



House of Commons  
Canada

**REPORT OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY  
THE PROPOSED COMPANION RESOLUTION  
TO THE MEECH LAKE ACCORD**

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**May 1990**

**The Honourable Jean Charest, M.P.  
Chairman**



Replacement copy

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Issue No. 21

Numéro n° 21

Tuesday, May 8, 1990  
Wednesday, May 9, 1990  
Thursday, May 10, 1990  
Friday, May 11, 1990  
Saturday, May 12, 1990  
Monday, May 14, 1990  
Tuesday, May 15, 1990

Le mardi 8 mai 1990  
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Le mardi 15 mai 1990

Chairman: Hon. Jean Charest

Président: L'hon. Jean Charest

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Special Committee to Study  
Procès-verbaux et témoignages du Comité spécial pour l'étude

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY  
THE PROPOSED COMPANION RESOLUTION  
TO THE MEECH LAKE ACCORD**

RESPECTING:

Order of Reference of March 21, 1989, relating to the study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord

CONCERNANT:

L'Ordre de référence du 21 mars 1989, relatif à l'étude du projet de résolution d'accompagnement à l'Accord du lac Meech

INCLUDING:

Report to the House of Commons

Y COMPRIS:

Rapport à la Chambre des communes

May 1990

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The Honorable Jean Chrétien, M.P.  
Chairman



## HOUSE OF COMMONS

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*Procès-verbaux et témoignages du Comité spécial pour examiner le*

# The Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord

# Projet de résolution d'accompagnement à l'Accord du lac Meech

#### RESPECTING:

Order of Reference of March 27, 1990, relating to the study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord

#### INCLUDING:

Report to the House of Commons

#### CONCERNANT:

L'Ordre de renvoi du 27 mars 1990, relativement à l'étude du projet de résolution d'accompagnement à l'Accord du lac Meech

#### Y COMPRIS:

Rapport à la Chambre des communes

Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament,  
1989-90

Deuxième session de la trente-quatrième législature,  
1989-1990

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Parole n° 21

Page 11

- Le mardi 15 mai 1990
- Le mardi 16 mai 1990
- Le mardi 17 mai 1990
- Le mardi 18 mai 1990
- Le mardi 19 mai 1990
- Le mardi 20 mai 1990
- Le mardi 21 mai 1990
- Le mardi 22 mai 1990
- Le mardi 23 mai 1990
- Le mardi 24 mai 1990
- Le mardi 25 mai 1990

- Tuesday, May 15, 1990
- Tuesday, May 16, 1990
- Tuesday, May 17, 1990
- Tuesday, May 18, 1990
- Tuesday, May 19, 1990
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- Tuesday, May 24, 1990
- Tuesday, May 25, 1990

Président: Hon. Jean Charest

Chairman: Hon. Jean Charest

Membre de l'Assemblée nationale et député de la circonscription de Charbonnières  
Member of the House of Commons and Member of the District of Charbonnières

Projet de résolution  
d'accompagnement  
à l'accord du lac  
Meech

The Proposed  
Companion Resolution  
to the Meech Lake  
Accord

COMITÉ

RESOLUTION

Le Comité de travail du 21 mai 1990 relatif à la  
la proposition de résolution d'accompagnement à l'accord  
du lac Meech.

Order of Reference of March 22, 1990, relating to the  
draft of the proposed Companion Resolution to the  
Meech Lake Accord.

7 COMITÉ

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Rapport à la Chambre des communes

Report to the House of Commons

Document work de la table-ronde législative  
1990-1991

Second session of the forty-fourth Parliament  
1990-91

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROPOSED  
COMPANION RESOLUTION TO THE MEECH LAKE  
ACCORD

*Chairman:* Jean Charest

*Vice-Chairman:* David MacDonald

Members

J.W. Bud Bird  
Ethel Blondin  
Pauline Browes  
Gabriel Desjardins  
Dorothy Dobbie  
Robert Kaplan  
Arnold Malone  
Lorne Nystrom  
André Ouellet  
André Plourde  
Ross Reid  
Svend Robinson  
Bill Rompkey—(15)

(Quorum 8)

François Prigent  
Jacques Lahaie

*Clerks of the Committee*

Other Members who participated:

Warren Allmand  
Jack Anawak  
Mark Assad  
Bill Attewell  
Don Boudria  
Ronald Duhamel  
Phil Edmonston  
Jim Edwards  
John Harvard  
Charles Langlois  
Robert Layton  
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Howard McCurdy  
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Fernand Robichaud  
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Ian Waddell  
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Published under authority of the Speaker of the  
House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada.

COMITÉ SPÉCIAL POUR EXAMINER LE PROJET  
DE RÉSOLUTION D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT À  
L'ACCORD DU LAC MEECH

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François Prigent

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Publié en conformité de l'autorité du Président de la Chambre  
des communes par l'Imprimeur de la Reine pour le Canada.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee wishes to gratefully acknowledge the dedication, diligence and valued assistance of the following people who arranged its meetings and travels and who spent countless hours in the preparation of its Report:

**The Clerks:** Jacques Lahaie and François Prigent

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee wishes to gratefully acknowledge the dedication, diligence and valued assistance of the following people who averaged six meetings and travels and who spent countless hours in the preparation of this Report:

The Clerk: Jacques Labrie and François Lévesque

Richard Dupuis  
Bernard Lévesque  
Sandy Black  
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Language Public Affairs Group:

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Catherine Lavoie  
David Small  
David Humphreys  
Jim MacLean

## ORDER OF REFERENCE

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. Mulroney, seconded by Mr. Clark (Yellowhead),—That a Special Committee of the House of Commons to Study a Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord be appointed to consider the document annexed hereto;

That 15 Members of the House of Commons be appointed to serve on the Special Committee, to be appointed no later than 3 sitting days after the adoption of this motion, upon report of the Striking Committee;

That the Committee have the power to appoint from among its members such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable and to delegate to such sub-committees all or any of its powers except the power to report directly to the House;

That the Committee have the power to sit during sittings and adjournments of the House of Commons;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee;

That the Committee be empowered to authorize television and radio broadcasting, as it deems appropriate, of any or all of its proceedings or the proceedings of its sub-committees, pursuant to the principles and practices governing the broadcasting of the House of Commons, when in the parliamentary precincts, and to the extent possible when outside these precincts;

That the Committee have the power to travel within Canada;

That the Committee submit its report no later than May 18, 1990, provided that, if the House is not sitting, the report will be deemed submitted on the day such report is deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons, in which case the Clerk shall immediately notify each Party Leader of the receipt of such report;

That substitutions be authorized according to normal procedures for Legislative Committees; and

That the quorum of the Committee be eight Members, whenever a vote, resolution or other decision is taken.

(For text of Companion Resolution see Appendix "D" of Committee's Report)

And the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

ATTEST

ROBERT MARLEAU

*The Clerk of the House of Commons*

## ORDRE DE RENVOI

Le mardi 27 mars 1990

M. Mulroney, appuyé par M. Clark (Yellowhead), propose,—Qu'un comité spécial de la Chambre des communes soit institué pour examiner le projet de résolution d'accompagnement à l'Accord du Lac Meech ci-annexé;

Que 15 députés soient nommés pour siéger au comité spécial à désigner au plus tard trois jours de séance après l'adoption de la présente motion sur rapport du Comité de sélection;

Que le comité ait le pouvoir de constituer les sous-comités qu'il juge souhaitables et de déléguer à ces sous-comités la totalité ou une partie de ses pouvoirs, sauf celui de faire rapport directement à la Chambre;

Que le comité ait le pouvoir de se réunir pendant que la Chambre siège et pendant les périodes d'ajournement;

Que le comité ait le pouvoir de convoquer des personnes et d'exiger la production de documents et dossiers, d'interroger les témoins et de faire imprimer au jour le jour les documents et témoignages dont il peut ordonner l'impression;

Que le comité soit autorisé à permettre, s'il le juge nécessaire, la radio-télédiffusion d'une partie ou de la totalité de ses délibérations ou des délibérations de ses sous-comités, conformément aux principes et pratiques régissant la diffusion des délibérations de la Chambre des communes lorsque le comité siège dans l'enceinte du Parlement et, autant que possible, lorsqu'il siège à l'extérieur;

Que le comité ait le pouvoir de se déplacer au Canada;

Que le comité présente son rapport au plus tard le 18 mai 1990; si la Chambre ne siège pas, le rapport sera réputé avoir été présenté le jour où il sera déposé auprès du greffier de la Chambre des communes, et que ce dernier informe aussitôt les chefs de Partis de la réception dudit rapport;

Que les changements dans la liste des membres du comité soient autorisés, selon les règles applicables aux comités législatifs; et

Que le quorum du comité soit fixé à huit membres lorsque le comité doit voter, se prononcer sur une résolution ou prendre une autre décision.

(Le texte de la Résolution d'accompagnement figure à l'Annexe «D» du rapport du Comité.)

La motion principale, mise aux voix, est agréée.

