

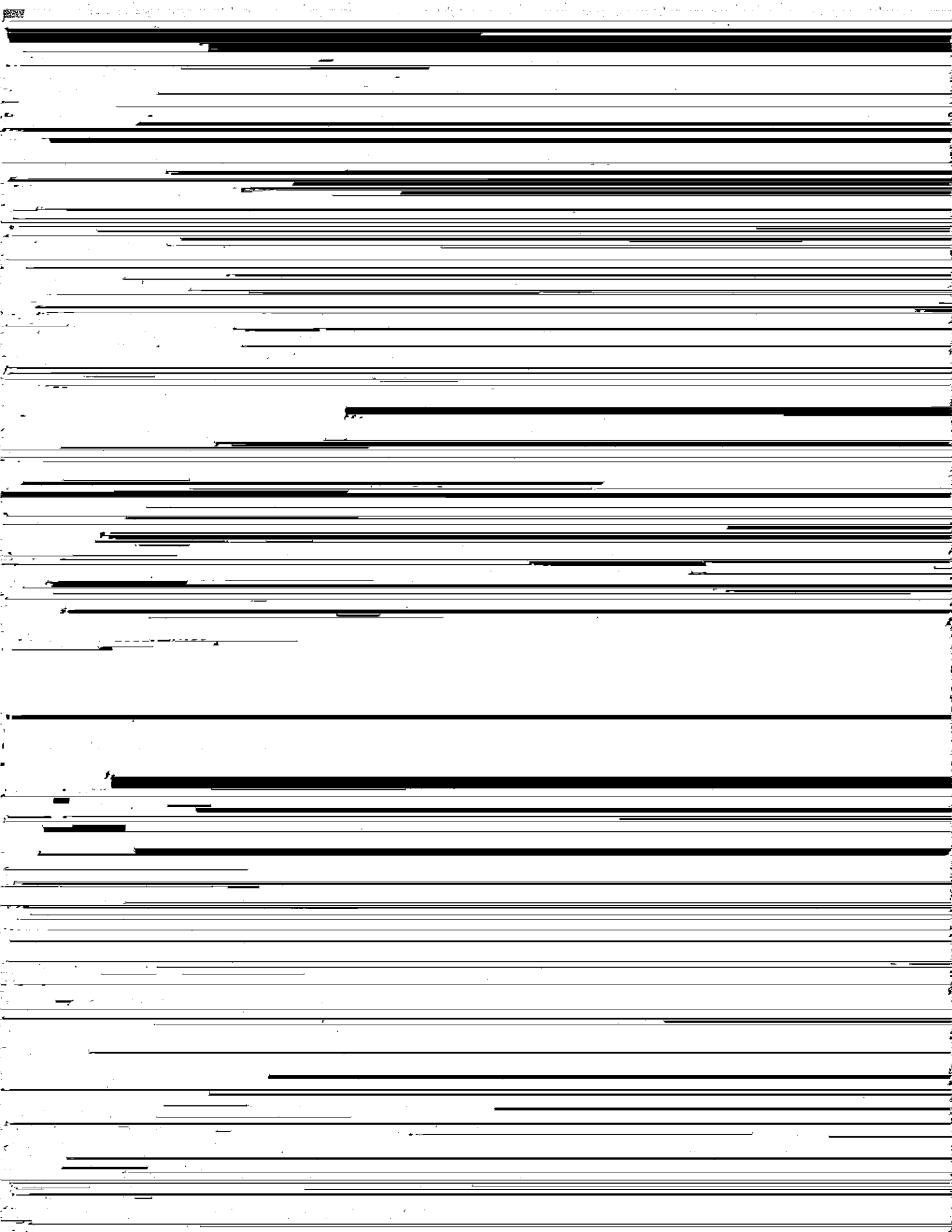
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FROM INTERSTATE TO INTRASTATE FEDERALISM IN CANADA

