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Chronology of Events July 1989—June 1990

*Darrel R. Reid*

construction and repair of houses, municipal administration and services.

19 July 1989  
*Federal-Provincial  
Equal Relations*

The New Democratic Party releases information obtained from the Finance Department under the Freedom of Information Act regarding that department's role in

2 August 1989

Onaka's Family Destructions, Part 1 of 4

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

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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  
*Regulation*

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 strips  
provincially-owned telephone companies of their Crown



- the designation of the federal government as an institution that must preserve and promote both official languages;
- support for unanimous approval for provincial un-

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 whether there is enough basis for agreement to schedule another FMC.

On economic matters, the premiers present a unified front against Finance Minister Michael Wilson's proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST), which they say will increase unemployment and reduce economic growth. They also repeat their call for lower interest

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

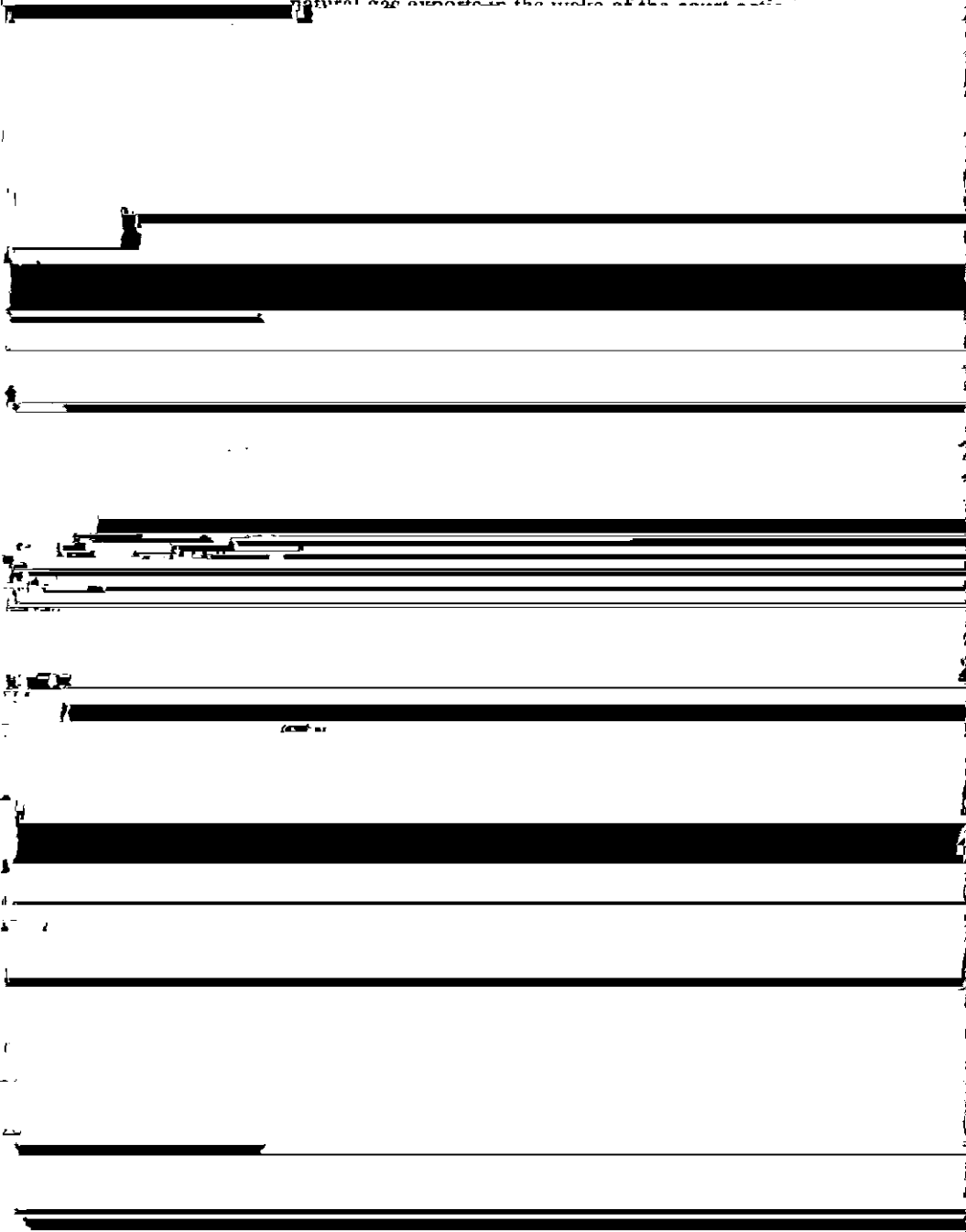
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According to Murray, not even Parliament can decide to have an elected Senate. "That would require an amendment to the Constitution, so, strictly speaking ... I suppose you could say it is unconstitutional."

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 NEB had stated on 21 December that it may consider changing the method it uses to regulate natural gas exports in the wake of the recent price



[The page contains several lines of text that have been almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars. Only a few faint fragments of text are visible, such as "By the end of" at the top and "I" in the lower half of the page.]