ATTESTÉ

*Le Greffier de la Chambre des communes*

ROBERT MARLEAU





# Table of Contents

The Committee's Mandate .....	1
Why A Quebec Round? .....	3
The New Brunswick Companion Resolution .....	5
A. The Process .....	5
B. The Content .....	6
The Concerns of Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador .....	11
Conclusion .....	13
Appendix A — List of Witnesses .....	17
Appendix B — List of Submissions Received .....	33
Appendix C — <i>Constitution Amendment, 1987 (Meech Lake Accord)</i> .....	61
Appendix D — New Brunswick Companion Resolution .....	69
Minutes of Proceedings .....	75

Table of Contents

The Committee's Minutes ..... 1

Appendix A - Governing Board ..... 2

The New Brunswick Corporation Resolutions ..... 3

A. The Process ..... 4

B. The Content ..... 6

The Contents of Minutes and Resolutions ..... 11

Contents ..... 13

Appendix A - List of Witnesses ..... 17

Appendix B - List of Submissions Received ..... 23

Appendix C - Committee's Interim Report (March 1997) ..... 61

Appendix D - New Brunswick Corporation Resolutions ..... 80

Minutes of Proceedings ..... 113



## The Committee's Mandate

Canada is in the midst of a political deadlock revolving around a package of Constitutional amendments known as the Meech Lake Accord. It was signed by the Prime Minister and Premiers of all ten provinces in 1987 but in order to become law it must be adopted in every legislature by June 23, 1990. Parliament and eight provincial legislatures subsequently adopted the Accord. In two provinces, New Brunswick and Manitoba, governments changed before ratification. The new Premiers expressed reservations about certain parts of the Accord. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the Accord had already been adopted, but following an election a new government also expressed reservations.

Discussions among First Ministers failed to produce a compromise. However, on March 21, 1990 Premier McKenna introduced in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly two resolutions intended to break the deadlock. The first was the Meech Lake Accord (*Constitution Amendment, 1987*). The second, Premier McKenna referred to as a Companion Resolution. It proposed a number of additional Constitutional amendments to take effect after the Meech Lake Accord was proclaimed. Adoption of the Meech Lake Accord by New Brunswick was made conditional upon some progress towards adoption of the Companion Resolution by other legislatures and the Parliament of Canada.

On March 26 Prime Minister Mulroney requested time on national television to address the nation. He suggested the New Brunswick Companion Resolution be referred to a special Committee of the House of Commons. Leaders of the federal Liberal and New Democratic Parties agreed and a motion to this effect was adopted in the House of Commons the following day with instructions to report to the House by May 18, 1990.

On April 6, the Newfoundland and Labrador House of Assembly proceeded to revoke its approval of the Accord. The same day the Quebec National Assembly adopted a resolution reaffirming its desire that the Meech Lake Accord be ratified.

Thus at the moment your Committee began its work the political situation was very difficult. From the outset your Committee faced different sets of expectations. Some dismissed it as irrelevant to the process. Others expected it to solve a dilemma that had eluded both politicians and constitutional experts.

Your Committee was convinced that the solution began by listening. From April 9 to May 4, we heard some 160 witnesses in Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Vancouver, Winnipeg, St. John's and in the National Capital Region. Eight governments including five present and two former provincial premiers appeared as did constitutional experts, and representatives of aboriginal groups, business groups, women's groups, official language minority groups, multicultural groups, labour organizations, groups representing the disabled as well as other groups and interested citizens. Opinions ranged from unconditional support of

Meech Lake to absolute rejection of both the Accord and the Companion Resolution. Committee hearings were televised and attracted a good deal of media attention. We received, in addition, over 800 written submissions from a wide variety of individuals and organizations across Canada.

Our task has not been easy but despite the variety of conflicting evidence and contradictory opinion, we are convinced there are solutions.

This report is our attempt to use the information we received to assist Canadians in understanding the nature of the problem and to suggest both immediate solutions to the present impasse and a longer term process whereby future generations of Canadians can add to whatever we have been able to accomplish at this time.

We realize that for historical, political and legal reasons not everyone is going to agree with our analysis or recommendations. However, we have tried to address the problems to the best of our ability. Having done so we acknowledge that, in practical terms, the solution to the present impasse is in the hands of others and we respectfully submit the following report for consideration.



## Why a Quebec Round?

The issues under discussion in the present constitutional debate go back many years. Quebec's distinct society can be traced to the *Quebec Act* of 1774, nearly a hundred years before Confederation; discussion of Senate reform began in 1867 and has been going on ever since. The debate between supporters of greater provincial autonomy and those who believe in a more centralized federation has also been going on since 1867. And there are other issues: the quest of the aboriginal people for recognition; gender equality; the place for Canadians of multicultural heritage in the definition of the fundamental character of the country; and the impact of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* on our traditional approach to civil liberties.

The present round of constitutional discussion must be understood in the context of what happened in the province of Quebec on May 20, 1980. A referendum was held on the question of whether the Quebec government should be given a mandate to negotiate sovereignty association. During the referendum debate the people of Quebec were promised constitutional reform if they voted NO. The federal victory was widely celebrated across Canada and led to constitutional discussions between Ottawa and the provinces over the precise nature of the changes.

The culmination of this process was the patriation of the Canadian Constitution from Westminster in 1982 and adoption of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and of a new amending formula. After extensive debate, every province except Quebec endorsed the 1982 constitutional change. Quebec did not agree with the process and maintained that substantial changes to the Canadian Constitution had been made without its consent. As a result, Quebec refused to participate in constitutional conferences except as an observer and would not vote on amendments such as those dealing with the rights of the aboriginal people.

This position has no legal effect since the Constitution was patriated legally and the *Constitution Act, 1982* applies to Quebec despite its disagreement. But the political consequences are very real.

Following the 1985 election a new government took office in Quebec. In contrast to the twenty-two conditions of its predecessor it agreed to support the constitutional reform of 1982 if five conditions could be accommodated in its place. These were:

- (i) explicit recognition of Quebec as a distinct society;
- (ii) guarantee of increased powers in matters of immigration;
- (iii) limitation of the federal spending power;
- (iv) recognition of a right of veto;
- (v) Quebec participation in appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Canada.



In August 1986 the 27th Annual Premiers Conference took place in Edmonton. At that time the Premiers unanimously agreed "that their top constitutional priority is to embark immediately upon a federal-provincial process, using Quebec's five proposals as a basis for discussion, to bring about Quebec's full and active participation in the Canadian federation. There was a consensus among the Premiers that then they will pursue further constitutional discussions on matters raised by some provinces which will include, amongst other items, Senate reform, fisheries, property rights, etc." This subsequently became known as the *Edmonton Declaration*.

It should be noted that the process of aboriginal constitutional conferences started in 1983 and concluded in March 1987 without an agreement. Thus the process of these aboriginal constitutional conferences had not been completed successfully at the time of the *Edmonton Declaration*.

Between August 1986 and April 1987 intensive discussion took place among ministers and officials on Quebec's proposals. At a meeting at Meech Lake, on April 30, 1987 the First Ministers worked out an agreement in principle on Quebec's five proposals. Officials were directed to draft a legal document to incorporate the agreement. On June 2 and 3, the First Ministers met at the Langevin Building in Ottawa and reached agreement on the precise wording of the Accord. On June 23, 1987 the Quebec National Assembly became the first legislature to approve the Meech Lake Accord which, as set out in Section 39(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, triggered the three year period for ratification.

During the course of our hearings witness after witness, even those most critical of the Meech Lake Accord expressed support for Canadian unity and the need to make Canada's second most populous province an active participant in federal-provincial negotiations and a participating member of the Canadian constitutional family. There was general agreement that Quebec's five proposals were reasonable for that purpose.

# The New Brunswick Companion Resolution

## A. The Process

The objective of the New Brunswick Companion Resolution is to encourage ratification of the Meech Lake Accord by all provinces on or before June 23 by offering assurance that other priorities will be advanced. Premier McKenna noted that in putting together his Companion Resolution he had been careful to *add to* and not to *subtract from* the Meech Lake Accord. He also noted that unlike the Accord his Resolution was not "a seamless web" that had to be adopted or rejected as a package. He pointed to the need for flexibility to accommodate other concerns around which there is a wide degree of consensus.

Questioned as to what would constitute substantive support for his Resolution he said: "We in New Brunswick will be the judge of what represents that commitment. We believe, even at some cost to our credibility if necessary, we absolutely must keep our flexibility."

Before considering the substance of the McKenna Companion Resolution your Committee had to determine if the June 23 deadline was, in fact, a real one. We heard a number of learned witnesses on this point. Your Committee acknowledges that there is a legal debate over the significance of this date.

Some argued that given political will the June 23 deadline could be extended. The First Ministers could agree to introduce resolutions in their respective legislatures to allow for more time to consider the Accord. While possible in theory, the question is whether all governments and legislatures would agree to act quickly and unanimously on such a Resolution.

Having carefully considered the various options, your Committee has drawn the following conclusions:

1. **Your Committee is of the opinion that June 23, 1990 is a political reality.**
2. **Your Committee recognizes that if the elements of the Companion Resolution we have proposed are to provide an opportunity to break the Meech Lake impasse, the question of "certainty" will have to be addressed and unequivocally resolved.**
3. **It is our view that timing and process leading to additional amendments to the Constitution of Canada can only be negotiated by First Ministers. We believe our recommendations may form the basis for agreement if First**



**Ministers move quickly to resolve the question of the timing of additional changes.**

Your Committee then looked at the specific concerns of the New Brunswick, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador governments keeping in mind the concerns identified by others who felt their interests were left out in the process that led to the Meech Lake Accord.

**B. The Content**

New Brunswick would like to see an addition in the Meech Lake Accord to the clause respecting Canada's linguistic duality and Quebec's distinct society, namely that within New Brunswick, the English linguistic community and the French linguistic community have equality of status and equal rights and privileges. This would entrench a principle presently stated in a New Brunswick statute.

