

146
véritable "question de société", toujours liée certes à la dimension culturelle franco québécoise mais embrassant aussi une nouvelle problématique à la fois

Au Québec de rétor offensément son appellation bilingue au contraire

demandes minimales formulées par le Québec pour adhérer à la *Loi con-*

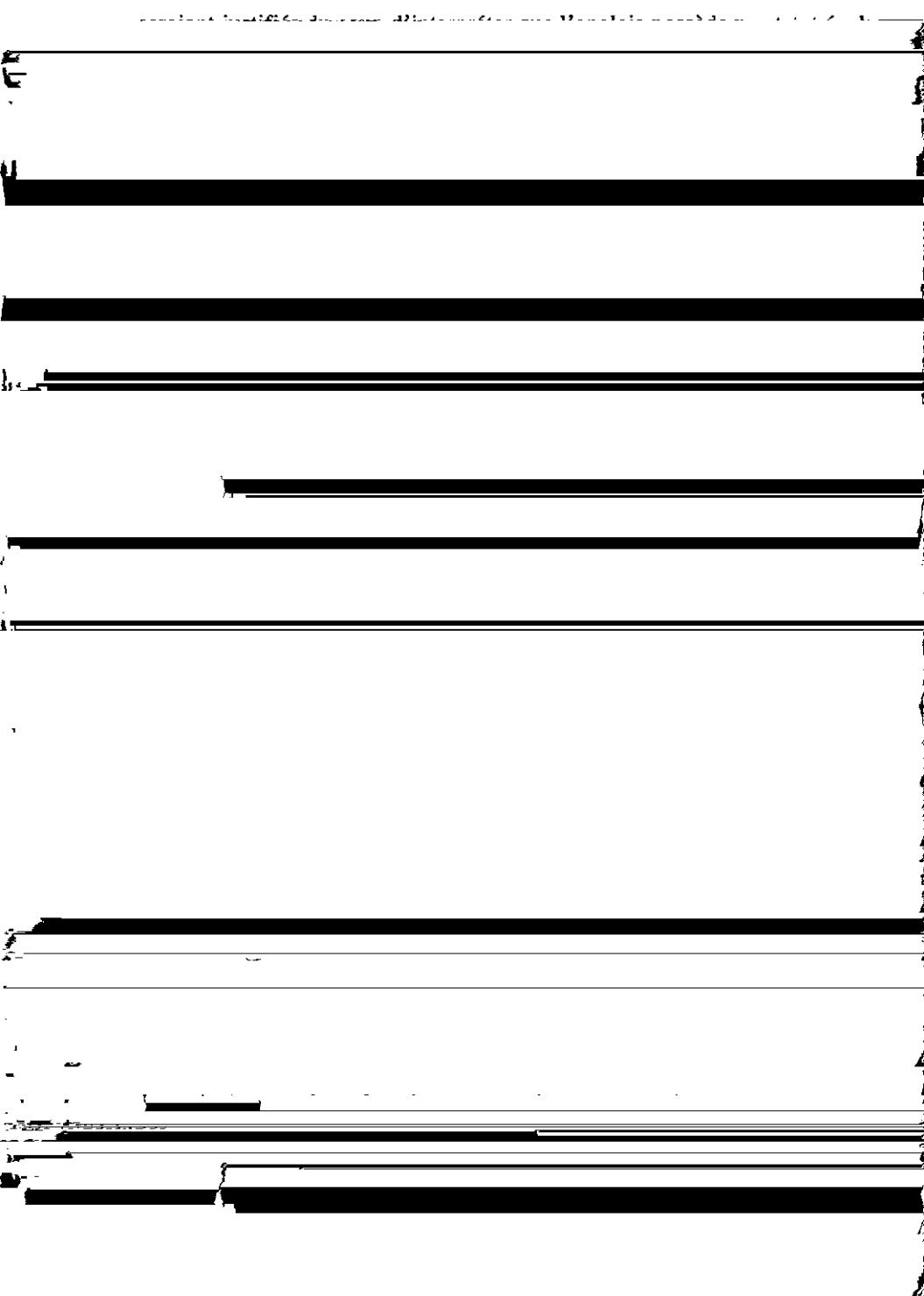
profit du Québec. Ce faisant, celui-ci obtiendrait le droit de légiférer exclusivement en ce qui regarde tous les programmes de formation, d'établissement et d'intégration — sociale, économique, culturelle et linguistique — des immigrants à la société québécoise. Une compensation financière accompagnera

immigration peu ou prou contrôlée et planifiée qui incita Québec à promettre,

l'automne 1990, cet énoncé de politique devrait révéler notamment les futures orientations gouvernementales en matière de hausse des niveaux d'immigration, de francisation et d'intégration — culturelle et économique — des immigrantes à la société d'accueil franconhone.⁴⁵

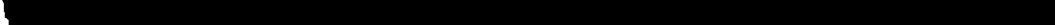
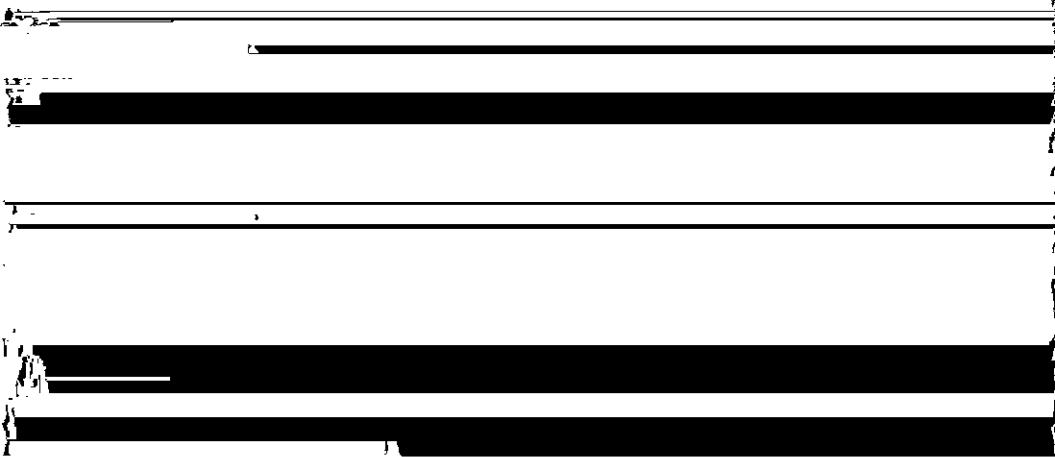
[REDACTED] employée depuis quelques mois à sensibiliser tant bien que mal son homologue

poursuivis par le PNFE. Une allocation pour frais de garde et une allocation de formation sont effectuées aux autorisées qui ont la responsabilité de l'éducation et de l'entretien des enfants.



difficilement intégrable, à brève ou moyenne échéance, sur le plan économique.
Ainsi, selon Louise Robic,

c'est une décision à prendre pour une société (...) [que de favoriser] une immigrati-



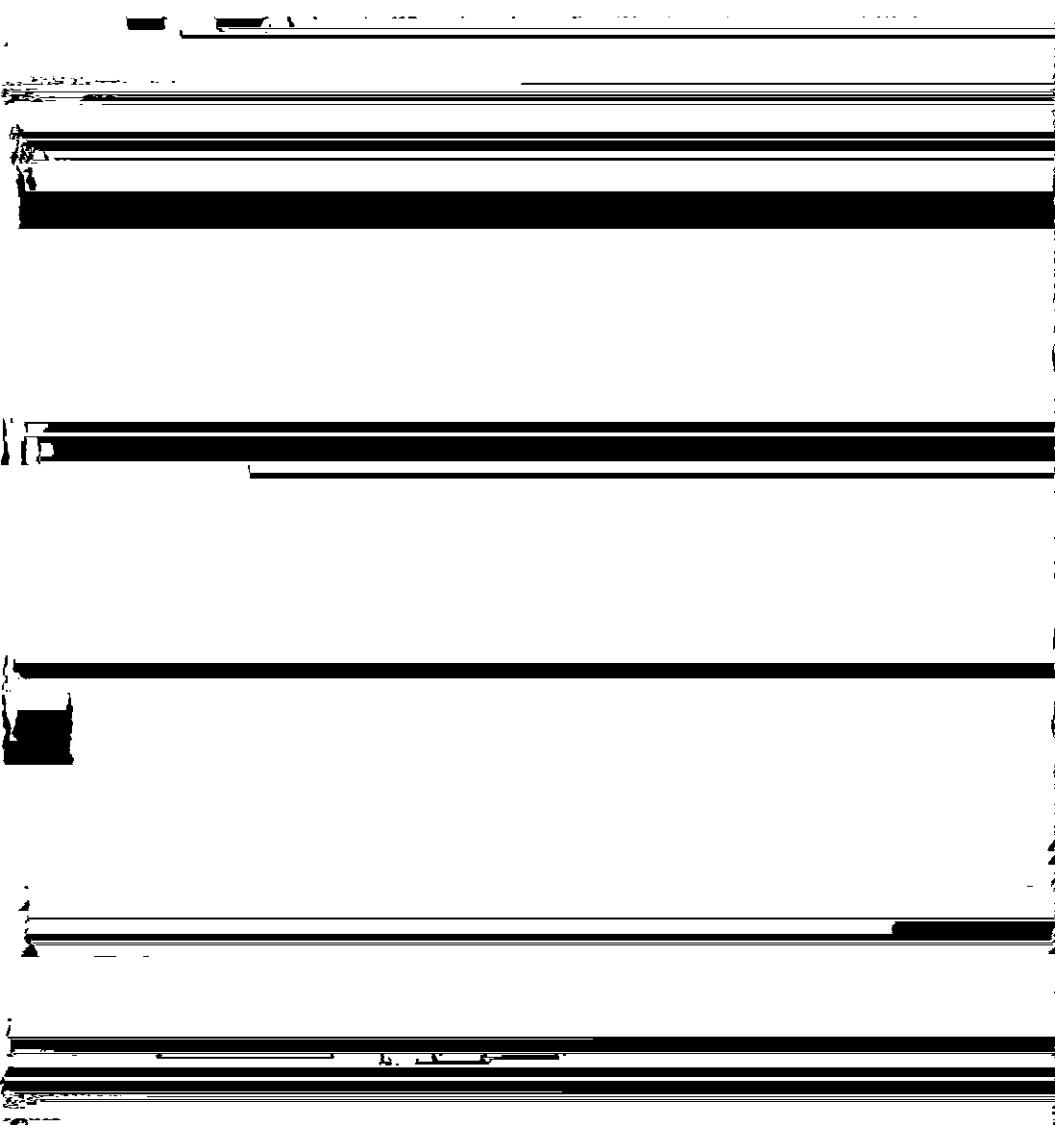
Le gouvernement Bourassa. Discours d'ouverture de l'Assemblée nationale, 1976.

... le développement économique et social du Québec et de la population québécoise.

d'augmenter le nombre d'entrevues de sélection quotidiennes. Qui plus est, des



des dossiers des ressortissants nord-africains et libanais.



soulageant leur épouse mais aussi au niveau de l'assurance maladie.

{

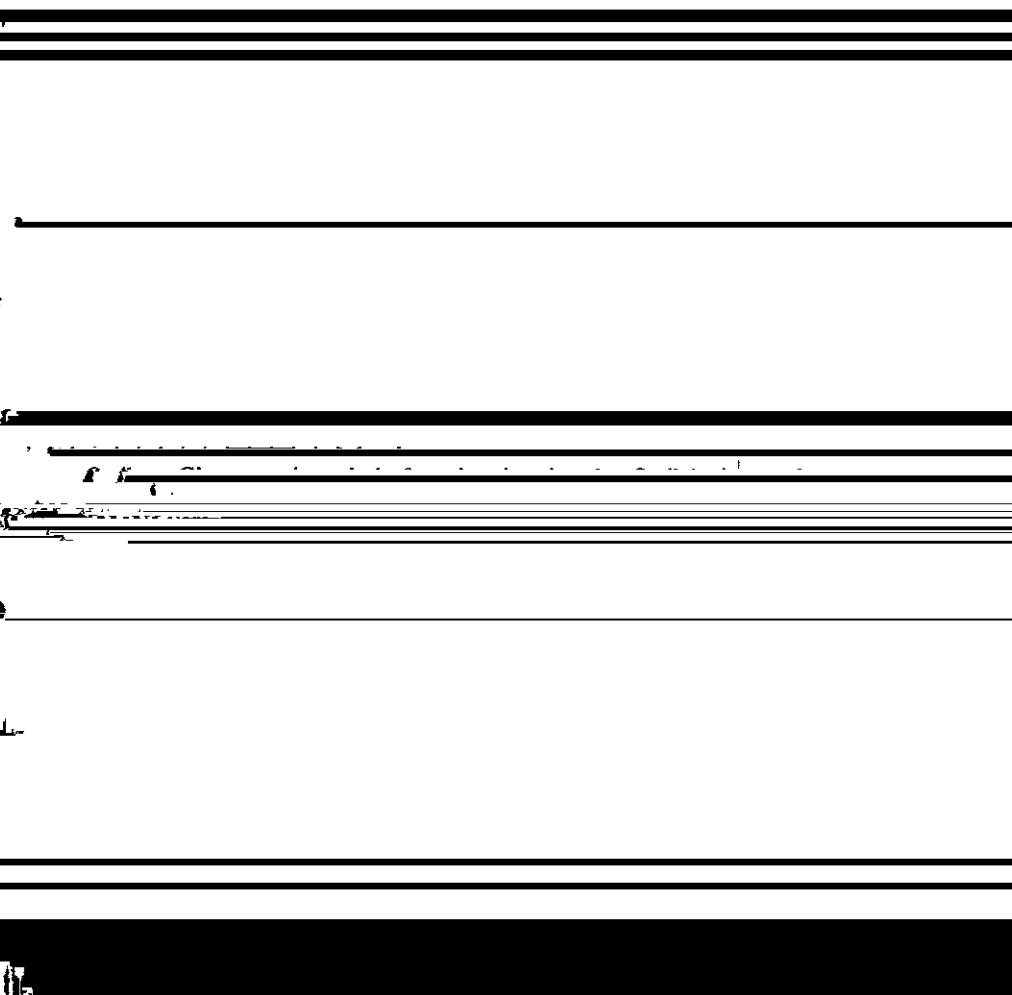
services sociaux. Les femmes s'avèrent à cet égard doublement pénalisées, soit

en tant que femmes et en tant que membres des minorités raciales et culturelles.

culturelles, etc.) ainsi qu'à cause des difficultés d'intégration économique en région.

