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The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the firm, focusing on the relationship between the firm's production function and its cost function. It is shown that the firm's cost function is derived from its production function and the prices of its inputs. The firm's production function is assumed to be concave, and its cost function is assumed to be convex. The firm's profit function is then derived from its cost function and the price of its output. The firm's profit function is shown to be concave, and the firm's profit-maximizing output level is determined by the first-order conditions of the profit function.

The second part of the paper discusses the theory of the firm in a dynamic context. It is shown that the firm's cost function is derived from its production function and the prices of its inputs, and that the firm's profit function is derived from its cost function and the price of its output. The firm's profit function is shown to be concave, and the firm's profit-maximizing output level is determined by the first-order conditions of the profit function.

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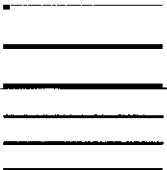
PREFACE

Research Assistant in the Institute, for preparing the chronology. We would also like to thank Michael Hawes who reviewed several of the contributions on the





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timately about tension between the values of prosperity and national independence, in other words about Canada's ability to fashion its own future within North America, economically, socially, and culturally.

It thus appears that both the Mackenzie and the ...

... flawed from rejection or indefinite postponement. However, there are risks

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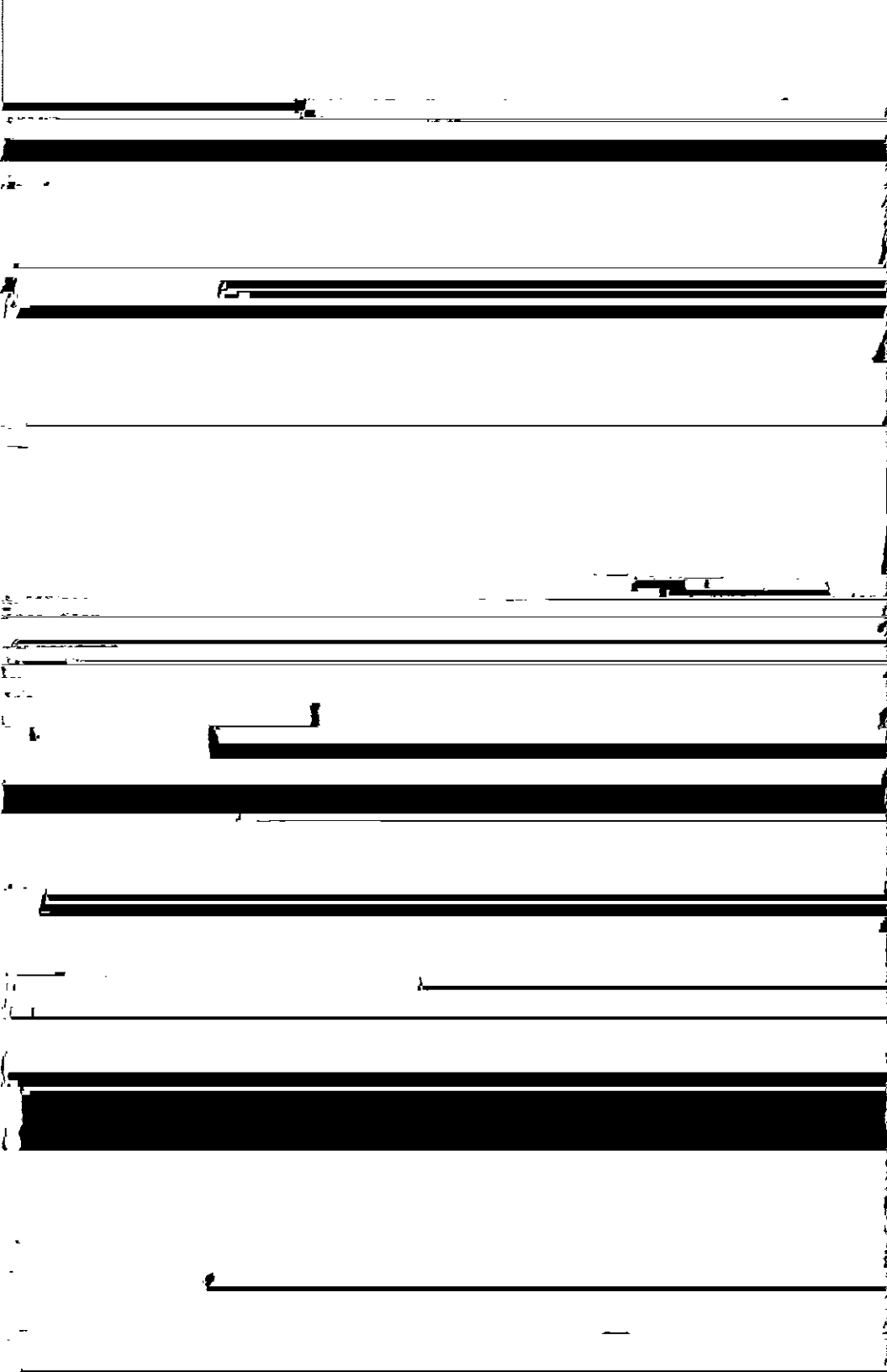
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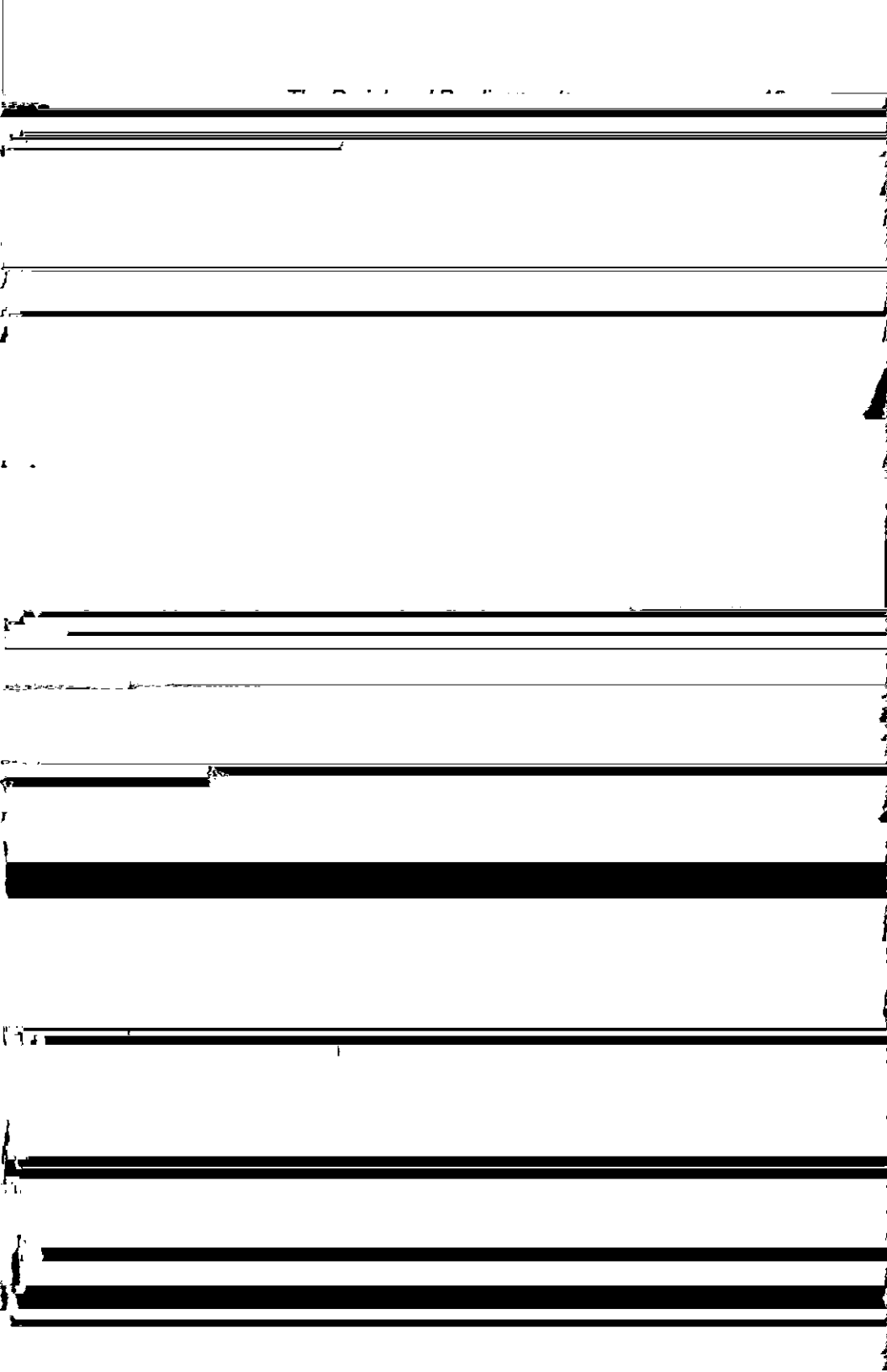
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of favours that compensated them to some extent for the costs that protectionism

clothing, footwear, rubber goods, and paper—Quebec began to see itself as a



federalism for Canada. For political reasons, the PQ could never be satisfied. However, it is important to recognize that not only the PQ was opposed to the terms of the act; it was denounced by the opposition Liberal Party as well, and was censured by unanimous vote of the Quebec legislature. Although Quebec

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elsewhere in Canada; the courts are also instructed to interpret the constitution

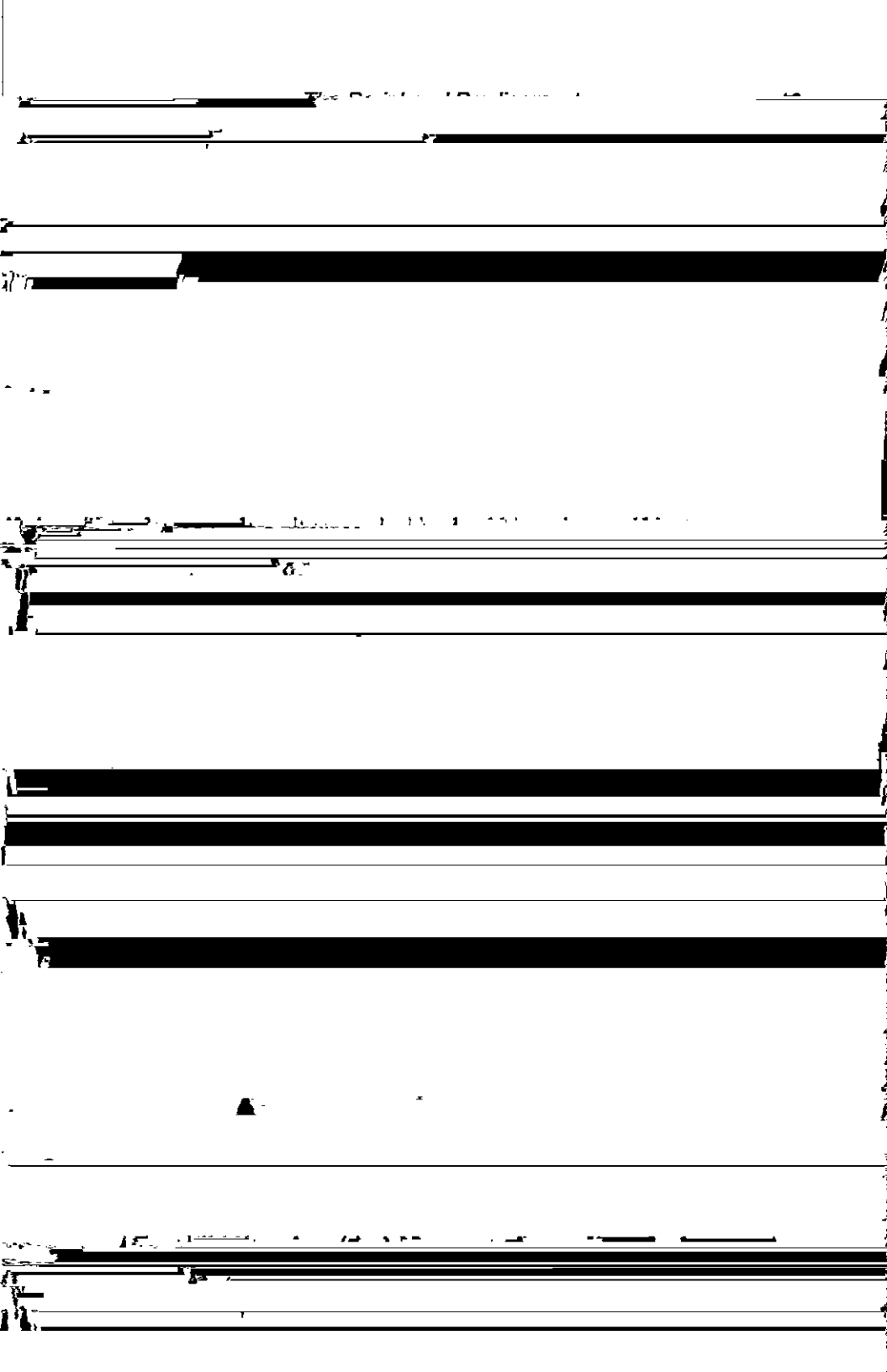
Freedoms, but sought in return another route to cultural security: control over immigration. The response to this demand in the Meech Lake negotiations was two fold. The first element was a political commitment to the goal of

Mr. Rémillard was clearer in saying that a federal commitment once made

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well.

... of the negotiations. The process of ...