- 4. Your Committee recommends that the clause respecting the equality of New Brunswick's two official linguistic communities is an appropriate subject for a Companion Resolution.**
- 5. Similarly your Committee agrees with the New Brunswick proposal to affirm a role for the legislature and government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote the equality of status and equal rights and privileges of that province's two official linguistic communities.**

The Meech Lake Accord affirms the role of Parliament to preserve one of Canada's fundamental characteristics—linguistic duality. Premier McKenna has proposed in his Companion Resolution to affirm as well Parliament's role to promote our linguistic duality.

Testimony from constitutional experts is unanimous in affirming that the promotion of linguistic duality as proposed is limited to federal jurisdiction. This is also clearly understood by minority language groups who testified before the Committee.

Although the promotion role suggested by Premier McKenna is now demonstrated in law in the revised *Official Languages Act* (R.S.C. 1985, 4th Supp., 31), your Committee has been persuaded by the repeated argument made by minority language groups to the effect that even though a promotion clause may not add anything legally it would have a dynamic effect on these groups.

- 6. Your Committee endorses the clause in the New Brunswick Companion Resolution which calls for promotion of Canada's linguistic duality by the Parliament and Government of Canada.**



On this important issue other proposals have been put forward that merit the attention of First Ministers. These include the question of "where numbers warrant" and the control and management of schools in section 23 of the Charter; and an examination of the concept of a "Code of Minority Language Rights" put forward by witnesses and the Government of Quebec.

- 7. In any event, your Committee suggests that minority language rights require continuing deliberation and should be included on the agenda of the Annual First Ministers Conferences on the Constitution.**

The Meech Lake Accord provides for provincial involvement in the appointment of Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court. The First Ministers who signed the Accord took the position that it should be passed, unchanged, unless there was some "egregious error". The body of evidence presented to your Committee is that most Canadians perceived at least one such oversight and that was the failure to include the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in the selection process.

- 8. The New Brunswick Companion Resolution would address the Meech Lake Accord's omission of the Yukon and Northwest Territories in the selection of Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court by involving the two territories in the selection process. Your Committee is convinced this oversight should be corrected.**

The Meech Lake Accord would also change the amending formula required for the creation of new provinces from the 2/3 of the provinces with 50% of the population to unanimity. Prior to 1982 the process for admission of new provinces was the sole responsibility of the federal government. New Brunswick has proposed a return to the pre-1982 situation thereby ensuring that the two territories could aspire to provincehood under the same conditions as other provinces created since 1867. Your Committee has heard compelling evidence on this issue as it travelled throughout Canada and more particularly in the northern territories.

- 9. Your Committee agrees with the position of New Brunswick and the territories on the creation of new provinces and recommends this be dealt with in a Companion Resolution.**

New Brunswick also proposes to add an agenda item to the Annual First Ministers Conference on the Constitution. It would deal with constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada, including the identification of the rights of those people. Representatives of aboriginal groups testified that instead of being one of the items on the agenda of annual First Ministers Constitutional Conferences, a separate process be devoted specifically to aboriginal matters. They recommended that these conferences would be held every three years.



10. Your Committee agrees with the suggestion of the leadership of the aboriginal groups and recommends that a Companion Resolution should provide for a separate process of constitutional conferences every three years. The first such conference should be convened no later than one year after such a Resolution comes into force.

A concern addressed in the New Brunswick Companion Resolution in relation to section 16 of the Meech Lake Accord is to the effect that the Charter is overridden by the distinct society clause. This concern has been expressed by representatives of women's groups and other equality seekers.

There is a debate about the impact of the distinct society clause on the interpretation of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The thrust of expert legal testimony would suggest that the issue is more a matter of perception. For example a legal and constitutional expert, Roger Tassé QC, Deputy Minister of Justice under a Liberal administration when the Charter was adopted and, later, in his then capacity as legal advisor to the present government, was present at discussions at the Langevin Building. He has testified:

"This is because the distinct society clause, like the Canadian duality clause which is an integral part of it, is an interpretive clause which does not in any way change the dynamics of the Charter of Rights and the protection it guarantees. Within the framework of the Charter, the only scope of this clause is to implement section 1. You will recall that this section stipulates that the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter are subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. This extremely rigorous test was made even stricter by subsequent rulings of the Supreme Court.

No one has ever seriously claimed that the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter are absolute. Section 1 stipulates the conditions under which they can be restricted. I ask you, on what principle should the special situation of francophone as a minority group in Canada, in North America, be excluded from the scope of section 1? Our courts including the Supreme Court of Canada in the notorious sign law case, had already agreed to take that situation into account even before the Meech Lake Accord was passed.

The rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter are in no way compromised by the distinct society clause and, in my opinion, the adoption of this clause would only confirm that the distinct society of Quebec is a legitimate fact that should be taken into consideration in applying section 1".

Some First Ministers are themselves on the record on this point. In the interpretation of our Constitution, courts give weight to such statements of intention.



11. Therefore, your Committee recommends that First Ministers affirm in a Companion Resolution that the operation of the fundamental characteristic clause, recognizing the linguistic duality/distinct society, in no way impairs the effectiveness of the Charter of Rights. As an interpretive clause it works with the Charter and does not override the rights and freedoms contained in it. Similarly, that Companion Resolution should affirm that the clauses providing roles for Parliament and the provincial legislatures do not accord legislative powers.

Your Committee also considered the New Brunswick proposal that every five years the Senate carry out an assessment of the results achieved by governments and legislative bodies in relation to the commitments in section 36 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* on equalization and reduction of regional disparities, and that a report be presented to the first annual Conference of First Ministers on the economy following each such assessment.

12. We see merit in the idea of the Senate carrying out an assessment of the results achieved in pursuance of the commitment on equalization and the reduction of regional disparities but we would recommend it be addressed in the context of a reformed Senate.

New Brunswick has also proposed an amendment that would require the House of Commons and legislative assemblies to hold public hearings before adopting any measures related to a constitutional amendment. This would include revocation of a constitutional resolution. Your Committee agrees with this idea. Under the amending formula adopted in 1982 legislatures and not governments have ultimate responsibility for approving constitutional amendments. This may seem like a subtle distinction but the lesson of Meech Lake is that the Canadian people want a say in the development of their Constitution.

13. We believe that, in a parliamentary democracy, public participation in constitutional reform can best be accomplished by means of public hearings by Parliament and legislative assemblies and we recommend such a process for Canada's future constitutional development.
14. Your Committee recommends that a Companion Resolution process that adds, without subtracting, to the provisions of the Meech Lake Accord has the best prospect of solving the current constitutional impasse.
15. Your Committee recommends the New Brunswick Companion Resolution, with the suggested changes and additions contained in our report, as the basis from which the First Ministers and the country can address the present constitutional impasse.

Premier McKenna has asked for some assurances that there is support for his Companion Resolution.

**16. Your Committee recommends the House of Commons should provide assurance of support for a Companion Resolution at an appropriate time.**

However, this may be academic unless New Brunswick is satisfied and the provinces of Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador address their concerns by adding to the New Brunswick Companion Resolution or by proposing their own Companion Resolutions.



## Addressing the Concerns of Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador

Critical to a report that would respond appropriately to the outstanding issues related specifically to this round of constitutional development was keen and sensitive understanding of the concerns expressed at the hearings in Winnipeg and St. John's. Your Committee listened carefully, searching for answers to help get through this constitutional impasse.

The provinces of Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador have both expressed very strong concerns about the unanimity requirement for Senate reform. While the Committee heard persuasive testimony asserting that practical political considerations underscore the desirability of unanimous consent, we are sensitive to the point of view of Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador.

- 17. Your Committee is convinced that to avoid constitutional impasse the unanimous consent rule for Senate reform should be moderated after a limited period, say three years, if it has not produced success. We should then adopt a less restrictive amending formula with some form of regional approval.**

Your Committee was also interested by Manitoba's suggestion of a "Canada Clause" which would include recognition for the aboriginal people and recognize the multicultural dimension of our heritage. A similar idea was eloquently advanced by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

- 18. With respect to the recognition of aboriginal peoples and of our multicultural heritage, we encourage the First Ministers to respond to these fundamental elements of Canada by recognizing them in the body of the Constitution.**

The Manitoba Task Force recommended that an invitation to participate in First Ministers' Constitutional Conferences be extended to the elected leaders of the governments of the Northwest Territories and Yukon by the Prime Minister whenever he was of the opinion that agenda items would directly affect them. Testimony reinforcing this idea was presented to your Committee during the course of our hearings across Canada but particularly in Yellowknife and Whitehorse.

Therefore as suggested by the Manitoba Task Force:

- 19. We recommend that the Prime Minister of Canada should invite elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest**



**Territories to participate in the discussions on any item on the agenda of a First Ministers' Constitutional Conference that, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, directly affects the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.**

This would obviously include any discussion of changes to territorial boundaries.

- 20. We also recommend that the Prime Minister of Canada should invite elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories to participate in the discussions on any item on the agenda of a First Ministers' Annual Economic Conference that, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, directly affects the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.**

Manitoba further suggested that the Meech Lake provisions dealing with immigration be reviewed every five years.

- 21. While your Committee agrees that a review mechanism of the immigration provisions is desirable, we believe that this is an administrative matter that may better be dealt with as required by circumstance.**

Manitoba, recognizing very early that this generation of Canadians would want to participate in constitutional reform, was the first province to require public hearings prior to ratifying amendments negotiated by its Premier with the other First Ministers. This interest is held in common with other Canadians including Premier Wells of Newfoundland and Labrador who expressed concern about the need for more public participation in the constitutional amendment process. Since the proclamation of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, many Canadians see the Constitution as belonging to themselves to a greater extent than ever before.