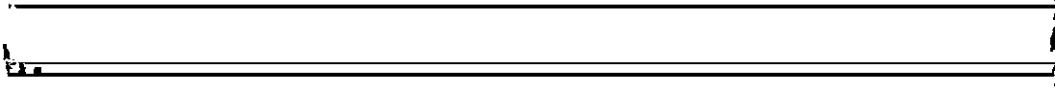
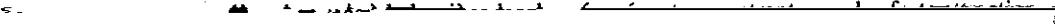
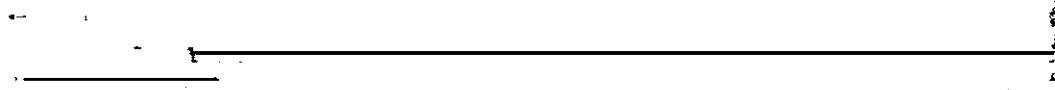
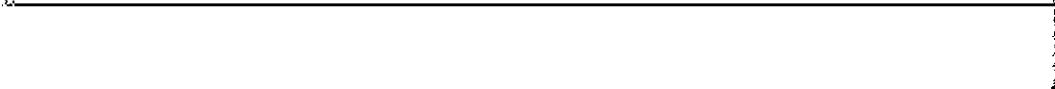
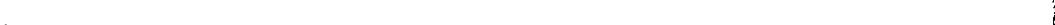
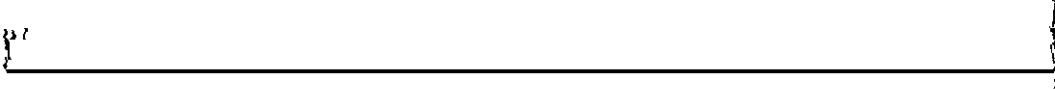
Malgré cette tentative avortée, le MCCI envisageait en novembre 1987

Les aspects démolinguistiques de l'évolution de la population du Québec, Montréal/Québec, 1986, p.7.

- 3 Soulignons ici que le solde migratoire international est de loin favorable au
- 

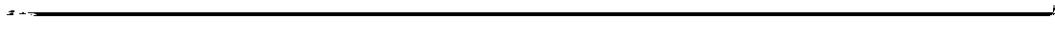
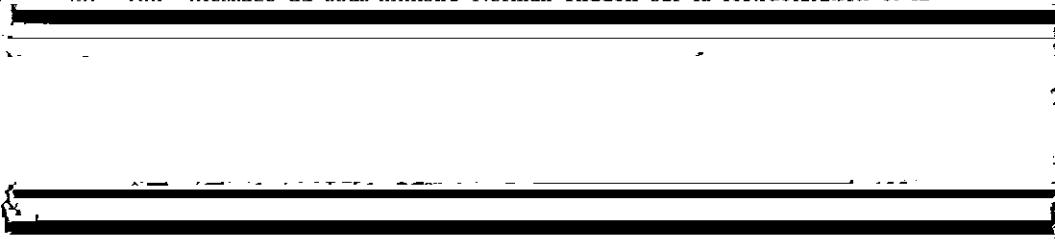
12. Voir BAILLARGEON et BENJAMIN, *op.cit.*, p. 39.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 51.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

15. Il aurait été interrogé une dizaine de fois sur ce passage sur ce phénomène de

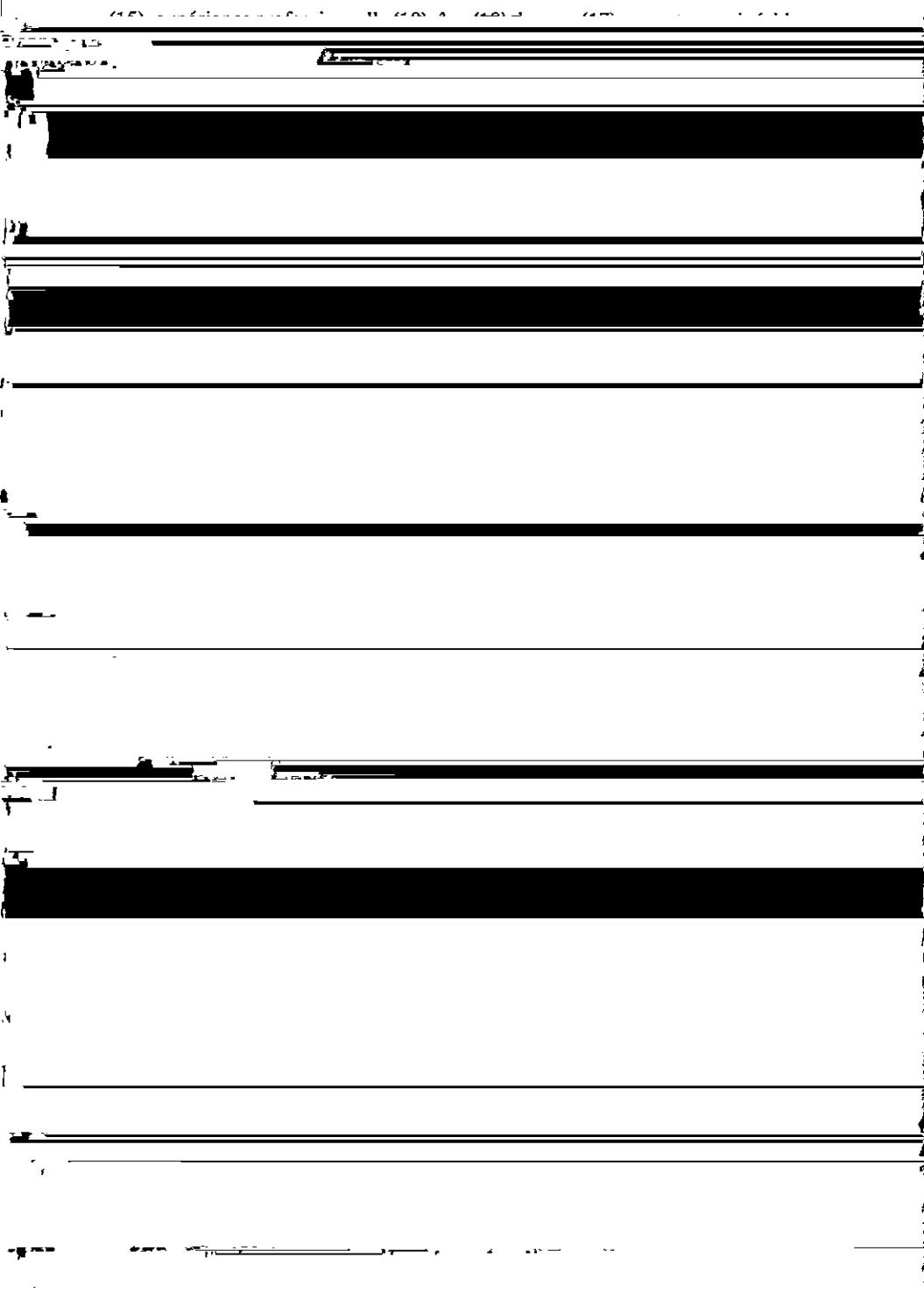


Information contained herein is unclassified

45. Voir "Message du sous-ministre Norman Riddell sur la restructuration et la

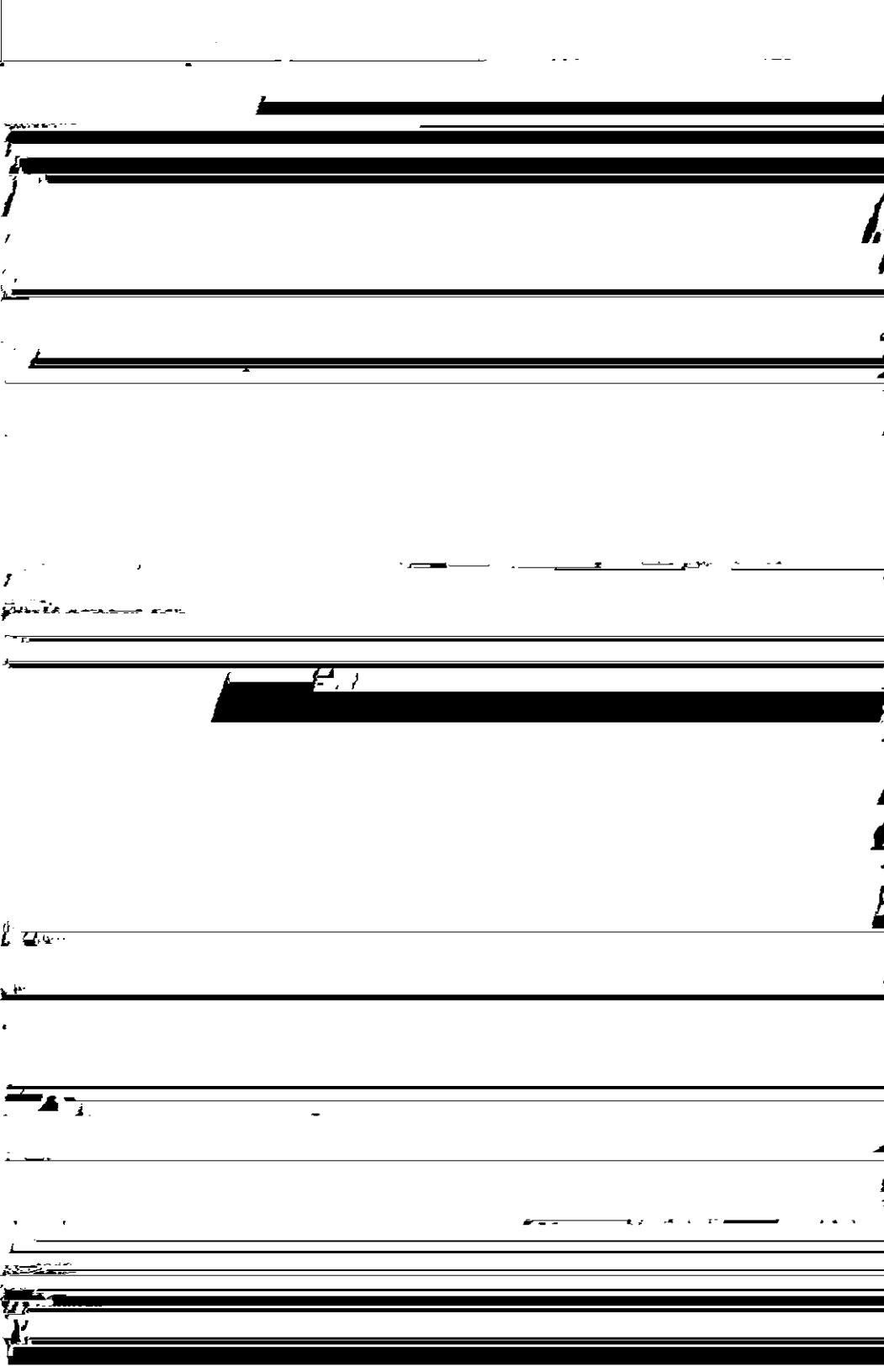


fédérale sur les niveaux d'immigration". Allocution prononcée au Centre Charbonneau



82. Voir Gérard TAETUMESSE "A société distincte immigration distincte?" *Le*

- Devoir*, le 30 juin 1989, p.7. Voir aussi ORBAN, *op.cit.*
84. Voir CHARRAND, *op.cit.*, p. 42.
 85. Citée par BERGER, "La francisation des immigrants...", *op.cit.*, p. A8.
 86. Voir *ibid.*
 87. Voir Michel VENNE, "Québec reconnaît que la francisation des immigrants progresse trop lentement", *Le Devoir*, le 31 mai 1990, pp. 1,8.
 88. Marco MICONE, "Occultation et émergence de la culture immigrée", dans Impressions cahier interculturel publié par le Cégep de Saint-Laurier no 5 janvier 1990, p. 7.
 89. A la Ville de Montréal, on a créé spécifiquement le *Bureau interculturel de*



Saskatchewan in Transition

Howard Lesson

INTR

ODUCTION

mid-1970s, coupled with booming resource prices for potash and oil, brought on considerable optimism. Land prices climbed, the population stabilized, and schools, universities and new public enterprises were built. All of this happened

federal government had often intervened on constitutional points before the

province. When this action was considered together with a challenge by the Canadian Industrial Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. to the province's oil royalty legislation relating to the Blackfoot oil rights, the court rejected

specialists, and would extend their services to the public.

years ago.

It is significant that this Conference is being held here in the capital of Saskatchewan. Conferences of First Ministers have almost always been held in Ottawa in the past. I firmly believe that, in recognition of our regional diversity, major federal-provincial meetings should not be held only in the Nation's Capital.¹¹

He echoed Devine as he described a new era of federal-provincial relations.