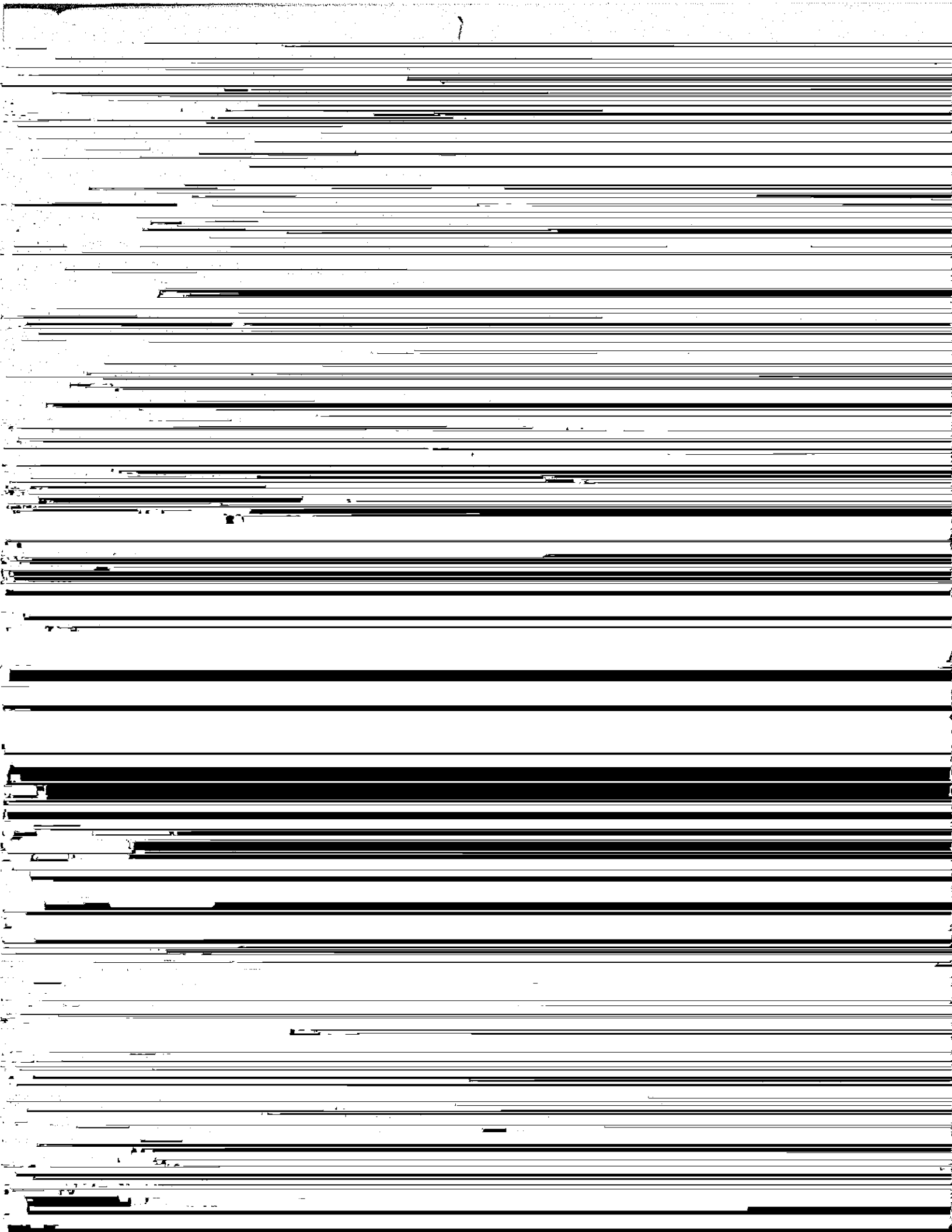
by Alan C. Cairns,  
University of British Columbia

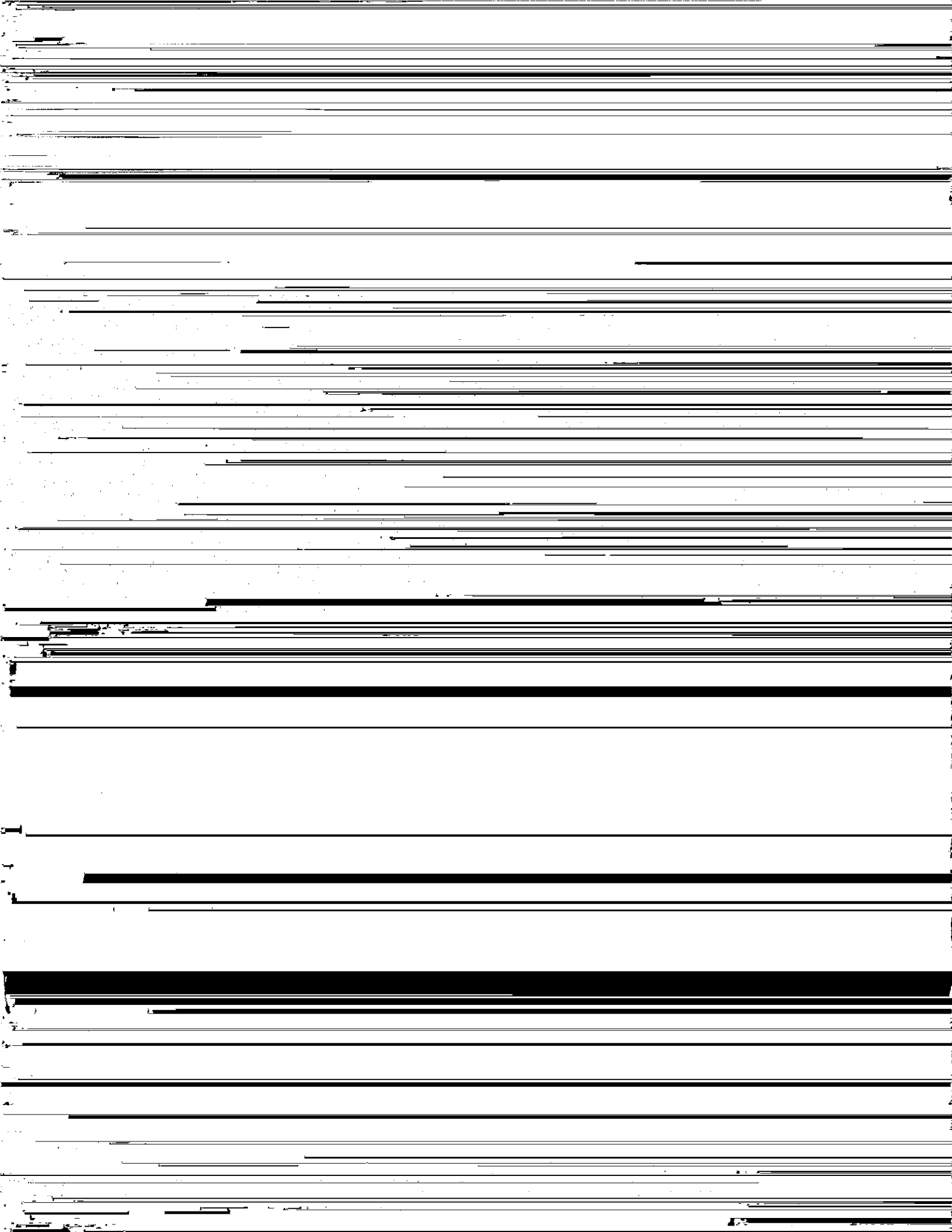
FROM INTERSTATE TO INTRASTATE FEDERALISM IN CANADA

