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COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

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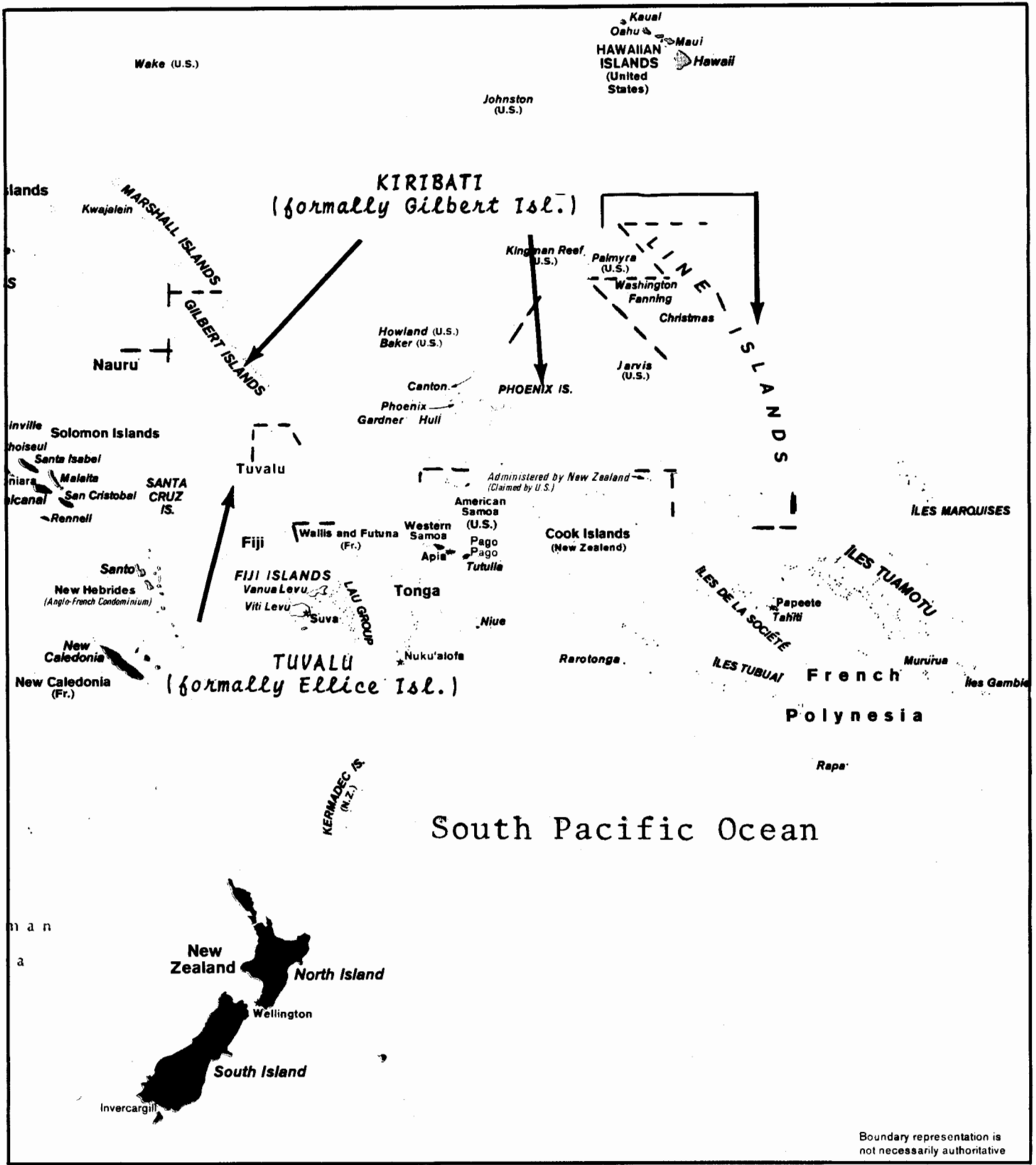
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KIRIBATI. SLIGHT ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS MAP TO SHOW THE ISLANDS INVOLVED.

KIRIBATI: THE COMMONWEALTH 41st MEMBER STATE

The Gilbert Islands, one of Britain's smallest and most remote colonies, achieved independence in July 12 past and are now known as Kiribati (pronounced Kiribas).

The following article is reproduced from the "Commonwealth Currents", June 1979 issue published by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, England.

Kiribati (pop. approx. 52,000) is centred around the point in the South Pacific where the International Date Line cuts the Equator. Though its total land area is only 684 sq. km. it is scattered over more than five million sq. km. of ocean, embracing the once phosphate-rich Banaba (formerly Ocean Island) and the Phoenix and Line Islands. Tarawa, the capital, is one of 16 coral atolls which form the Gilbert Islands; it is 4,000 km. from Sydney, Australia and nearly 2,300 km. from Suva, the Fijian capital.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The European discovery of the Gilbert Islands dates from the 16th century; however, after these early sightings, further discovery had to await the latter part of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. After Captain Byron's visit in 1765 the remaining islands in the group were discovered largely as an unintended result of increasing commercial activity in the Pacific. One of the first Europeans to settle in the Gilbert Islands landed

about 1837 and the number steadily grew. Trading ships began to visit the islands regularly from 1850 onwards.*

Until 1975 the islands were a part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, administered by Britain as a single dependency. After their separation, the Ellice Islands moved more quickly, gaining independence on 1 October 1978 under the name Tuvalu (pop. 10,000).

On 1 January 1977 the Gilbert Islands were granted full internal self government. General elections followed in February 1978 and the next month Mr. Ieremia Tabai was elected Chief Minister by the House of Assembly.

The Gilbert Islands Government was advised in constitutional discussions with the British Government and in the conference held in November 1978, by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation's small, multi-disciplinary group (TAG). Economic and fiscal advisers were at the conference to help iron out an agreement on British development aid and

*Taken from "The Commonwealth Nations" published by the Canadian Secretariat for the 23rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (Canada, 1977).

budgetary support for Kiribati following independence. Two TAG lawyers advised on a number of complicated issues concerning the islands' new constitution.