We have therefore endorsed the recommendation that public hearings become an integral part of future constitutional change. (See recommendation no. 13)

The Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador in testifying before your Committee also expressed his government's concerns relating to the issue of the federal spending power. Your Committee is particularly sensitive to the deeply rooted feeling of Canadians in the less developed areas that federal attention to their concerns might be reduced.

- 22. Your Committee urges the First Ministers to provide in a Companion Resolution reassurance that the federal spending power to promote equal opportunities for the well being of Canadians and to further economic development to reduce disparity and to provide essential public services of reasonable quality to Canadians (as set out in Section 36 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*), will not be impaired by the Meech Lake Accord.**



## Conclusion

The agreement reached at Meech Lake envisaged a First Ministers conference on Senate reform to take place within months of proclamation of the Accord. Several governments are anxious to get on with the process. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador has a very detailed proposal for Senate reform, the government of Ontario and Manitoba have already established legislative Committees to look into this subject, the Prime Minister of Canada has stated his intention to create such a Committee to conduct hearings this summer on the basis of a comprehensive discussion paper. We continually come back to the point that unless we get over the present constitutional impasse, the prospects for Senate reform or any other constitutional change appear to be remote.

The New Brunswick Companion Resolution did not deal with Senate reform because, as Premier McKenna noted, it was an issue of more immediate interest to other provinces. We have attempted to address this priority through the idea of a sunset clause for the amending formula for Senate reform. We believe Senate reform is also of fundamental importance to the country.

**23. Your Committee recommends that Senate reform should be a priority item for the next constitutional round.**

There is less consensus than we expected about the shape and function of a reformed Senate and there is little chance of building a consensus as long as the present deadlock continues. We have proposed a way to get us over the initial impasse and to get talks started.

Once that happens we are convinced that Canadians will turn their attention to Senate reform and other outstanding items.

Finally, your Committee wants to thank all Canadians who testified or submitted briefs for their contribution. We have been profoundly affected by what we have heard during the course of our hearings. We have witnessed the extent to which Canada has been irrevocably changed by the entrenchment of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the patriation of our Constitution. Canadians, obviously, want to get on with their constitutional development. That responsibility starts, but does not end, with First Ministers. It extends to all legislators, to interest groups and to every Canadian.

FOR / POUR

Jean Charost  
 Jean MacPail  
 J.W. Ben Bois  
 Bob Gpl  
~~Conrad~~  
 Gene Nystrom  
 August Djan  
 Andre Claude

Andre Luyet  
 Nancy Labrie  
 Laurene Brown  
 Sony Luid  
 Gaby Lujain  
 Dick Kompeky  
 Alul D. Honk

AGAINST / CONTRE

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ABSTENTIONS

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LIST OF WITNESSES

APPENDIX A

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Ad Hoc Committee of Canadian Women on the Celebration Lucy Speiser, Member	20	04/01/90
Ad Hoc Committee of Manitoba Women's Equality-Seeking Groups on the Meschi Lake Accord Jeraldine Bjornson, Coordinator, Monique Danahet, Elizabeth Fry Society, Dorothy Muller, YM-YWCA	12	15/01/90
Alberta and Saskatchewan Action Committees for the Status of Women Grace Ivey	12	19/01/90
Aldridge, James W. Barrister and Solicitor	8	12/01/90
Algonquins of Barriere Lake Chrc Jean-Maurice Marchewicz	28	28/01/90
Alliance Quebec Robert Keaton, President, Giselle Devane, Chairman of the Board, Kathleen ... Doreen ...	8	11/01/90
Andrea, Paul ... Member ...	18	02/01/90
Association ...	12	20/01/90

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*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*