Old Certainties and New Certainties

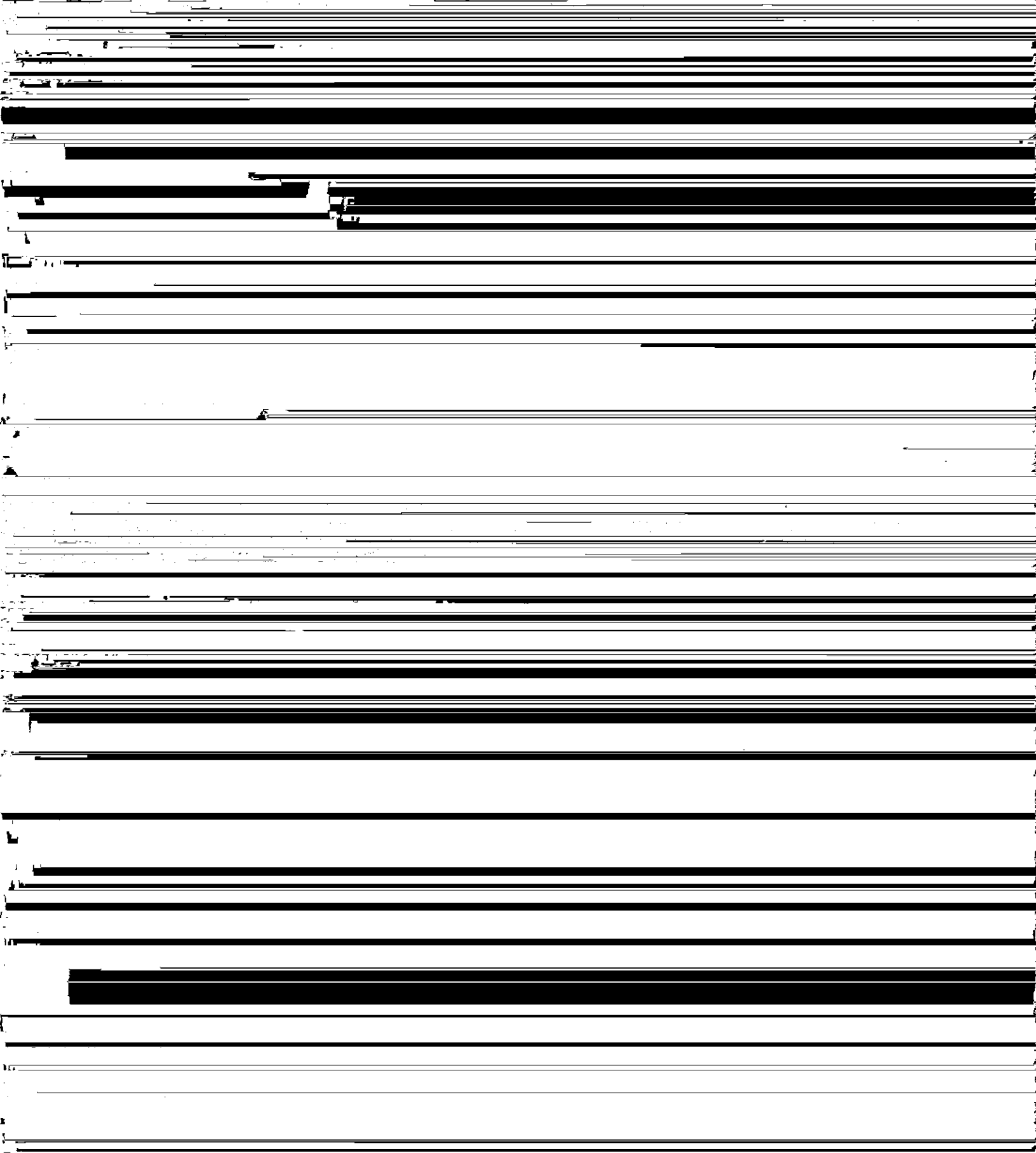


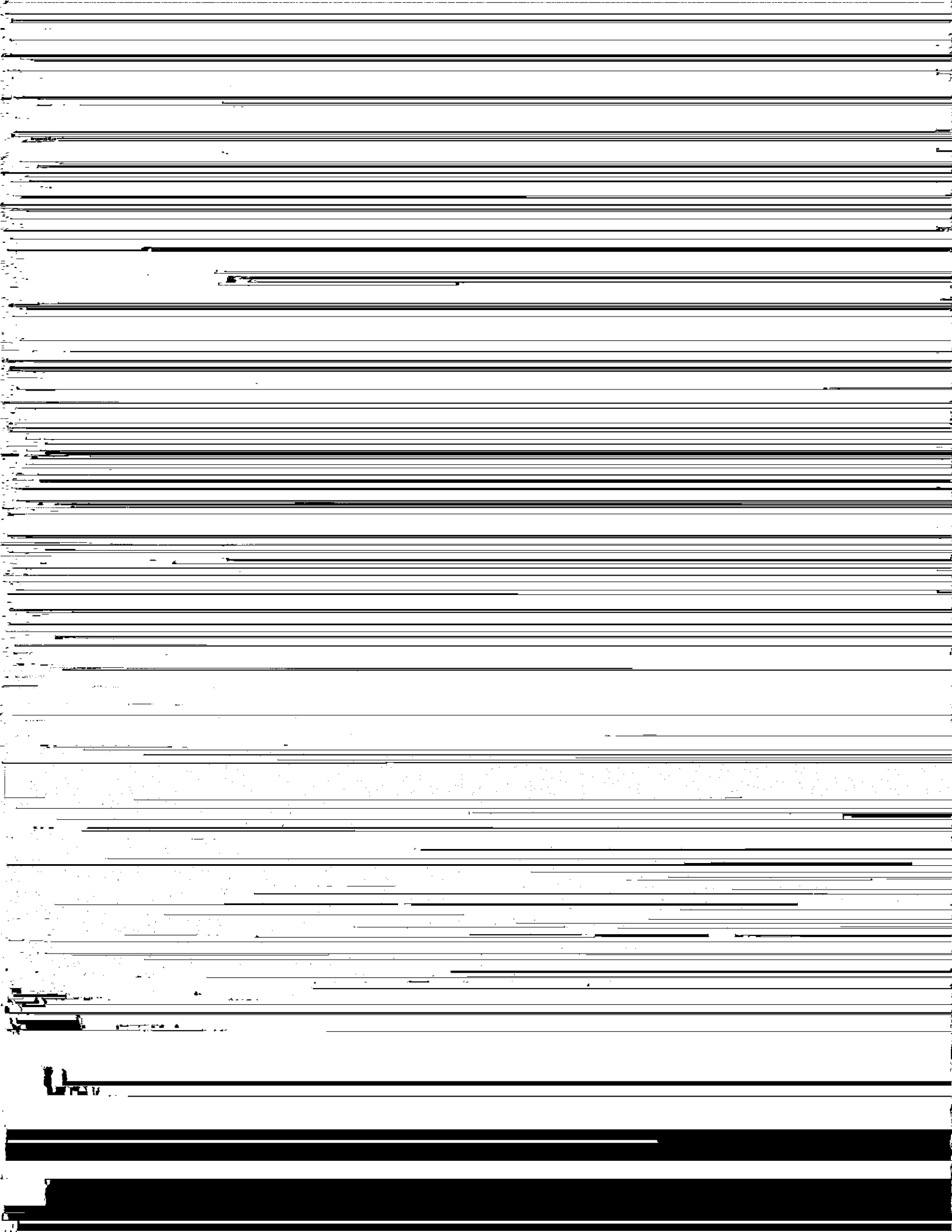




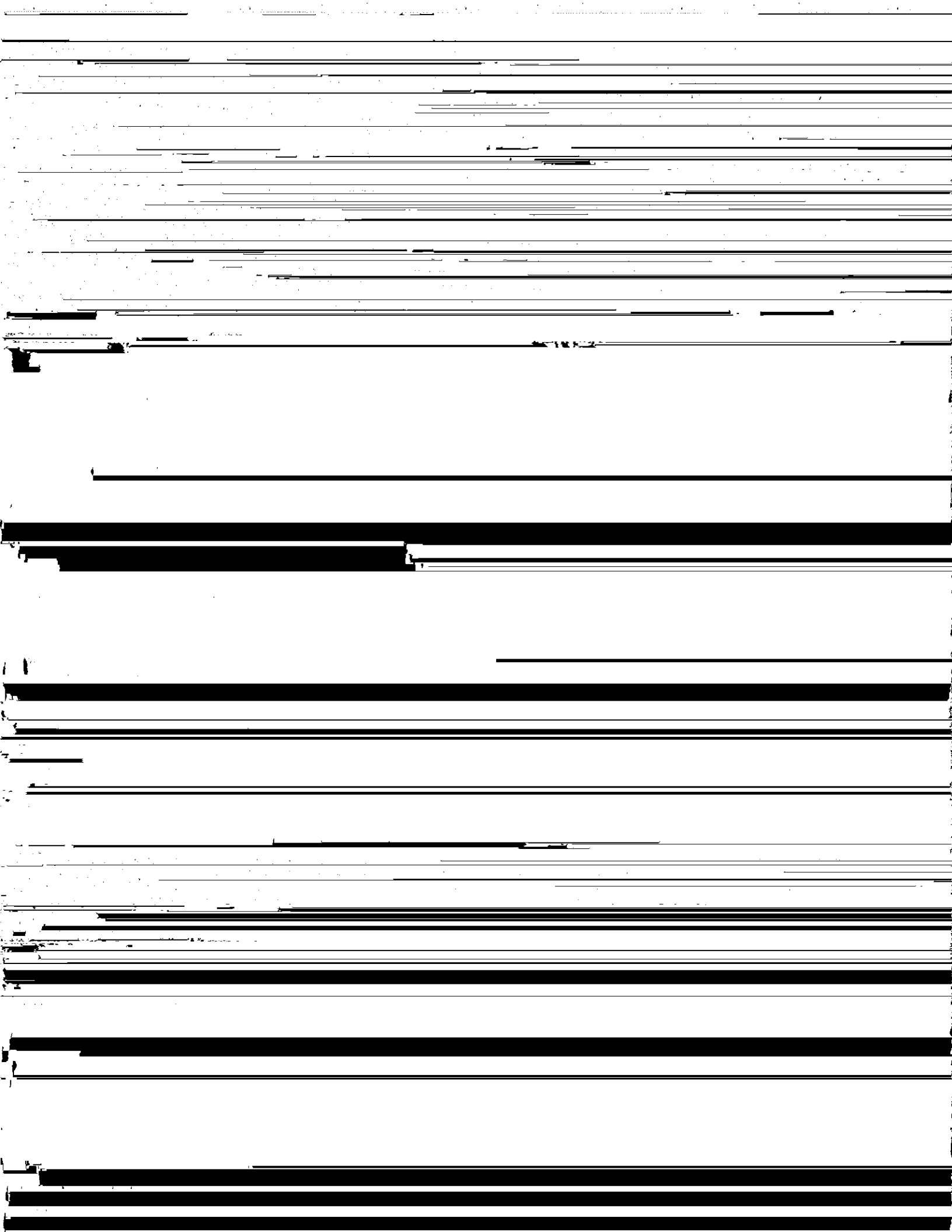


population, but by policy compromises between the representatives of competing territorial interests whose capacity to bargain and