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Quebec has attained, in the view of its francophone supporters, is the assurance that the constitutional framework will not be altered without its consent: the clauses on the amending formula, the spending power, and the Supreme Court are all intended to minimize this possibility. It is not all that could be desired by francophone Quebecers, but it reduces risk.

pressed through the provincial government, from the time of the Quiet Revolution onwards. The Meech Lake Accord offers assurance—for some, too limited assurance—that those nation-building instruments will not slip out of their

grip. But the same takes some of these people who are now in the

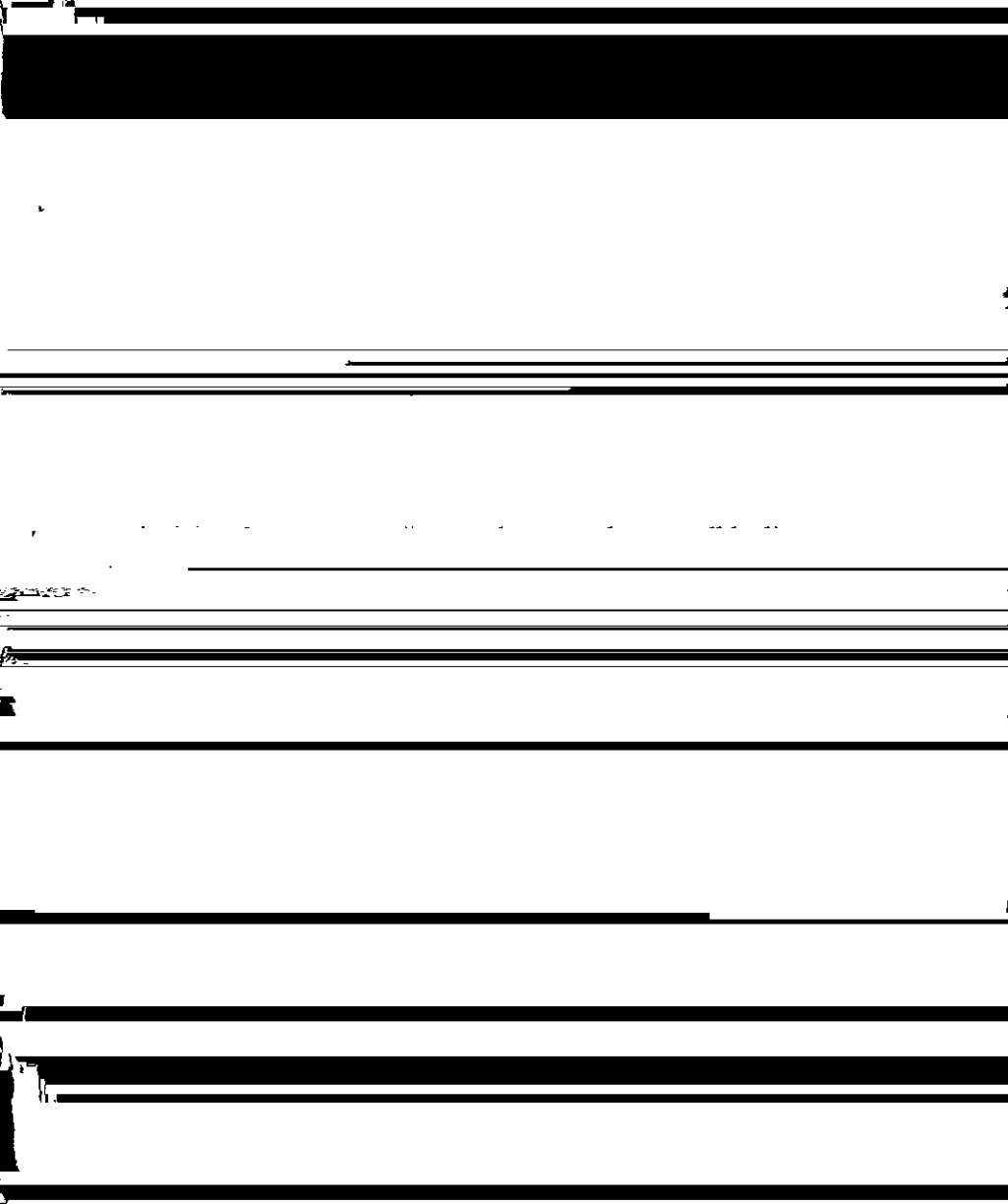
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costs would have to be minimized by the terms of the agreement itself, and it

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fields of investment, trade in services, and access to Canadian energy supplies. These matters are indeed covered by the FTA.

law as it might apply to Canada. On the Canadian side, the inclusion of a new subsidies code would have required a non-reversible commitment by the federal



the establishment of a free trade area as that term is conventionally understood.³² It does not establish a customs union, although one may question

Canada has chosen to bind itself still more closely to its powerful neighbour on

fair advantage on Canadian producers. (This is most credible in the case of industrial assistance policies; but we have seen it applied to the management of crown forest reserves and the question of stumpage dues; moreover, certain American interests have occasionally complained about Canadian unemployment insurance as it applies to fishermen, and about public medical insurance as it applies to workers in industries where, in the U.S., medical insurance can

for

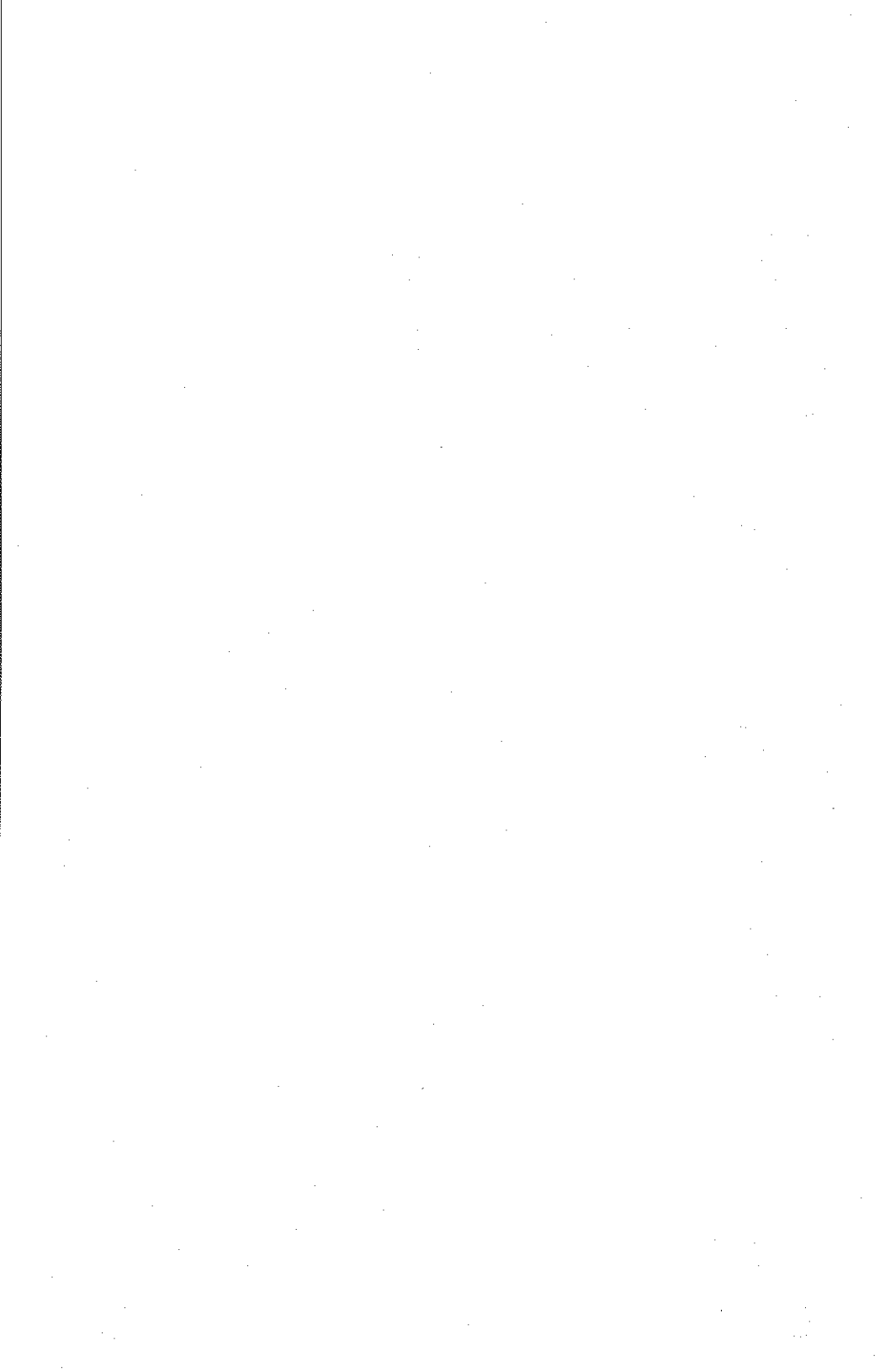
same group—those who look to the federal government as the agent and protector of Canadian social values.

The basis of the apparent or supposed threat to national values differs in the two cases. With Meech, the nationalists' concern has to do with internal differentiation or fragmentation; with the ETA, their concern is about external



II

Canada-U.S. Free Trade



Article 103: Extent of Obligations

The Parties to this Agreement shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken

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Table 1

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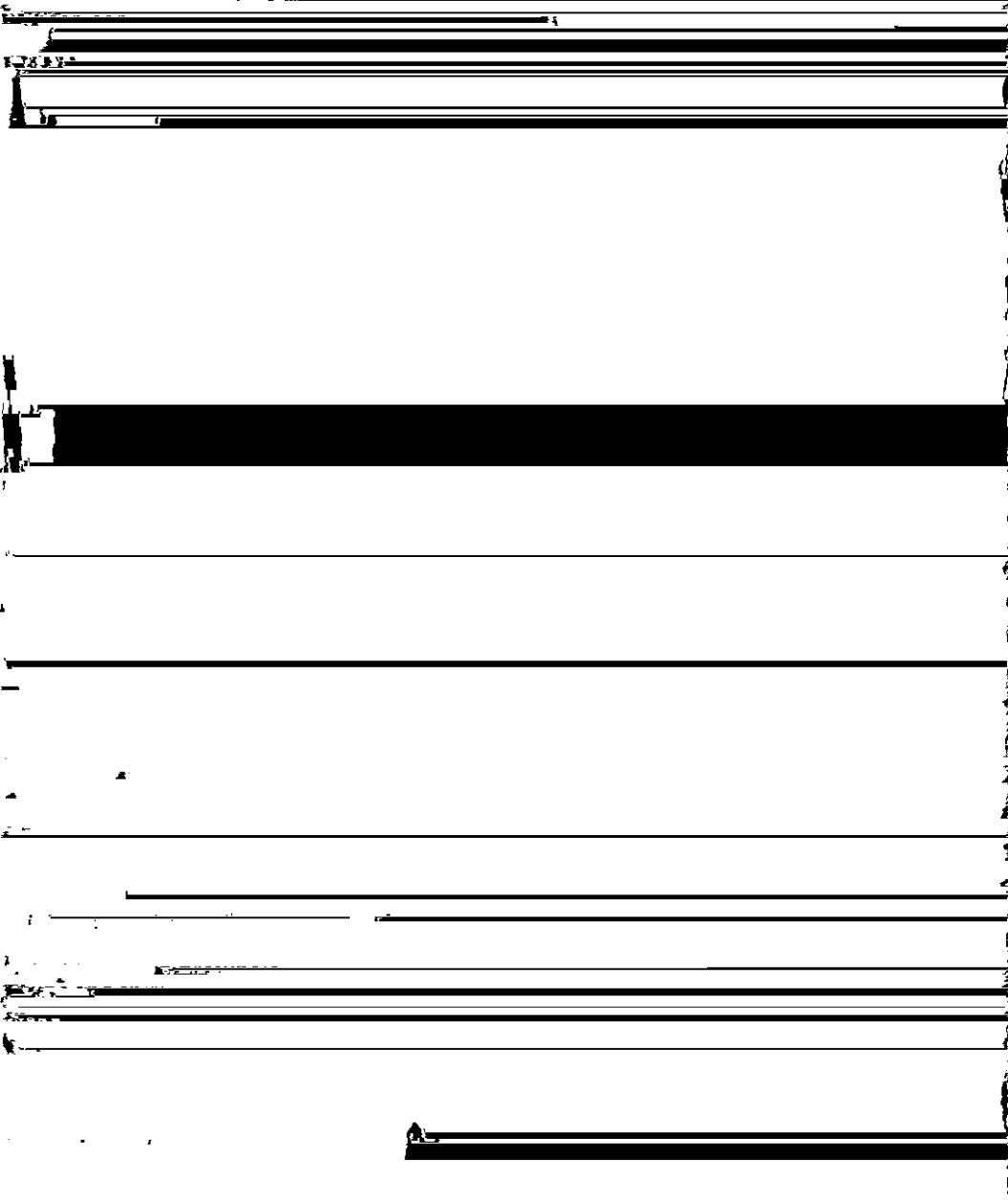
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commercial. Without such legislation, it is not possible to have a

criminy treatment of imported wines and has made it clear that it has no intention of mending its ways.

The second option would have been almost as aggressive in the general sense, but would have put off until some future time the actual triggering of the in-



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LITIGATING THE IMPLEMENTATION ISSUE

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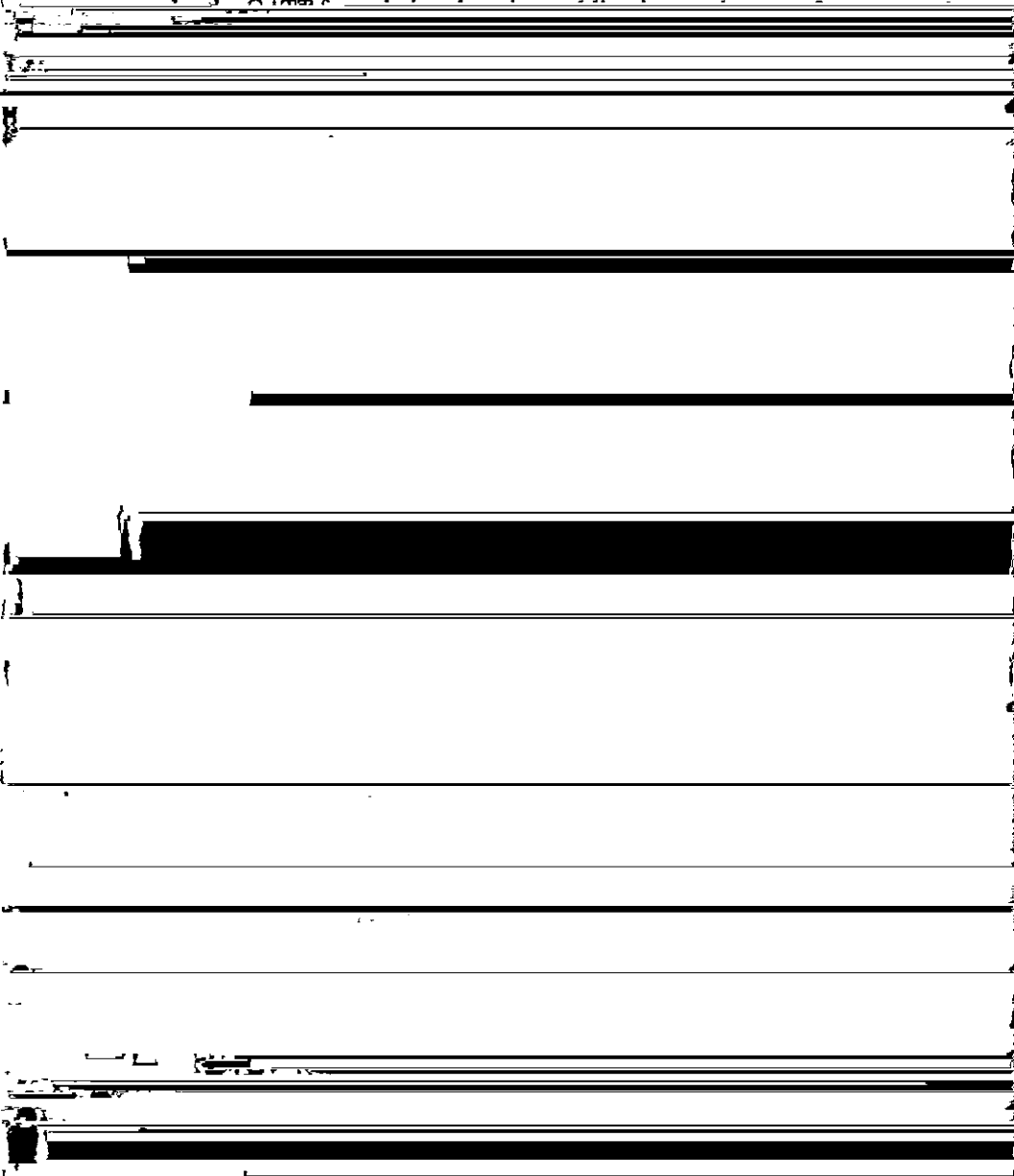
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both the regulation of trade and commerce and POGG, there have been recent indications of expansionary tendencies in the Supreme Court of Canada. 19

government also would rely on a very broad test of what is necessarily incidental or rationally connected to the rest of the implementing legislation. This

Canada for "obvious reasons." The delegation noted that even though a measure may be available constitutionally, it may not be reasonable and that