On 12 July the Chief Minister, while retaining his position as a Member of Parliament, took office as Beritetenti (president) under a republican constitution which provides for a unitary government, a legislature and a cabinet executive. President Tabai becomes, at 29, the youngest Head of Government in the Commonwealth.

Although a declining resource, by far the greatest revenue earner for Kiribati has been rock phosphate which has been mined on Banaba for 75 years for use as a cheap fertilizer. The British Phosphate Commissioners, who have extracted the phosphate on behalf of the Governments of Australia, Britain and New Zealand, are at present the largest single employer in Kiribati. TAG has helped the Gilbert Islands Government to examine its relationship with the BPC.

The new Government will have to face the immediate problem of finding alternative sources of revenue. Within the next year phosphate supplies will be exhausted; in 1976 they accounted for 94.5 per cent of total export value. Last year, TAG helped the Government in negotiations with a consortium of American companies which was eager to explore for phosphates and other mineral nodules in the shallow lagoons. New mineral taxation regimes and licensing provisions had previously been drawn up with TAG help; they will be put into practice if minerals are discovered in large enough quantities to make extraction economic.

Rich deep-sea and lagoon fishing grounds offer Kiribati a further source of revenue. Small scale, traditional lagoon fishing is now being encouraged, and large schools of skip-jack tuna, especially around the Phoenix Islands, are being developed commercially. The main ports are at Tarawa (Betio Inlet) and Banaba.

Infertile soils limit agricultural potential. The only economic crop is the coconut, which provides an important source of food and drink, and copra, the dried kernels of coconuts, is the only cash crop. Commercial copra plantations in the Line Islands offer a further source of employment. In 1976 the Australian company of Burns Philp replanted and extended their plantations on Washington and Fanning Islands to increase production, taking advantage of rising copra prices. TAG is advising the Government on its relationship with the company which holds the only freehold land in the island group.

In spite of a favourable balance of payments, created mainly by phosphate taxes, Kiribati relies heavily on foreign assistance for the improvement of the infrastructure, rural development and fisheries expansion. In 1977 A\$6 million (Australian) received in bilateral aid was invested in landing craft, causeway construction, road building, airport and government buildings, community high schools, sewerage, navigation channels, coconut milling and fisheries.

Aid and technical assistance will continue to be important. The scattered nature of the country and its remoteness make administration, transport and communications very difficult. The economy has relied on limited supplies of phosphate -- now almost exhausted -- and a single cash crop which is vulnerable to price fluctuations. Employment prospects for the expanding labour force are grim; many young people are forced away from their homes to find work on distant islands or as seamen on foreign ships.

These are problems familiar to the island nations of the South Pacific. Kiribati will continue to benefit from a special relationship with Britain, but will also have the opportunity to strengthen regional links and cooperation in the interests of both social and economic progress.

PARLIAMENT OF THE BAHAMAS CELEBRATES ITS 250th ANNIVERSARY

By Gary Levy
of the
Research Branch, Library of Parliament
Ottawa

NASSAU - The Parliament of the Bahamas celebrated its 250th Anniversary from September 23rd to 30th in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Anne and her husband Captain Mark Phillips. The formal opening of a new session took place on the anniversary date, September 29th. Included among the activities surrounding the event was the 15th Caribbean Regional Conference of the Canadian Parliamentary Association, which began on September 24th, and was attended by a number of Canadian representatives for the Canadian Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Best known as a haven for tourists the Bahamas also has one of the oldest representative institutions in the Commonwealth.

Although discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, Spain made little use of the islands except to send their inhabitants to work in the mines of Cuba. In the 17th century Britain took possession and the islands were given by Royal Charter to Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General of England. On July 9, 1647 the Company of Eleutherian Adventurers was formed for the purpose of colonizing and developing the island. Its charter was approved by the Cromwellian Parliament two years later and in a short time the inhabitants had organized a settlement and instituted a form of government including an elective House of Assembly. They chose Captain John Wentworth as their Governor.

Notwithstanding the previous charter to Heath, on November 1st 1670 Charles II granted the islands to Six Lord Proprietors of Carolina. They confirmed the popular John Wentworth as Governor and a system of government was established including a parliament with an elected

lower house. However, the Proprietors were unable to defend the island against pirates one of whom was the notorious Edward Teach, known as Blackbeard. A series of destructive Spanish attacks began in 1680 and in 1703 the English settlement was almost wiped out by a combined French and Spanish force. In 1717 the Crown acceded to the wishes of the inhabitants and took over civil and military government of the island.

The first Governor of the Crown Colony was Woodes Rogers whose immediate problem was to restore law and order. Having accomplished this he left for England carrying a testimonial from the principal citizens of Nassau dated March 21, 1721. In it they asked for the right to call an Assembly. Rogers was replaced as Governor by George Phenny who continued to agitate for a legislative assembly. He even submitted a petition with a list of 27 "fit persons to be recommended to his majesty to be elected by the Public to make an Assembly or execute other Public offices under the Government". In 1728 Woodes returned to replace Phenny as Governor and this time he was empowered by the King to call an elective Assembly

(1) Prepared for the Canadian Regional Review of the Canadian Parliamentary Association, September 11, 1979.

of twenty-four members. The writs were prepared and a proclamation issued on September 8, 1729. The voting was spread over the week of September 15-20 and the successful candidates met for the first time on September 29 at the House of Mr. Samuel Lawford.

For most of the eighteenth century the Assembly had no fixed term. It tended to be long to avoid the nuisance and expense of general elections. One "Long Parliament" in fact lasted nine years. The question of adjournment also caused friction between Governor and Assembly and by the middle of the nineteenth century the House was able to force a dissolution upon Governor Rawson by adjourning week after week.

The Crown, through the Governor, had the prerogative of choosing the number of Members of the House, and the place and frequency of meetings. Qualifications for voting and membership were among the lowest in America but they still ensured that only the most prominent citizens sat in the House of Assembly and only a minority of the inhabitants voted. By an Act of 1799, electors were to be male, free, white and 21 years of age. They should have been residents of the Bahamas for at least a year and freeholders in their voting district for six months.