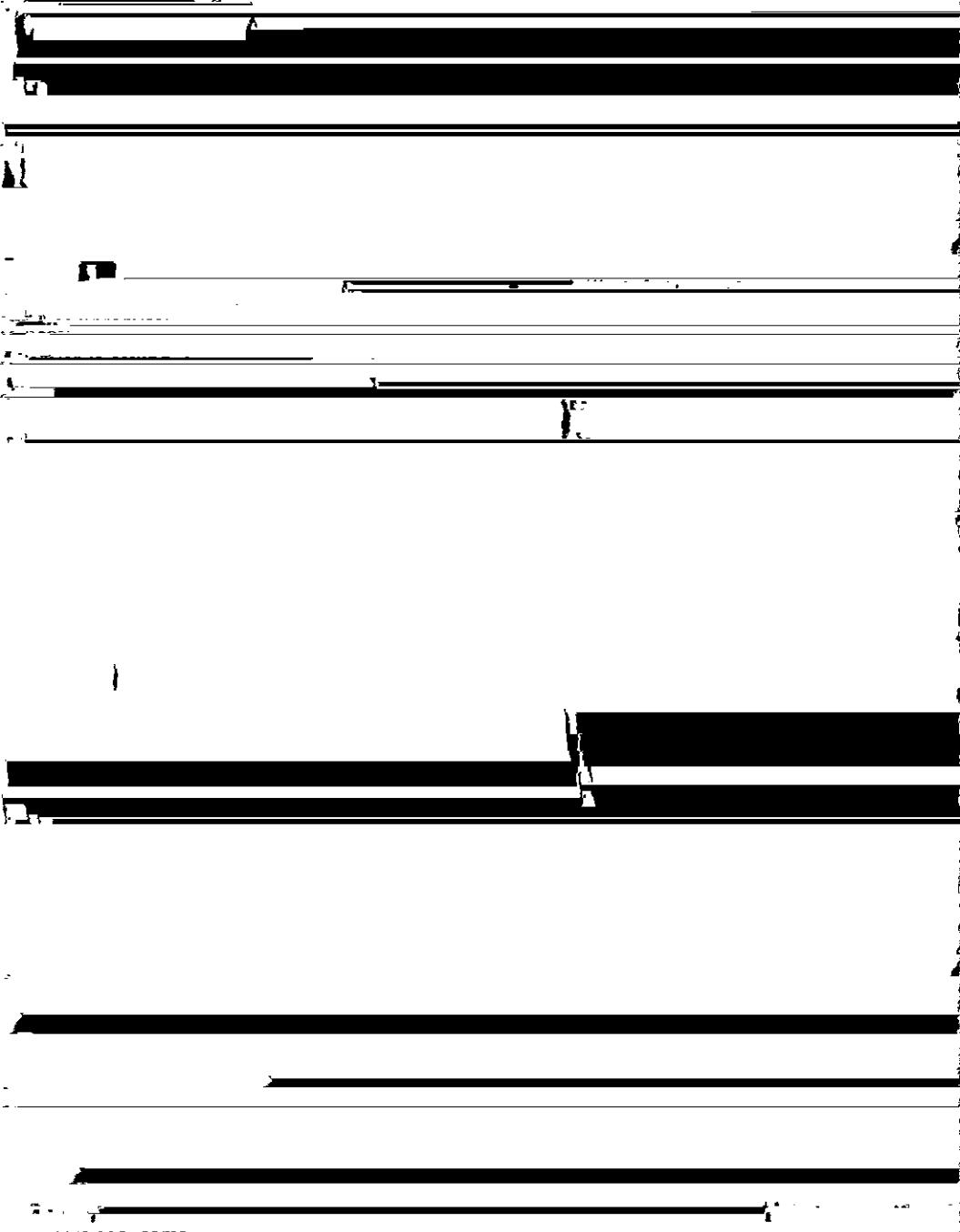
Death Toll of 1006 the most significant in the final count.

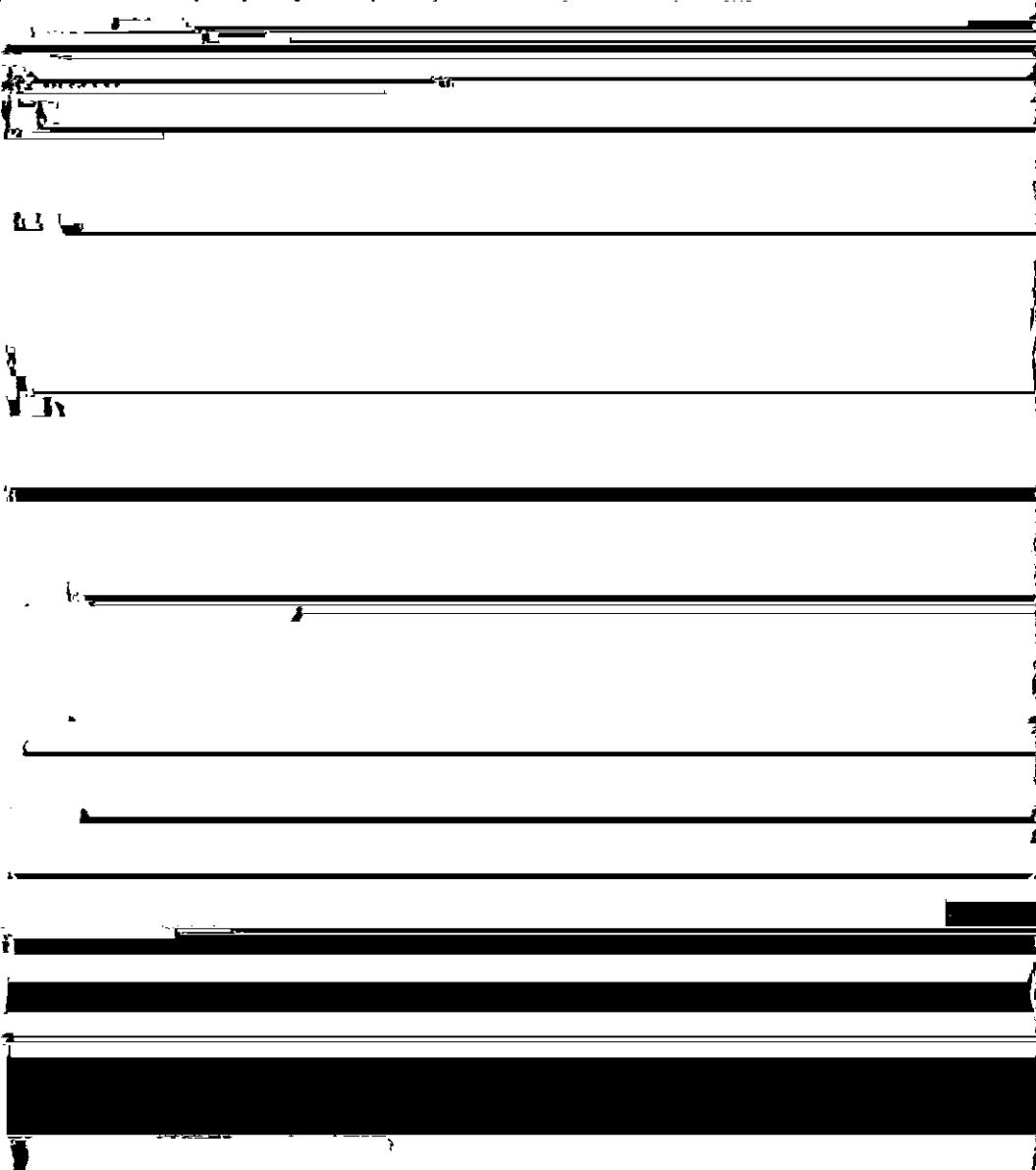
dom (U.K.) became the guiding principle of the Devine government, and U.K. experts on privatization were invited to organize and conduct seminars on how to proceed in a similar manner on the prairies.

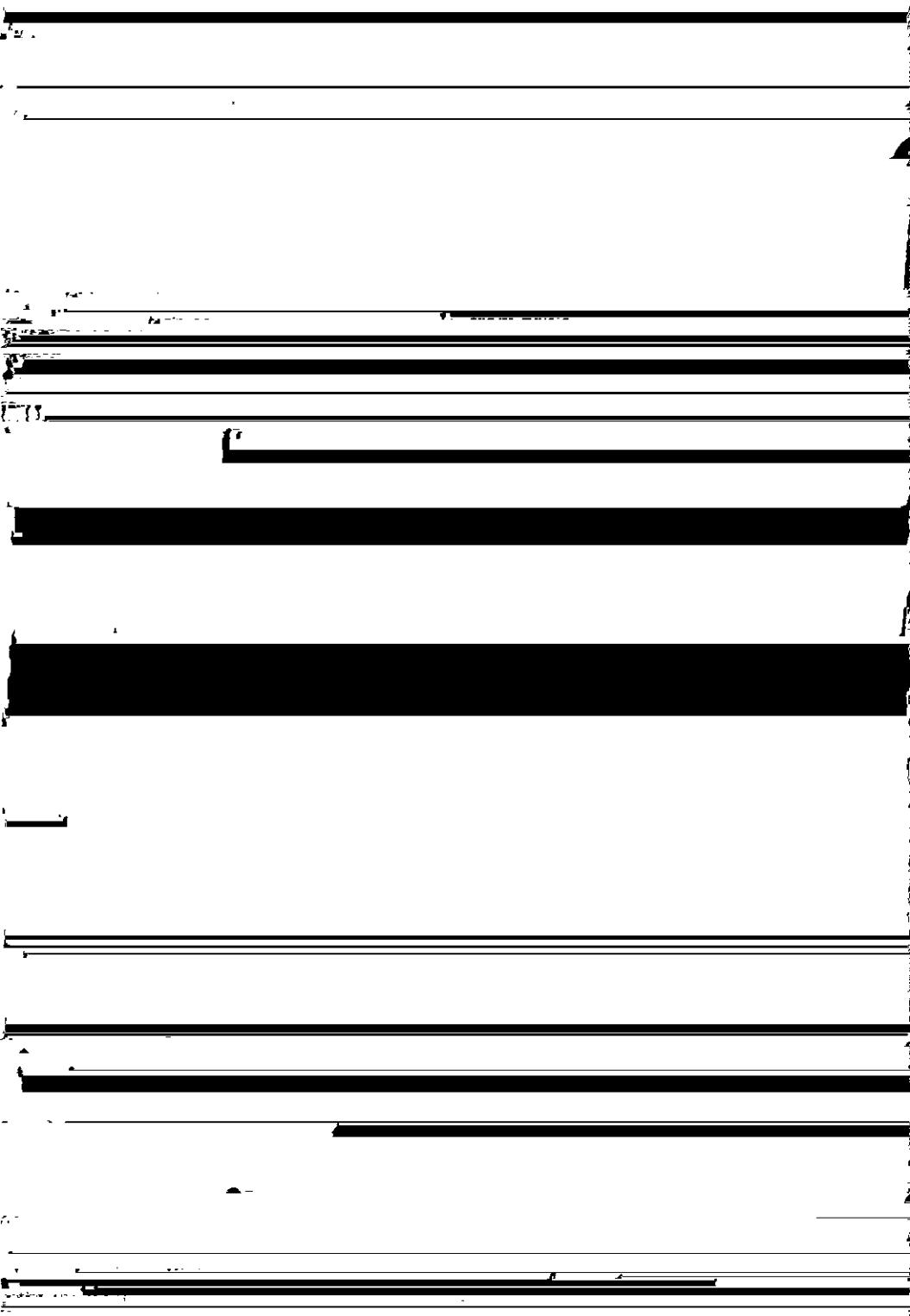
The result was a political uproar and a session that lasted into the fall of 1987. The government's already shaky popularity plummeted, and by 1988 it was

interim the prospects for approval of Meech Lake appeared to have dimmed considerably. The Hatfield government had been replaced by the McKenna government in New Brunswick. The NDP in Manitoba had been replaced by a