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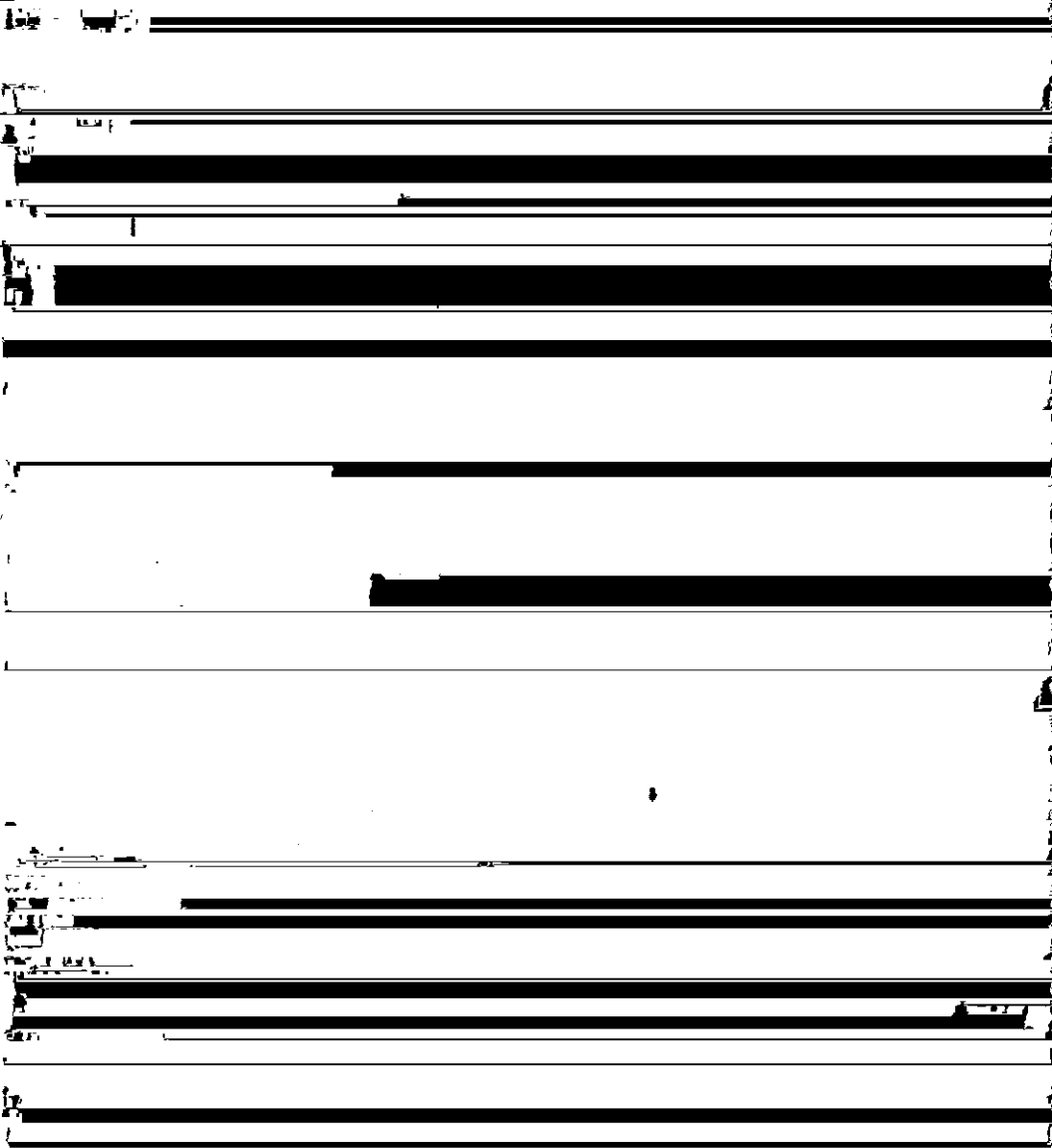
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THREE

applied to them—that could have influenced each government’s decision. A



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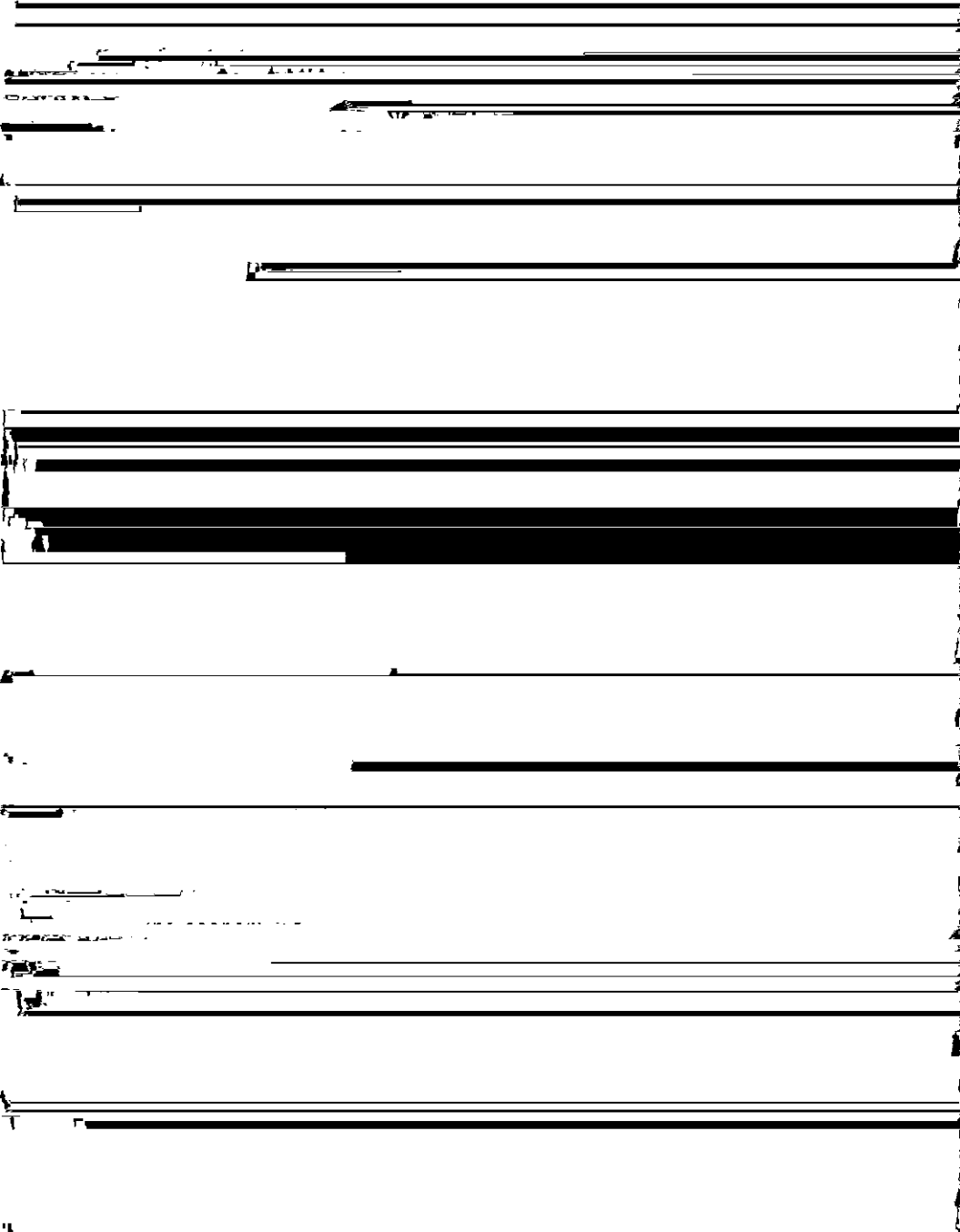
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times, entreating Ontario to embrace, what he claimed were, the virtually

threatened by competition, protectionism and uncertain pricing, seemed to be



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Desire for gains from an increased emphasis on trade with the Pacific Rim may

for the future and ability to achieve that vision challenged the federal govern-

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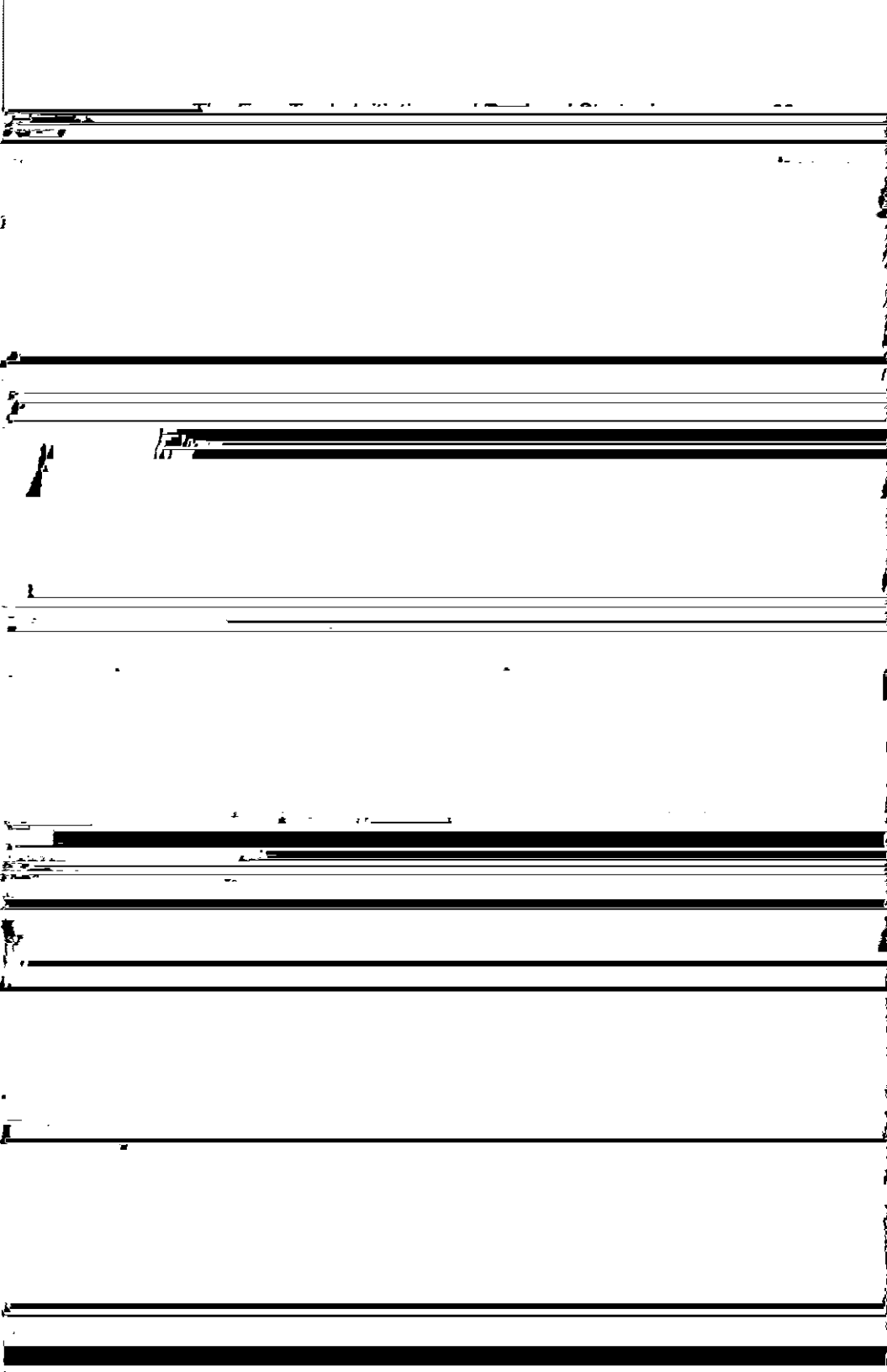
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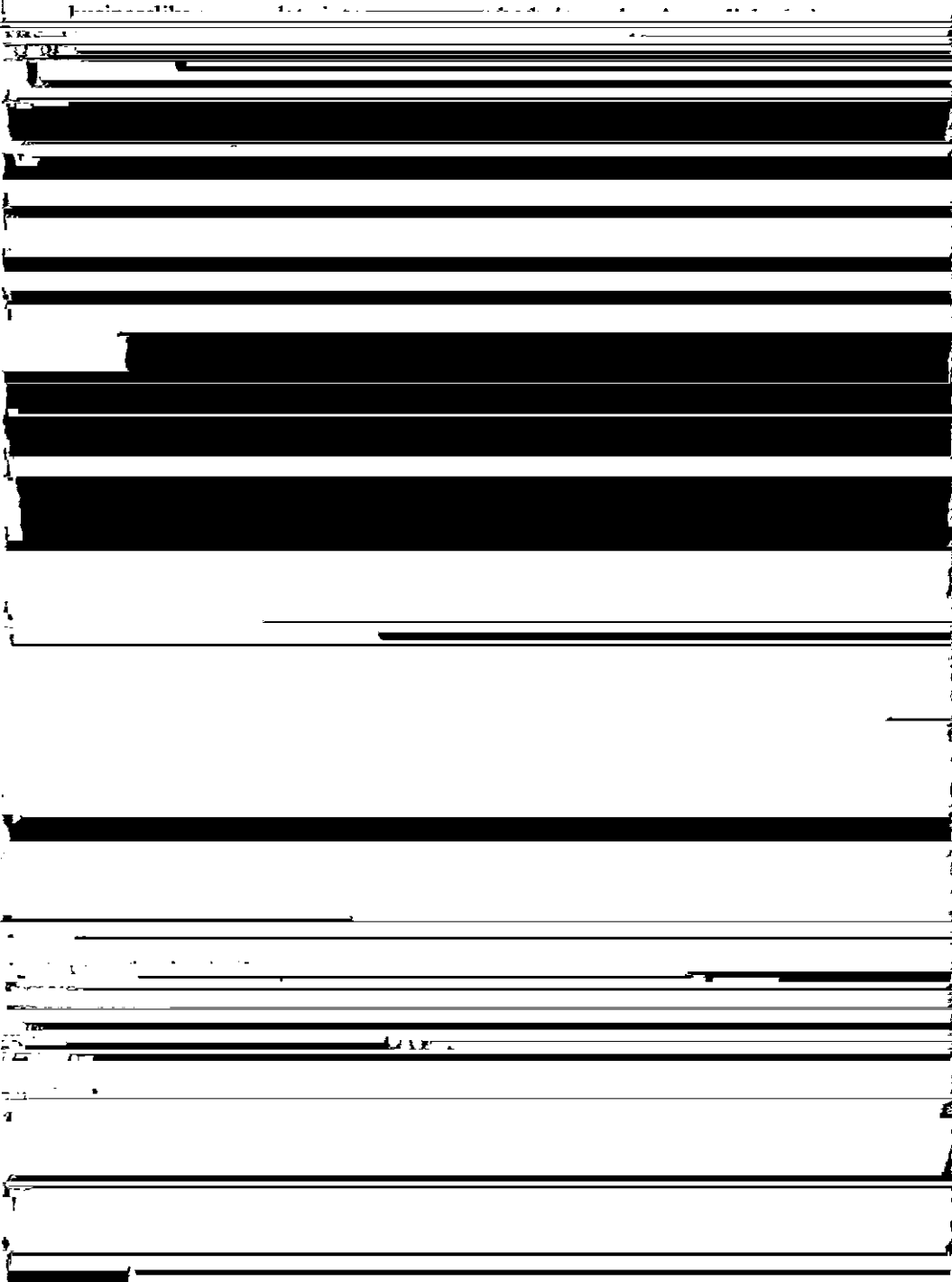
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IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE INTERGOVERNMENTAL

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must be solved by helping provinces to "run faster", rather than by forcing On-