Members of the House of Assembly were to be free male whites at least 21 years of age, residents of the Bahamas at least one year and "of the Protestant Religion". They were to hold no less than 200 acres of land or to possess property to the value of 2,000 pounds. Although this was reduced in 1804, it was a stringent qualification. In addition, Members had to take oaths as to their qualifications and the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy before they could vote in the House.

Free negroes did not vote until 1807, and it was several more years before any blacks sat in the House of Assembly. In 1834, however, at the time of the Emancipation Act four blacks were elected to the Assembly. Up to 1815 when the pre-

sent chamber was completed, the House of Assembly met in private homes and then in the Court House over the gaol, at the corner of what are now Market and Bay Streets in Nassau. For the first century of its existence the House met daily while in session, except for frequent adjournments.

At the opening of each session the Speaker demanded, and invariably received, the traditional parliamentary privileges; free speech in the House, freedom from arrest except for treason, felony or breach of the peace; free access to the Governor and a favourable construction by the Governor on all actions. The authority of the House of Assembly over its own Members was conceded from the beginning and the earliest Rules of Procedure date from August 26, 1734. The Speaker could suspend Members for breaking rules and fine them for unauthorized absence, for refusing to carry a Message or for using indecent language. Some Speakers went further. In 1741, a Member was committed to prison for disobedience and in 1804, Freeman Johnson was fined 200 pounds for abusing the Speaker. The following year he was imprisoned ten days for non-payment. Members were also disqualified for prolonged absence without permission and for leaving the colony at any time during a session of the legislature. So jealous were some Speakers of the dignity of the House of Assembly that even outsiders were summoned to the Bar. In 1768, the Rev. George Tizard was asked to explain some slighting references he had made in a sermon. Later, he was reprimanded by the Governor and offered an apology.

As with most British legislatures the House of Assembly used the issue of control of finances to establish a strong position in relation to the executive. For example, all Governors from the time of Rogers onwards had to rely upon the Assembly to vote them their salary. In a small colony the assent of the people to any tax is essential to its success and money bills invariably originated in the Assembly through a Committee of the Whole

House. In 1753, Governor Tinker's request for money to finish the new church sounded much like a plea. He promised the Members that he would make no other demands on them "in your present Circumstances".

Up to 1964, representative but not responsible government existed. Executive power was in the hands of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who had veto. He was advised by an appointed Executive Council of not more than nine members. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation were vested by law in the Governor-in-Council. The legislature comprised a Legislative Council, (created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841), of eleven members (two ex-officio and nine appointed by the Governor) and the elected House of Assembly. The new constitution which came into effect in 1964 provided for a ministerial system of government.

The Legislature was reconstituted to consist of an Upper House called the Senate and a Lower House called the House of Assembly. The Senate consisted of fifteen appointed members. The House of Assembly consisted of 38 members elected under universal adult franchise, 21 representing Family Island constituencies and 17 from New Providence. The Cabinet consisted of a Premier and not less than eight other Ministers. The Governor appointed as Premier the person who appeared to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly. The remaining Ministers were appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The general election of January 1967 was the first held under universal adult suffrage and Mr. Lynden O. Pindling, leader of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), was asked to form a Government.

A further Constitutional Conference was held in September 1968 and the proposals agreed at this Conference were incorporated in the Bahama Islands (Constitution) Order 1959 which came into operation on 10th May of that year. It gave the Bahamas the most advanced form of Constitu-

tion possible short of complete independence. It provided for a Governor representing The Queen; a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than eight other Ministers and a bicameral legislature. The Governor retained special responsibility for certain matters relating to external affairs and defence, but was required to consult his Ministers on matters which involved the country's political, economic or financial interests. The Governor also retained ultimate responsibility for the Police and internal security, but immediate responsibility was entrusted to a Minister designated on the advice of the Prime Minister.

In 1972 Mr. Pindling's government presented Parliament with a proposal for independence and in a general election held later that year his party won 20 of the 38 seats in the House of Assembly. The details of independence were worked out at a conference in London and the Bahamas became independent on July 10, 1973. It was the thirty-third member of the Commonwealth. The Pindling government was again returned at the most recent election in 1977.

SOURCES

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 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, A Yearbook of the Commonwealth 1978, London, 1978.
 Mosley, Mary, The Bahamas Handbook, Nassau, 1926.

THE 25th COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

MPs AGREE ON NEW VENTURES

An article from the August 1979 issue
of the "Commonwealth Currents"*

Among the subjects earmarked for study by Commonwealth parliamentarians are two that concern every member country: the scrutiny of public expenditure and science policy.

At its mid-year meeting in May, the executive committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association reviewed its work, giving special attention to new ventures and overall expansion, which will be financed from the Association's Working Capital Fund.

Meeting in Perth during Western Australia's 150th anniversary of the founding of the State, the CPA committee agreed to develop its local seminars on parliamentary practice and procedure to meet continuing demand, especially from parliaments where the influx of new members is high following general elections.

The committee prepared the ground for the CPA plenary conference to be held in New Zealand in late November. Its agenda will concentrate on issues of current parliamentary concern rather than general discussion on international affairs.

*"Commonwealth Currents" is published by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

FOCUS ON...NEW ZEALAND

This year, the 25th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference will take place in New Zealand, November 17 to December 2. Parliamentarians from some 110 legislative chambers in member nations, their states and provinces, associated states, self-governing and dependent territories will be invited by the Parliament of New Zealand.

GENERAL FACTS ON NEW ZEALAND

GEOGRAPHY:

In the vast expanse of the South Pacific Ocean New Zealand seems small and isolated. But in total area the two main islands are about the size of Italy or Japan. The country is 1600 km (1000 miles) from its nearest neighbour, the subcontinent of Australia. This is roughly the same as the distance between Vancouver and Saskatoon.

