

criminal law was tougher than that of most other Western countries and that few countries made such extensive use of prison. *Aug. 22*, Canada's premiers declared their readiness to discuss wage and price controls and called for an immediate federal-provincial conference to consider cost-shared programs. *Aug. 24*, Premier Robert Bourassa said that any new Canadian constitution would have to give Quebec final say over culture, language, communications and immigration before his government would accept it. *Aug. 25*, Canada assured the UN it would stand by its commitment to hold the Habitat conference on housing and urban life in Vancouver in the summer of 1976 and that the PLO, with UN observer status, would be permitted to attend. *Aug. 26*, Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie said that high wage demands could kill Canada's competitiveness on world markets and urged Canadian unions to display the kind of responsibility shown by unions in the US, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. *Aug. 28*, Although the number of students starting classes in the new school year would be down slightly, the cost of educating them would jump 15.5% to \$12.2 billion, Statistics Canada reported.

September

Sept. 2, The Bank of Canada raised its lending rate to 9%, signalling a period of tight credit; this rate was the highest since a record 9.25% in 1974. *Sept. 3*, The Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards announced it would start legal action against Quebec's Official Languages Act in Quebec Superior Court, since the federal government had refused to act against the law at the association's request. *Feb. 17. Sept. 9*, Statistics Canada reported the national seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate increased to 7.3% in August, the highest since it reached 7.4% in June 1961. *Sept. 10*, Indian Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan rejected the concept of a separate native government within the Northwest Territories. *Sept. 11*, The resignation from Cabinet of Finance Minister John Turner was announced in Ottawa. A working paper of the Law Reform Commission of Canada stated that divorce should be simplified by making marriage breakdown the sole grounds, and criticized the required three-to-five year separation period. *Sept. 12*, John M. Shaheen, president of Shaheen Natural Resources Inc., announced completion of financial arrangements for a major expansion of the oil refinery at Come-By-Chance, Nfld. A government study *Internal Migration and Immigrant Settlement* indicated a reversal of Maritimers' pattern of leaving their home provinces to seek work in other parts of the country. *Sept. 16*, The PC government of Premier Frank Moores returned to power in Newfoundland with a comfortable but reduced majority; former Premier Joey Smallwood was returned to the legislature after a four-year absence. *Sept. 18*, Ontario voters elected their first minority government in 30 years; the PC government won 51 of 125 seats, and the NDP narrowly replaced the Liberals as the official opposition. Former Prime Minister

John Diefenbaker turned 80, with celebrations in Ottawa and Saskatoon. *Sept. 22*, Federal energy officials warned that a developing coal shortage would likely last at least a decade before new mines could produce enough to meet growing demands. *Sept. 24*, The federal government was considering tough new measures to control illegal immigration, Immigration Minister Robert Andras said. *Sept. 25*, Transport Minister Jean Marchand announced that the federal government had halted development of the new Toronto international airport at Pickering, Ont. *Sept. 26*, Prime Minister Trudeau shuffled six senior ministers and added two backbenchers to the federal Cabinet, Jack (Bud) Cullen and Marcel Lessard. A controversy over the application of Quebec's Official Languages Act led to the sudden resignation of Quebec Education Minister Jérôme Choquette. *Sept. 30*, Ontario Health Minister Frank Miller said the Ontario government would send neurologists to Japan to consult with experts on mercury poisoning of people who ate contaminated fish.

October

Oct. 7, President Donald MacNeill of the Ontario Medical Association urged provincial doctors to withdraw from the Ontario Health Insurance Plan to strengthen the association's bargaining for fee increases of between 35% and 50%. Special legislation to force striking forest, railway, propane and food industry workers back on the job was passed in a seven-hour emergency session of the British Columbia legislature. *Oct. 9*, The rise in the cost of living slowed sharply during September after three successive months of strong increases totalling 4%. *Oct. 10*, The 22,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers voted on a request by its leaders for authority to call a strike; the union was seeking a 71% increase in a one-year contract. The Canadian Wheat Board announced a sale to the Soviet Union of wheat, oats and barley valued at between \$80 million and \$100 million. *Oct. 13*, Prime Minister Trudeau on national television announced an immediate three-year program of penalty-backed wage and price controls for a "powerful" segment of the economy and warned the controls could last until inflation was tempered. *Oct. 14*, Former Cabinet Minister Jean-Luc Pepin was appointed chairman of the new Anti-Inflation Board, and Beryl Plumpton, Food Prices Review Board chairman, was named his assistant. Statistics Canada reported that 7.2% of the labour force was unemployed in September, a drop of .01% from August. *Oct. 15*, Action 75+: National Conference of Decision-Makers organized by the International Women's Year Secretariat of the Privy Council Office considered such questions as equal opportunity for women employees in industry and how advertising and the media depicted women. *Oct. 21*, Canada's 22,000 inside postal workers went on strike. *Oct. 24*, A study of 78 major food processors and distributors, released by the Food Prices Review Board, concluded that food company profits did not make a significant contribution to