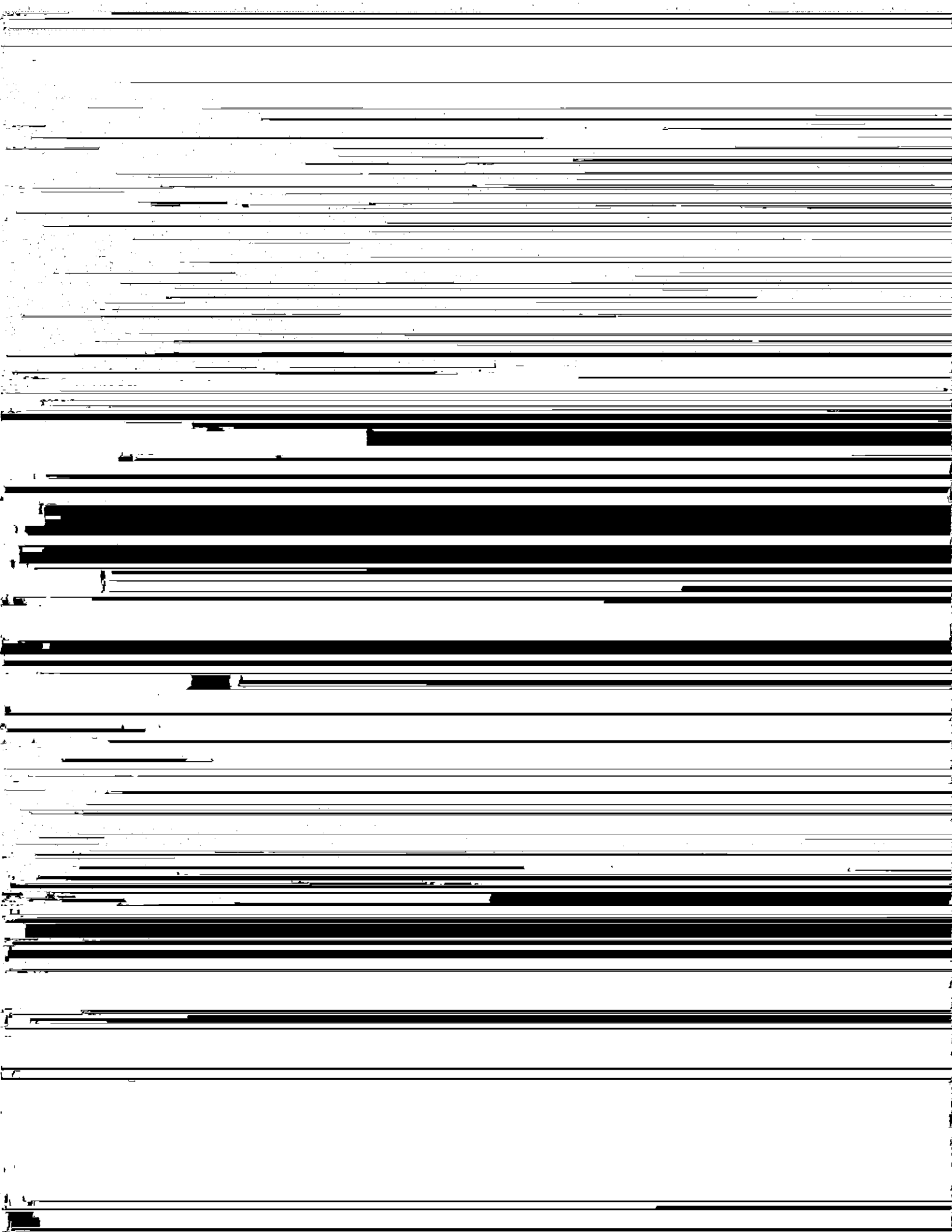












The intrastate 'solutions' to which it directs us, however, can be defended or attacked quite independently of our views of Canadian history.

From an interstate perspective the response to the contemporary aloofness and isolation of Ottawa is to decentralize power to provincial governments whose policy sensitivity develops naturally from the territorially delimited sphere of their operations. Power and frustrated sentiment