New Zealand consists of two large islands, North island and South island, and several small islands with a total area of 677,990 sq. km. A chain of mountains traverses both North and South Islands. South Island is characterized by the Canterbury Plains in the East, and a narrow forested strip in the West. A high volcanic plateau covers the centre of North Island: large dairy-farming plains extend in the west, and a narrow peninsula in the north. Various species of beech and pine cover the forested area. New Zealand's climate is temperate, without marked seasonal extremes, but with sharp

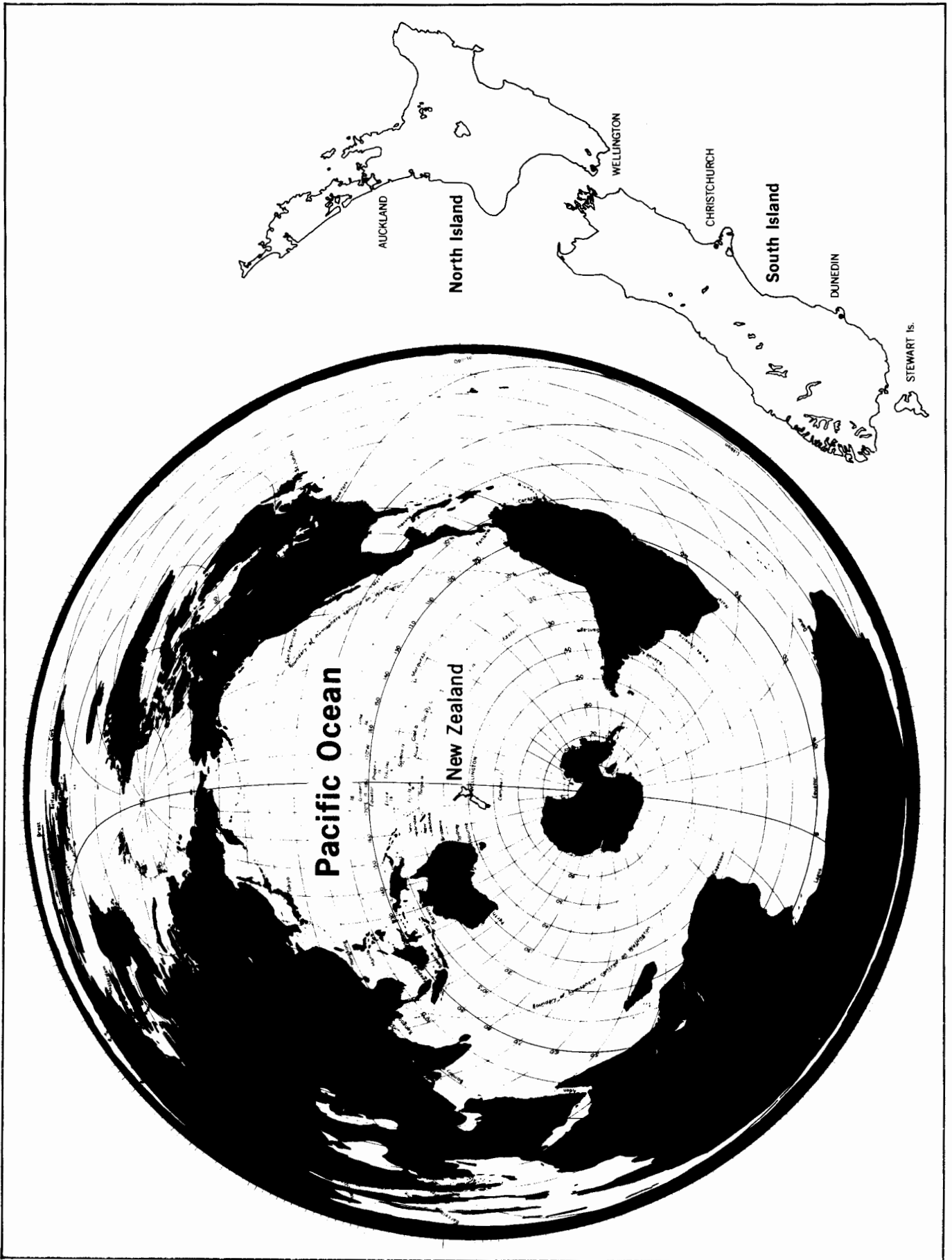
regional contrasts caused by the high relief of the country. Rainfall is heavy in most areas.

The Territories of New Zealand are the Cook Islands and Niue, both with self-governing status, and the Tokelaus and Ross Dependencies. The Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands are located in the south-central part of the Pacific while the Ross Dependency is located in the Antarctic.

CITIES OF NEW ZEALAND:

Although New Zealand's economy still depends largely on the export of agricultural products, most New Zealanders (77.3 per cent) live in the cities and towns. Of the four principal cities, two in each main island, Auckland is the northernmost and the largest, with a population of close to 800,000 inhabitants. Further south lies Wellington, the capital city,

Information: Official publications distributed by the New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa.



with a population of more than 350,000. Situated on a magnificent harbour, Wellington is the administrative and geographic centre of the country. The main South Island cities are Christchurch and Dunedin. Christchurch is often thought to be English in character, reflecting the ideas of its founders. Dunedin is basically Scottish in origin; its name is the ancient form of Edinburgh.

THE PEOPLE:

New Zealand has a population of over 3.1 million, of whom more than 250,000 are Maoris. The inhabitants of the Cook Islands (approx. 17,000), Niue (approx. 4,000) and the Tokelaus (approx. 1,600) are of Polynesian and European descent. Upon reaching self-governing status, the people of the Cook Islands and Niue chose to retain their New Zealand citizenship. The Ross Dependency has no permanent inhabitants but scientific stations are staffed all the year-round.

Christianity is the main religion.

LANGUAGE:

English is the official language and although virtually all Maoris speak English, some use Maori in the home. A few years ago there was concern that the language might die out. However, it has undergone a revival which has received encouragement from a Government directive that tuition in Maori must be available to any school student who wishes to learn it.

Some Maori words are widely used in New Zealand. Many New Zealanders, for example, prefer the Maori word Pakeha to white, European or other terms used to denote ethnic background.