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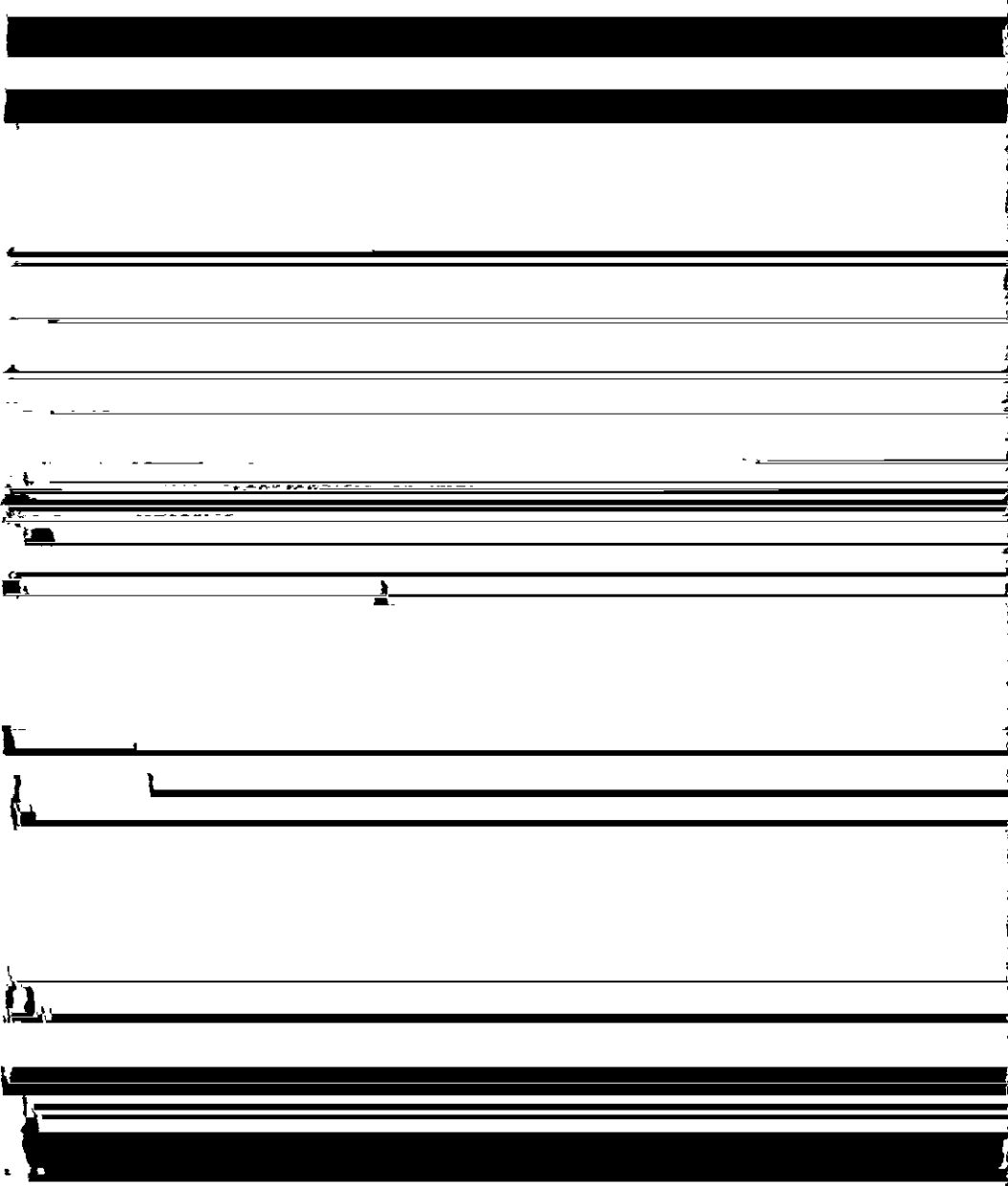
The Federal-Provincial Consultation Process

*Douglas M. Brown*¹

INTRODUCTION:

The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement

The decision to launch comprehensive trade "liberalization" negotiations



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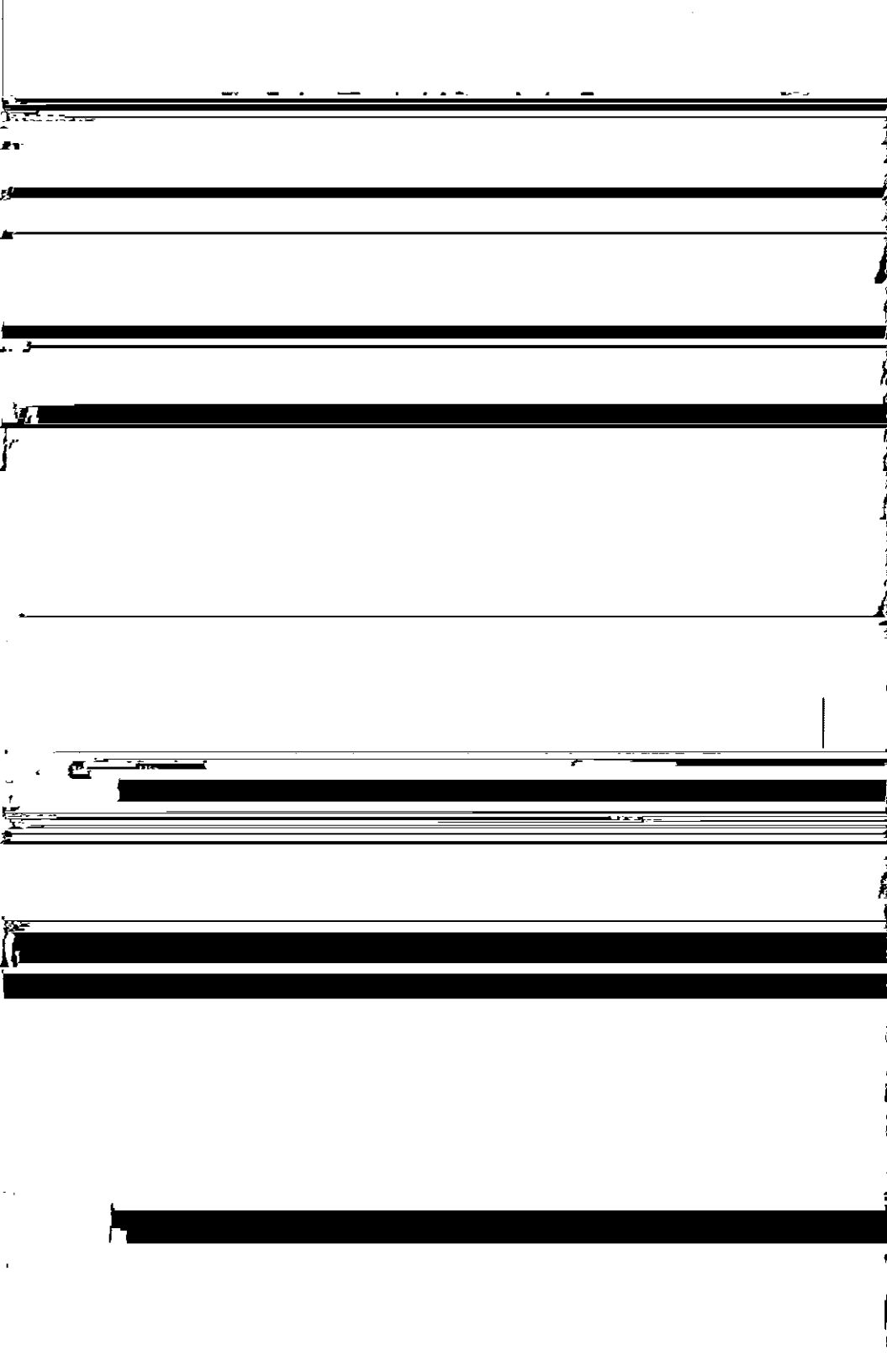
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PREPARING FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Ministers agreed to the principle of full provincial participation in the

Government of Canada's negotiations with the United States and the

to _____



for consultation. The provinces would not be "in the room," but would have an input to the Canadian strategy and conduct of the negotiations.

The effectiveness of these mechanisms would hinge crucially on the political will of First Ministers, particularly the premiers, to allow the federal govern-

1. The first step in the process of the Court's decision-making is to identify the issue presented by the case.

2. The second step is to identify the relevant legal principles that govern the case.

3. The third step is to apply the legal principles to the facts of the case.

4. The fourth step is to reach a conclusion based on the application of the law to the facts.

5. The fifth step is to write the opinion of the Court, which is the final step in the process.

6. The sixth step is to deliver the opinion to the public, which is the final step in the process.

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many issues, if Ontario, Quebec and Alberta took differing views, most other provinces simply echoed the position of one or other of the lead provinces.

The CCTN's agenda frequently began with an update on the progress in the bilateral negotiations (as well as the multilateral trade negotiations also underway during this period). The remainder of the agenda was devoted to the

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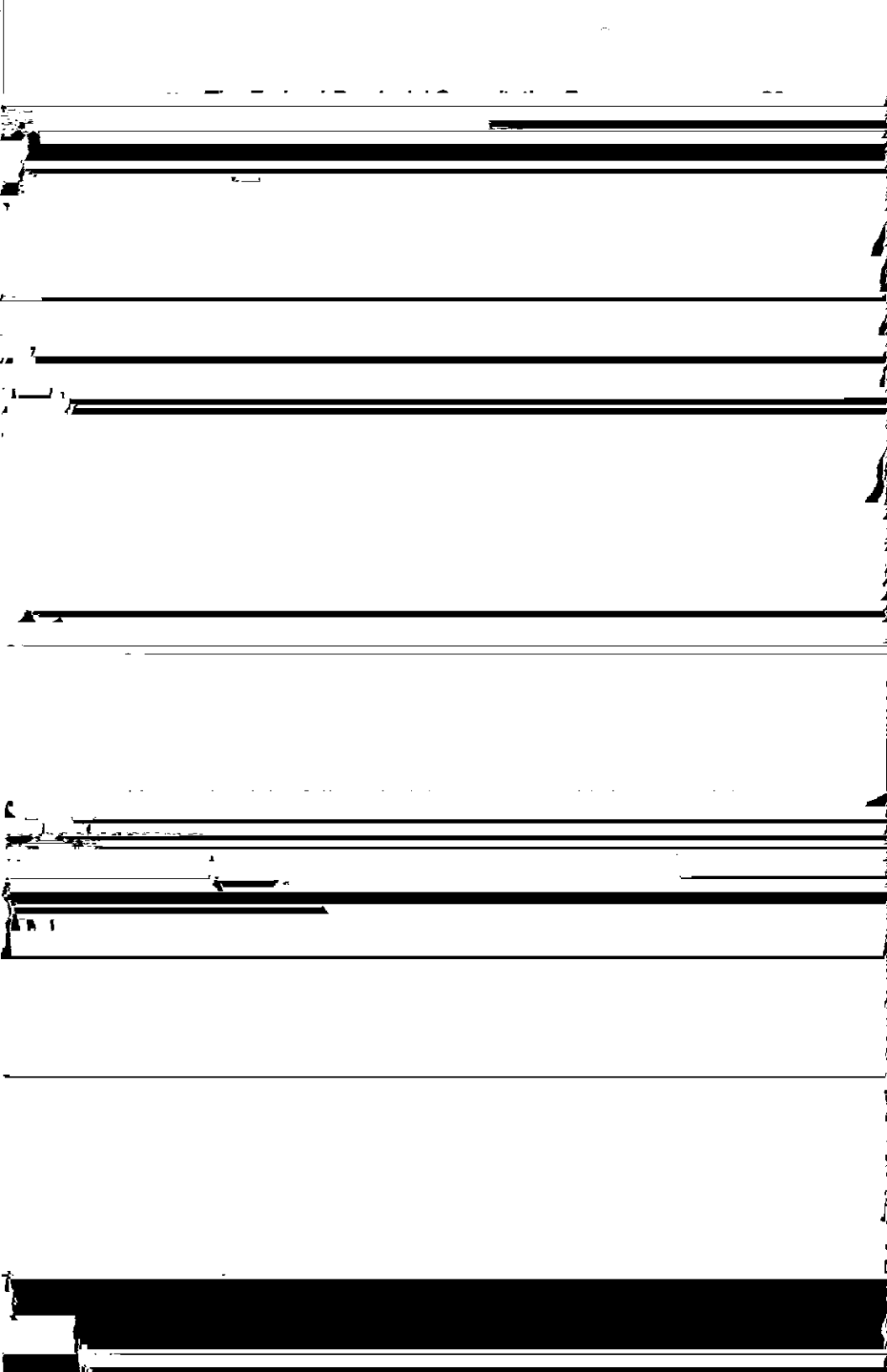
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some of the debate, however, is that the American ...