larisms as Smiley calls them, (12) or limited identities in the language of Careless. (13) Since these territorially clustered



therefore of the country, than is now the case; a reform of

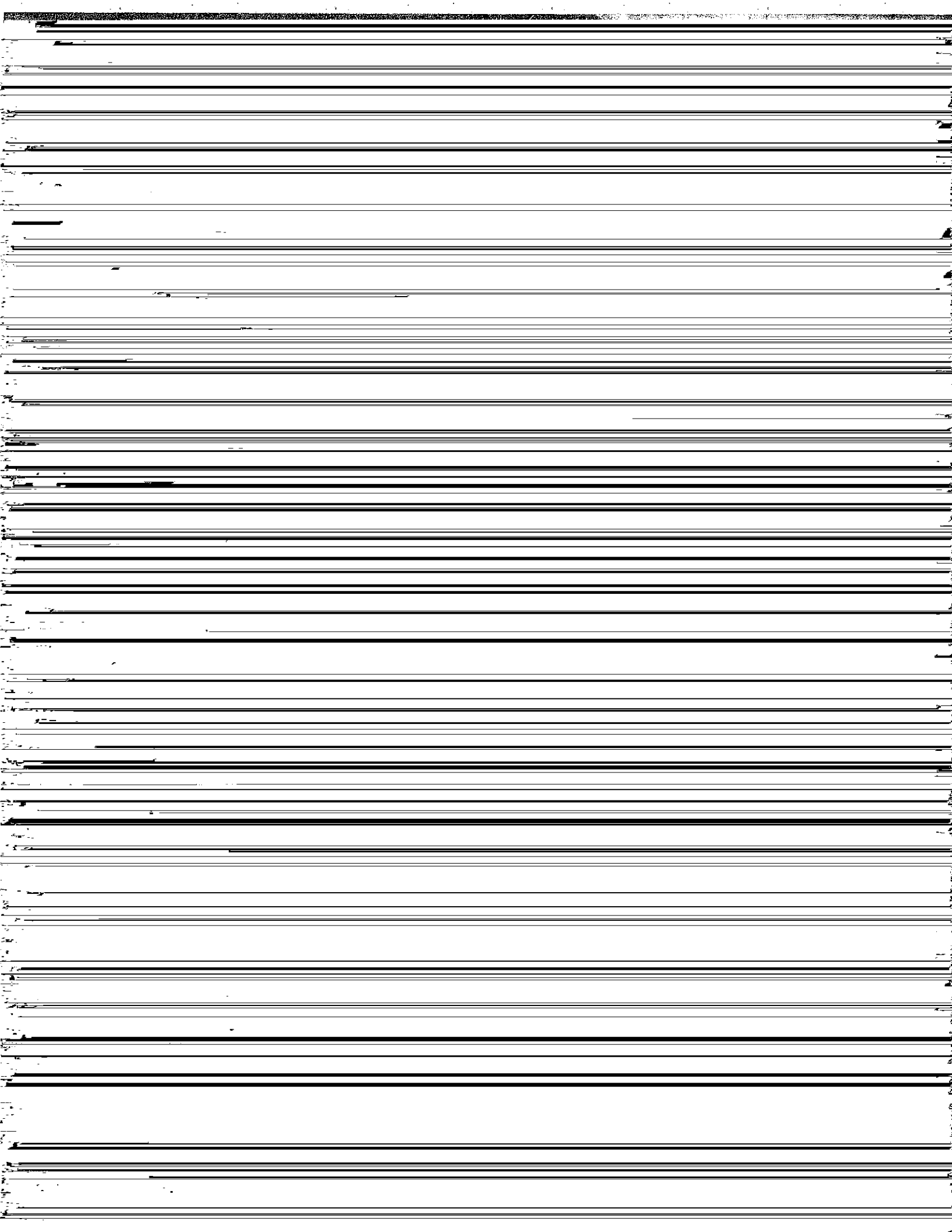
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evident in a new appreciation of the openness of Washington to state and local pressures. Peter Regenstreif recently proposed