# LIST OF WITNESSES

# APPENDIX A

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Ad Hoc Committee of Canadian Women on the Constitution Lucya Spencer, Member	20	04/05/90
Ad Hoc Committee of Manitoba Women's Equality-Seeking Groups on the Meech Lake Accord Jeraldine Bjornson, Coordinator; Monique Danaher, Elizabeth Fry Society; Dorothy Muller, YM-YWCA	12	25/04/90
Alberta and Saskatchewan Action Committees for the Status of Women Grace Ivey	12	25/04/90
Aldridge, James R. Barrister and Sollicitor	9	20/04/90
Algonquins of Barriere Lake Chief Jean-Maurice Matchewan	20	04/05/90
Alliance Quebec Robert Keaton, President; Graeme Decarie, Chairman of the Board; Kathleen Weil, Director, National Issues	4	11/04/90
Andrews, Floy Elizabeth Memorial University of Newfoundland	18	02/05/90
Armbruster, Roger	13	26/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Asper, I.H.	13	26/04/90
Assembly of Aboriginal Peoples of Saskatchewan Jim Sinclair, President	20	04/05/90
Assembly of First Nations Georges Erasmus, National Chief	5	12/04/90
Assembly of First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Konrad H. Sioui, Regional Chief; Joseph Norton, Grand Chief	20	04/05/90
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs Phillip Fontaine, Provincial Leader; Lloyd Stevenson, Legal Counsel; Ovide Mercredi, Vice-Chief, Assembly of First Nations; Paul Joffe, Legal Counsel; Chief Lathlin; Chief Louis Stevenson	11	24/04/90
<i>Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario</i> Rolande Soucie, President	19	03/05/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
<i>Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan</i> Suzanne Bugeaud-Stradecki, President; Rupert Beudais, Past President	11	24/04/90
<i>Association franco-yukonnaise</i> Jeanne Beaudoin, President; Pierre Laroche, Director General; Rino Ouellet, Liaison Officer	8	19/04/90
Association in Favour of Meech Lake Claude Castonguay, President; Serge Saucier, Co-Founder; Alex K. Paterson, Q.C., Associate, McMaster Meighen; Philip O'Brien, President, Davencore Inc.; François Lebrun, Executive Secretary; Louis Arsenault, Chairman of the Board; <i>La Chambre de commerce du Québec</i>	5	12/04/90
<i>Association multiculturelle francophone de l'Ontario</i> Alfred Abouchar; Joseph Magnet, Lawyer	19	03/05/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Association of the Yukon Communities Art Deer, President	8	19/04/90
Bailey, Donald A.	13	26/04/90
Bailey, John	8	19/04/90
Barry, David	7	18/04/90
Behiels, Michael University of Ottawa	20	04/05/90
Berg, Kenneth L.		
Berger, Thomas R. Lawyer	19	03/05/90
B'nai Brith Canada Ian J. Kagedan, Director of Government Relations; David Matas, Senior Counsel to the League for Human Rights	19	03/05/90
Brandon Women's Study Group Mary Annis; Gladys Worthington	10	23/04/90
Brazzell, Gary T.	13	26/04/90
Broadbent, The Hon. E.	19	03/05/90
Brown, Paul	18	02/05/90
Buchanan, The Hon. John Premier of Nova Scotia	17	01/05/90
Business Council of British Columbia Jim Matkins, Chairman	9	20/04/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Business Council on National Issues J. Edward Newall, Chairman; Thomas P. d'Aquino, President and Chief Executive Officer; R. John Lawrence, Member of the Policy Committee	5	12/04/90
Canada West Foundation David Elton, President; Peter McCormick, Research Associate	11	24/04/90
Canadian Ethnocultural Council Andrew Cardozo; Margaret Dvorsky, President - Slovak Canadian National Council, (CEC Executive Committee); George Corn, Honorary President - Czechoslovak Association of Canada, (CEC Past President); Lewis T. Chan, President; Emilio Binavince, Honorary Legal Counsel	15	28/04/90
Canadians for a Unifying Constitution Gordon Robertson; J.H. Warren	3	10/04/90
Charter of Rights Coalition - Manitoba Alison Norberg, Member; Beverly Suek, Member	12	25/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Clark, Robert	9	20/04/90
Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped Laurie Beachell, National Coordinator; Yvonne Peters, National Coordinator, Canadian Disability Rights Council	13	26/04/90
Council for Yukon Indians Dorothy Wabisca, Vice-Chairperson; Dave Joe, Negotiator; Victor Mitander, Chief Negotiator	8	19/04/90
Cowan, Keith	9	20/04/90
Crispo, John University of Toronto	20	04/05/90
Crowley, Brian Dalhousie University	16	30/04/90
Davis, Walter	18	02/05/90
Dene Nation Bill Erasmus, President	6	17/04/90
Department of Justice Mary Dawson, Associate Deputy Minister (Public Law)	1	04/04/90
Dobbin, Craig L.	18	02/05/90
Dodge, Jeffrey	18	02/05/90
Doull, James A. Dalhousie University	18	02/05/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Du, Joseph	10	23/04/90
Duncan, G.G.	13	26/04/90
Dunne, Patrick	18	02/05/90
Economic Council of New Brunswick Inc. Valdo Grandmaison, Director General; Richard P. Eusanio, President	2	09/04/90
Enns, Olga	13	26/04/90
Federal-Provincial Relations Office Norman Spector, Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations; David Paget, Assistant Secretary (Constitutional Affairs)	1	04/04/90
<i>Fédération des Franco-Colombiens</i> Marie Bourgeois, President	9	20/04/90
<i>Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador</i> Claude Desrochers, President; Robert Cormier, Director General	16	30/04/90
<i>Fédération des francophones hors Québec inc.</i> Guy Matte, President; Aurèle Thériault, Director General	4	11/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
First Nations Congress Bill Wilson, Chairman	14	27/04/90
Fontaine, Yvon University of Moncton	2	09/04/90
Forsey, The Hon. Eugene A.	17	01/05/90
Foster, Kenneth	9	20/04/90
French, Richard	14	27/04/90
Friends of Meech Lake (The) Jeremy Webber; Charles Taylor	19	03/05/90
Ghiz, The Hon. Joe Premier of Prince Edward Island	16	30/04/90
Hadley, Eleanor	9	20/04/90
Hall, Tony University of Lethbridge	14	27/04/90
Hatfield, The Hon. Richard B.	17	01/05/90
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada John Amagoalik, President	5	12/04/90
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Roger Gruben, President	7	18/04/90
Ivanochko, Bob	18	02/05/90
Jackson, Francis Lin	18	02/05/90
Jermame, Gordon A.	20	04/05/90
Joe, Andrew Coalition 33	9	20/04/90
Johnson, Linda	8	19/04/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Keeper, Cyril	13	26/04/90
Kelly, John	9	20/04/90
Kenton-Hamiota Women's Study Group Kim Currie; Ellen Gould	10	23/04/90
Labourers' International Union of North America, Ontario Provincial District Council Joseph Mancinelli, Assistant Business Manager; Jules Bloch In-House Counsel; Murray Gold, Counsel	15	28/04/90
Lake, Rici	7	18/04/90
Lanskail, Donald A.S. Mayor of West Vancouver	9	20/04/90
Law Society of Yukon Ron Veale, President	8	19/04/90
Lay, Keith	8	19/04/90
Lehoux, Ray	9	20/04/90
London, Jack R.	10	23/04/90
Macdonald, Alex B. Simon Fraser University	9	20/04/90
MacQuarrie, Bob	7	18/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Manitoba Advisory Council on the Status of Women Marilyn Gault, Chairperson; Mona Brown, Lawyer & Co-Chair, Manitoba Association of Women and the Law; Berenice Sisler; Daria Kiperchuk	12	25/04/90
Manitoba Chamber of Commerce Mitchel Omichinski, Second Vice-President; Steven Stang, Treasurer	10	23/04/90
Manitoba Federation of Labour Susan Hart-Kulbaba, President; John Doyle, Researcher and Communications Director; Ron Hilyard, Coordinator	12	25/04/90
Manitoba Task Force on Meech Lake Wally Fox-Decent, Chairman; Kathy Brock, Research Director	10	23/04/90
Manitobans for Meech Lake Patrick S. Riley; Trevor Anderson; Marilyn Huband	11	24/04/90
Martin, Cabot	18	02/05/90
Mauro, Arthur	12	25/04/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Mauro, Jennifer	8	19/04/90
McCabe, John	9	20/04/90
McCorquodale, Susan Memorial University of Newfoundland	16	30/04/90
McKenna, The Hon. Frank Premier of New Brunswick	1	09/04/90
Meekison, J. Peter University of Alberta	10	23/04/90
Mendes, Errol P. University of Western Ontario	14	27/04/90
Metis Association of Northwest Territories Gary Bohnet, President	6	17/04/90
Metis National Council W. Yvon Dumont, Spokesman	5	12/04/90
Meyer, Linda	9	20/04/90
Mills, Annie M.	13	26/04/90
Montgomery, Mitzi	9	20/04/90
Murphy, John Mayor, City of St. John's, Newfoundland	16	30/04/90
Native Council of Canada Christopher McCormick, Spokesperson	5	12/04/90
Native Council of Nova Scotia Viola M. Robinson, President; Bradford W. Morse, Legal Counsel	20	04/05/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council Gary P. Gould, President	20	04/05/90
New Brunswick Advisory Committee on the Status of Women Jeanne d'Arc Gaudet, Chairperson; Dawn Bremer, Vice-Chairperson	2	09/04/90
Nisga'a Tribal Council Chief Rod Robinson, Executive Director; Chief Harry Nyce, Chief Councillor, Gitwinksihlkw, Vice-President, NTC; Donald J. Rosenbloom, Legal Counsel	9	20/04/90
Norrie, Ken University of Alberta	12	25/04/90
Northern Association of Community Councils Edward Campbell, President; Freeman C. Simard, Director of Communications	11	24/04/90
Northwest Territories Special Committee on the Constitutional Reform The Hon. Michael Ballantyne, M.L.A., Chairman; The Hon. Richard Nerysoo, M.L.A.; John Ningark, M.L.A.	7	18/04/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
O'Dea, John R.	18	02/05/90
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages D'Iberville Fortier, Commissioner	14	27/04/90
Patterson, Dave	18	02/05/90
Patterson, Stephen University of New Brunswick	17	01/05/90
Penikett, The Hon. Tony Leader, Government of the Yukon	8	19/04/90
Penner, Roland, University of Manitoba	11	24/04/90
Peterson, The Hon. David Premier of Ontario	20	04/05/90
Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador Wendy Williams, President; Marilyn Porter, Member - Ad Hoc Committee on Women and the Constitution; Eva Roberts, Member - Ad Hoc Committee on Women and the Constitution	16	30/04/90
Rankin, Murray Victoria University	9	20/04/90
Rempel, Jacob W.	9	20/04/90
Riddington, Jillian Ad Hoc Committee of Women on the Constitution	9	20/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Robinson, John	18	02/05/90
Russell, Peter H. University of Toronto	3	10/04/90
Saxon, Joan	9	20/04/90
Schwartz, Bryan University of Manitoba	11	24/04/90
Scott, Don	7	18/04/90
Scott, The Hon. Ian Attorney General of Ontario	20	04/05/90
Shea, Hugh	18	02/05/90
Shelley, Richard	20	04/05/90
Sherwood, Joseph	13	26/04/90
Shoe, The Hon. Margaret Minister of Justice, Government of the Yukon	8	19/04/90
Sim, Peter A.	13	26/04/90
Smith, Brian, Former Solicitor General of British Columbia	9	20/04/90
Smyth, Steve	8	19/04/90
<i>Société des Acadiens et Acadiennes du Nouveau-Brunswick</i> Réal Gervais, President	2	09/04/90

NAME	ISSUE	DATE
<i>Société franco-manitobaine</i>		
Raymond Bisson, President; Cécile Bérard, Director General; Guy Jourdain, Member of <i>Comité de revendications politiques</i> ; Edmond LaBossière, Planning and Research Officer	10	23/04/90
Spence, Kit	7	18/04/90
Spencer, Guy	9	20/04/90
Stanfield, The Hon. Robert L.	17	01/05/90
Stewart-Muldoon, A.K.	9	20/04/90
Students for the Reform of Meech Lake		
Michael Jaeger; Roland Trépanier	20	04/05/90
Students of Arctic College (individual presentations – course on Native Rights in Canada)		
Suzette Montreuil; Patricia Jocko	6	17/04/90
Sullivan, John	9	20/04/90
Swan, Leighton	9	20/04/90
Swinton, Katherine University of Toronto	19	03/05/90
Tassé, Roger Lawyer	19	03/05/90
Thomas, Paul University of Manitoba	13	26/04/90



NAME	ISSUE	DATE
Townshippers' Association Marjorie Goodfellow, Past President; Myrna Hughes MacAulay, President; Helen Taylor, Interim Executive Director	15	28/04/90
Tree of Peace Friendship Centre Tom Eagle, Executive Director	6	17/04/90
Tulk, Gordon	18	02/05/90
Unitarian Church of Winnipeg Kris Breckman, Member, Social Action Committee	13	26/04/90
United Native Nations Ron George, President	20	04/05/90
Watts, Ronald L. Queen's University	3	10/04/90
Wells, The Hon. Clyde Premier of Newfoundland	17	01/05/90
Whittle, Peter	18	02/05/90
Williams, Garry	20	04/05/90
Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce M.L. Brownstone, President Elect	12	25/04/90
Winsor, Douglas	18	02/05/90

## LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

## APPENDIX B

The Committee regrets that it was unable to receive more witnesses. The following is a list of briefs, letters and submissions to the Committee from groups and individuals from whom the Committee could not receive personal testimony.

Ackerman, Charles

Action and Information Network for Women

Acton, Irene and R.

Adams, Samuel

Agricultural International Development Associates of Canada

Airi, S.

Alexander, David

Alhers, Marty

Allen, S.J.

Alliance for the Preservation of English in Canada

Alliance for the Preservation of English in Canada –  
Sunshine Coast Branch

Amirault, Margaret

Anderson, Barry

Anthony, Robert

Arlow, Karoline

Armstrong, Joe C.W.

Ashton, Art

*Association des juristes d'expression française  
de l'Ontario*

*Association des juristes d'expression française  
du Nouveau-Brunswick*

Atchison, Allan Douglas

Attwood, Margaret

Ayoub, Leonard  
 Bach, Mary  
 Bailey, H. Gordon  
 Bailey, Pearl  
 Baillie, Ian  
 Baird, Vaughan L.  
 Baker, Brian  
 Bangay, Alan W.  
 Banks, Nicholas  
 Barabas, Susan  
 Barclay, M.I.  
 Barnaby, Dwight C.  
 Barron, David  
 Baskerville, Grace  
 Bastien, Mary and Caroline  
 Bateman, Harry E.G.  
 Baugh, David J.  
 Baxandall, Don  
 Beairsto, Fred  
 Beamish, Daniel  
 Beatson, Janey  
 Beatson, Kim  
 Beaubier, P.H.  
 Beaujot, Roderic  
 Bell, Charles M.  
 Bell, Claude S.  
 Bell, Ronald  
 Belliveau, Peter A.