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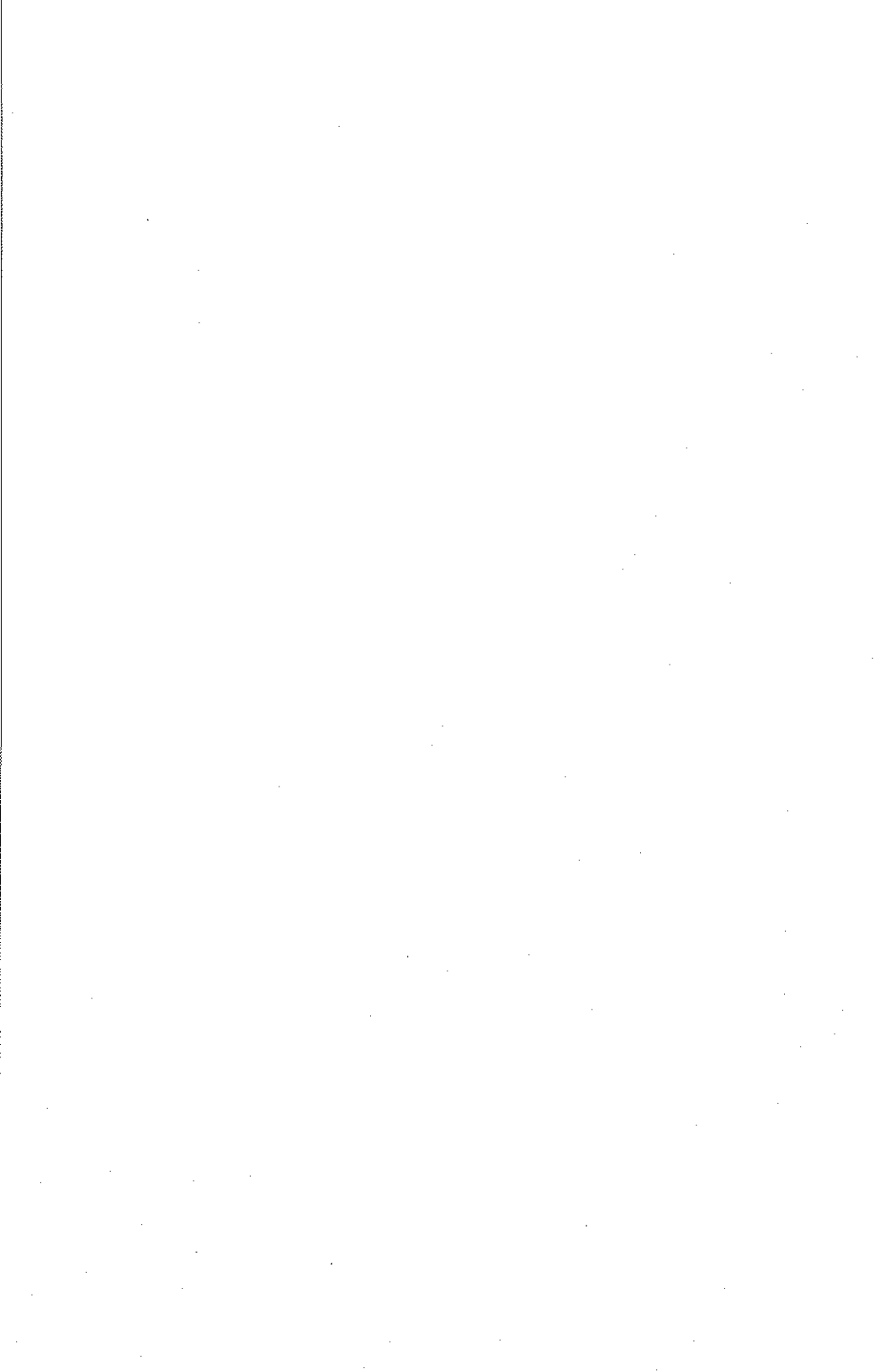
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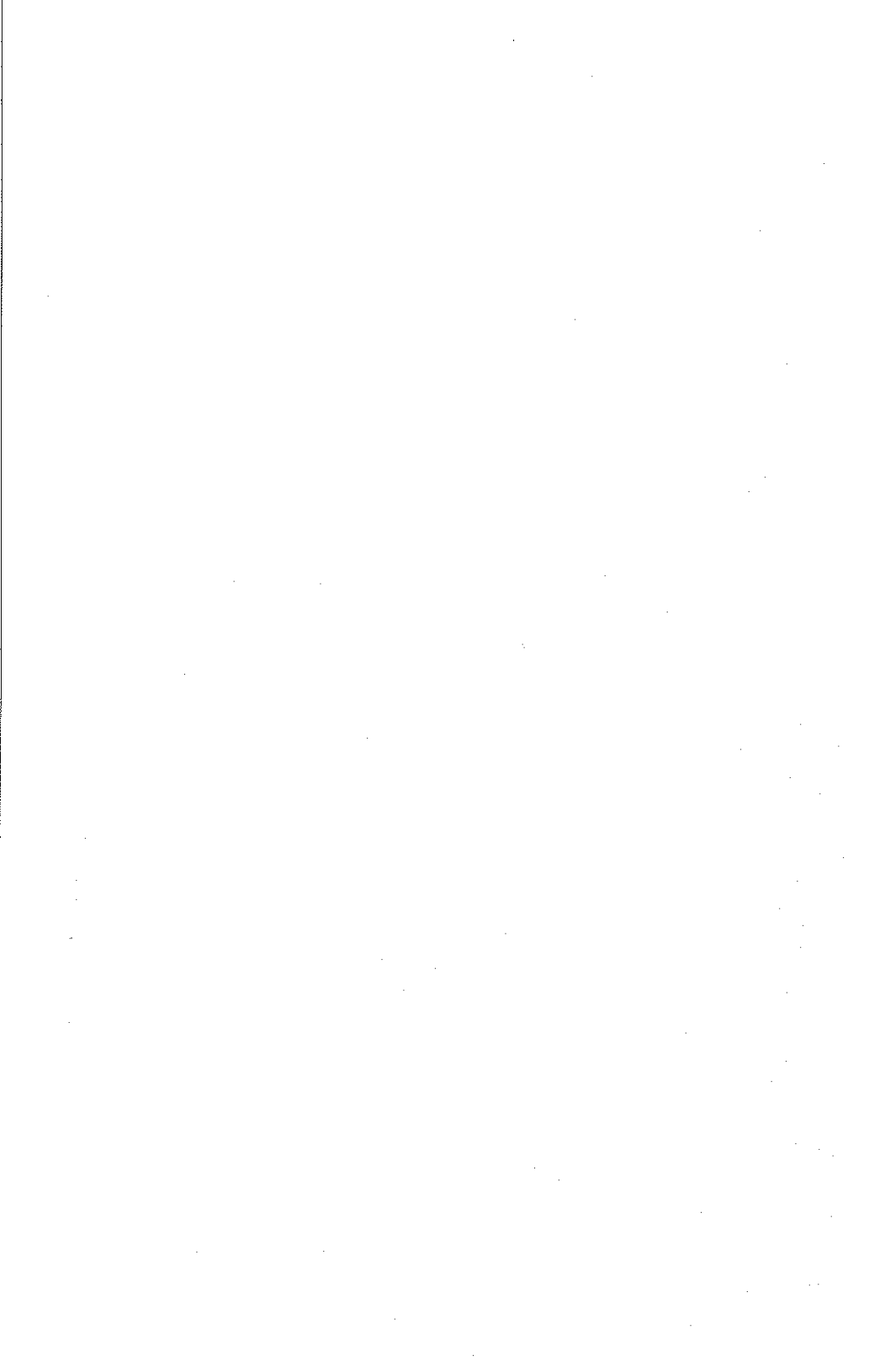




III

The Meech Lake Accord





Much Ado About Meech

David A. Milne

Les conséquences juridiques et politiques de l'Accord du lac Meech ont été interprétées d'une multitude de façons par les spécialistes, de même que par ceux qui prirent part à son achèvement. Ces divergences reposent davantage sur l'idéologie de chacun face au fédéralisme canadien, que sur les implications techniques et légales de l'Accord. A cet égard, l'analyse de l'article reconnaissant le Québec comme une société distincte est

its part, the Canadian public has not looked kindly on elite bargaining as the

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QUEBEC NATIONALISM AND THE FUTURE OF THE FEDERATION

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how to characterize legislation passed in the name of promoting the distinct identity of Quebec. Will this interpretative principle, prominently placed at the very outset of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, be read as a fundamental part of Confederation, a new directive to treat Quebec legislation passed in its name with

Although the courts have already recognized the right of the province to

"distinct society." This train of events was precisely what analysts like Bryan Salvendy in his full-length study of *March 1968* feared.

Quebec political culture of the late nineteenth century, and Trudeau has ac-

The image shows a series of horizontal lines, likely representing a table or a list of data. The lines are mostly black, with some gaps and irregularities, suggesting a scan of a document. The table structure is not clearly defined by consistent vertical lines, but the horizontal lines suggest a grid layout. The lines are arranged in a regular pattern, with some lines being thicker or more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a data table with multiple rows and columns, though the specific content is obscured by the high contrast and noise of the scan.

vene a constitutional conference at least once each year, with a required agenda containing Senate reform, the Fisheries, and "such other matters as are agreed

agreement is in fact approved without change despite widespread public clamour over both substance and process, it will certainly encourage such ambitious acts of executive federalism. It is not clear, however, whether the

the early years of this decade. The consequences of executive federalism, as

democratic perspective: whether or not they are also dangerous in terms of the

the speed toward decentralization in Canada. (p. 11)

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the provinces directly (or indirectly through a reformed Senate) in appoint-

it has been long said is needed. It is no answer against March 1 also to come.

the known preferences of several provinces for election, together with pressure from the public, should work against the politics of compromise.¹⁸ Since the

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provincial variations in social policy which may well arise in a post-Meech Canada. As Keith Banting has argued:

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Quebec government had set as one of its five conditions that seven provinces



T. J. 1 1 1 1 1 1

C'est Québec le premier à faire l'impression qu'il est plus difficile d'entrer dans

LE DEBAT AU CANADA ANGLAIS: UNE CONCESSION MAJEURE

Accommodation with Quebec must not be achieved at the cost of grievous damage to the federation's central institutions of government such that Canada could no longer function effectively as a unitary state.

que la majorité des députés québécois au Parlement fédéral ne représentaient pas



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Montréal, société distincte

... to be made for the general advantage of Canada, the criminal

De plus, il convient de lire et d'interpréter les résultats de la manière suivante :

litigieux), et la portée réelle de cet article est beaucoup plus limitée que ne le laisse entendre ses détracteurs. En effet, cinq conditions devront être respectées

from the Supreme Court decisions on the Charter are transmitted through a single

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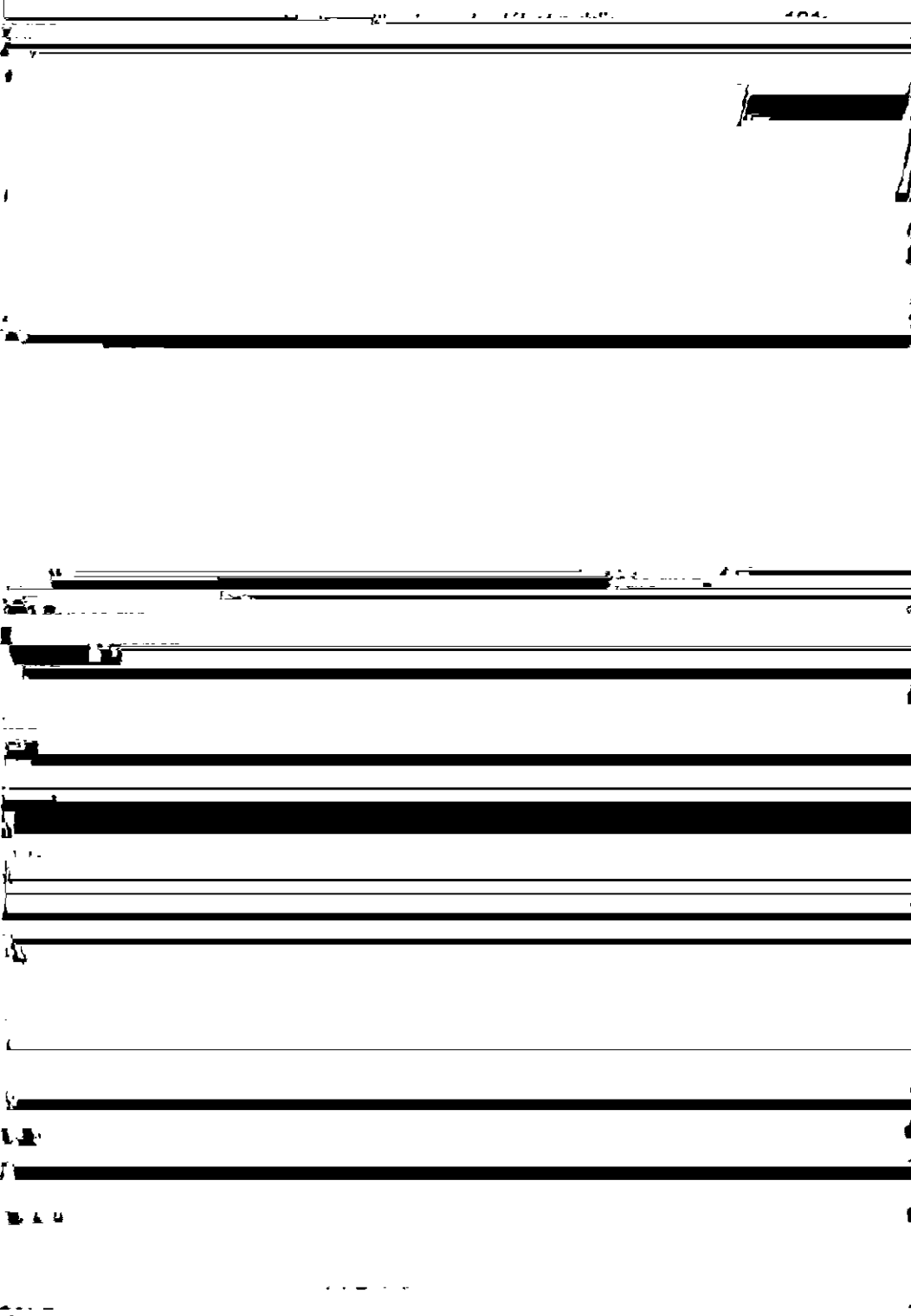
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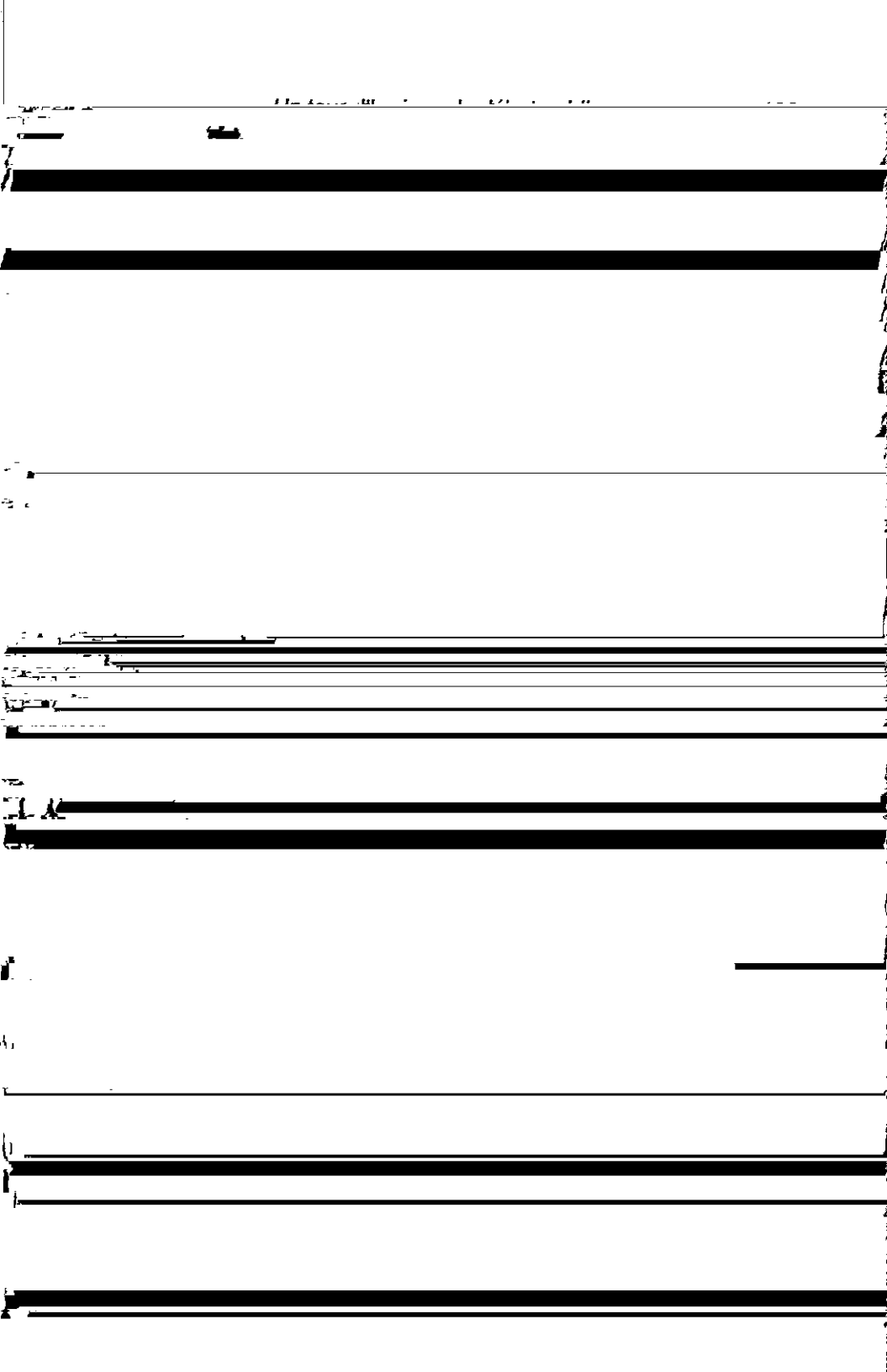
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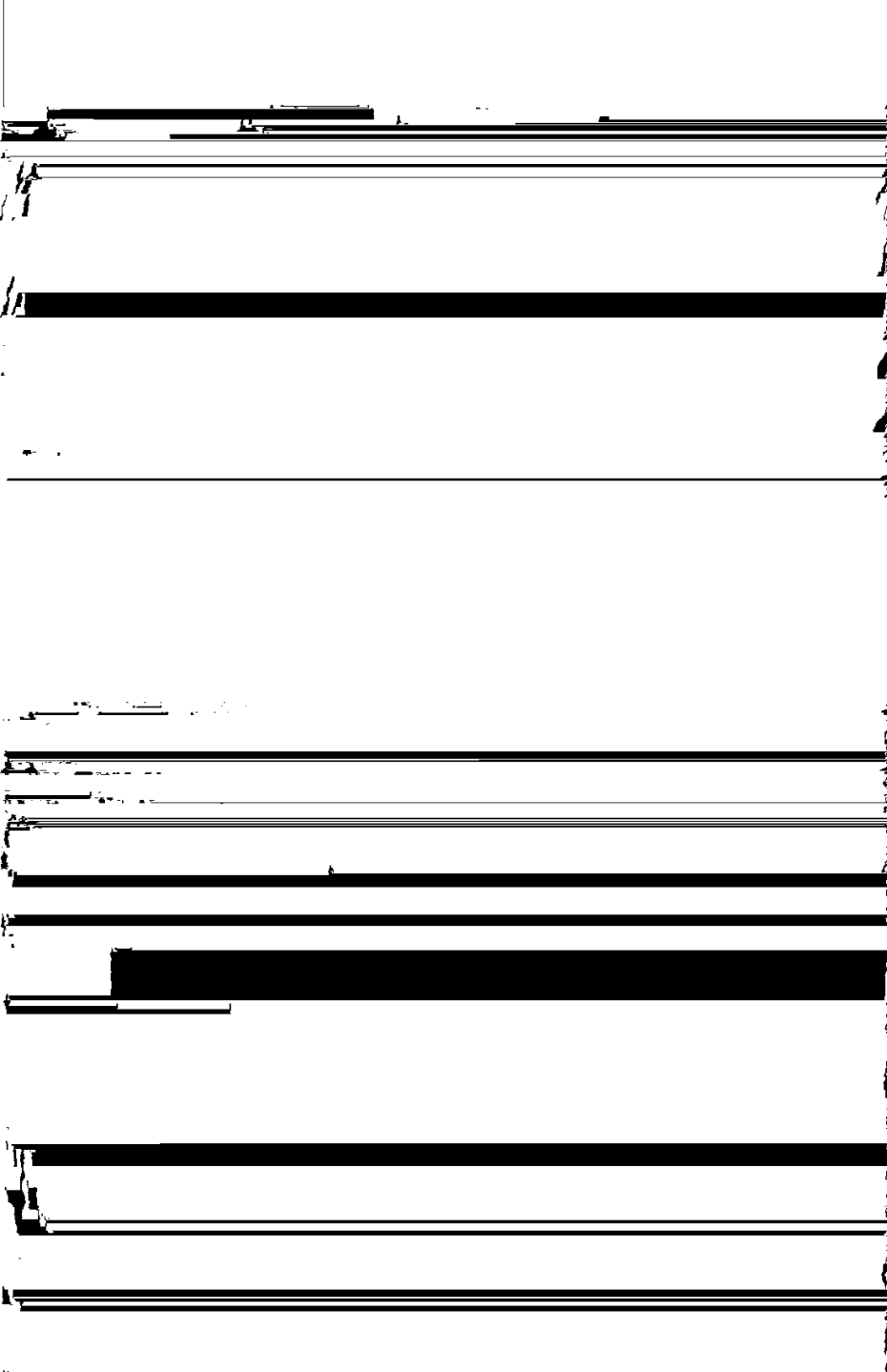