that we haven't heard this government even address that issue in the three years

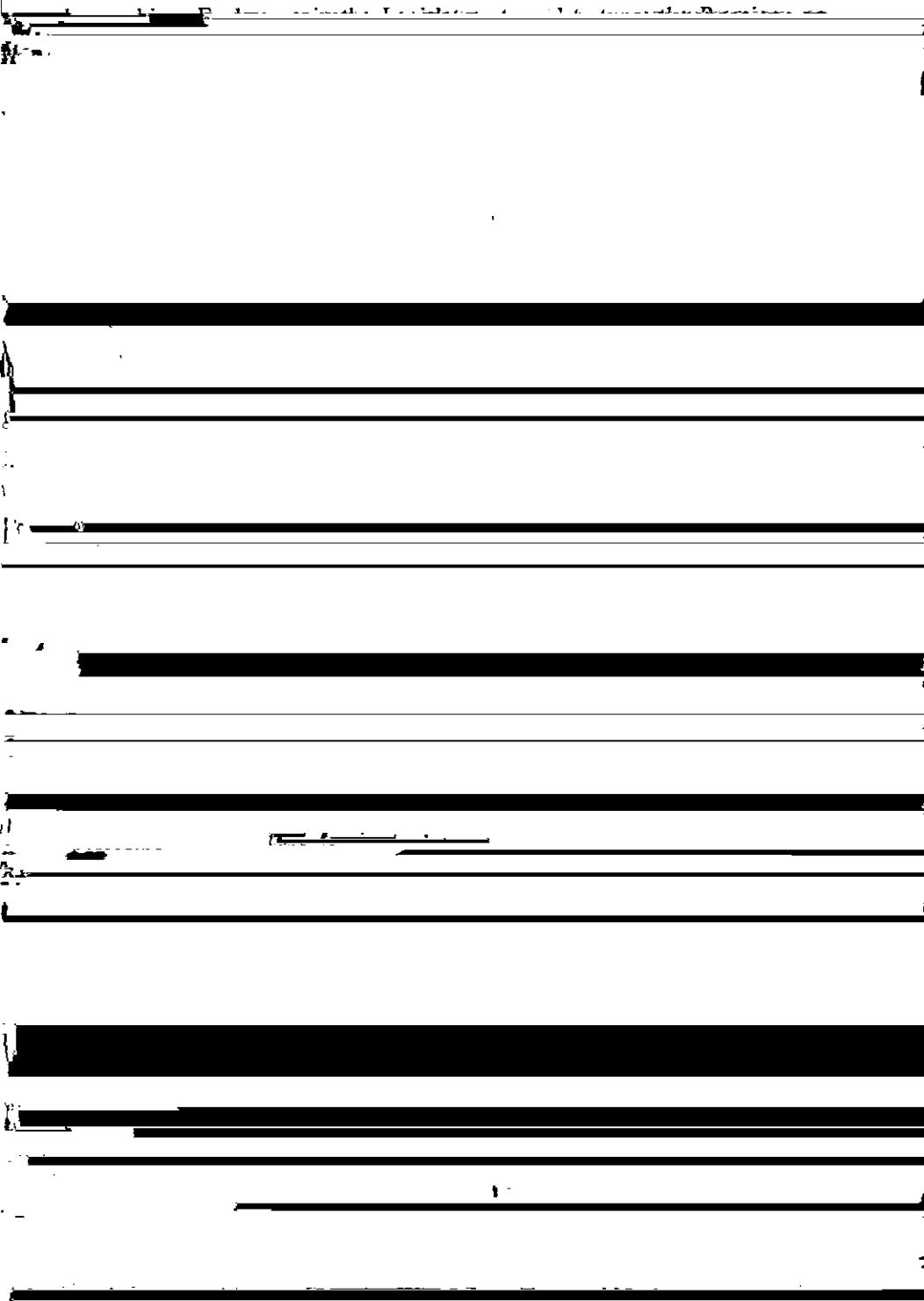


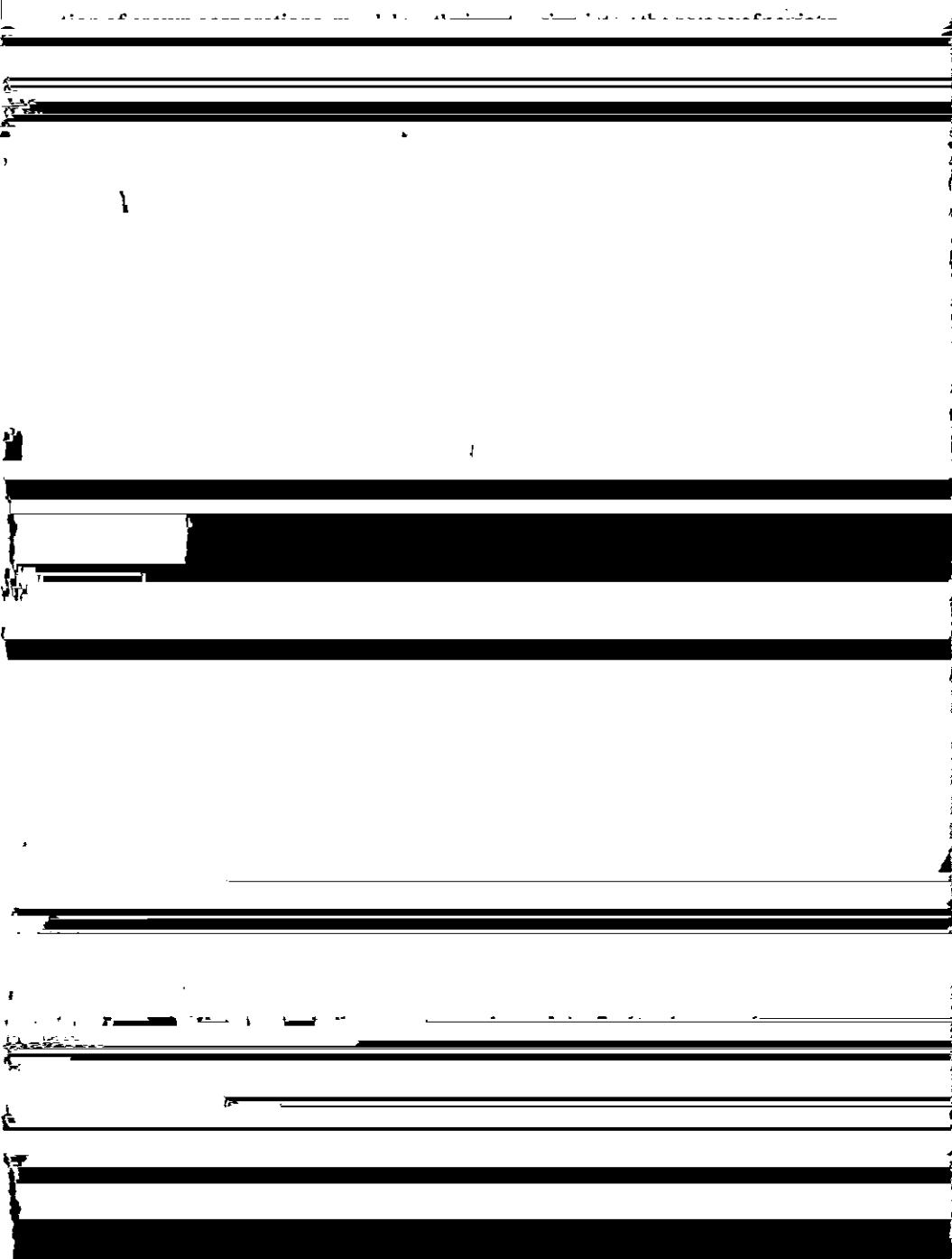




mounted a petition that eventually had over 100,000 names. Public opinion

new question to you therefore is the following, Mr. Premier. Would you be kind





5. See D.V. Smiley, *Canada in Question: Federalism in the Eighties* 3d ed. (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1980), pp. 38-40.

6. H. Leeson, "The Intergovernmental Affairs Function in Saskatchewan 1960-1982," *Canadian Public Administration*, 26, 2 (1983), 102-111.

7. Smiley, *Canada in Question*, p. 40.
 8. Saskatchewan *Hansard*, Regina, vol. 26, 20 April 1983, pp. 1259-60.
 9. Saskatchewan *Hansard*, Regina, vol. 26, 20, 17 March 1983, p.2.

Sea-Change in Newfoundland: From Peckford to Wells

Douglas M. Brown

~~THEY ARE A PART OF THE CONFEDERATION cannot be questioned, there~~

is a growing realization that the present structure of Confederation does not allow

employment rate has remained well above the Canadian average, at 15 percent.

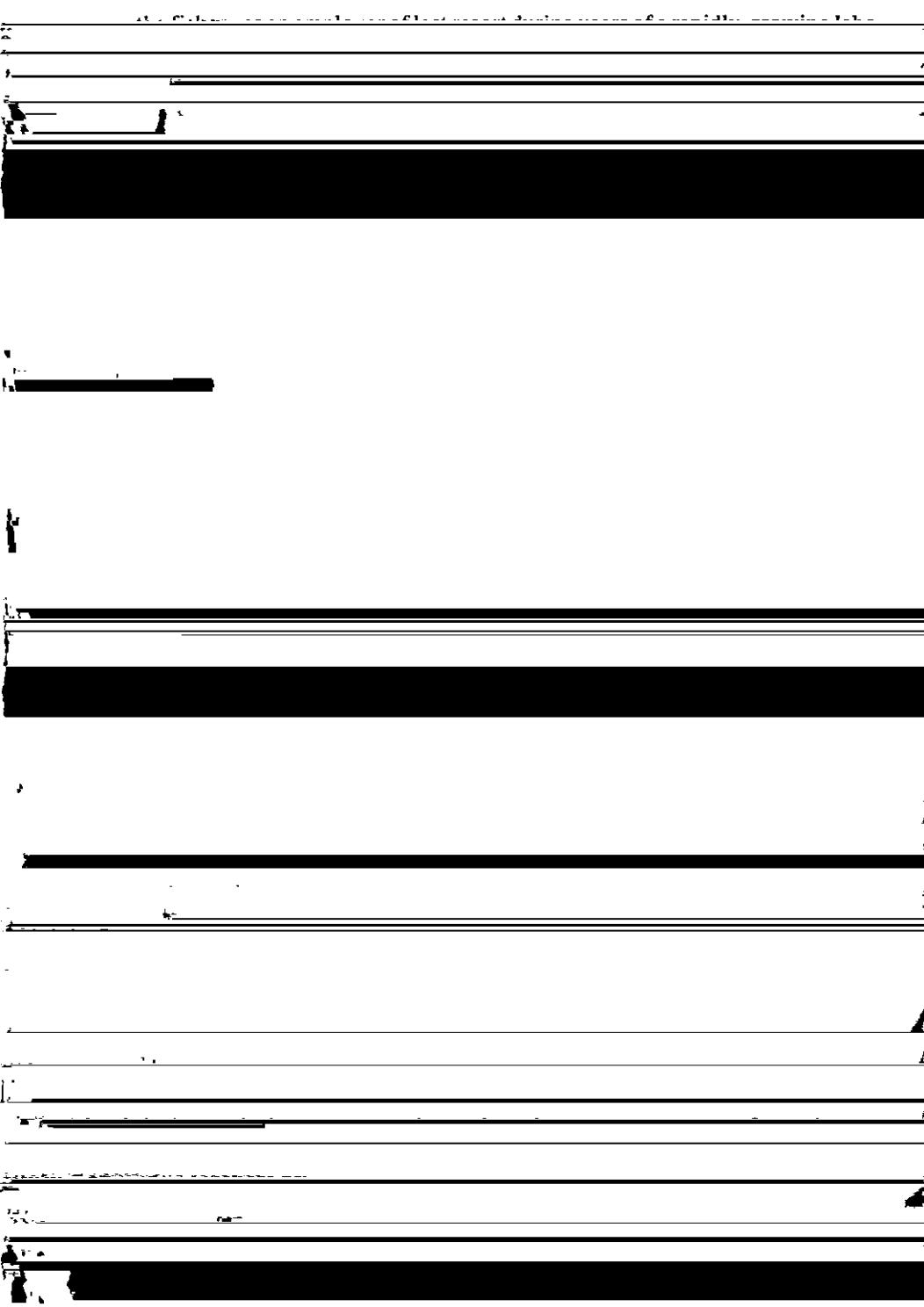
~~demonstrations are best suppressed. As this chapter demonstrates, such a~~

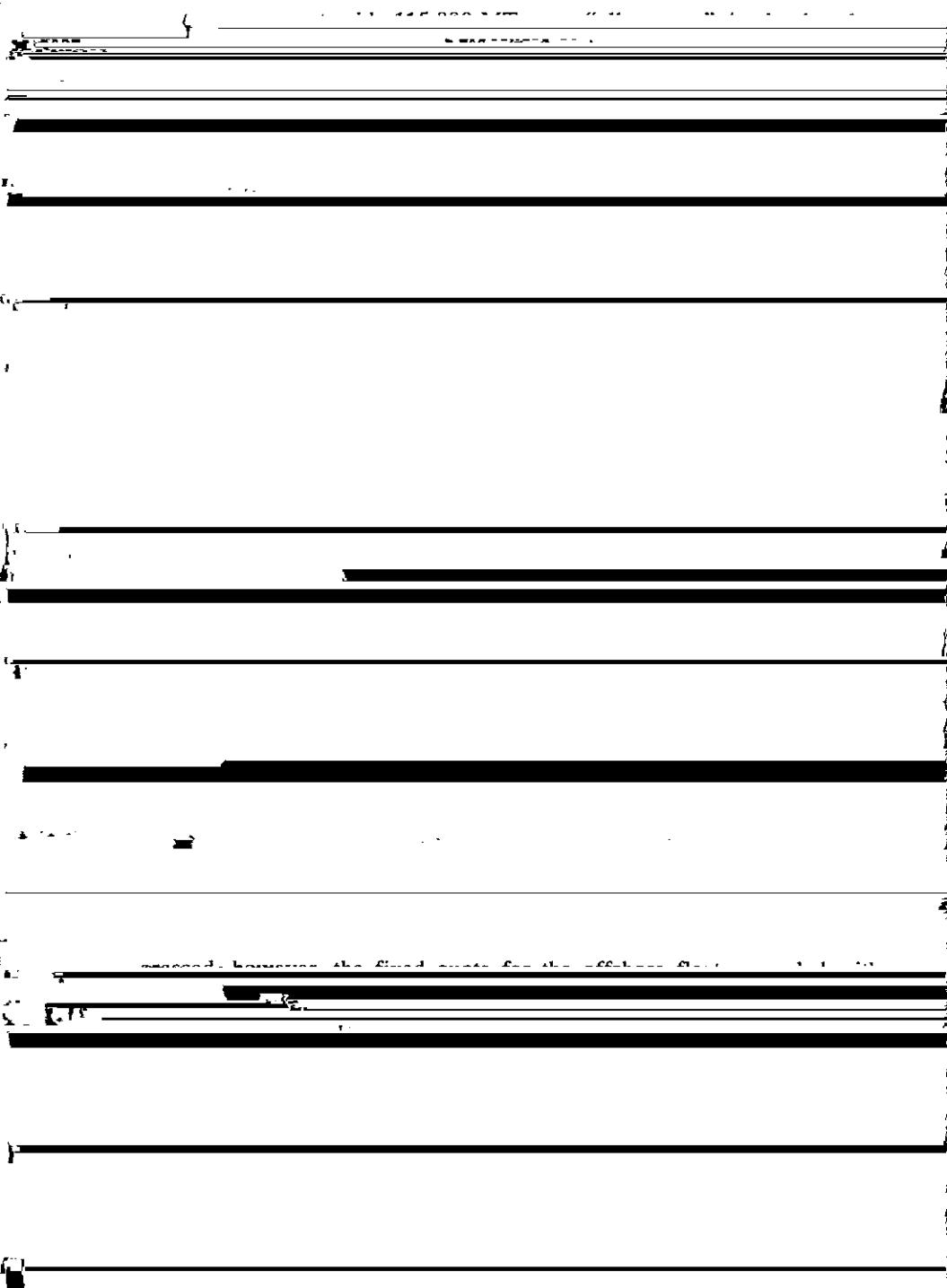
ficulties which Newfoundland faces in this effort stem not only from its modest political impact in Canada, but also from the fact that so many of

factors which led to high expectations for Newfoundland's prospects, and an

Taken together those three economic assessments were indeed . . .