Bennett, H.E.  
 Bergen, Solveig A.  
 Berger, Monty  
 Bergman, Lily M.  
 Bergstresser, Ed and Cynthia  
 Berry, Kay  
 Best, Jo-Anne  
 Bhattacharya, S.K.  
 Billyard, Robert  
 Bilodeau, E.P.  
 Bilton, Joyce and Marg  
 Black, Lorne  
 Black, Vera G.  
 Blakely, Doug  
 Blakely, R.  
 Bland, John  
 Bliss, Michael  
 Blyth, Jack A.  
 Bond, Audrey  
 Bone, R.G.  
 Booiman, S.H.  
 Booth, William  
 Borean, C.  
 Boudreault, Daniel M.  
 Bourd, David  
 Bourne, Charles B.  
 Bowley, R.E.  
 Boychyn, Mike

Boyd, Mabel  
Boyko, L.  
Bradley, Edward  
Brandon Teachers' Society – Equality in Education Committee  
Brauer–Irwin, B.G.H.  
Brennan, Hugh V.  
Brentwood Park School (Grade 3)  
Bretzer, Trudy  
Bridges, Pauline  
Briggs, Christine A.  
Brock, Herb E.  
Brooks, Joyce and John  
Brooks, Lloyd  
Brown, Jeffery T.  
Brum, Shirley  
Bulbrook, Howard  
Bulman, Edward S.H.  
Burdge, Dorothy  
Burke, Donald and Illa  
Burrows, Jean E. and A.C.  
Cadek, Edna  
Cadrain, Penny  
Cameron, Dick and Betty  
Cameron, Douglas P.  
Cameron, Jack  
Camp, David K.  
Campbell, Allan  
Canadian Alliance for Visible Minorities

Canadian Bar Association  
Canadian Chamber of Commerce  
Canadian Committee for a Triple E Senate – Manitoba Division  
Canadian Council on Community and Race Relations  
Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs  
Canadian Labour Congress  
Canadian Parents for French  
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women  
Canadian "Youth Education" Excellence Prize  
Canadians for a Bilingual Canada  
Carmichael, Donald H.  
Carpenter, Murray L.  
Carr, R.M.  
Carriere, Armand and Edna  
Carroll, P.J.  
Carsted, Col. G.W.F.  
Caruso, John  
Carver, Peter J.  
Cathrall, Annabel  
Cengarle, D.  
Chalmers, Susan  
Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples' Association  
Chevannes, Ivanhoe  
Chevrier, Jean  
Childs, Bonnie  
Chomaschuk, William  
Christian Heritage Party of Canada  
Christie, Douglas



Christie, W.J.  
Citizens for Public Justice  
City of Ottawa – Advisory Committee on Visible Minorities  
Civil Liberties Association, National Capital Region  
Clarke, Allan L.  
Clarke, James  
Clay, Dorothy  
Clayden, Joan  
Cleave, Frances  
Cochrane, A.  
Cole, Barbara  
Collie, Henry E.  
Collyer, Muriel  
Communist Party of Canada – Central Committee  
Confederation of Canadian Unions – B.C. Council  
Conway, Alan  
Cook, H.L.  
Cooper, David  
Cooper, Fred  
Cooper, Robert J.  
Copeland, W.K.  
Corbet, Charles B.  
Cowan, Glenn Keith  
Cowie, Wilbur E.  
Craix, Mildred E.  
Cram, Edythe  
Crane, J.D.T.  
Crawford, Jean

Cressman, I.  
Croft, Peter D.  
Cross, R.  
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## APPENDIX C

### CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT, 1987

#### (Meech Lake Accord)

##### Constitution Act, 1867

1. The *Constitution Act, 1867* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 1 thereof, the following section:

Interpretation

“2. (1) The Constitution of Canada shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with

(a) the recognition that the existence of French-speaking Canadians, centred in Quebec but also present elsewhere in Canada, and English-speaking Canadians, concentrated outside Quebec but also present in Quebec, constitutes a fundamental characteristic of Canada; and

(b) the recognition that Quebec constitutes within Canada a distinct society.

Role of Parliament and legislatures

(2) The role of the Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures to preserve the fundamental characteristic of Canada referred to in paragraph (1)(a) is affirmed.

Role of legislature and Government of Quebec

(3) The role of the legislature and Government of Quebec to preserve and promote the distinct identity of Quebec referred to in paragraph (1)(b) is affirmed.

Rights of legislatures and governments preserved

(4) Nothing in this section derogates from the powers, rights or privileges of Parliament or the Government of Canada, or of the legislatures or governments of the provinces, including any powers, rights or privileges relating to language.”

2. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 24 thereof, the following section:

Names to be submitted

“25. (1) Where a vacancy occurs in the Senate, the government of the province to which the vacancy relates may, in relation to that vacancy, submit to the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada the names of persons who may be summoned to the Senate.

Choice of Senators from names submitted

(2) Until an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made in relation to the Senate pursuant to section 41 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, the person summoned to fill a vacancy in the Senate shall be chosen from among persons whose names have been submitted under subsection (1) by



the government of the province to which the vacancy relates and must be acceptable to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada."

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 95 thereof, the following heading and sections:

*"Agreements on Immigration and Aliens*

Commitment to negotiate

**95A.** The Government of Canada shall, at the request of the government of any province, negotiate with the government of that province for the purpose of concluding an agreement relating to immigration or the temporary admission of aliens into that province that is appropriate to the needs and circumstances of that province.

Agreements

**95B.** (1) Any agreement concluded between Canada and a province in relation to immigration or the temporary admission of aliens into that province has the force of law from the time it is declared to do so in accordance with subsection 95C(1) and shall from that time have effect notwithstanding class 25 of section 91 or section 95.

Limitation

(2) An agreement that has the force of law under subsection (1) shall have effect only so long and so far as it is not repugnant to any provision of an Act of the Parliament of Canada that sets national standards and objectives relating to immigration or aliens, including any provision that establishes general classes of immigrants or relates to levels of immigration for Canada or that prescribes classes of individuals who are inadmissible into Canada.

Application of Charter

(3) The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* applies in respect of any agreement that has the force of law under subsection (1) and in respect of anything done by the Parliament or Government of Canada, or the legislature or government of a province, pursuant to any such agreement.

Proclamation relating to agreements

**95C.** (1) A declaration that an agreement referred to in subsection 95B(1) has the force of law may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of the province that is a party to the agreement.

Amendment of agreements

(2) An amendment to an agreement referred to in subsection 95B(1) may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where so authorized

(a) by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of the province that is a party to the agreement; or

(b) in such other manner as is set out in the agreement.

Application of sections 46 to 48 of *Constitution Act, 1982*

**95D.** Sections 46 to 48 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, in respect of any declaration made pursuant to subsection 95C(1), any amendment to an agreement made pursuant to subsection 95C(2) or any amendment made pursuant to section 95E.

Amendments to sections 95A to 95D or this section

**95E.** An amendment to sections 95A to 95D or this section may be made in accordance with the procedure set out in subsection 38(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, but only if the amendment is authorized by resolutions of the legislative assemblies of all the provinces that are, at the time of the amendment, parties to an agreement that has the force of law under subsection 95B(1)."

4. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately preceding section 96 thereof, the following heading:

*"General"*

5. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately preceding section 101 thereof, the following heading:

*"Courts Established by the Parliament of Canada"*

6. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 101 thereof, the following heading and sections:

*"Supreme Court of Canada"*

Supreme Court continued

**101A.** (1) The court existing under the name of the Supreme Court of Canada is hereby continued as the general court of appeal for Canada, and as an additional court for the better administration of the laws of Canada, and shall continue to be a superior court of record.

Constitution of court

(2) The Supreme Court of Canada shall consist of a chief justice to be called the Chief Justice of Canada and eight other judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal.

Who may be appointed judges

**101B** (1) Any person may be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada who, after having been admitted to the bar of any province or territory, has, for a total of at least ten years, been a judge of any court in Canada or a member of the bar of any province or territory.



Three judges from Quebec

(2) At least three judges of the Supreme Court of Canada shall be appointed from among persons who, after having been admitted to the bar of Quebec, have, for a total of at least ten years, been judges of any court of Quebec or of any court established by the Parliament of Canada, or members of the bar of Quebec.

Names may be submitted

**101C.** (1) Where a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court of Canada, the government of each province may, in relation to that vacancy, submit to the Minister of Justice of Canada the names of any of the persons who have been admitted to the bar of that province and are qualified under section 101B for appointment to that court.

Appointment from names submitted

(2) Where an appointment is made to the Supreme Court of Canada, the Governor General in Council shall, except where the Chief Justice is appointed from among members of the Court, appoint a person whose name has been submitted under subsection (1) and who is acceptable to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Appointment from Quebec

(3) Where an appointment is made in accordance with subsection (2) of any of the three judges necessary to meet the requirement set out in subsection 101B(2), the Governor General in Council shall appoint a person whose name has been submitted by the Government of Quebec.

Appointment from other provinces

(4) Where an appointment is made in accordance with subsection (2) otherwise than as required under subsection (3), the Governor General in Council shall appoint a person whose name has been submitted by the government of a province other than Quebec.