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francophone soit traitée de la même façon que les autres à travers le pays. Ainsi,

tion. Ainsi, à leur avis, l'objectif qu'ils convoitaient d'accroître leur représentativité dans les institutions centrales, plus particulièrement au sein d'un Sénat réformé, vient de disparaître. Il en va de même pour la création de provinces dans les territoires où ils forment la majorité.

En plus, l'ajout de l'article 16 dans l'Accord constitutionnel du 2-3 juin, qui affirme que la règle interprétative (reconnaissant la dualité canadienne et la société distincte du Québec) n'a pas pour effet de porter atteinte aux droits

à devenir des centres décisionnels importants. C'est pourquoi les gens des ter-

Tout d'abord, quels étaient les reculs ou les effets de la *Loi constitutionnelle*

[REDACTED]

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outrepassés les pouvoirs du domaine judiciaire, et ce, d'ailleurs, en vertu de la

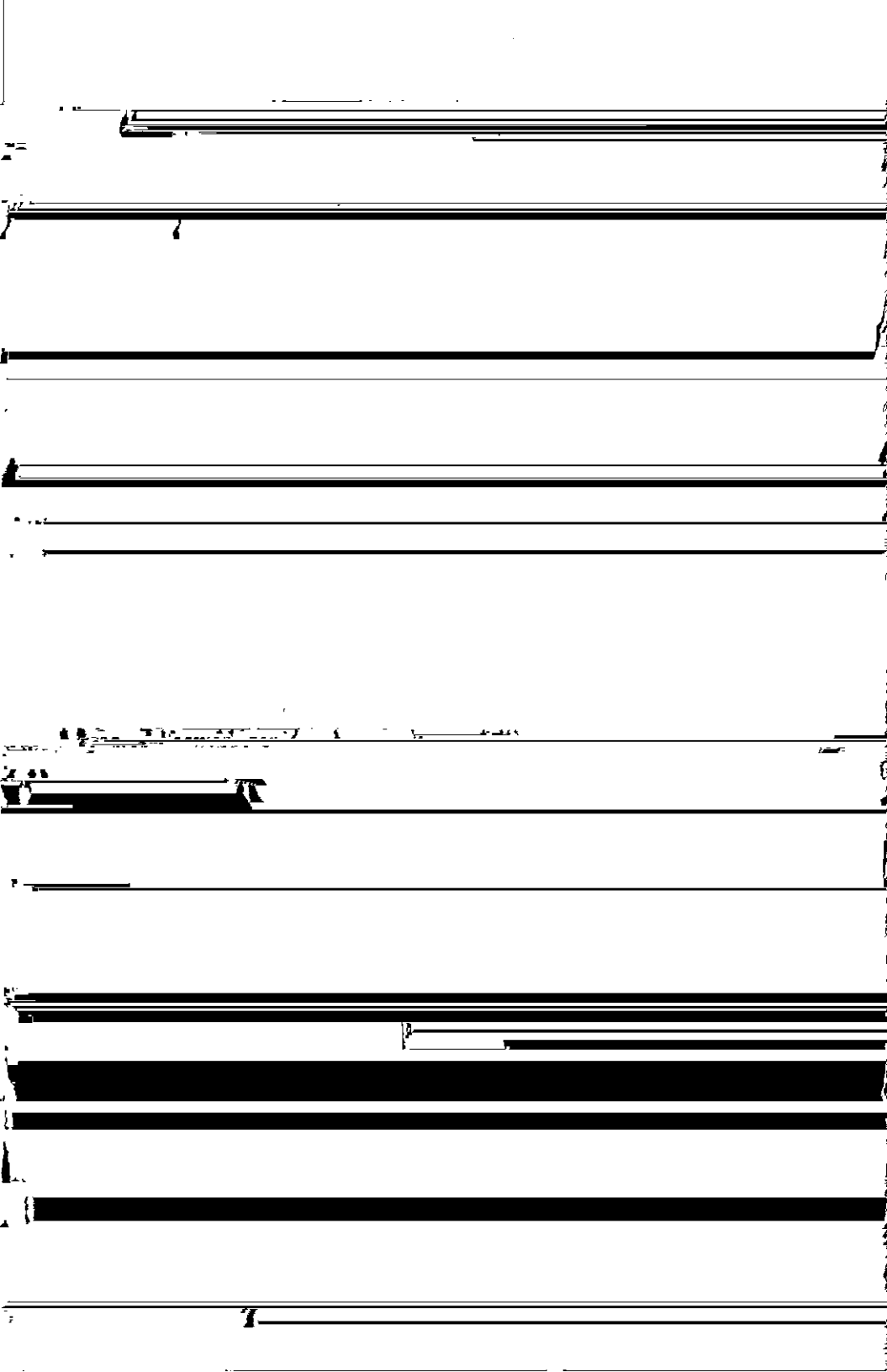
11

quo. et qu'il sera difficile dans l'avenir pour le Québec d'obtenir de nouveaux

tant que règle d'interprétation de la Constitution, "s'imposera au juge dans l'interprétation de toutes et chacune des dispositions de la constitution".

une caractéristique fondamentale, au même titre que la dualité canadienne; et que le gouvernement du Québec et l'Assemblée nationale prennent l'"engagement" (terme plus entreprenant que celui de "rôle") de protéger et de promouvoir la spécificité québécoise.

Malgré le fait que les deux clauses font maintenant l'objet de "rôle" (bien



11 1. Situation de l'immigration au Canada, notamment le passage

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En outre, ceux qui, à l'instar du gouvernement québécois, souscrivent à l'article

1.3 du *Manifeste pour l'avenir des Québécois*, des termes "recours

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gouvernements provinciaux d'un oeil beaucoup moins favorable que
les Québécois, francophones qui ont des raisons de se méfier

Figure 1. *Hamelin, avant M. Lévesque a mis le drapeau du Québec en berne le*

du Québec malgré les exhortations constantes de la Commission

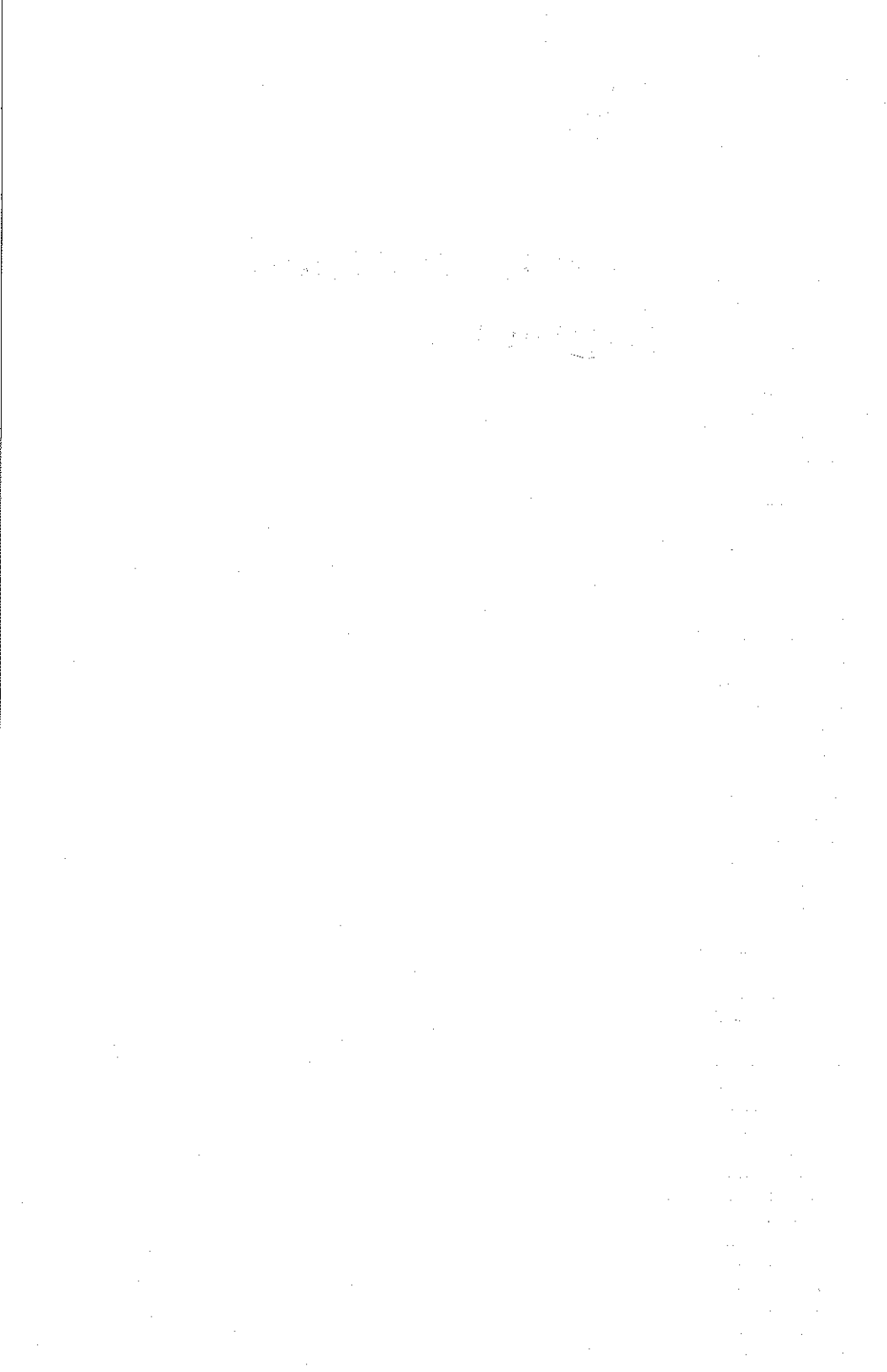
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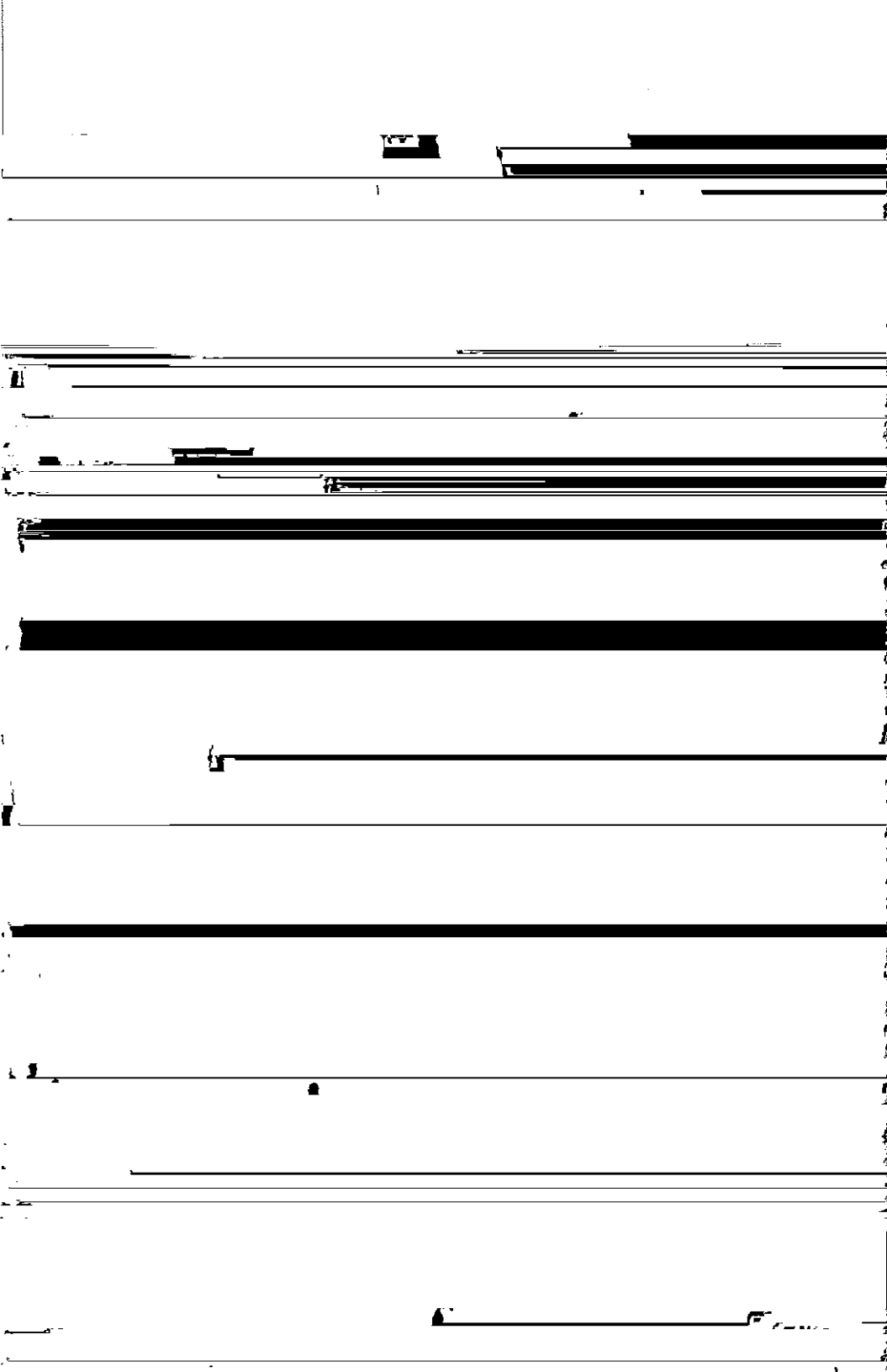
IV

TEL. 1-800-1-1-1



Impact





globalization of nearly every aspect of economic, social, and political activity.

the *Financial Post* report on the federal-provincial conflict already at hand because of the competition among the provinces to attract so-called

Understandably the whole system has always come under strain whenever

agreements, and especially offshore oil and gas where the constitutional rulings clearly support federal authority. Nevertheless, both the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia accords surrender not only major potential revenues to the provinces, but also important measures of policy and administrative control. At the same time, the restrictive provisions are also designed to ensure that the

[REDACTED]

the federal view suggests an unfortunate prospect of disorder and disarray. It is hard to imagine any worse approach to a sphere of global activity normally characterized at best by volatility and rapid change.