Island consumers and/or for industrial development in Labrador. The constraints on these plans included the legal defences of the Upper Churchill





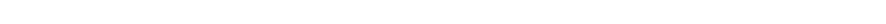
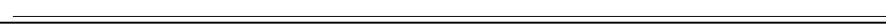
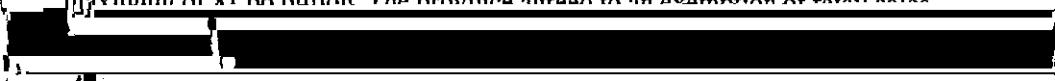
OFFSHORE PETROLEUM

The issue of offshore petroleum brought to the Peckford government its greatest

then Opposition Leader Mulroney to Peckford on 14 June 1984. In a letter of that date, Mulroney had set out principles for settling the dispute which were in fundamental agreement with the position which Peckford had taken in a

Accord, differed from the position which the province had initially adopted as

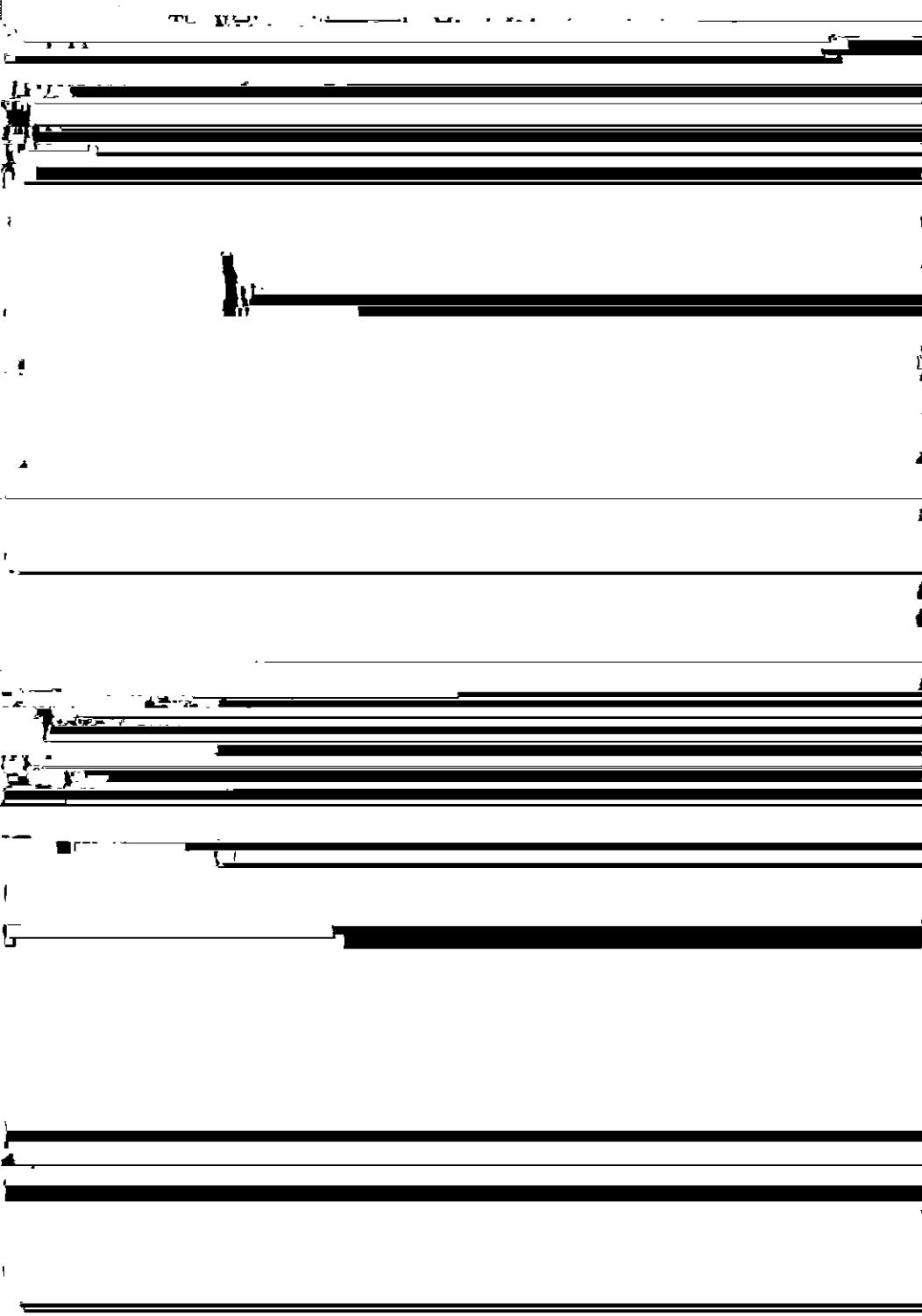
maximum of \$1.66 billion. The province agreed to an exemption of retail sales



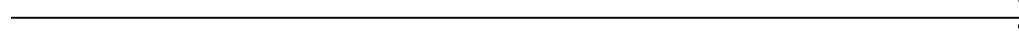
Island, began in 1976. It was delayed through the courts until 1982 when the case was finally heard before the Supreme Court of Newfoundland (Trial

In any case, public expenditures could not keep up with the increasing demand for improved roads, schools, health care, and social programs. The

The terms of the agreement included a number of flat allegations. For example,



Lowell Murray, let alone Prime Minister Mulroney, Wells' impressive performance at the conference galvanized public opinion across Canada and drew an



and in any case, nothing seems to have come of it. Direct negotiations with Quebec have apparently resumed but have not to date produced any results.

In prospect, and despite press accounts of a federal-provincial "deep

commitments to Newfoundland in the coming months. It is unlikely that the federal government can withhold for long on big issues of importance, although

NOTES

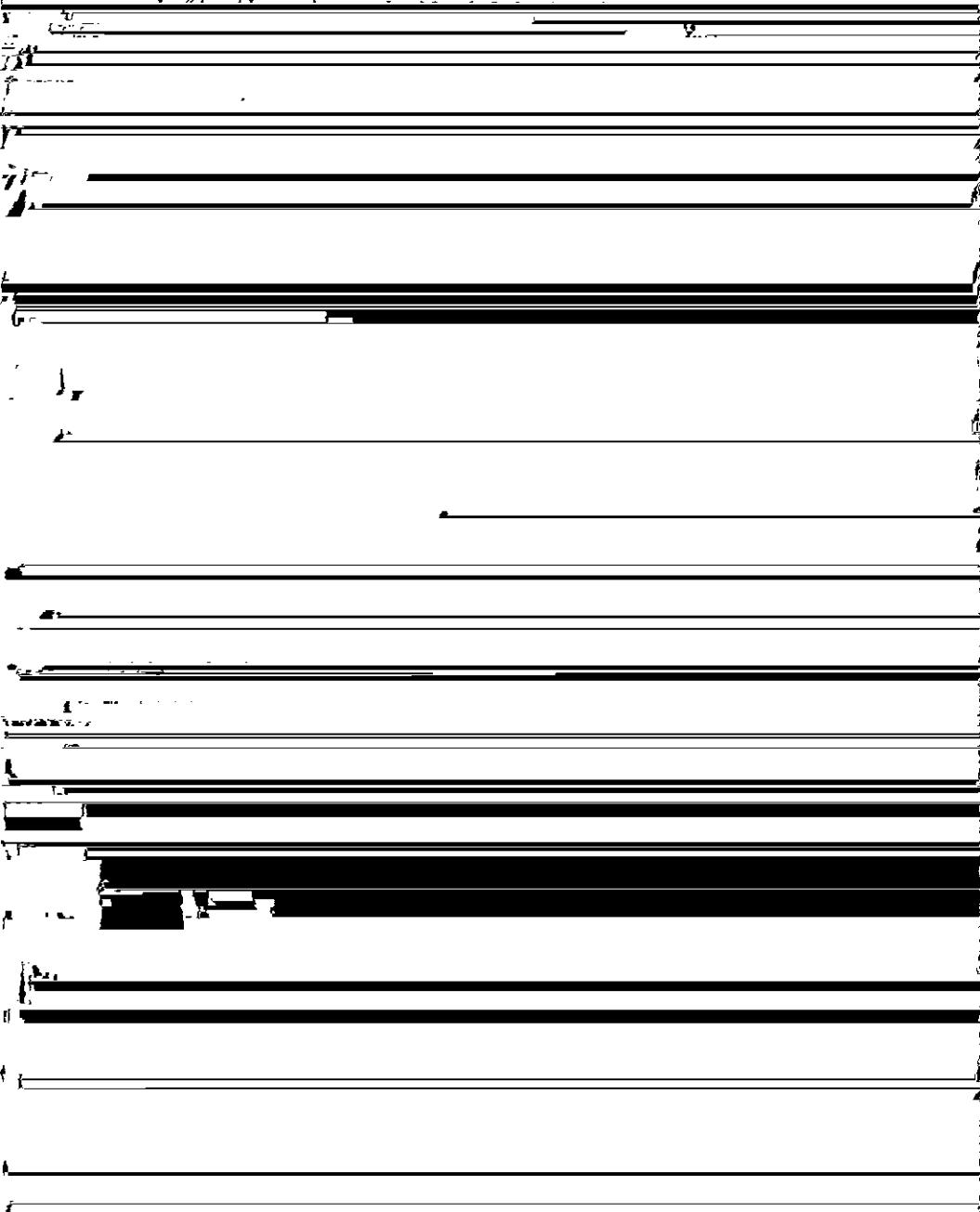
1. For various academic analyses of the Peckford "vision" and Newfoundland nationalism see J.D. House, "Premier Peckford, Petroleum Policy and Popular

Building on Our Strengths (hereafter "House" Report) (St. John's: Queen's Printer, 1986), chapter 4.



15. See Hon A. Brian Peckford, *Towards the Twenty-First Century Together The*

29. See for example, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: *The Energy Prior-*

46. For Wells constitutional position there are a variety of sources. For a cross sampling, see exchange of correspondence Wells-Mulroney, 18 Oct., 2 Nov. and 6 Nov., 1989; Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Constitutional Pro-*
- 

