
  - Widens reasons acceptable for divorce
  - Drinking and Driving made offense
- Charter of rights and freedoms (1982)
  - Part of constitution, can’t be changed by Parliament
    - Fundamental freedoms, equality rights, democratic rights, legal rights, mobility rights, language rights
  - Individual rights protected in charter
- Multiculturalism act

Brian Mulroney
- 1984-1993 - Highly unpopular
- Progressive conservative
- Tried to get Quebec to sign on to the constitution
  - 1st try: Meech Lake Accord
  - 2nd try: Charlottetown accord
  - Both fail
  - Quebec feels snubbed by rest of Canada
  - 2nd referendum in 1995
    - YES: 49.42%
    - NO: 50.58%

- Ends party in South Africa
- Launches goods and services tax - extra 8%, unpopular
- Apologized in 1988 to Japanese Canadians
- Stepped down at end of term: KIM CAMPBELL (1st Woman PM)

**OKA crisis**
- Wanted to expand golf course onto Native American land
- Shoot out with Police; Canadian Army arrived to settle peace
- Golf course plans cancelled

**Charlottetown Accord**
- 1992
- 2nd attempt for PM Brian Mulroney to get Quebec to sign onto constitution
  1. “Triple E senate” -> Effective, elected and equal number of senators from each province as well as Aboriginal reps.
  2. DISTINCT SOCIETY STATUS FOR QUEBEC -> constitution would note that Quebec has distinct language, culture and civil law also 25% of reps in House of Commons
  3. Minority Rights -> Language rights of English in Quebec and vise versa
  4. Aboriginal Rights -> The right to self-government for Aboriginal Nations
- Trudeau against “Distinct Society”

**Meech Lake Accord**
- 1990
- 1st attempt for Mulroney to get Quebec to sign onto constitution
  1. Provinces can help choose supreme court judges
  2. Provinces get more power over immigration rules
  3. Provinces can opt out of federal programs BUT still receive money from Federal government for their own programs
  4. Provinces have veto power in constitutional amendments
  5. Quebec is recognized as a DISTINCT SOCIETY
- All provinces accepted except Manitoba and Newfoundland

**Clarity Act**
- 1999
- PM Chretien passes act
- For future Quebec referendums:
  - Wording on ballot must be clear
  - Must be clear majority as decided by Federal Government
  - Quebec cannot declare independence on its own

**Multiculturalism Act**
- All citizens are equal and have the freedom to preserve, enhance and share their cultural heritage
- Promotes full and equitable participation of individuals and communities of all origins in all aspects of Canadian society