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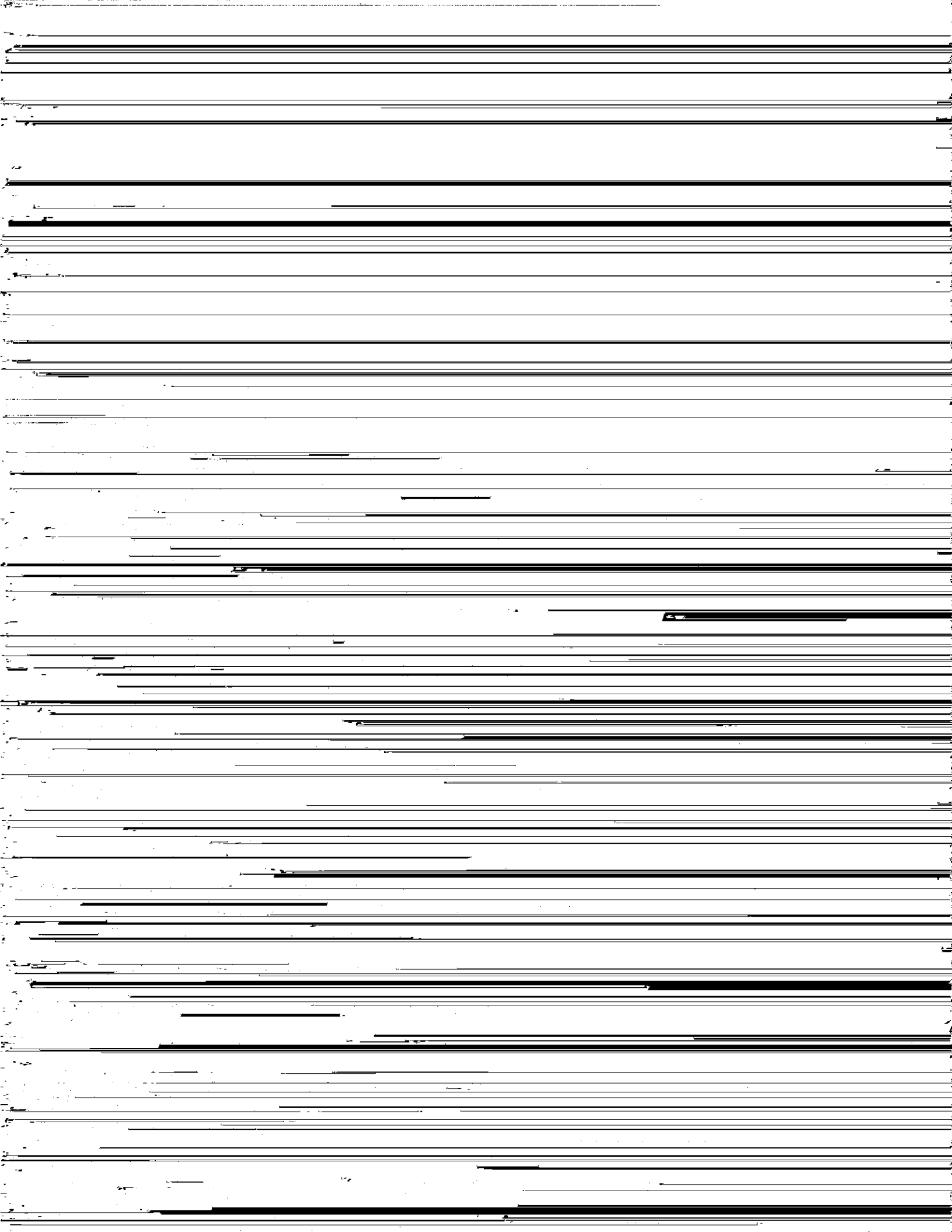


These rival versions of intrastate federalism with respect to the second chamber reflect the characteristic intermingling and confusion of self-interest and public interest typical of



it sees fit, to the end of enhancing its own capacity to reflect, contain, and placate those manifold regional interests now focused on ten provincial capitals.