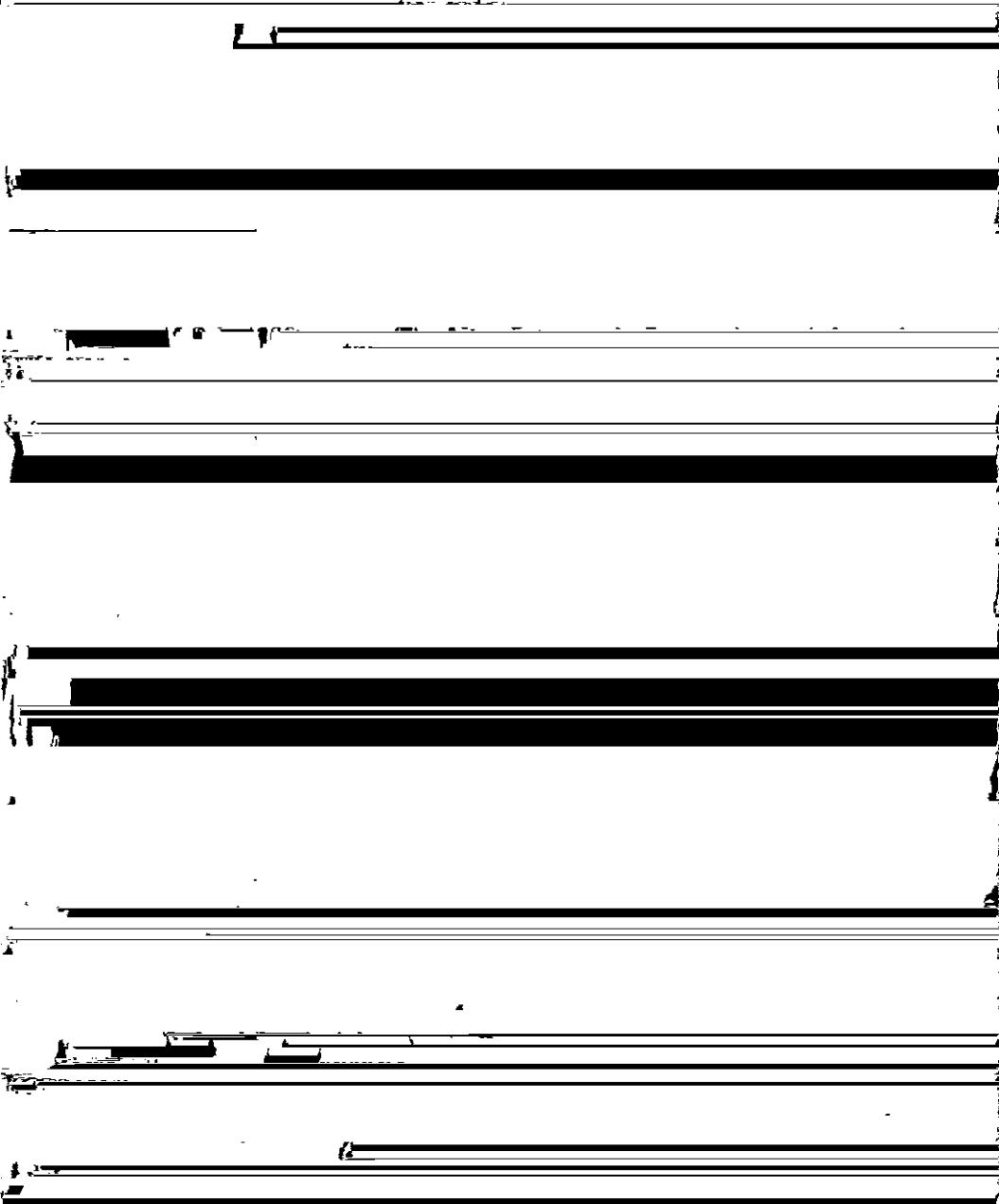
V

Chronology

Chronology of Events July 1989—June 1990

Darrel R. Reid

construction and repair of houses, municipal administra-

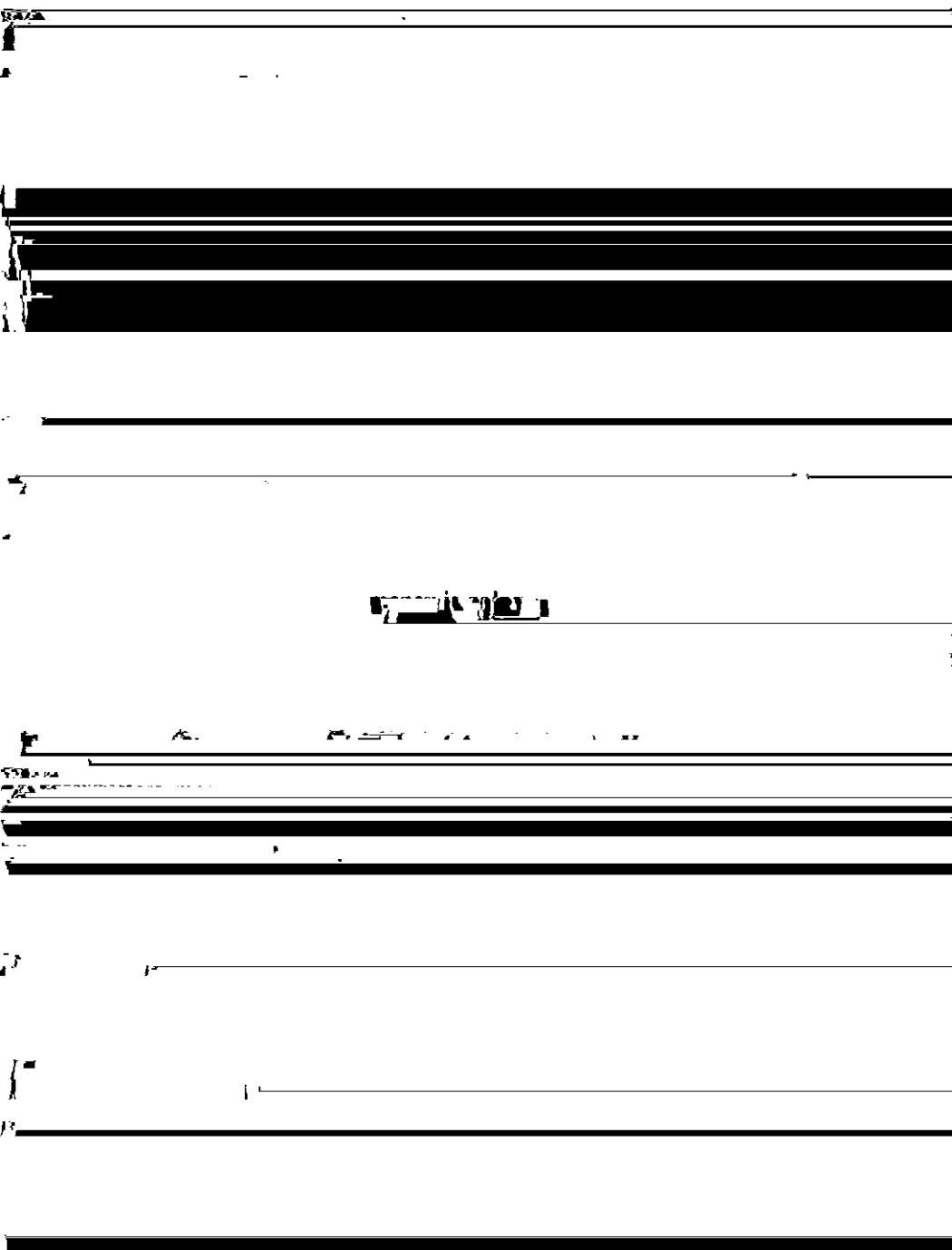


13 August 2000 -

Speaking in an interview on the WKBN-TV news channel

their conviction that the proposed tax is “unacceptable,” that it could cause inflation, hurt interest rates, and negatively affect employment and regional development

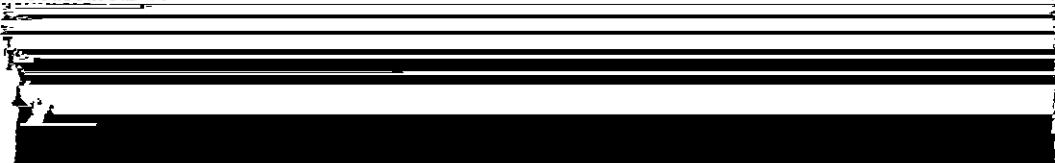
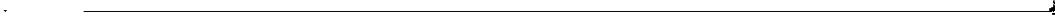
RECORDED ON 10/11/01 - 10:00 AM - 10:00 PM



New Brunswick Premier McKenna announces that the four have agreed to take the issue to the November FMC in Ottawa, to ensure that communications utilities continue to be regulated in the public interest.

28 September 1990

Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon and Kansas Governor



19 October 1989

Population

Federal Communications Minister Marcel Masse tables
a bill in the Commons aimed at establishing the federal

Telecommunications government's regulatory control over Canada's

~~domestic telecommunications industry. The bill aims~~

provincially-owned telephone companies of their Crown

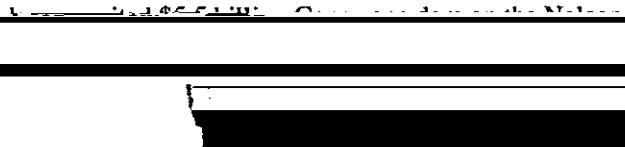
[REDACTED] A reclassification of the Federal government as an institution.

[REDACTED]

all convey the same message: the Meech Lake Accord, as it stands, is unacceptable.

As part of an effort to save the Accord, Senator Lowell Murray is given the job of consulting the premiers to see

the year 2000. For its part, Manitoba will construct the

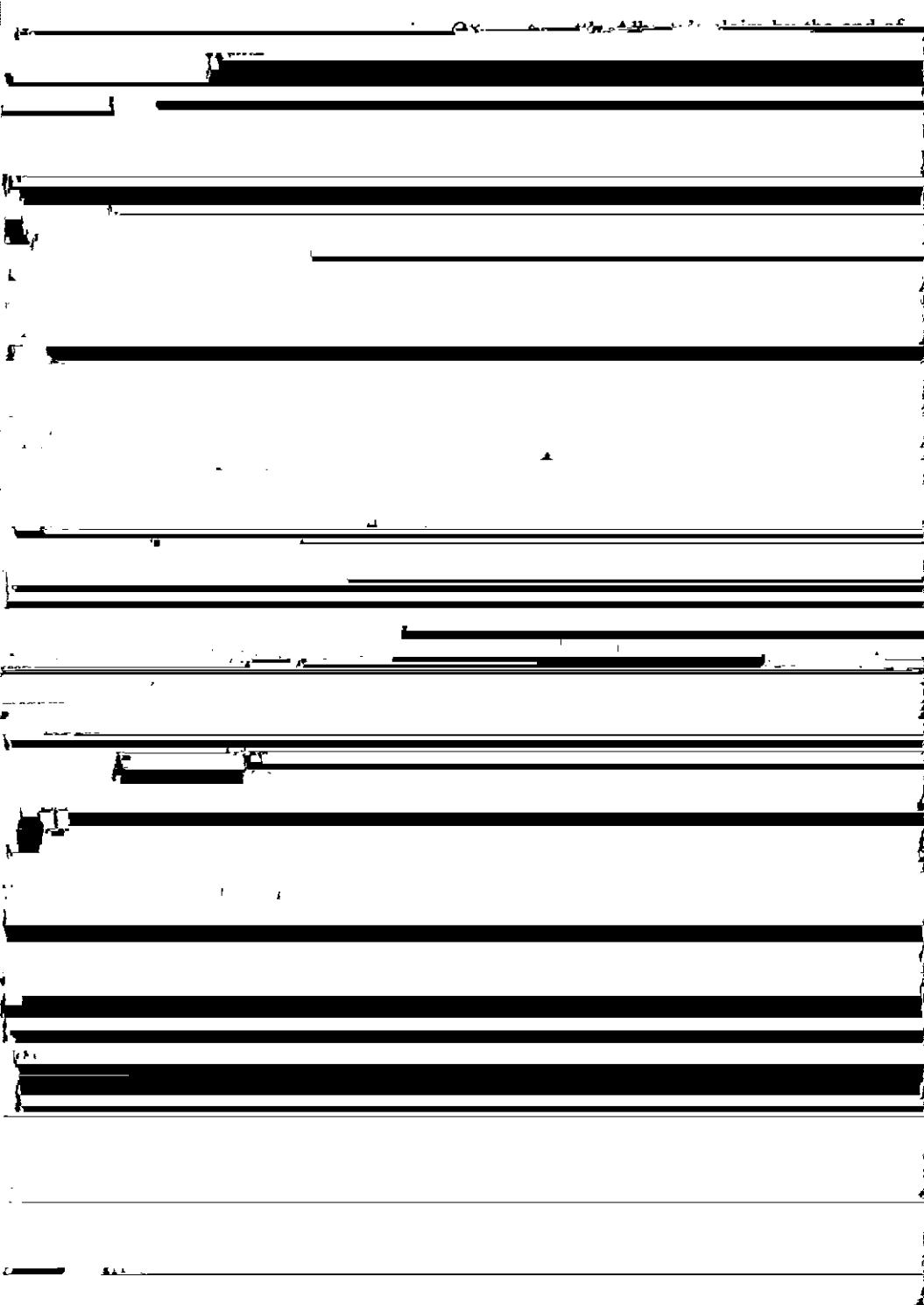


According to Murray, not even Parliament can decide to have an elected Senate. "That would require an amendment to the Constitution, so, strictly speaking ... I suppose you could say it is unconstitutional."

19 December 1989

Finance Minister Wilson announces a reduction in the

against allowing deals involving the export of 533 billion cubic feet of natural gas from western Canadian suppliers. The NER had stated on 21 December that it



26 January 1990 - Federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard orders

6 February 1990
*Minority Language
Education –
Manitoba*

The Manitoba Court of Appeal rules that Manitoba francophones do not have any constitutional right to their own school board. While ruling that as it stands Manitoba's Public Schools Act is unconstitutional, the

Regulation - Environmental grounds and orders the federal government

client returns to the producer to pay both the costs of

**27 March 1990
Taxation – GST**

After an Ottawa meeting, provincial finance ministers declare that they will not help the federal government collect the proposed Goods and Services Tax scheduled

1 April 1990

The federal government and Yukon Indians sign a major

Land Claims -

land claim agreement giving aboriginal people in that

5 April 1990

Prime Minister Major announces that a Commons

1

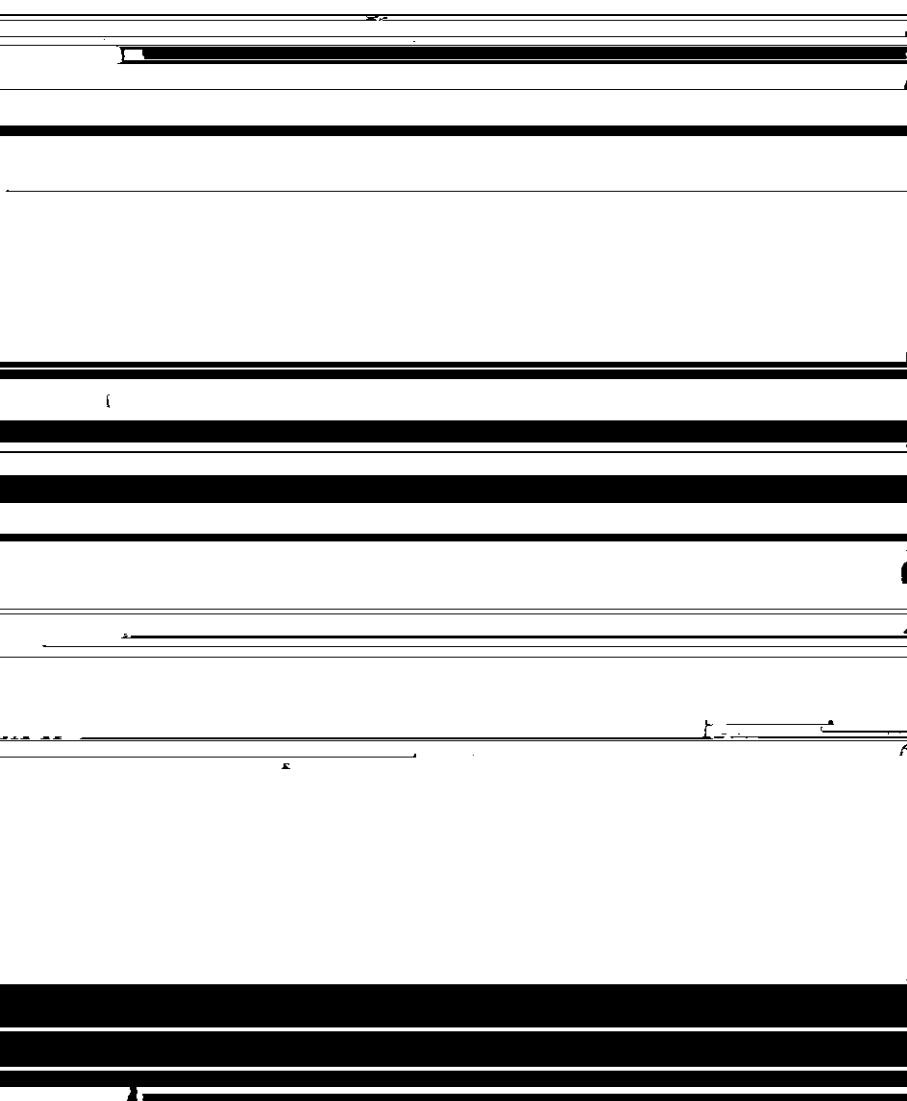
west Territories control of more than 180,000 kilometres of land. The accord gives the 15,000 Dene and Métis surface title to 181,230 sq. kilometres of land. They will

pleted could raise safety problems during spring flooding.