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Do these all of this has just been an alternative way of observing what is often

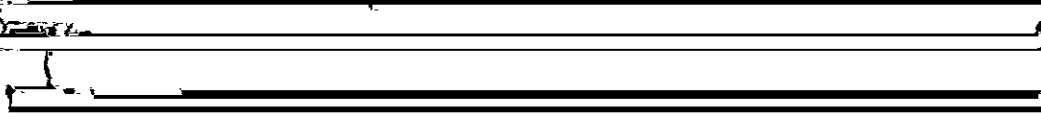
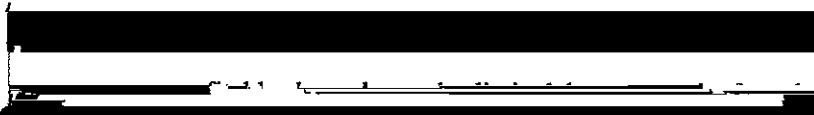
*Keith Brownsey
and Hugh Mellon*

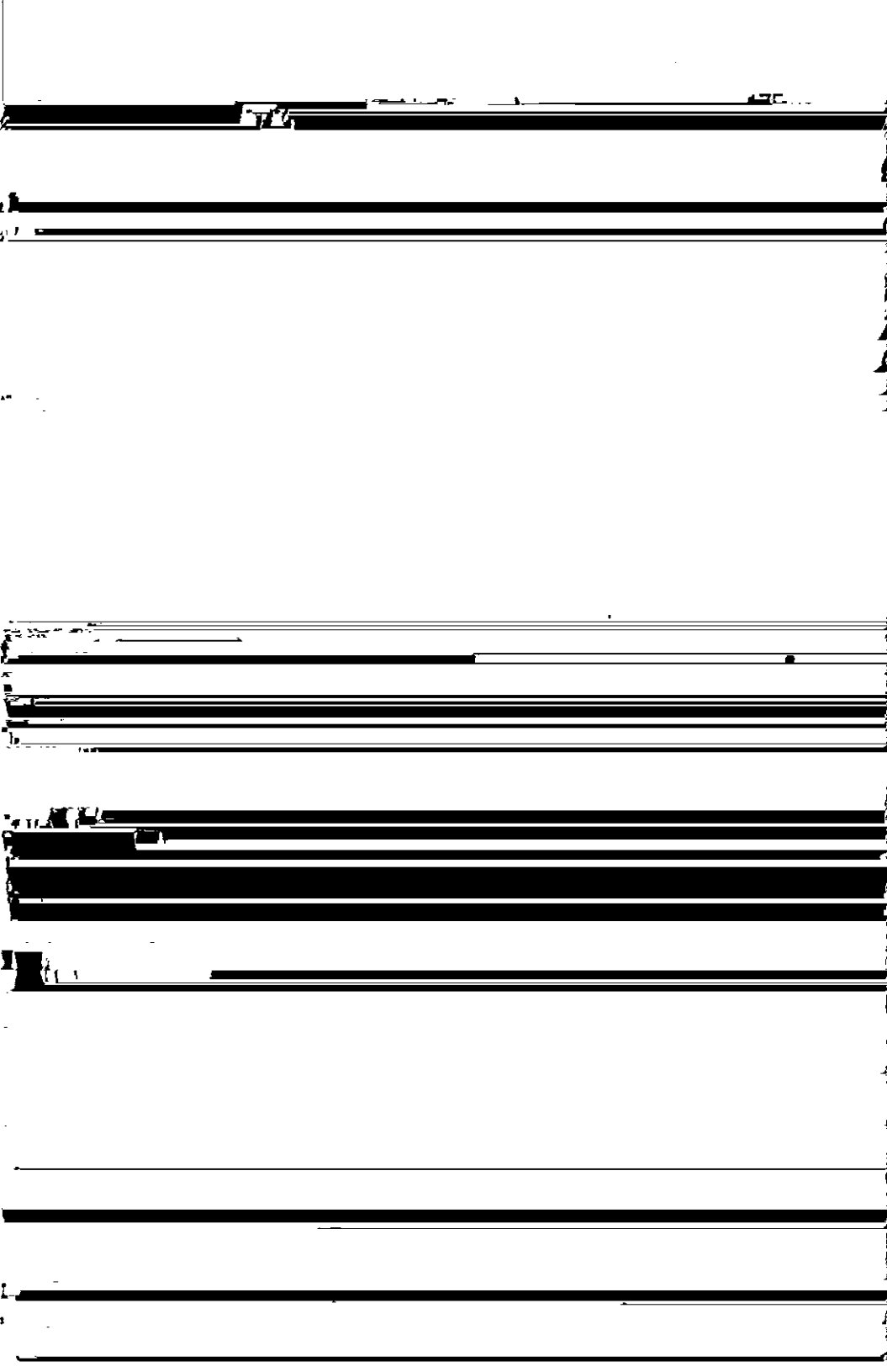
La réunion annuelle du Conseil consultatif de l'Institut des relations intergouvernementales porta sur les difficultés d'établir un consensus dans les domaines des modifications constitutionnelles et de l'élaboration des politiques économiques. Plus précisément, les discussions abordèrent l'héritage de l'administration Trudeau, les limites à la participation du public, et l'interaction entre les groupes d'intérêt et la

The focus of this session was on the skills of the Federal and state courts.

speaker argued that Canadians should be aware that constitutional amendment

Participants who were practicing politicians were perhaps most surprised





in the interests of completing the unfinished agenda from 1981-82 and "bring-
ing Quebec in" A number of international...

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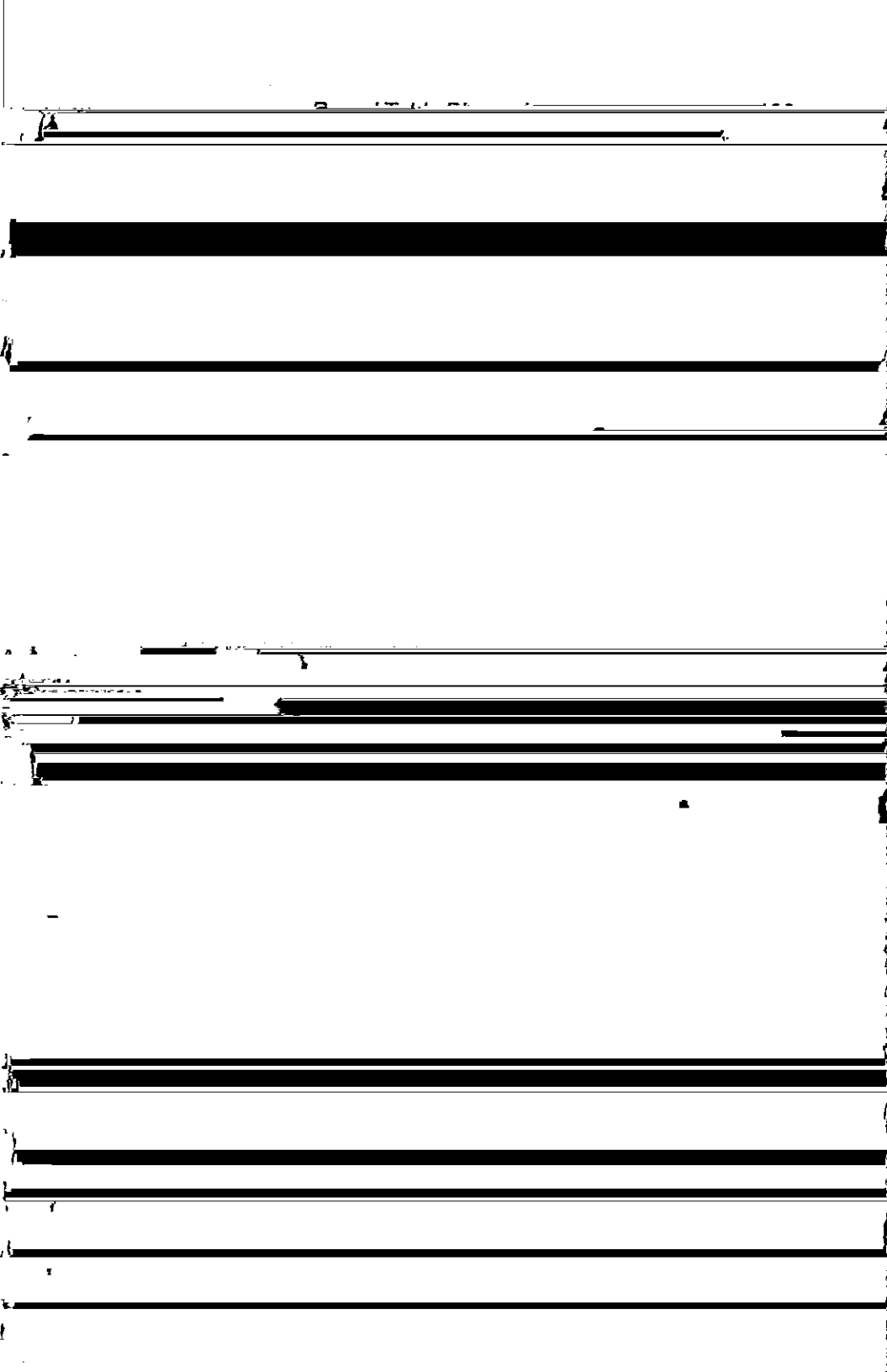
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ing federal system?

rooted and therefore not amenable to quick solutions. Furthermore, if constitutional debates emphasized decentralization and provincial priorities, this would

Modeling the unmet demand for mental health services in a rural, underserved community



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Commentary

Avigail Eisenberg

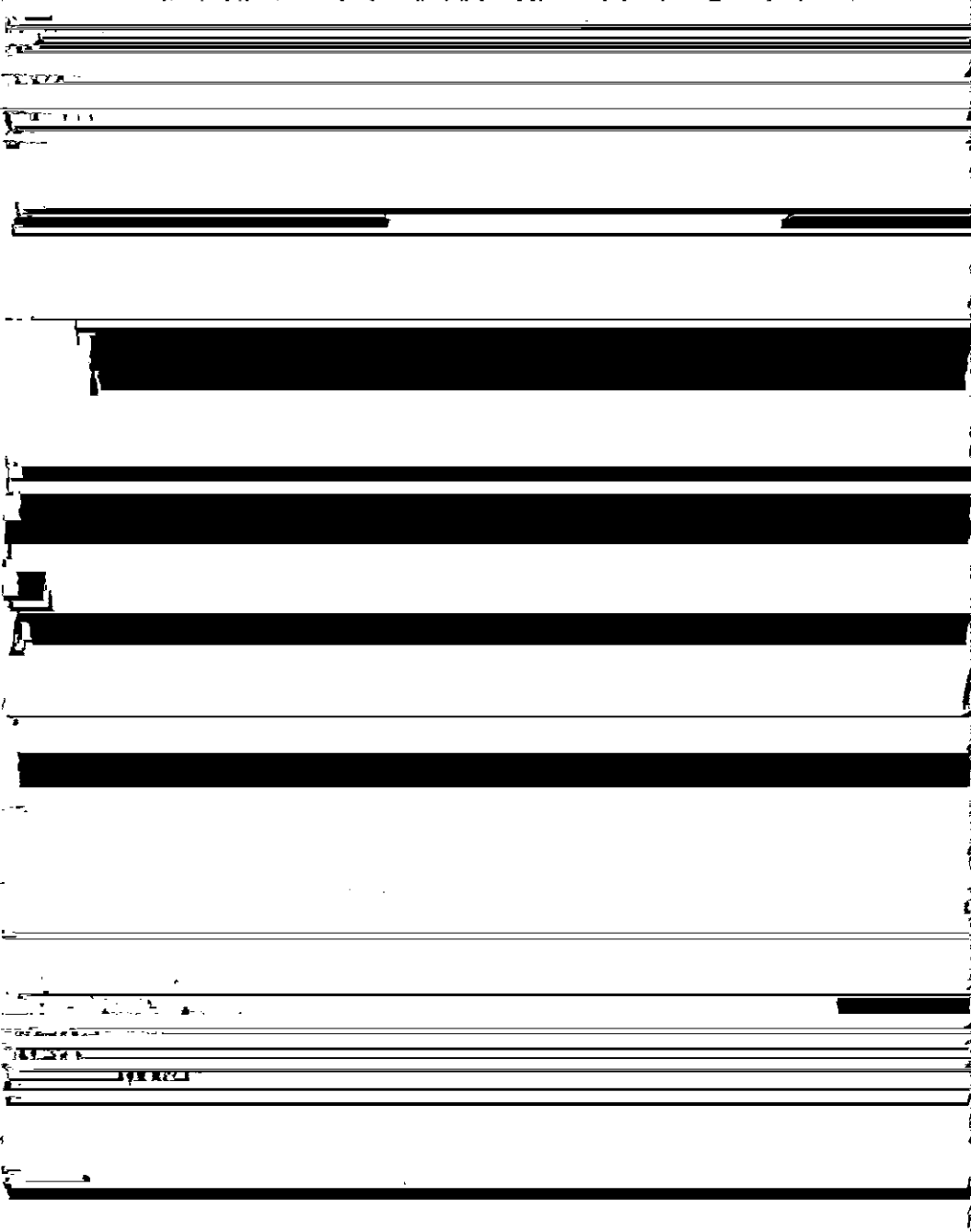
Les discussions du Conseil consultatif de l'Institut des relations intergouvernementales sur les modifications constitutionnelles et l'élaboration des politiques économiques ne permettent pas de tirer des conclusions précises quant au meilleur mécanisme pour y

matters that in part depend on which sector of the economy is being scrutinized.