HISTORICAL NOTE:

Little is known of the first Polynesian inhabitants, the Moa hunters, most of whom lived in the South Island from 700 A.D. It is generally believed that the Maoris, a polynesian people, first

settled in New Zealand between 1200 A.D. and 1400 A.D.

The first European to sight New Zealand, in 1642, was an employee of the Dutch East India Company, Abel Janzoon Tasman. In 1769, Captain James Cook charted its shores, but it was not until 1840, by the Waitangi Treaty, that British sovereignty was proclaimed over New Zealand. From that date, the stream of British immigrants into New Zealand was such that by 1858 the newcomers had begun to outnumber the Maoris. Many of these settlers were assisted by the New Zealand Company. The Constitution Act was passed in 1852, and responsible government was introduced in 1856. New Zealand was granted self-government in 1876 and the title of Dominion on September 26, 1907.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT:

The country is a constitutional monarchy with responsible Government and a unicameral legislature. The Head of State, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General whose term of appointment is for 5 years.

As in the United Kingdom, New Zealand has no written constitution. Its constitution is contained in the statutes of the Imperial and New Zealand Parliaments and the decisions of the Superior Courts of both jurisdictions.

In the New Zealand Parliamentary system, there is no Upper House (the Legislative Council was abolished in 1950) and no federal system (the provincial legislatures were abolished in 1877) so that the party which gains a majority in Parliament wields effective power. The power of the majority party is balanced by the fact that elections for all seats are held every three years. This form of accountability is strongly favoured by New Zealanders who, in a 1967 referendum, rejected by a majority of more than 2 to 1 a proposal that the term be lengthened to four years. There are 92 electorates, including four Maori seats. All adult

males received the vote in 1879 and in 1893 New Zealand became the first country to extend voting rights to women. The minimum voting age is 18 years and almost every permanent resident (even if not a New Zealand citizen) may qualify for the franchise.

There are two main political parties in New Zealand:

The New Zealand Labour Party, which formed the Government from 1935 to 1948; from 1957 to 1960; and from 1972 to 1975. The Labour Party has traditionally drawn its greatest strength from urban areas, universities and the trade unions, and;

The New Zealand National Party, which formed the Government from 1948 to 1972 except for a three year period; from 1957 to 1960, and won the general elections in 1975 and 1978. The National Party has historically drawn most of its support from farming and business communities.

Distribution of seats: National Party 50; Labour Party 41; and Social Credit League 1. There exists a fourth party in the political system called the Values Party.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand is the Rt. Hon. R.D. MULDOON and the Leader of the Opposition is the Rt. Hon. W.E. ROWLING.

Note: In 1936 New Zealand was probably the first country to broadcast parliamentary debates "live".

THE ECONOMY:

New, fast-growing industries

Agriculture is the basis of New Zealand's prosperity, but two-thirds of New Zealand's labour force of 1.2 million work in cities or factories rather than on the land. Many factories process the raw material from farms and forests, producing canned meat, frozen vegetables, casein, butter, frozen meat, cheese,

dried and condensed milk, carpets, furniture and newsprint. These products are exported in increasing amounts. New Zealand is already the biggest exporter of mutton and lamb and dairy products in the world, and the second largest exporter of wool.

Deer farming is relatively new in New Zealand. Nonetheless it has enjoyed considerable success and has expanded rapidly. About 50,000 to 60,000 deer are already domesticated and the number is expected to multiply rapidly in the near future, principally because the highly priced velvet antler from the stags is proving far more profitable than marketing of venison.

An abundance of river and lake water provides 84 per cent of New Zealand's electrical power, which is among the cheapest in the world. Oil and mineral exploration is being carried out extensively and although no major mineral resources have been found, significant quantities of oil, natural gas, iron sands and other minerals have been discovered and are being exploited.

Tourism development is an important sector of the economy. By 1977, the number of tourists had quadrupled that of the mid-1960's and although 60 percent of the tourists are from Australia, the number of North American visitors is constantly increasing.

JOBS AND TAXES:

Large-scale unemployment has not hit New Zealand in modern times as it has in other industrial countries of the world and it is considered that only roughly 3 to 4 percent* of the labour force is unemployed.

Income tax is deducted at source.

The tax due is calculated on a graduated scale in respect of all salary, wage, dividend and other income, subject to the allowance of certain exemptions and rebates. Exemptions are deducted

* Unofficial figure released by the New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa.

from the assessable income and rebates from the amount of tax. Basic rates* of income tax vary according to the amount of taxable income: between \$2,500 and \$3,000, 23.5 percent; between \$5,500 and \$6,000, 39.5 percent; between \$8,000 and \$10,000, 48 percent; then rising in stages to a maximum rate of 60 percent on a taxable income of more than \$22,000.

EDUCATION:

New Zealand children receive compulsory education from the ages 6 to 14. Education in the 2250 primary and district high schools and 233 secondary schools run by the State is secular and free of tuition fees to the age of 19, although parents have to meet the cost of uniforms where these are required.

In addition to the State schools, there are 325 private primary and 109 private secondary schools, built and run mainly by the churches.

For children in remote areas and for others unable to attend school, full-time primary and secondary education is provided by correspondence.

New Zealand has seven universities - Auckland, Waikato (Hamilton), Massey (Palmerston North), Victoria (Wellington), Canterbury and Lincoln (Christchurch), and Otago (Dunedin).

CULTURE AND ARTS:

The cultural life of New Zealand, like the population, draws on two main sources - Europe and Polynesia.

The early Maoris, without a written language, expressed their history and religious beliefs in songs and dances and in complex and beautiful carvings. Some of these carvings, in wood, whalebone, and stone, represent the highest artistic achievement of any of the Polynesian peoples.

Painting, sculpture and other artistic work, ballet, drama, filmmaking, music

and opera receive financial support from the Government through an independent body, the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, and facilities are provided for training promising musicians and dancers. Through Regional Arts Councils assistance is also made available to amateur groups and individuals to help promote participation in the visual and performing arts throughout New Zealand.