25 April 1990

In a strongly worded letter to Saskatchewan Premier

monetary and agricultural policies, saying they are doing



- a declaration that the distinct society clause "in no way impairs the effectiveness of the Charter of Rights,"

caucus vowing to promote sovereignty-association for Quebec while sitting as an independent in Parliament.

21 May 1990

In a speech organized by the publication of a

years. Alberta is the first province to grant both self-government and title to settlement lands to Métis people. In return, the Métis have set aside their longstanding lawsuit against the province over oil and gas revenues from their traditional lands.

31 May 1990
*Supreme Court –
Aboriginal Rights*

In a decision hailed by aboriginal groups, the Supreme Court, in *Regina v. Sparrow*, rules that native rights cannot be arbitrarily restricted or abolished by governments. Commenting on a case involving a British

The 1990 Constitutional Agreement is composed of six parts, which include:

the undertaking of the three hold-out provinces to

17-18 June 1990 The New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Pre-

rejected it will boost separatist forces and lead to another

In the Quebec National Assembly, Premier Bourassa states that "English Canada must clearly understand that whatever is said, whatever is done, Quebec is today and

29 June 1990

Constitutional

In a joint news conference, Quebec Premier Bourassa
and Parti Québécois Leader Jacques Parizeau

Chronology: Index

Aboriginal Peoples: 12 January 1990; 24 May 1990; 31 May 1990

Aboriginal Peoples – Land Claims: 8 December 1989; 1 April 1990; 9 April 1990; 30 May 1990

Agriculture: 25 July 1990; 27 July 1990; 2015; 1 August

11 June 1000, 12 June 1000, 15 June 1000, 18 June 1000, 19 June 1000, 20 June

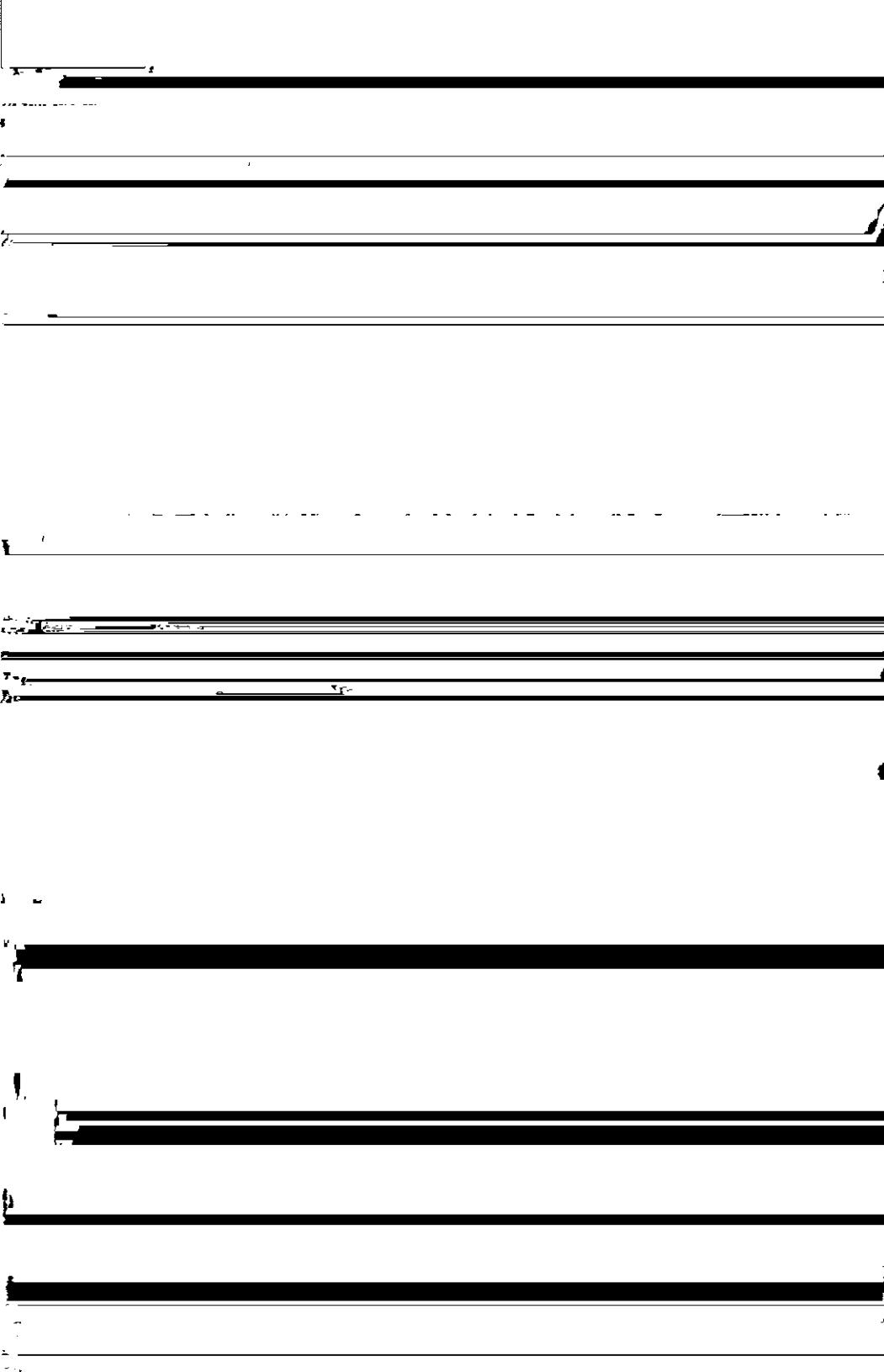
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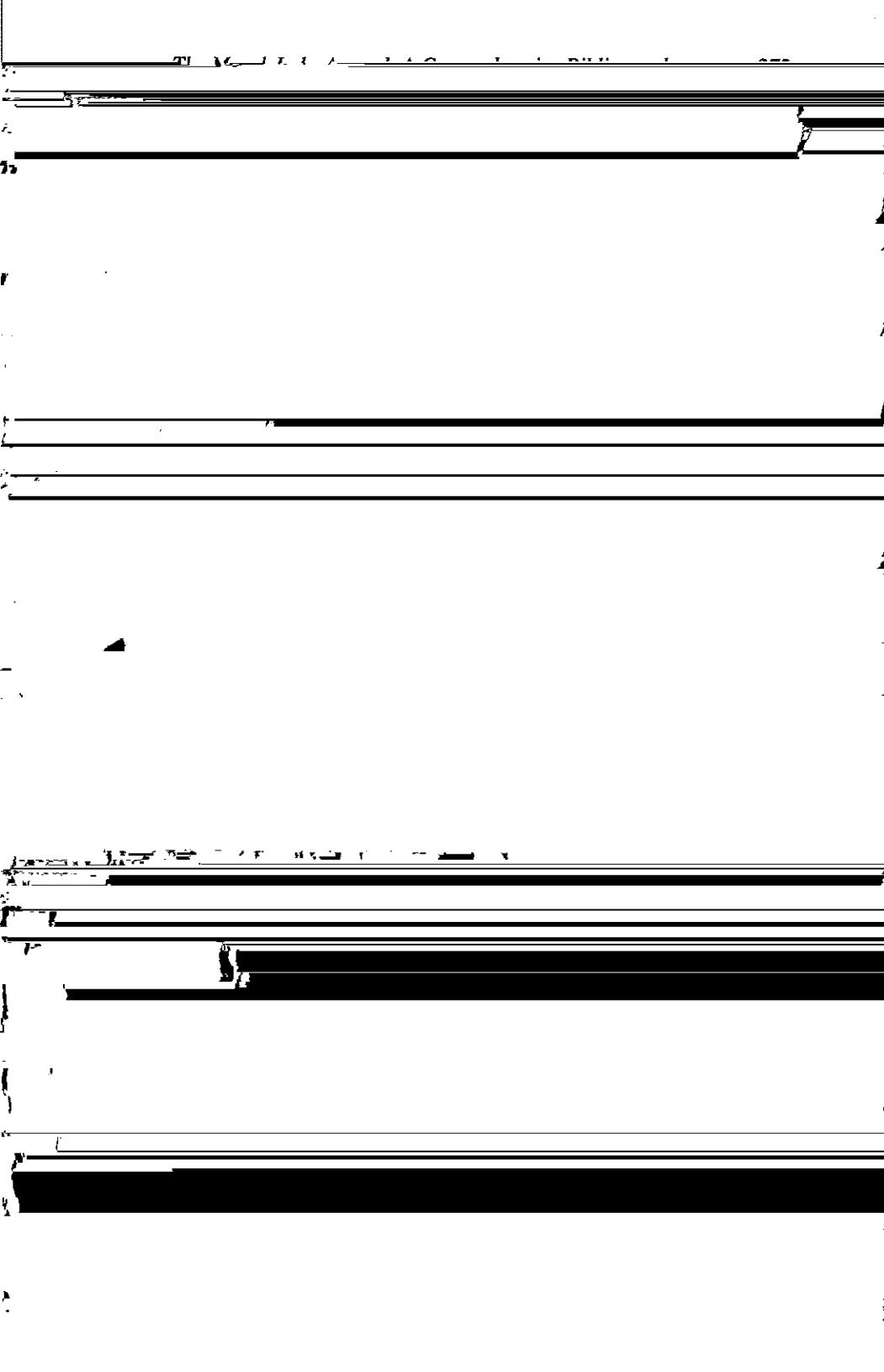
Appendix