26 January 1990

Federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard orders

Proclamation of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986

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





10/11/1999 The District of Columbia and the State of

Regulation - environmental groups and orders the federal government

cient returns to the producer to pay both the costs of

maintaining the market and the costs of operating

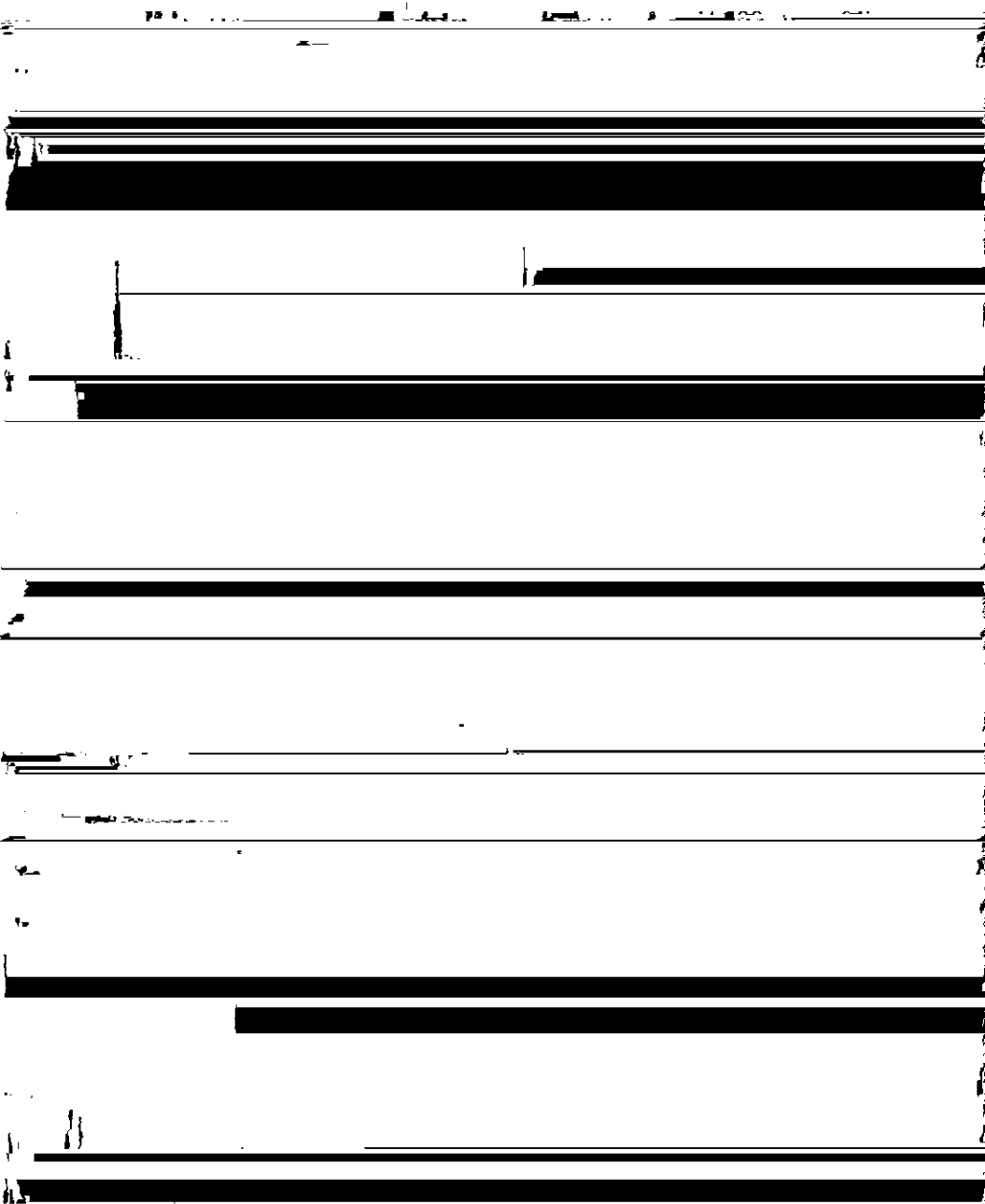
- a change in the amending formula for the creation of

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  
*Land Claims -*

The federal government and Yukon Indians sign a major  
land claim agreement giving aboriginal people in that



5 April 1990

Prime Minister Mulcahey announces that a Comm

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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.

05 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.

21/1/1990

In response associated by the publication of a column

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 Columbia Indian who was charged in 1984 with using

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

the undertaking of the three hold-out provinces to

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



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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*

[REDACTED]

29 June 1990

In a joint news conference, Quebec Premier Bourassa

*Constitutional*

and Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau

[REDACTED]

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# 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; 28 July 1990; 1 August 1990

11 June 1990; 12 June 1990; 15 June 1990; 18 June 1990; 19 June 1990; 20 June

1990