

👁️/👏	Year(s)	EVENT 👁️ Look over there while, 👏 Human Rights signed over here...
👁️	1933	Rosevelt (1933-1945)
👁️	1934	The Bank of Canada was established in 1934 under private ownership but in 1938 the government nationalized the bank so since then it has been publicly owned. It was mandated to lend not only to the federal government but to provinces as well. To help bring Canada out of the Great Depression debt-free money was injected into various infrastructure projects. With the outbreak of World War II, it was the Bank of Canada that financed the enormously costly war effort – Canada created the world’s third largest navy and ranked fourth in production of allied war materiel
👁️	1944	Americans had a right, Roosevelt declared in 1944, to certain protections when they are most weak and vulnerable. The elderly deserved economic protection. In addition, those who cannot work because of illness or an accident had a right to governmental assistance. Last, workers, who are unemployed, needed a system to provide an income until they find another job. These rights became the backbones of the federal Social Security and unemployment insurance programs.
👁️	1946	Saskatchewan was the first to successfully pass a provincial Bill of Rights
👁️	1948	Truman Speech about medical care Failed to get passed
👏👏	1948	UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights The draft penned by Humphrey became the foundation for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The Declaration’s 30 articles defined fundamental rights and freedoms for every human being on earth.
👁️	1950	The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

	1953	European Convention on Human Rights
	1954	ICCPR/ICESCR Drafted: 1954
	1958	President Eisenhower proposed the National Defense Education Act,
	1959	Antarctic Treaty
	1960	Canadian Bill of Rights
	1961	Canada decides to go industrialize BC to do a Watergate move with the Indians. Which all ended up with 250 km of abandoned rail beds (just a path in mud). This was a look left move.
	1961	Ontario became the first province to create a provincial human rights code and a human rights commission to enforce it.
	1961	Bay of Pigs invasion failed to overthrow Cuban leader Fidel Castro
	1961	Ronald Reagan Speaks Out Against Socialized Medicine
	1962	Astronaut John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth and the Cuban missile crisis threatened to plunge to world into thermonuclear war
	1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
	1962	Educational Television Facilities Act

	1963	martin luther king i have a dream
	1963	JFK Social Security System for the Ill and Seniors Failed to get passed by 2 votes.
	1963	Assassination of JFK (did it really happen?)
	1964	War on Poverty” as part of his “Great Society,” Lyndon Johnston
	1964	Civil Rights Act
	1964	LBJ’s Road to War’ The Gulf of Tonkin incident took place off the coast of Vietnam, as the US Navy reported being fired upon by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. To this day what really happened is in doubt, but President Johnson was authorized to use conventional US forces in Vietnam without an official declaration of war from Congress, and the first aerial bombing of North Vietnam began.
	1965	Lyndon Johnson Creation of Medicaid and Medicare
	1965	Voting Rights Act - Civil Rights Act Signed
	1965	Carnegie Corporation of New York ordering its Commission on Education Television to conduct a study. The report created from the study was published about two years later and became a "catalyst and model" for the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.
	1965	Martin Luther King Marches from Selma to Montgomery



1966 ICCPR and ICESCR Signed: 19 December 1966 The principles of the UDHR offered hope and inspiration around the world. But to make a genuine difference in people’s lives, those principles needed to be transformed into laws.

In 1966, the UN Commission on Human Rights drafted two instruments to give legal force to the UDHR.

One instrument was called the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The second was the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together with the Universal Declaration, they comprise the International Bill of Human Rights.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights offers protections for the right to life, freedom of speech, religion and voting. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights focuses on such issues as food, education, health and shelter.

More than 160 nations have ratified these two covenants which legally commit them to ensure these rights for people within their borders.



1967 “Long Hot Summer” violence, looting riots, Newark, New Jersey, Milwaukee and Detroit



1967 Johnson Public Broadcasting Act Signed (cannot find when it was drafted)

👁👁	1968	The Tet Offensive The Vietnam war kept escalating and the American commitment of troops and dollars kept growing.
👁👁	1968	APRIL 4, 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. Assassinated
👁👁	1968	JUNE 6, 1968 Robert F. Kennedy Assassinated and Humphrey Loses to Nixon
👁👁	1968	Maya Angelou's I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings Is Published
👁👁	1970	APRIL 22, 1970 The First Earth Day
👁👁	1970	The Invasion of Cambodia and Kent State Massacre
👁👁	1971	Antiwar protests continued
?????	1971	Replica of the Cyrus Cylinder given to the U.N. from IRAN. https://search.archives.un.org/uploads/r/united-nations-archives/6/0/e/60e01378f4efade1353c642dc378bc5544138ce0ce2f3f4cab3a7ad37905a49a/S-0882-0002-02-00001.pdf
👁👁	1972-	Watergate