SPORTS:

Rugby and football (soccer) are widely played. Both sexes play field hockey (in which New Zealand won a gold medal at the Montreal Olympics) as well as soccer, basketball and a variety of other sports. Netball, an outdoor version of basketball is widely played by women. Some young women are keen on precision marching -- a team sport indigenous to New Zealand which has gained popularity elsewhere. Cricket is one of the most popular of summer sports. Rowing has a large following as does surf life-saving, a sport which has led to the establishment of beach life-saving clubs that compete for trophies in carnivals held all over the country.

NATIONAL SYMBOL:

The Kiwi is often adopted as a national emblem and the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation has adopted the stylized form of the bird as its official symbol. The Kiwi is a unique nocturnal, flightless bird that has existed in New Zealand - and nowhere else in the world - for 12 million years.

Kiwis, which live for about 25 years, mate for life and enjoy a stable family relationship in which the female - perhaps the world's original "women's liberationist" - has a reasonably easy time. Most of the nest building is done by the male, which also hatches the egg. The female's biggest task is to lay a relatively huge egg about one-quarter of the mother's body weight.

* 1977

FIFTH SEMINAR OF THE CANADIAN REGION OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Fifth Seminar on Canadian Parliamentary Practice is taking place this year in Toronto, October 15 to 19. Parliamentarians from the various branches of the Canadian Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association are participating in this Seminar and during the meetings the delegates will consider a number of aspects of Parliamentary Committee work.

The increase in Committee importance is indicated by recent federal election commitments to strengthen the Committees of the Parliament of Canada and the new system of Committees adopted by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom makes this a timely topic for consideration. Participants will consider the use of Committees for the examination of grievances, the role of Committees in the community and the economy, the powers of Committees and protection of witnesses, the use of special Inquiry Committees and other aspects of this important Parliamentary vehicle. Speakers at the seminar will include the Honourable Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mr. George Cunningham, MP for Islington South and Finsbury in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cunningham successfully sponsored an amendment to the Scottish Devolution Bill which many persons feel decided the Devolution question in the negative. Also present will be Mr. Kenneth Baker who, like Mr. Cunningham, is a member of the Procedure Committee of the House of Commons.

On the evening of Monday, October 15,

Seminar participants will be addressed by Herr Deitrich Stobbe, President of the Bundersrat of the Federal Republic of Germany and governing Mayor of Berlin. His topic will be "Federalism in Germany". Another participant will be Dr. Walter Kravitz, Senior Specialist with the Library of Congress in the United States of America. Dr. Kravitz' expertise in both Parliamentary and Congressional forms of Government gives him a particular insight which should be valuable to the Seminar.

The Working Capital Fund of the CPA has made a grant to make it possible for a delegation from the new Parliament of Ghana to attend the Seminar. This grant is conditional on the Ghanaian Parliament making application to rejoin the CPA after its suspension during a period of military rule.

The Seminar sessions have been scheduled to include evening sittings as well as opportunities to view the Ontario Legislature which is resuming its sittings on October 11.

BOOK REVIEW

BEAUCHESNE'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES & FORMS

Fifth Edition, 1978

Prepared by
Gordon Barnhart, M.A.,
Clerk of the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

In mid-1978, a new edition of the most popular and commonly used Canadian procedural reference, Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms, was published. The fifth edition was edited by Alistair Fraser, then Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons; G. A. Birch, a Committee Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons; and W. F. Dawson, Professor of Political Science at the University of Western Ontario. This marked the first edition of Beauchesne to be published which had not been updated and edited by Arthur Beauchesne, the Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons from 1925 to 1949.

In order to be able to look at the newest edition of Beauchesne in context, one must look at the earlier four editions. The first edition, published in 1922, was intended to be a brief description of the rules of the Canadian House of Commons together with references to other procedural authorities and annotations based on Beauchesne's own experience. His book was to be a "modest book for Canadian Commoners" -- a manual to be used by Members as a quick reference whenever a

question of procedure arose in the course of debate.

Five years later, in 1927, Beauchesne published a second edition as a result of a revision of the Standing Orders of the House followed by a third edition in 1943. Each edition grew larger until the third edition included over four hundred pages of Speakers' decisions.

The introduction to each edition was an opportunity for Beauchesne to comment on the procedures and practices of the House at that time and to offer recommendations for procedural reform. In 1922, Beauchesne was already writing about the concept of parliament sending some of the estimates to a Standing Committee as a time-saving measure and a way to interview the Deputy Ministers about the operation of their departments.

In the introduction to the 1943 edition, Beauchesne discussed the grave disadvantages of the appeal to the Speaker's ruling and began exploring ways to avoid such an appeal. He also advised looking

at alternate procedures other than closure for limiting the length of debates. As early as 1943, Beauchesne proposed an allocation of time to specific debates.

Beauchesne addressed himself to the problem of ever lengthening Sessions of the House of Commons but was skeptical of suggestions that strictly procedural reform could solve this problem.

It is often observed that the duration of the Session could be shortened, but this cannot be done by the adoption of special rules of debate. It depends entirely on the application of these rules and the Members' determination not to waste time in the consideration of measures submitted to the House. (Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules & Forms, 3rd edition, p. VII).

Beauchesne often urged revisions to the Standing Orders but counselled the House to not make hasty decisions about rule changes. Beauchesne argued that the Standing Orders of Parliament have to find time to both dispose of the business proposed to the House by the Government and to "reconcile the Government's demands with the rights of the minority." (Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules & Forms, 4th edition, p. VIII).

It has now been twenty years since the publication of the last edition of Beauchesne, and thus the arrival of the recent fifth edition is welcome. This new edition includes the revisions to the Standing Orders since 1968 and describes the Canadian House of Commons procedures in a current and modern context. It is interesting to note that the revisions to the rules include three points that Beauchesne had earlier urged: the avoidance of the appeal from the Speaker's rulings, the sending of estimates to Standing Committees and the allocation of time to specific debates.