Changes of this nature would not be seen to justify



situation.

Major constitutional change on intrastate lines, even





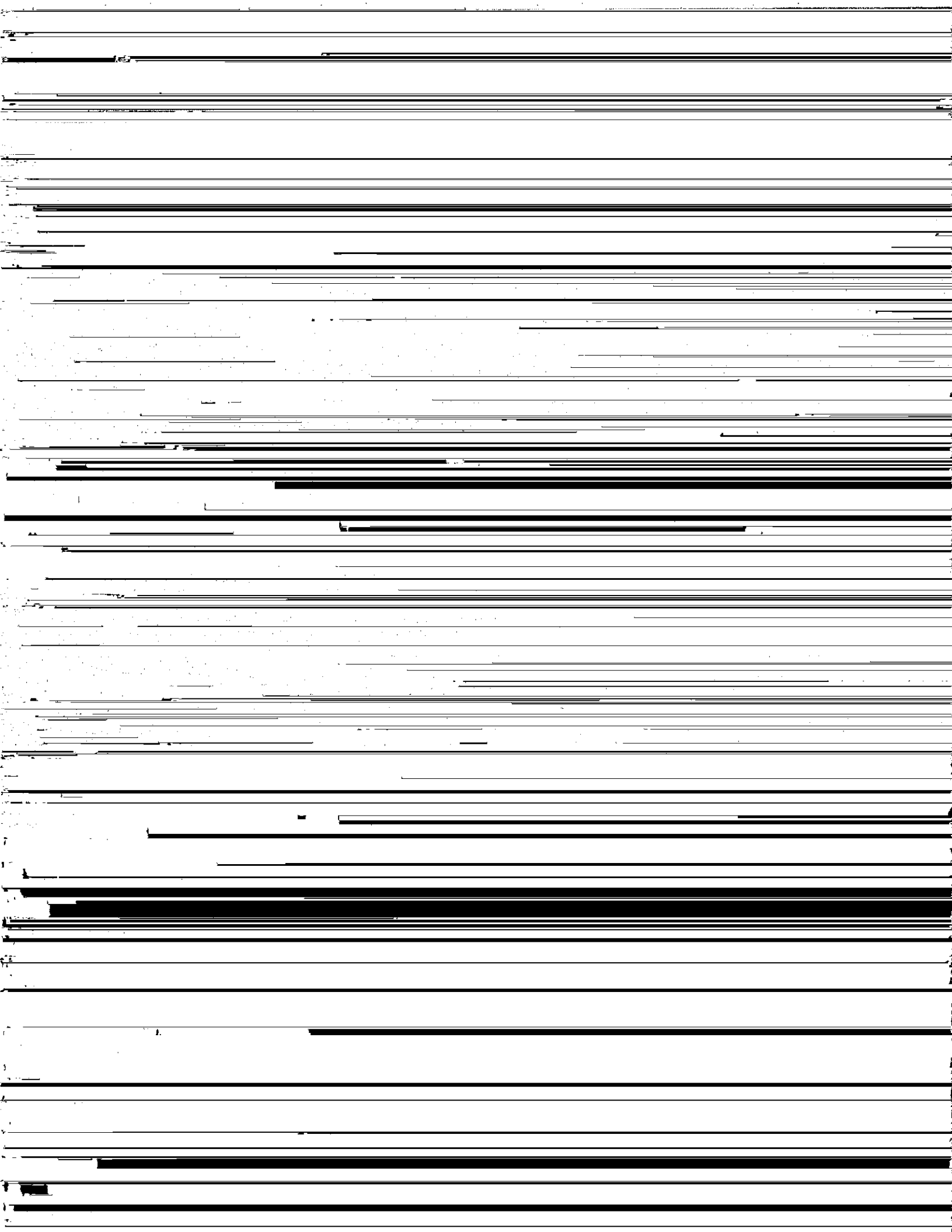
characteristic of the later Diefenbaker years and the Pearson

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constitutional system set in motion in 1867 was not designed  
as a tight container for the struggling colonial societies,

is the direct antithesis of the P.Q. goal. The centralist  
version will be correctly

Footnotes



Footnotes (3)

29) British Columbia's Constitutional Proposals, Paper No. 3, Reform  
of the Canadian Senate (September 1979). First Report of the