Tenure, salaries, etc., of judges

**101D.** Sections 99 and 100 apply in respect of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Relationship to section 101

**101E.** (1) Sections 101A to 101D shall not be construed as abrogating or derogating from the powers of the Parliament of Canada to make laws under section 101 except to the extent that such laws are inconsistent with those sections.

References to the Supreme Court of Canada

(2) For greater certainty, section 101A shall not be construed as abrogating or derogating from the powers of the Parliament of Canada to make laws relating to the reference of questions of law or fact, or any other matters, to the Supreme Court of Canada."

7. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 106 thereof, the following section:

Shared-cost program

**"106A.** (1) The Government of Canada shall provide reasonable compensation to the government of a province that chooses not to



participate in a national shared-cost program that is established by the Government of Canada after the coming into force of this section in an area of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, if the province carries on a program or initiative that is compatible with the national objectives.

Legislative power  
not extended

(2) Nothing in this section extends the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislatures of the provinces.”

8. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following heading and sections:

#### “XII—CONFERENCES ON THE ECONOMY AND OTHER MATTERS

Conferences on the  
economy and other  
matters

148. A conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada at least once each year to discuss the state of the Canadian economy and such other matters as may be appropriate.

#### XIII—REFERENCES

Reference includes  
amendments

149. A reference to this Act shall be deemed to include a reference to any amendments thereto.”

#### *Constitution Act, 1982*

9. Sections 40 to 42 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Compensation

“40. Where an amendment is made under subsection 38(1) that transfers legislative powers from provincial legislatures to Parliament, Canada shall provide reasonable compensation to any province to which the amendment does not apply.

Amendment by  
unanimous consent

41. An amendment to the Constitution of Canada in relation to the following matters may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of each province:

(a) the office of the Queen, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of a province;

(b) the powers of the Senate and the method of selecting Senators;

(c) the number of members by which a province is entitled to be represented in the Senate and the residence qualifications of Senators;

- (d) the right of a province to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators by which the province was entitled to be represented on April 17, 1982;
- (e) the principle of proportionate representation of the provinces in the House of Commons prescribed by the Constitution of Canada;
- (f) subject to section 43, the use of the English or the French language;
- (g) the Supreme Court of Canada;
- (h) the extension of existing provinces into the territories;
- (i) notwithstanding any other law or practice, the establishment of new provinces; and
- (j) an amendment to this Part.”

10. Section 44 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Amendments by  
Parliament

“44. Subject to section 41, Parliament may exclusively make laws amending the Constitution of Canada in relation to the executive government of Canada or the Senate and House of Commons.”

11. Subsection 46(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Initiation of amend-  
ment procedures

“46. (1) The procedures for amendment under sections 38, 41 and 43 may be initiated either by the Senate or the House of Commons or by the legislative assembly of a province.”

12. Subsection 47(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Amendments with-  
out Senate resolution

“47. (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Canada made by proclamation under section 38, 41 or 43 may be made without a resolution of the Senate authorizing the issue of the proclamation if, within one hundred and eighty days after the adoption by the House of Commons of a resolution authorizing its issue, the Senate has not adopted such a resolution and if, at any time after the expiration of that period, the House of Commons again adopts the resolution.”

13. Part VI of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:



## CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCES

Constitutional conference

**50.** (1) A constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada at least once each year, commencing in 1988.

Agenda

(2) The conferences convened under subsection (1) shall have included on their agenda the following matters:

(a) Senate reform, including the role and functions of the Senate, its powers, the method of selecting Senators and representation in the Senate;

(b) roles and responsibilities in relation to fisheries; and

(c) such other matters as are agreed upon."

**14.** Subsection 52(2) of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (b) thereof, by adding the word "and" at the end of paragraph (c) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(d) any other amendment to the Constitution of Canada."

**15.** Section 61 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

References

"**61.** A reference to the *Constitution Act 1982*, or a reference to the *Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982*, shall be deemed to include a reference to any amendments thereto."

*General*

Multicultural heritage and aboriginal peoples

**16.** Nothing in section 2 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* affects section 25 or 27 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* or class 24 of section 91 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

CITATION

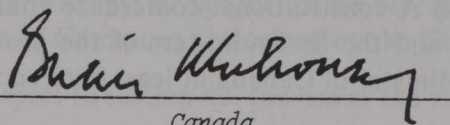
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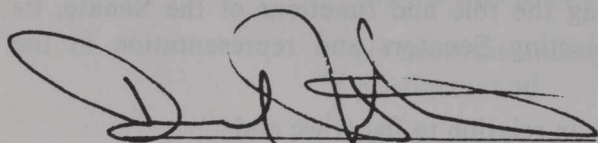
**17.** This amendment may be cited as the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*.

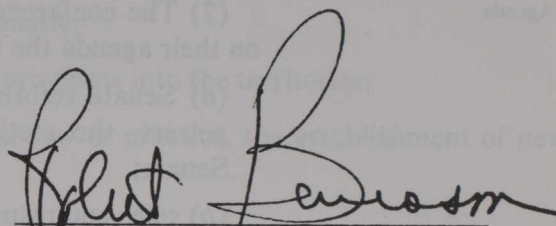


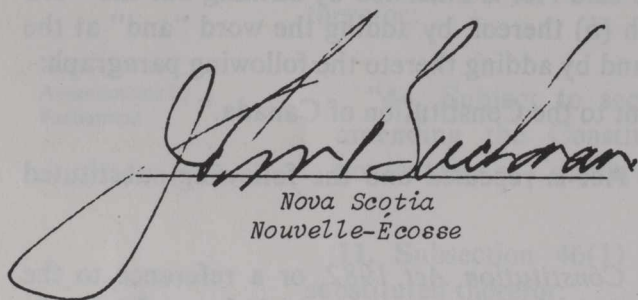
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June 3, 1987

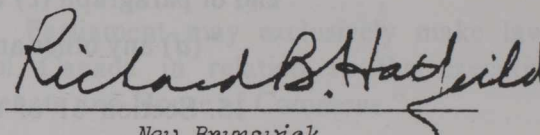
Fait à Ottawa  
le 3 juin 1987

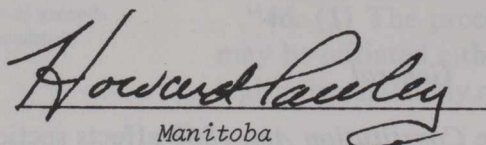
  
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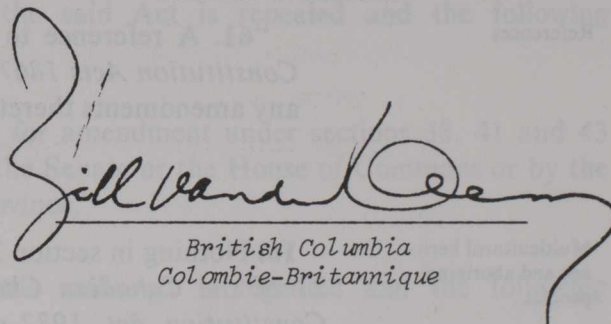
  
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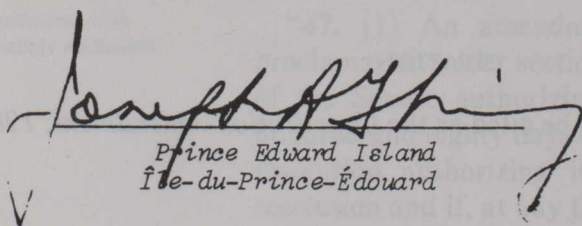
  
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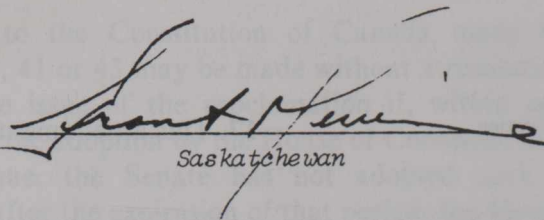
  
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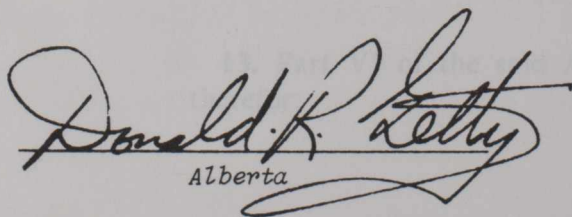
  
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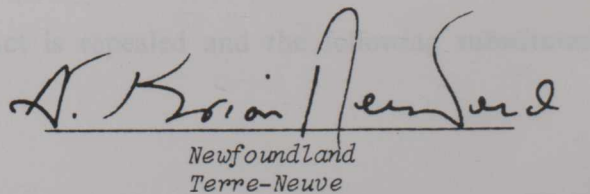
  
Manitoba

  
British Columbia  
Colombie-Britannique

  
Prince Edward Island  
Île-du-Prince-Édouard

  
Saskatchewan

  
Alberta

  
Newfoundland  
Terre-Neuve

## APPENDIX D

### NEW BRUNSWICK COMPANION RESOLUTION

#### Constitution Act, 1867

1. (1) Subsection 2(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, as enacted by section 1 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding the word “and” at the end of paragraph (b) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

“(c) the recognition that, within New Brunswick, the English linguistic community and the French linguistic community have equality of status and equal rights and privileges.”

(2) Section 2 of the said Act, as enacted by section 1 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (2) thereof, the following subsection:

“(2.1) The role of the Parliament and Government of Canada to promote the fundamental characteristic of Canada referred to in paragraph (1)(a) is affirmed.”