👁️👁️	1974	In 1974 the Bank for International Settlements (the bank of central bankers) formed the Basel Committee to ostensibly establish global monetary and financial stability. Canada, i.e., the Pierre Trudeau Liberals, joined in the deliberations. The Basel Committee's solution to the "stagflation" problem of that time was to encourage governments to borrow from private banks, that charged interest, and end the practice of borrowing interest-free from their own publicly owned banks. <u>Their argument was that publicly owned banks inflate the money supply and prices.</u> whereas chartered banks supposedly only recycle pre-existing money. [Start/discovery of the Ponzi Scheme]
👁️👁️	1975	APRIL 30, 1975 The Fall of Saigon - United States brothers and sister freed from Vietnam.....FREEDOM
👏👏👏	1976	ICCPR and ICESCR Effective: 23 March 1976
👁️👁️	1976	APRIL 1976 The Church Commission the Church Committee (its chair was Idaho Sen. Frank Church) uncovered abuses of power against foreign governments — including assassination attempts against Cuba's Fidel Castro — and illegal intelligence gathering aimed at US citizens. [abusive power Foreign governments/(International Cov's)]
👁️👁️	1976	JULY 1976 The Year of America's Bicentennial and Jimmy Carter
👁️👁️	1977	Fires in South Bronx / Star Wars
	1978	American Convention on Human Rights, which covers Latin American states.
👁️👁️	1979	the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

	1979	Iranian Hostage Crisis
	1980	Carter vs. Reagan and the Growing Political Power of Black America
	1981	Sandra Day O'Connor becomes the first woman justice of the US Supreme Court Talks about the Constitution
	1981	Zingre v. The Queen et al. , [1981] 2 SCR 392 (Supreme Court of Canada). It is a <i>recognized principle</i> of <i>international customary law</i> that a <i>state may not invoke</i> the provisions of its <i>internal law</i> as justification for its <i>failure to perform</i> its <i>international</i> obligations.
	1981	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
	1981	Activists travel by train from Vancouver to Ottawa aboard the "Constitution Express" to raise awareness about the lack of recognition of Indigenous rights in the proposed Canadian constitution.
	1982	Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms Canada
Brave brothers and sisters taking on tyranny! 	1980's -1990's	Several politically charged standoffs occur on disputed lands. More than 800 people are arrested during the "War in the Woods" when Tla-o-qui-aht and environmentalists fight to protect ancient forests from loggers in Clayoquot Sound , British Columbia. The Oka Crisis sees Mohawk activists clash with Québec provincial police for 78 days. Tensions over the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation occupation at Ipperwash Provincial Park contribute to protestor Dudley George's death at the hands of an Ontario Provincial Police officer.

👁👁	1982	The Assembly of First Nations is formed out of the National Indian Brotherhood to promote the interests of First Nations in the realm of self-government, respect for treaty rights, education, health, land, and resources.
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	1982	People Like Us, Six Great Ideas, Creativity.. “The ideas we judge by” Liberty Equality and Justice
👁👁	1982	The Nuclear Waste Policy Act See video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vkAFu7HQyzY
👁👁	1984	The Inuvialuit and the federal government sign the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, a massive Western Arctic land claim .
👁👁	1985	The Indian Act is amended to address discrimination faced by First Nations women who face the loss of their Indian status if they marry non-status Indians. This change occurs when Sandra Lovelace Nicholas , a Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet) woman from New Brunswick, brings her case to the UN Human Rights Committee.
👁👁	Mid 1980's	Mid 1980's the Standoff by Royal Dutch Shell to create a Watergate move on Fracking through the Sacred Headwaters.



1984 The Haida nation put forth a claim to full possession of the islands in 1984. The Haida nation put forth a claim to full possession of the islands in 1984. On 10 November 1997, with the claim yet unresolved, a BC court ruled that so long as their claim was outstanding, the Haida were entitled to use of the land's resources. The decision overturned an earlier ruling which allowed a BC government deal that gave exclusive rights over the forests of Haida Gwaii and parts of VANCOUVER ISLAND to MACMILLAN BLOEDEL. Need to research that decision.