The first feature of the new edition that catches one's eye is the new format and reorganization. While the first four editions of Beauchesne covered topics in the numerical order of the Standing Orders, the fifth edition is organized according to topic. When researching a particular procedural problem, the relevant paragraphs are neatly tied together. This format and reorganization has also led to a new index, all of which combine to make the fifth edition much easier to work with and more attractive to read.

The fifth edition has the updated references to the current British parliamentary manual, Sir Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, 19th edition, as well as more current rulings of Canadian Speakers. Because of the new edition of Beauchesne, one can now study the Canadian House of Commons as it is at present in relationship to the current procedures and practices of the British House of Commons.

The new Beauchesne recognizes organized political parties within the House, covers the new rules and practices of the oral Question Period and describes the modern approach to Parliamentary Privilege. A key section of the book is the description of the present Standing Committee structure and the current procedures that are used for the review of the estimates. The section on the Board of Internal Economy and on the Members' Services Committee is a new addition and is a good description of the management by Members of the administration of Parliament itself. The update on unparliamentary expressions and the paragraphs on the revisions to the orders for the allocation of time for specific debates are all part of the thorough description of the revised Canadian parliamentary procedures.

Many of the amendments to the Standing Orders of the House of Commons outlined in the new Beauchesne have resulted from Parliament having to find new ways to streamline its procedures and diversify

its review and scrutiny in order to complete all the necessary work within the year. A comparison of the fourth and fifth editions shows something of the direction that procedural reform has taken in the House of Commons in response to the pressures of time. Included here are the far-reaching changes that have been made in such fundamental elements as financial procedure, the legislative process, and the structure of the committee system.

The applicability of the book to procedures in provincial legislatures varies a great deal from Assembly to Assembly particularly when provincial legislatures, like most parliaments today, are continually reviewing and revising their procedures to meet their own needs. For many years, the Canadian provincial legislatures followed rules and practices that were patterned on the Canadian House of Commons. There now appears to be a widening gap between the procedures of the Canadian House of Commons and some of the Canadian provincial Legislatures. In 1922, Beauchesne wrote that "whilst governed by the Mother of Parliaments in its broad lines, the procedure of the Canadian House has evolved since 1867 until it is now working on principles of its own which are better adapted to our local conditions." (Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules & Forms, 1st edition). This observation could now be applied to what is happening in many of the Canadian provinces.

Beauchesne's explanation of the Standing Orders is useful to the House of Commons on a day-to-day basis and to the provincial proceduralists for information on current practices in the House of Commons as an example of how particular needs were met by that Parliament. Parliamentary principles and practices are highlighted in the new edition which is valuable to all Canadian parliaments.

This new edition is a fresh approach to the revised Standing Orders and is a reflection of the Canadian parliament in its current context. The fifth edition

though should not become the final word on Canadian parliamentary procedure for the next twenty years. I hope that already, any new trends in parliamentary practice, any new rulings of the Chair that establish a new direction for Parliament and any revisions to the Standing Orders are being noted on a continuing basis so that a new edition of Beauchesne can be published from time to time. The publication of the fifth edition raises the suggestion that a "provincial Beauchesne" should be initiated in the near future.

Even though Parliament is an institution based on tradition and precedent, it must continue to revise its rules to meet the new and increasing demands that are placed on it. The Canadian procedural manual must also continue to be updated in such a way that Members and proceduralists alike can work in and with Parliament in its modern context.

THE 19th CANADIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE A SUMMARY

Delegates and observers to the 19th Canadian Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference convened in the historic New Brunswick Legislative Chamber in Fredericton on Monday, August 13, 1979. The conference was opened by the Hon. Hedard Robichaud, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. In his remarks His Honour noted that the bicentennial of New Brunswick would be celebrated in 1985 and that this year marked the 375th Anniversary of the visits of Champlain and Hebert to Acadia and Quebec.

Prior to the Opening Declaration, greetings were extended by the Hon. Richard Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, and the Hon. James Jerome, Q.C., Speaker of the House of Commons. The official party also included the Hon. Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, the Assistant Secretary-General of the CPA, Mr. Palitha Weerasinghe, Mr. Ian G. Imrie, Executive Secretary Treasury of the Canadian Branch of CPA, and Mr. David Peterson, Secretary of the New Brunswick Branch of CPA.

The Speaker of the New Brunswick House, the Hon. Robert McCready, presided over the first business session which dealt with the development and conservation of Canada's marine resources. Mr. Hazen Myers led the debate which centered on the new 200 mile fisheries limit and the great potential for economic growth now

available to Canadians both in export opportunities and new processing industries. Speakers also drew attention to the potential of the inland fisheries and the expected growth in undersea mineral and oil development. Central to this growth is the co-operation of both the federal and provincial governments in assuring constant consultation in what remains a divided field of constitutional responsibility.

At the afternoon business meeting, the officers of the Canadian Region presented reports on the state of their Branches in CPA activities, including the forthcoming General Conference in New Zealand and progress made in the development of



At the opening of the Conference. In the background, from L., Speaker Jerome, Premier Hatfield, Lt. Gov. H. Robichaud, Speaker McCready. Foreground, from R. Speaker Lapointe, Messrs. P. Weerasinghe, D. Peterson and I. Imrie.

the CPA's Working Capital Fund. Also during that same session, Dr. Maurice Foster, M.P., was unanimously designated to succeed Mr. Maurice Dupras, M.P., as Canadian Regional Representative (Federal). This decision will be ratified at the New Zealand General Conference.

On Tuesday, delegates were given a choice of two tours. The first group visited the historic park at Kings Landing, a community established to preserve, in an authentic setting, many of the great pioneer buildings of New Brunswick. The second group continued the examination of maritime fishery resources with a trip to Shediac for close scrutiny of the New Brunswick lobster industry.

On Wednesday, the conference moved to the idyllic setting of St. Andrews, pausing on the way for a tour of the city and modern port of St. John's.