The Meech Lake Accord: A Comprehensive Bibliography

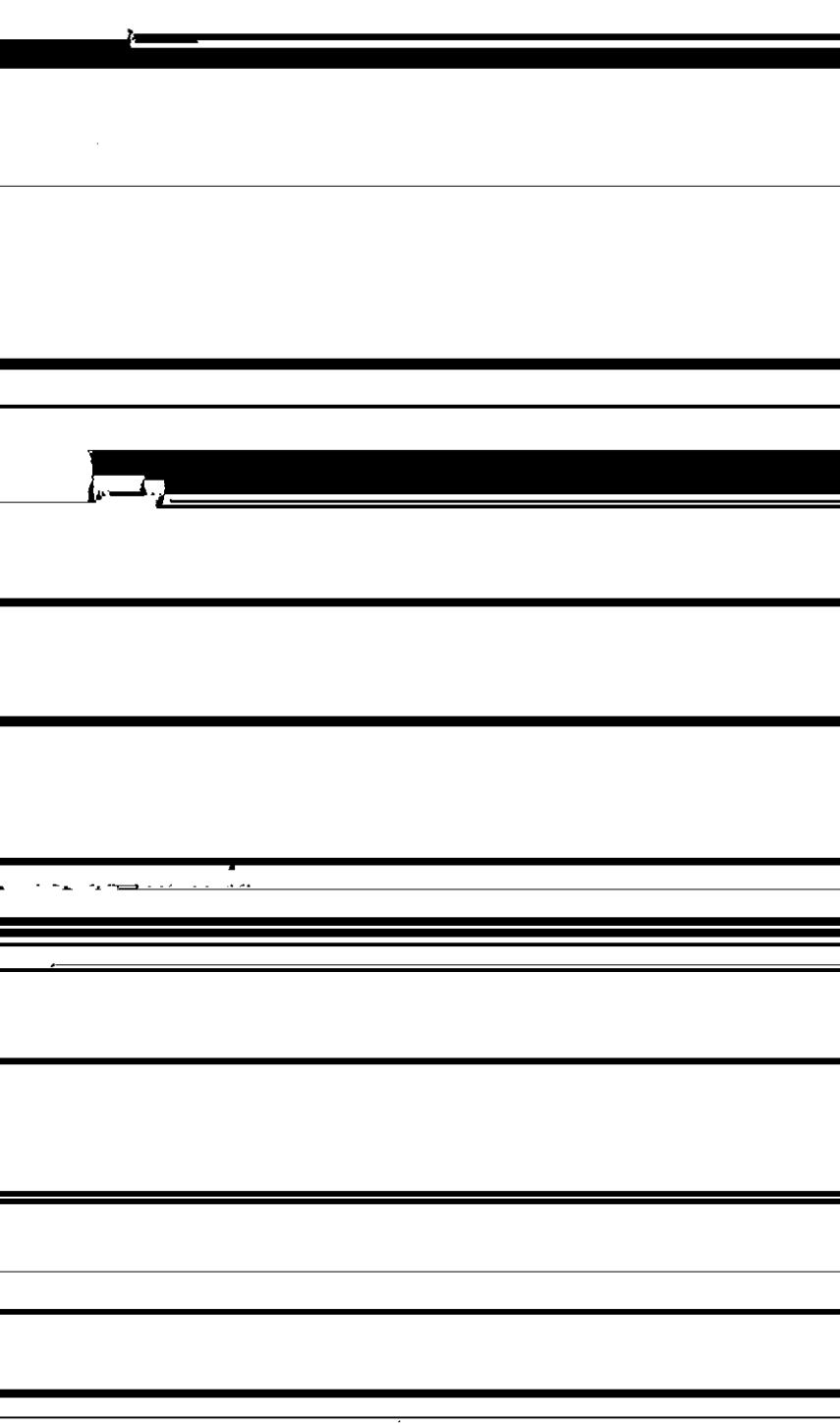
compiled by Dwight Herperger

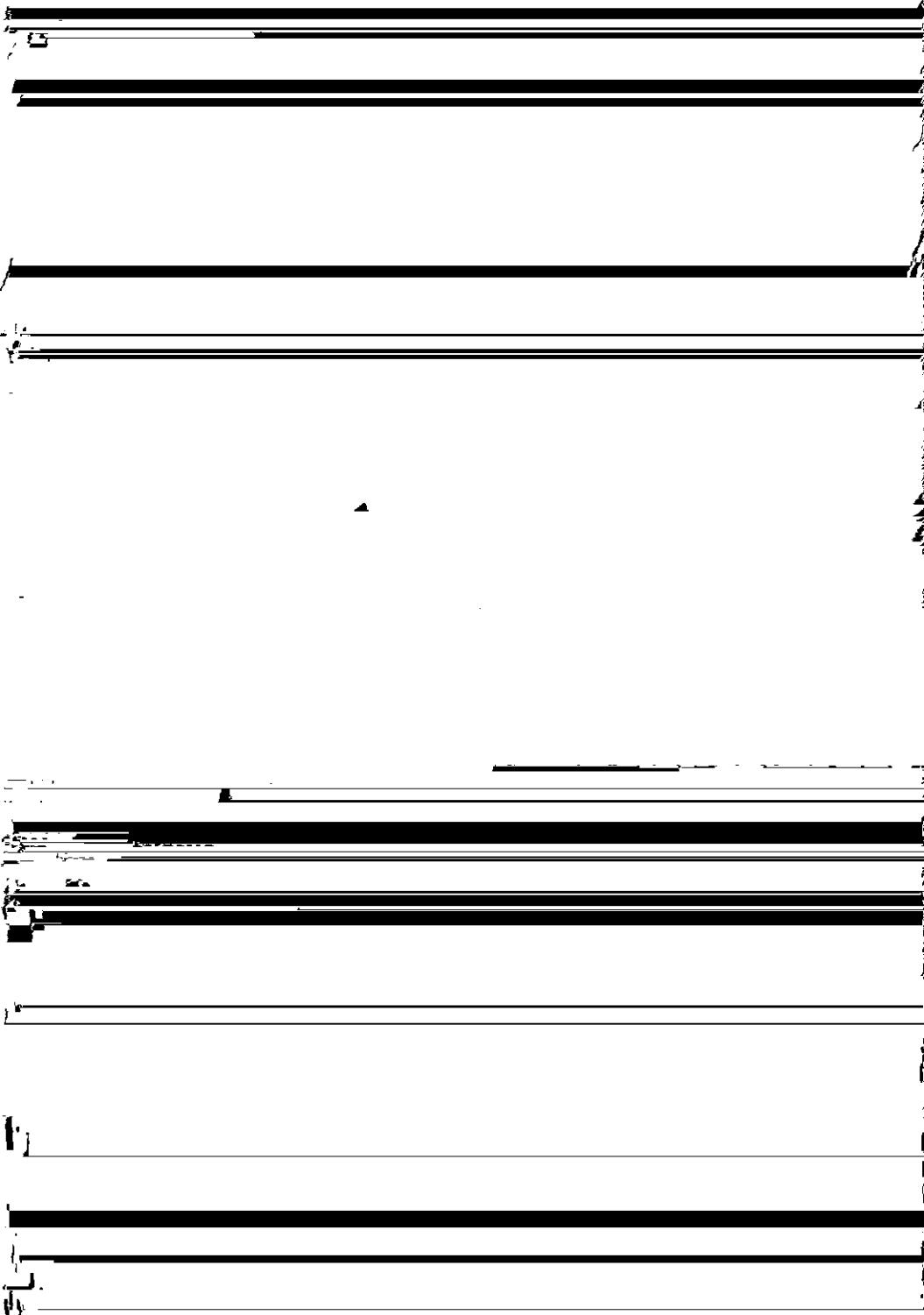


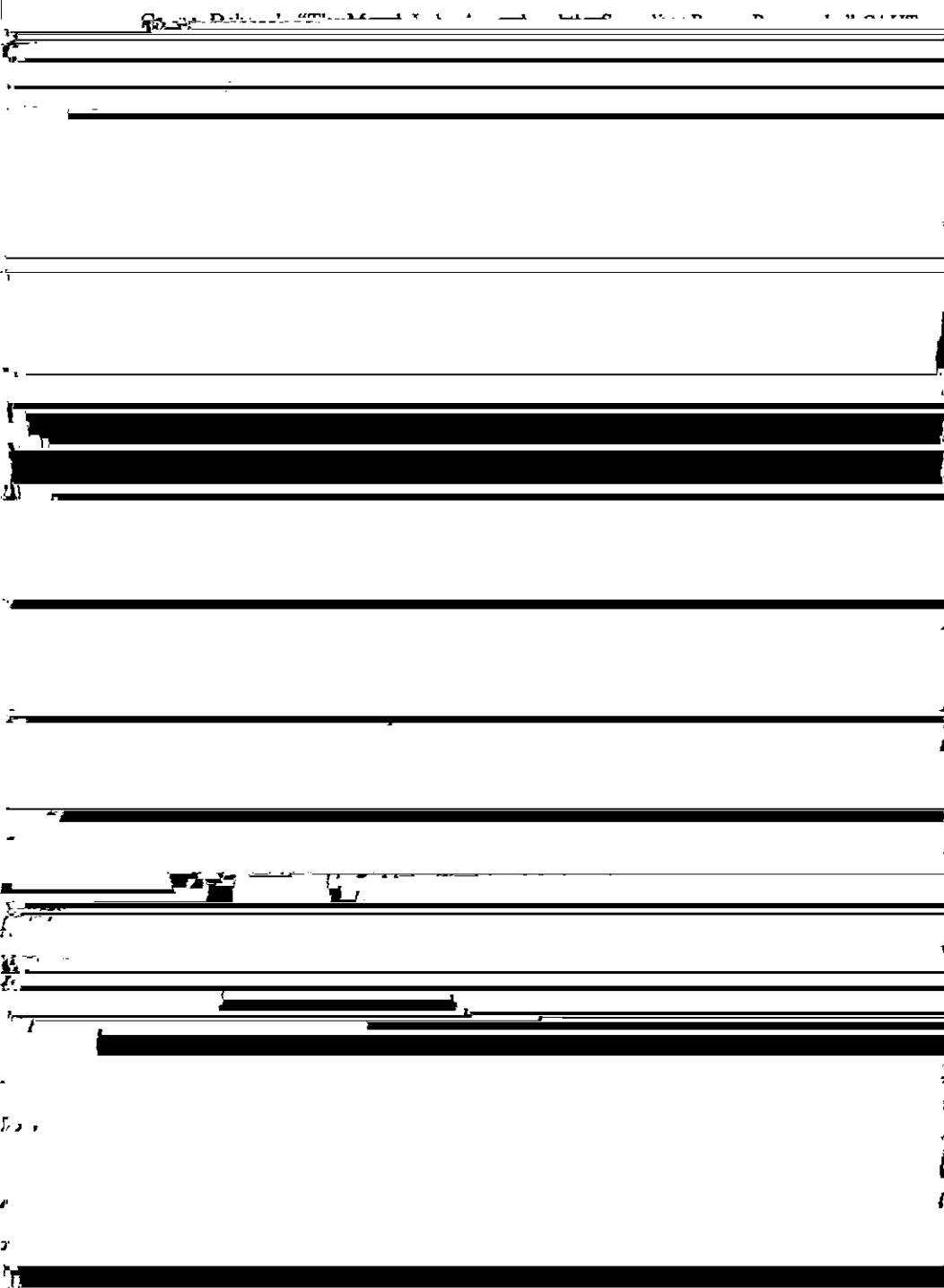




Buccalis, Lower D. Standard of Control. Actual Scale.





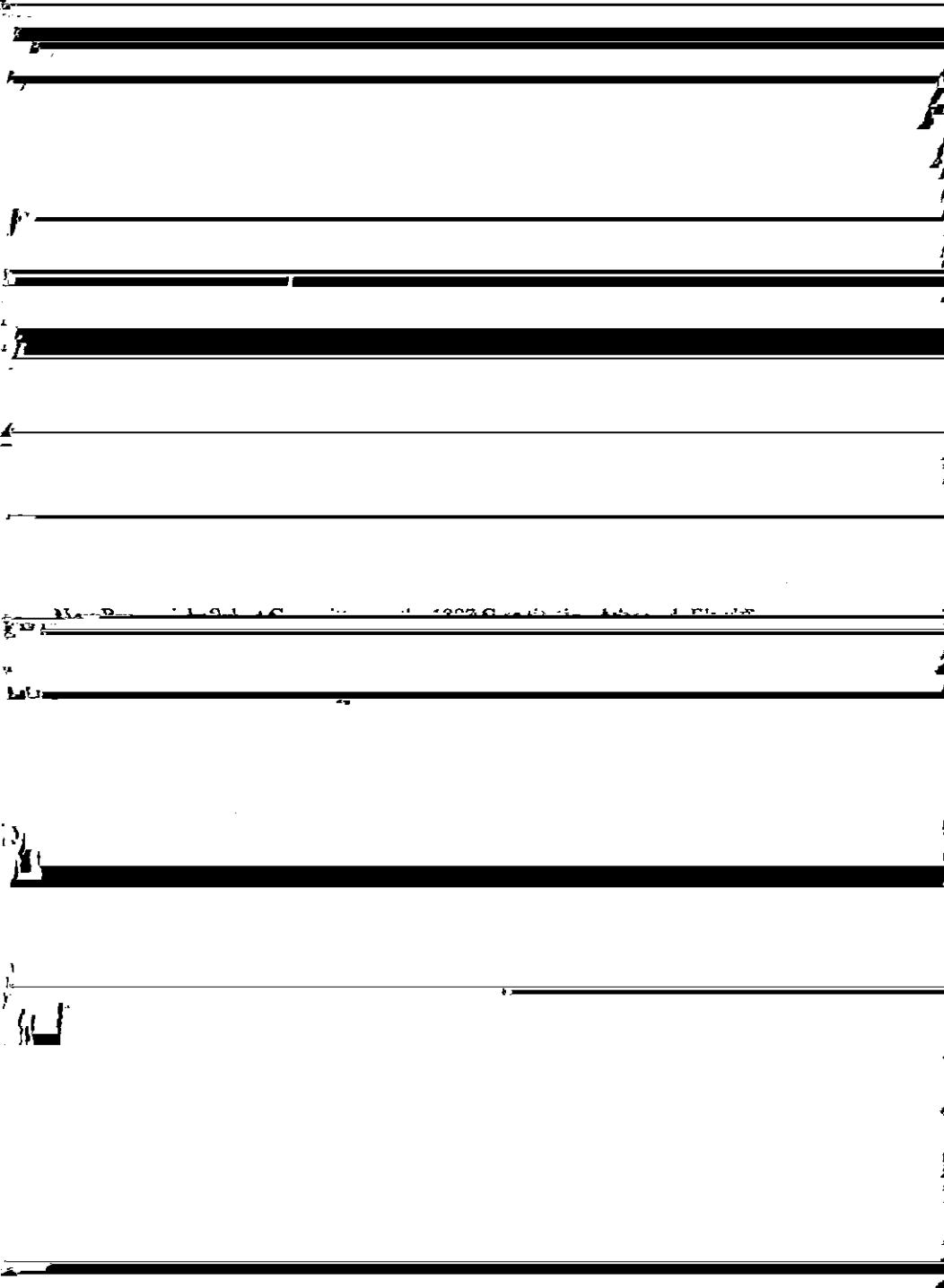


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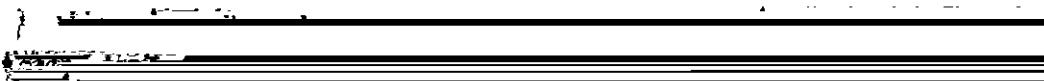
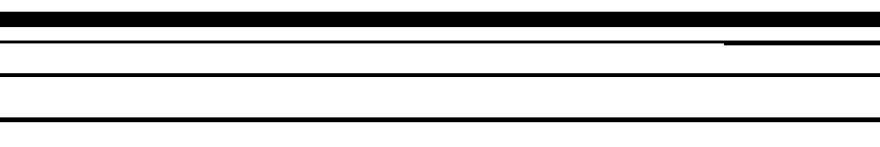
From Centre to Periphery — The Impact of the 1987 Constitutional Accord on

"The Meech Lake Accord: From Placid Waters to a Storm-tossed Sea." *On Balance: Media Treatment of Public Policy Issues*, 3, 2 (1990 February): 1-7.

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Joint of Tissue - Part 4

The Year in Review

Bruce G. Pollard, *The Year in Review 1983: Intergovernmental Relations in Canada*. (\$16)

**Revue de l'année 1983: les relations intergouvernementales au Canada.* (\$16)

16. Roger Gibbins, *Senate Reform: Moving Towards the Slippery Slope*, 1983. (\$7)
14. John Whyte, *The Constitution and Natural Resource Revenues*, 1982. (\$7)

Reflections/Réflexions

4. Albert Breton, *Centralization, Decentralization and Intergovernmental Competition*, 1990. (\$3)
3. Peter M. Leslie, *Federal Leadership in Economic and Social Policy*, 1988

10. Jerry Paquette, *Aboriginal Self-Government and Education in Canada*, 1986. (\$10)
 9. (no longer available)
 8. John Weinstein, *Aboriginal Self-Determination Off a Land Base*, 1986.

Final Report

David C. Hawkes, *Aboriginal Peoples and Constitutional Reform: What Have We Learned? 1980-1971*

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