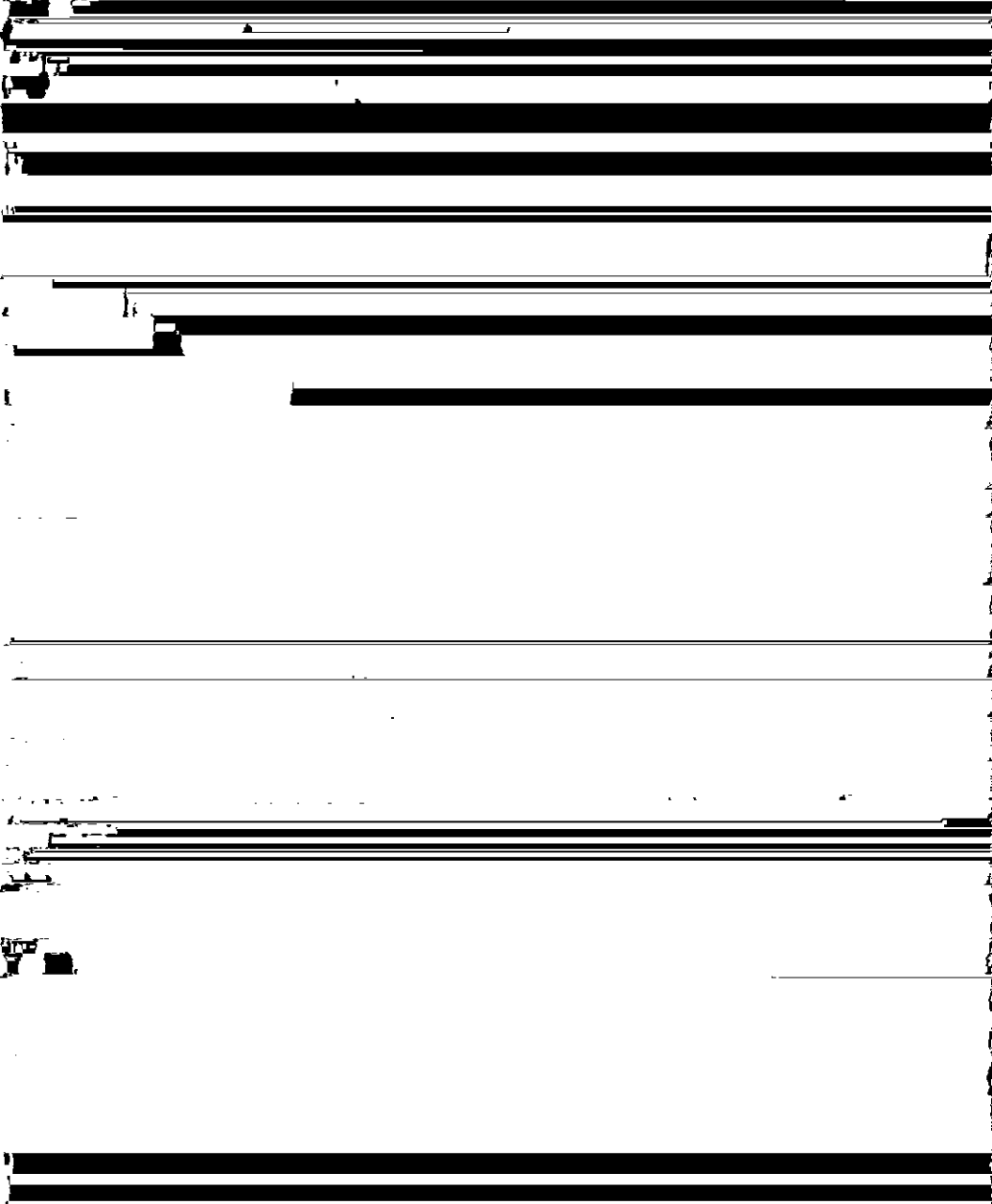
Participants who expressed their preference for competitive federalism did not address their arguments directly to those made by their opponents. Instead they pointed to the conclusions of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada which also support a combination of federalism and competitive federalism.

and the Meech Lake Accord. The health of the economy was seen to involve the public directly in the sense that the public is largely responsible for creating a healthy economy and the public is ultimately the judge of the economy's

A third problem also relating to the nature of the issue is that the more com-



... 1990 ... The ... forced the



was it considered to be a worry by the participants. If anything, the worry was directed to the absence of conflict between the premiers and the Prime Minister in contrast to the apparent conflict among various sections of the public. It seems that just as too much conflict is undesirable, so is the appearance of too little conflict.

Many of the problems which the executives faced in the Meech Lake process ought to have been handled by the mediating institutions. One of the most im-

process. In addition, the continuity of such committees may allow for a broader-than-provincial perspective to be represented within each province. The committees may be able to travel to different provinces at times when there is not a pressing and politically volatile issue on the agenda. However, the mere ex-

istence of such committees does not ensure their legitimacy in the eyes of

Overall, the issues arising from the Constitutional Amendment are:

[REDACTED]



V

Chronology



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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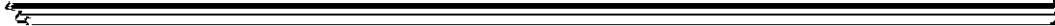
Chronology of Events 1986-1987

A list of recurring entries begins page 250

1986

8 January Special Canadian envoy on acid rain, William Davis, and his U.S. counterpart Drew Lewis recommend in their Joint Report of the Special Envoys on Acid Rain that the United States...

point out that it is the first declaration by any



14 February
Federal-Provincial
Equalization

Despite strong opposition from the provinces,
Finance Minister Michael Wilson tables *Bill C-96*, a
program to amend the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Ac-*

individual taxpayers \$5.2 billion over the next five

years. Small businesses \$1.5 billion

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ments.

BILLS 110 the Grasshopper Narrows and Islington Indian

71 Mon

30.35

[REDACTED]

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riers between the provinces. To aid in reducing inter-

they had promised in 1979. The original agreement

months. Mr. Wilson tells the ministers not to expect much in the way of an increase in transfers—already reaching \$5.5 billion, although he announces his willingness to consider new means of dividing up an

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22 October Premier Bill Vander Zalm leads his Social Credit
Elections—British Party to victory in British Columbia, winning 49

1

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.

needs to compete in the highly-competitive international market. The new legislation will permit banks,

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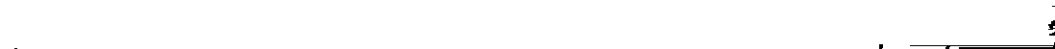
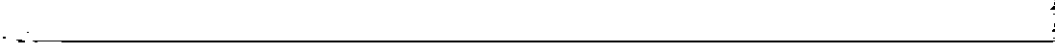
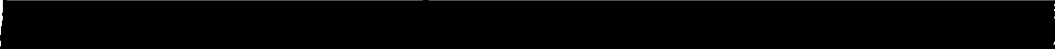
1987

15 January

Northwest

After lengthy negotiations, a tentative agreement for the division of the Northwest Territories is reached by native groups at Inuvit—formerly Erobisher

[The remainder of the page contains several lines of text that are almost entirely obscured by heavy horizontal black bars, likely due to scanning artifacts or redaction. Only a few faint characters and line structures are visible.]



vironment Minister Tom McMillan, is the first be-
tween the federal Government and a province to fol-

26-27 March
First Ministers'
Conference on

The First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters convenes in Ottawa to attempt to reach an agreement on aboriginal self-government

two leaders discuss Canada's proposal to license film

7 April

The Ontario Government officially opens an office

[REDACTED]

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26-27 May

The premiers of the four western provinces gather in

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for [redacted] authorizes. The bill requires Ottawa to conduct

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7 July
Free Trade

The provincial premiers gather in Ottawa to be briefed on the free trade negotiations. Ontario Premier Peterson announces, following the briefing,

you will be allowed to file your own petition.

[The page contains multiple lines of text that have been almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars. Only a few faint characters and lines are visible.]

them to abandon unprofitable lines more easily. As

14 September

The Newfoundland delegation to the Canada-France

Phalacrocorax borealis ... *Phalacrocorax borealis* ... *Phalacrocorax borealis* ... *Phalacrocorax borealis* ... *Phalacrocorax borealis* ...

23 September
Constitution—
Meech Lake Accord

The Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly votes 43-3 to ratify the Meech Lake Accord. Three New Democrats oppose the bill.

tober. Key elements of the agreement, as announced the next day, include the following:

- the creation of a continental energy market. Canada

30 October
Reform Party of

The Reform Party of Canada holds its founding convention in Winnipeg, attended by nearly 400

16 November

Hearings begin in the Supreme Court of Canada over

dition of Prince Edward Island, 1980-1981

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Ontario Treasurer Robert Nixon, concerned that his province might lose business to the new international banking centres, announces that the province will reluctantly offer tax breaks or other financial incentives to banks if it becomes apparent that the federal

legislation... Toronto's

Methodology

[REDACTED]

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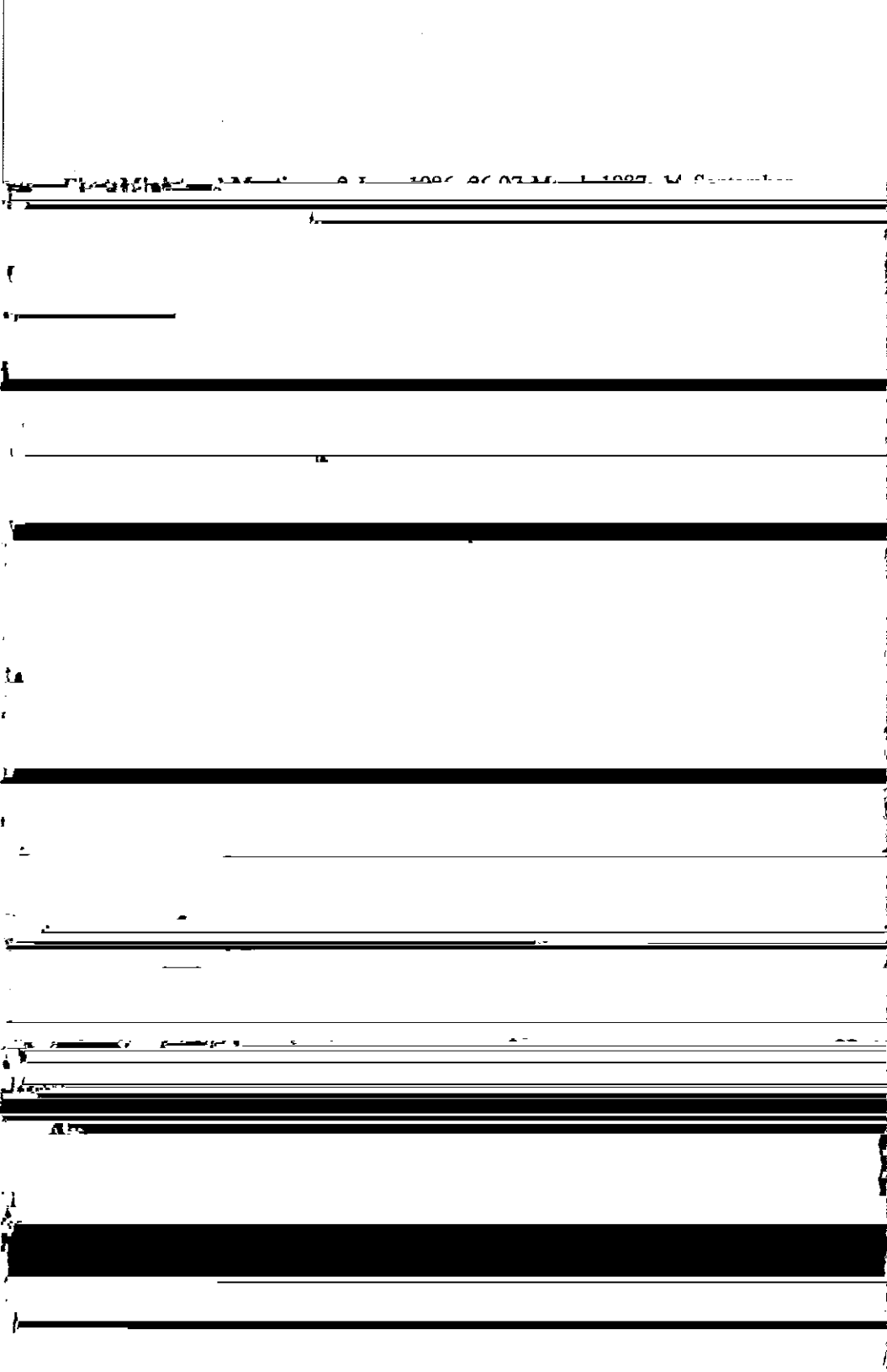
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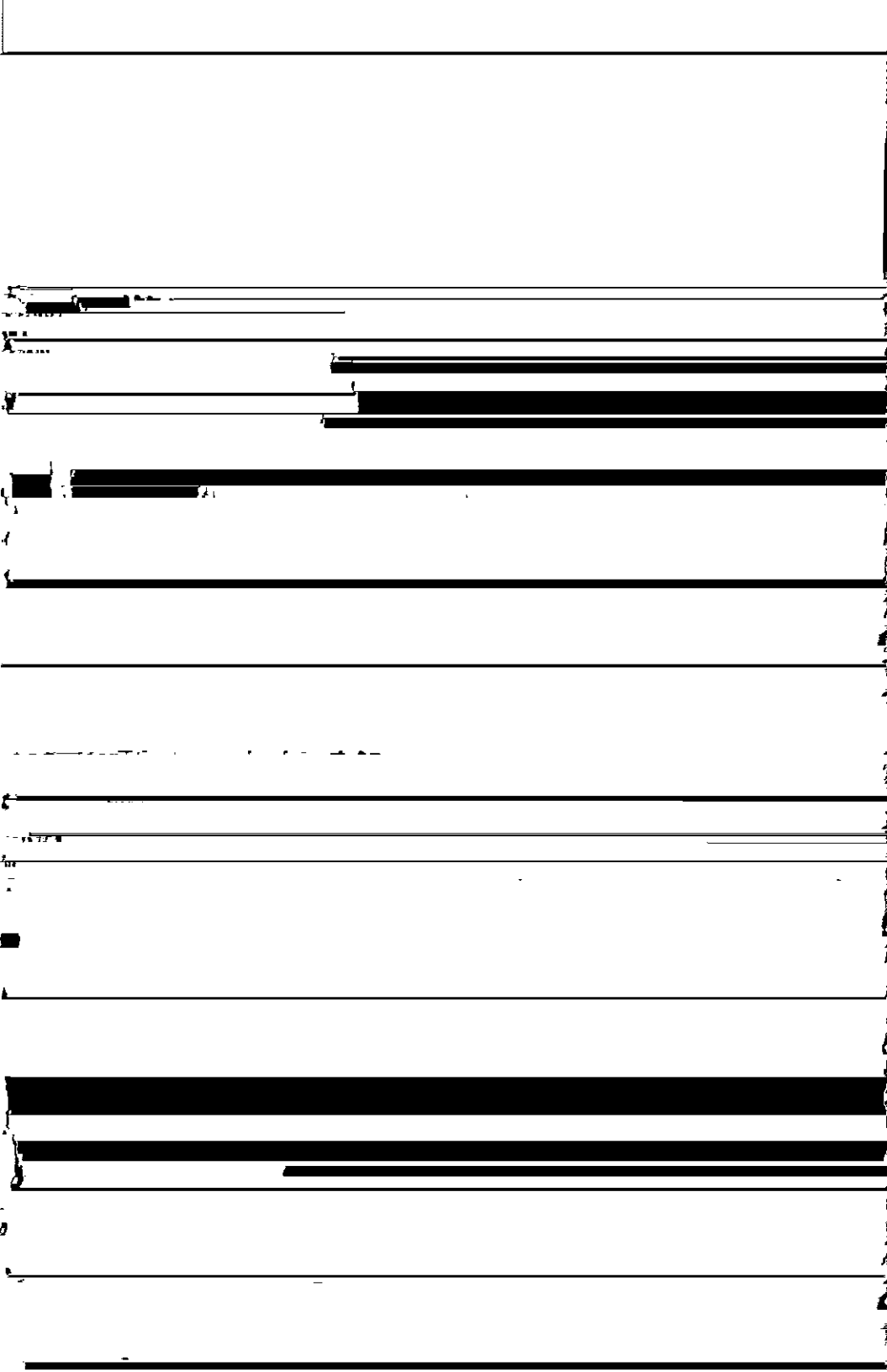
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Free Trade Agreement. The three back away from
and the threat of a court challenge to the deal, stat

[REDACTED]

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14. Delia Opekokew, *The Political and Legal Inequities Among Aboriginal Peoples in Canada*, 1987. (\$7)
13. Ian B. Cowie, *Future Issues of Jurisdiction and Coordination Between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Governments*, 1987. (\$7)