1989 **Slaight Communications Inc. v. Davidson**, [1989] 1 SCR 1038, 1989

The reference in s. 32 to the "Parliament" and a "legislature" make clear that the Charter operates as a limitation on the powers of those legislative bodies. Any statute enacted by either Parliament or a Legislature which is inconsistent with the Charter will be outside the power of (ultra vires) the enacting body and will be invalid. ***It follows that any body exercising statutory authority, for example, the Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor in Council, ministers, officials, municipalities, school boards, universities, administrative tribunals and police officers, is also bound by the Charter.*** Action taken under statutory authority is valid only if it is within the scope of that authority. Since neither Parliament nor a Legislature can itself pass a law in breach of the Charter, **neither body can authorize action which would be in breach of the Charter. Thus, the limitations on statutory authority which are imposed by the Charter will flow down the chain of statutory authority and apply to regulations, by-laws, orders, decisions and all other action** (whether legislative, administrative or judicial) which depends for its validity on statutory authority



1989 the Convention on the Rights of the Child

	<p>1990</p>	<p>Thomson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada (Director of Investigation and Research, Restrictive Trade Practices Commission)</p> <p>While individuals as a rule <u>have full legal capacity by the operation of law alone</u>, artificial persons are creatures of the state and enjoy civil rights and powers only upon the approval of statutory authorities.</p> <p>The <u>individual may stand upon his constitutional rights. He owes no duty to the State</u>, since he receives nothing there from, beyond the protection of his life and property. His <u>rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.</u></p>
	<p>1990</p>	<p>The Meech Lake Accord collapses when Elijah Harper, the lone First Nations member in the Manitoba legislature, blocks its passage, citing the accord's failure to consult with First Nations or recognize their constitutional rights.</p>
	<p>1992</p>	<p>United States Ratified the ICCPR. U.S. reservations, declarations, and understandings, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 138 Cong. Rec. S4781-01 (daily ed., April 2, 1992). [http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/usdocs/civilres.html]</p>
	<p>1995</p>	<p>Ts'Peten (Gustafsen Lake) occurred in Secwepemc territory</p>



1997 The Supreme Court has made it clear in cases *M. (A.) v. Ryan* that Common Law in Canada Now Flows through the Constitution Act of 1982.

M. (A.) v. Ryan, 1997 (SCC), [1997] 1 S.C.R. 157, that the ***common law must develop in accordance with Charter values***. A **Trespass in common law** equals an **infringement or denial of a fundamental right or freedom**. (listed in the constitution act or the covenants themselves)



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1999 **R. v. Hynes**, 1999 CanLII 18979 (NL CA)

[101] The determination whether to enforce ***constitutionally protected rights under s. 24(2) was never intended to revert to the executive arm of government***. Indeed, as has already been discussed, ***a primary purpose of the Charter was to place courts between the executive and the individual to protect the latter's individual fundamental rights and freedoms***.



2005 Court Judgement Supreme Court- **Christie v. British Columbia**, 2005 BCCA 631 (CanLII)

The ***rule of law*** embraces at least three principles. The first principle is that the ***“law is supreme over officials of the government”*** as well as private individuals, and ***thereby preclusive of the influence of arbitrary power”***

👁️👁️	2006	the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
👁️👁️	2006	The Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement comes into effect, addressing ownership of land and resources in James Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and Ungava Bay, as well as part of northern Labrador.
👁️👁️	2006	Mid 1980's the Standoff Reborn in 2006 by Royal Dutch Shell to create a Watergate move on Fracking through the Sacred Headwaters. Another WG Move.
👏👏👏	2007	<p>R. v. Hape, [2007] 2 S.C.R. 292, 2007 SCC 26</p> <p>Para 53... It is a well-established principle of statutory interpretation that legislation will be presumed to conform to international law. The presumption of conformity is based on the rule of judicial policy that, as a matter of law, courts will strive to avoid constructions of domestic law pursuant to which the state would be in violation of its international obligations.</p>
👁️👁️	2007	the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
👏👏👏	2015	<p>R. v. Wagner, 2015 ONCJ 66 The Rule of Law</p> <p><u>The idea that there are certain fundamental unwritten principles that govern all members of society including legislators and which judges are expected to enforce is not particularly new</u></p> <p><u>The contemporary concept of unwritten constitutional principles can be seen as a modern reincarnation of the ancient doctrines of natural law</u></p>

👁👁	2015	Supreme Court of Canada Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin notes that the mistreatment of Indigenous peoples is the “most glaring blemish on the Canadian historic record.” She further states that assimilationist efforts constitute “cultural genocide.”

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