(3) Section 2 of the said Act, as enacted by section 1 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (3) thereof, the following subsection:

“(3.1) The role of the legislature and Government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote the equality of status and equal rights and privileges of the two linguistic communities referred to in paragraph (1)(c) is affirmed.”

2. Section 25 of the said Act, as enacted by section 2 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the word “province” wherever it occurs therein, the words “or territory”.

3.(1) Subsection 101C(1) of the said Act, as enacted by section 6 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the word “province” wherever it occurs therein, the words “or territory”.

(2) Subsection 101C(4) of the said Act, as enacted by section 6 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the word “province” where it occurs therein, the words “or territory”.



Constitution Act, 1982

4. Section 36 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(3) The Senate shall, in 1991 and every five years thereafter, carry out an assessment of the results achieved in relation to the commitments of Parliament, the legislatures, the government of Canada and the provincial governments set out in this section and a report of every such assessment shall be presented to the conference next convened under section 148 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* after the assessment is completed.”

5. Section 43 of the said Act is renumbered as subsection 43(1) and is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(2) An amendment to the Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick entitled *An Act Recognizing the Equality of the Two Official Linguistic Communities in New Brunswick*, chapter O-1.1 of the Acts of New Brunswick, 1981, may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.”

6. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 43 thereof, the following section:

“43.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 41(i), an amendment to the Constitution of Canada in relation to the establishment of new provinces in the territories may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons.”

7. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 46 thereof, the following section:

“46.1 No measure relating to an amendment to the Constitution of Canada may be adopted by the House of Commons or the legislative assembly of a province pursuant to section 38, 41, 43, 43.1 or 46 unless public hearings in relation thereto are first held by the House of Commons or legislative assembly, as the case may be.”

8. Subsection 47(1) of the said Act, as enacted by section 12 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the reference to section 43 where it occurs therein, the following: “or 43.1”.



9.(1) Subsection 50(2) of the said Act, as enacted by section 13 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (a) thereof, the following paragraph:

“(a.1) constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada, including the identification and definition of the rights of those peoples; ”

(2) Section 50 of the said Act, as enacted by section 13 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987*, is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

“(3) The matters referred to in paragraph (2)(b) do not include issues relating to jurisdiction and are not required to be included on the agenda of conferences convened under subsection (1) after the first such conference is convened.

(4) The Prime Minister of Canada shall invite representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada, and elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, to participate in the discussions on the matters referred to in paragraph (2)(a.1) at the conferences convened under subsection (1).”

#### Constitution Amendment, 1987

10. Section 16 of the *Constitution Amendment, 1987* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the reference to section 27 where it occurs therein, the following: “or 28”.

#### Citation

11. This schedule or any provision thereof may, if proclaimed, be cited as the *Constitution Amendment, (year of proclamation) (number, if necessary)*.

9 (1) Subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Constitution, the following paragraphs shall be subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Constitution:

(a) (1) Constitutional matters that directly affect the rights of persons in the provinces, including the rights of persons in the provinces to equality of treatment before the law and to equality of treatment in the provinces, shall be subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Constitution.

(2) The matters referred to in paragraph (1) shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following matters:

(a) The Prime Minister of Canada shall have the right to appoint and to dismiss the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the judges of the Federal Court of Appeal and the judges of the Federal Court.

10 Section 16 of the Constitution, 1982, is amended by adding therein, immediately after the reference to section 15, the following:

15.1 No individual shall be denied the right to equality before the law. 15.2 No individual shall be denied the right to equality of treatment before the law.

16. The text of section 16 of the Constitution, 1982, shall be amended to read as follows:

16.1 No individual shall be denied the right to equality before the law. 16.2 No individual shall be denied the right to equality of treatment before the law.

17. Section 17 of the Constitution, 1982, is amended by adding therein, immediately after the reference to section 16, the following:

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*Issues Nos. 1 to 20 and 21 which includes this Report*) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Jean Charest, M.P.  
Chairman.

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met in camera at 9:41 o'clock a.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

Members of the Committee present: J.W. Bob Bird, Etzel Moudin, Pauline Brown, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Egan, David MacDonald, Arnold Maline, Shirley Mahon, Lorne Nystrom, André Proulx, Pauline Robitaille, Bill Ranspky.

In attendance: Fern the Librarian of Parliament, Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer, Gary Levy, Private Consultant.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1).

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of a draft report.

At 12:30 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 1:30 o'clock p.m., the sitting resumed.

At 5:20 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the next day.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1990

(14)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met in camera at 1:45 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

Members of the Committee present: J.W. Bob Bird, Etzel Moudin, Pauline Brown, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Egan, David MacDonald, Arnold Maline, Lorne Nystrom, André Proulx, Pauline Robitaille, Bill Ranspky.



A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Special Committee to Study the Proposed Corporate Resolutions to the March Lake Accord (Pages 10-11 and 12 which include this Report) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Jean Charest, MP  
Chairman

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1990

(33)

[Text]

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 9:00 o'clock a.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* J.W. Bud Bird, Ethel Blondin, Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Shirley Maheu, Lorne Nystrom, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson, Bill Rompkey.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament:* Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer. Gary Levy, Private Consultant.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of a draft report.

At 12:00 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 1:30 o'clock p.m., the sitting resumed.

At 5:20 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1990

(34)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 1:45 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* J.W. Bud Bird, Ethel Blondin, Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson, Bill Rompkey.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament: Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer.  
Gary Levy, Private Consultant.*

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

At 6:48 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 7:30 o'clock p.m., the sitting resumed.

At 8:48 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990

(35)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 2:35 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present: J.W. Bud Bird, Ethel Blondin, Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Dorothy Dobbie, Jim Edwards, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson, Bill Rompkey.*

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament: Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer.  
Gary Levy, Private Consultant.*

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

At 3:35 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 9:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.



FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1990

(36)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 2:15 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 200 of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Jim Edwards, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament:* Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer. Gary Levy, Private Consultant.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

At 6:10 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1990

(37)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 9:40 o'clock a.m. this day, in Room 536, Wellington Building, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament:* Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer. Gary Levy, Private Consultant.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

At 1:10 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1990

(38)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 10:20 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 536, Wellington Building, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* J.W. Bud Bird, Ethel Blondin, Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson, William Rompkey.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament:* Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer. Gary Levy, Private Consultant.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

At 11:30 o'clock p.m., the meeting was suspended.

At 12:05 o'clock a.m., the sitting resumed.

At 3:15 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1990

(39)

The Special Committee to Study the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord met *in camera* at 2:45 o'clock p.m. this day, in Room 536, Wellington Building, the Chairman, Jean Charest, presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* J.W. Bud Bird, Ethel Blondin, Pauline Browes, Jean Charest, Gabriel Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold Malone, Lorne Nystrom, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson, William Rompkey.

*In attendance: From the Library of Parliament:* Jacques Rousseau, Research Officer. Gary Levy, Private Consultant.



The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated March 27, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord (*see Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Issue No. 1*).

The Committee resumed consideration of its draft report.

It was agreed,—That the Draft Report, as amended, be adopted as the Committee's Report to the House.

It was agreed,—That the Chairman be authorized to make such typographical and editorial changes as may be necessary without changing the substance of the Draft Report.

It was agreed,—That the Chairman be instructed to present the Committee's Report to the House in both official languages.

It was agreed,—That the Committee print an additional 6,000 copies of Issue No. 21, which includes the Report to the House.

It was agreed,—That all Members wishing to sign the Report of the Special Committee on the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord may do so before 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 16, 1990.

At 4:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Jacques Lahaie  
François Prigent  
*Clerks of the Committee*



The Committee resumed consideration of the Order of Business at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 1990, relating to the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Motion to Amend the Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Item No. 11.

It was agreed that the Draft Report, as amended, be adopted as the Committee's Report on the Study of the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Motion to Amend the Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Item No. 11.

It was agreed that the Chairman be requested to present the Committee's Report to the House in both official languages. It was also agreed that the Chairman be requested to make any necessary editorial changes as may be necessary without changing the substance of the Report.

It was agreed that the Committee print an additional 100 copies of the Report and distribute them to the members of the House.

It was agreed that all Members wishing to sign the Report of the Committee on the Proposed Companion Resolution to the Motion to Amend the Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, April 3, 1990, Item No. 11, do so by the end of the day on Wednesday, May 10, 1990.

At 4:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the next day.

At 4:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the next day.

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At 4:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the next day.

















... de la Bibliothèque du Parlement; Jacques Roussseau, attaché de

William Humphrey

Medora, Leanne Peterson, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson,  
Charles, Gerald Desjardins, Dorothy Dobbie, Robert Kaplan, David MacDonald, Arnold

... sous la présidence de Jean Charest (président).  
Le Comité spécial chargé d'examiner le projet de résolution d'accompagnement à  
l'occasion de la Marche se réunit à huis clos aujourd'hui à 14 h 45, dans la salle 336 de  
l'édifice Wellington.

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LE MARDI 15 MAI 1997

1997

1997

A 15 h 15, le Comité s'est réuni à huis clos pour une nouvelle convocation du président

A 13 h 05, le Comité s'est réuni

A 11 h 30, le Comité s'est réuni à huis clos pour une nouvelle convocation du président

... de la Bibliothèque du Parlement; Jacques Roussseau, attaché de

William Humphrey

Medora, Leanne Peterson, André Ouellet, André Plourde, Ross Reid, Svend Robinson,  
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