The morning of Thursday, August 16 brought with it the sad announcement of the death of the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, who had for decades been a strong supporter of both the Commonwealth and CPA. Speaker McCready called for the observance of a minute of silence and recognized Mr. Diefenbaker's friend of many years, Senator Grosart, who spoke of the loss of his "Chief" and his love for Parliament. He recalled Mr. Diefenbaker's determination to make the supremacy of parliament the issue of the 1957 election. 'I remember he said to me on more than one occasion, "It is going to be the issue", I couldn't see how he could make it the issue until the first time he spoke on the matter. He rose at a public meeting and



Above, Senator Grosart announcing the passing of former Prime Minister Diefenbaker. At his right, Dr. Foster and Speaker Graham.

said, "I love the House of Commons". He loved the very institution that we are about to discuss at this particular session.' The conference then placed on the record of its proceedings the sorrow of all parliamentarians, "all who love the institution of Parliament" at the passing of this great Canadian parliamentarian.

Mr. Clément Richard, President of the National Assembly of Quebec, then began the discussion on electoral reform and the future of parliamentary institutions in Canada. A vigorous debate touching on the merits of proportional representation, the use of the referendum, electoral financial regulation, fixed parliamentary terms, and redistribution followed the initial presentation by President Richard.

On Friday, August 17, the conference debated the protection of human rights. To engage the debate, the Human Rights Commissioner of Canada, Mr. Gordon Fairweather, briefed delegates on the mandate and current work of his Commission. Not surprisingly, the delegates' views on this subject were at variance with each other. The transcript of the session will be useful to members in defining the work of the Canadian Commission as it is presently structured and in reviewing the need for future legislation.

The Deputy Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Hugh Edighoffer, began the afternoon discussion of the relationship between the media and Parliament. This question stimulated great interest for there is no creature more wounded than a misquoted politician "unless it is one who is

not quoted at all".

Senator Nancy Bell, speaking as a former journalist, felt that the media did not do as good a job at reporting parliament as they could and other speakers were equally critical of media attention to the work of those Members of the House who are not party leaders or ministers. In the defence of the media, it was argued that their resources were thinly spread and the rapid turnover of journalists in the press gallery often made it difficult for new members of the gallery to develop the sense of the parliamentary institution which would be necessary for authoritative reporting.

Much of the usefulness of conferences comes from the informal sessions -- times spent outside of the chamber. The New Brunswick hosts provided a fine balance between the debating hall and the reception rooms.

Certainly the high point of the St. Andrews' visit occurred at the beach of the Algonquin Hotel on Thursday evening when participants were treated to a great shore dinner.

A complete transcript of the New Brunswick Conference will be made available to all delegates who participated in the conference, as well as to all Branch Secretaries and Canadian Parliamentary Libraries.



The Algonquin Hotel in St. Andrews. One last look before leaving.

AGENDA OF THE 19th REGIONAL CONFERENCE

- I. OPENING CEREMONIES
- II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND RULES
- III. CPA MATTERS:
 1. CPA Activities on the Commonwealth Scene
 2. CPA Activities in the Canadian Region, including reports from Canadian Branches over the past year.
 3. Report on the Canadian Regional Council Meeting, February 10, 1979.
- IV. GENERAL MATTERS
 1. Development and Conservation of Canada's Marine Resources
 2. Electoral Reform and the Future of Parliamentary Institutions in Canada
 3. The Protection of Human Rights in Canada
 4. Relations between Parliament and the Media.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ALBERTA

Hon. Gerard AMERONGEN, QC, MLA *
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Fred BRADLEY, MLA
 Dr. Walter BUCK, MLA *
 Mr. Jack CAMPBELL, MLA *
 Mrs. Catherine CHICHAK, MLA *
 Mr. R.D.B. COOK, MLA
 Mr. Bodhan J.D. STEFANIUK *
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hon. Harvey W. SCHROEDER, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. A.J. BRUMMET, MLA *
 Mr. Peter S. HYNDMAN, MLA *
 Mr. Jack KEMPF, MLA *
 Mr Alex MacDONALD, MLA
 Mr. Robert E. SKELLY, MLA *
 Mr. Ian M. HORNE, QC
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

CANADIAN BRANCH - OTTAWA

Hon. James JEROME, QC, MP, *
 Speaker of the House of Commons
 Hon. Renaude LAPOINTE
 Speaker of the Senate
 Senator, Hon. A.E.H. BELL *
 Senator, Hon. Allister GROSART *
 Senator, Hon. Charles R. McELMAN *
 Mr. Eudore ALLARD, MP *
 Mr. Robert CORBETT, MP *
 Dr. Maurice FOSTER, MP *
 Chairman of the Canadian Branch
 Mr. Rosaire GENDRON, MP
 Mr. Keith PENNER, MP *
 Mrs. Dianne STRATAS, MP
 Mr. Gordon TAYLOR, MP

STAFF

Mr. Ian IMRIE, * Secretary General of
 Parliamentary Relations &
 Executive Secretary Treasurer
 Canadian Branch, CPA
 Mr. Philip LAUNDY, Director,
 Research Branch, Library of Parliament
 Mrs. H. IMMARIGEON, Assistant Director,
 Research Branch, Library of Parliament
 Mr. Harry DAVIN, * Transport
 Mrs. Jacqueline LUSKEY, Editor
 Canadian Regional Review

MANITOBA

Hon. Harry E. GRAHAM *
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Arnold BROWN, MLA *
 Mr. Saul CHERNIACK, MLA *
 Mr. Russell DOERN, MLA
 Mr. Albert DRIEDGER, MLA *
 Mr. Robert G. WILSON, MLA

NEW BRUNSWICK

Hon. Robert B. McCREADY, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. J. Douglas MOORE, MLA *
 Deputy Speaker of the Legislative
 Assembly
 Mr. Edwin G. ALLEN, MLA *
 Mrs. Shirley DYSART, MLA *
 Mr. John McKAY, MLA
 Mr. Hazen MYERS, MLA *
 Mr. David L.E. PETERSON *
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Harold W. BROWN *
 Clerk Assistant of the Legislative
 Assembly

* Accompanied by spouse

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Hon. Len SIMMS, MHA
 Speaker of the House of Assembly
 Mr. John BUTT, MHA
 Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly
 Mr. Robert AYLWARD, MHA
 Mr. Tom LUSH, MHA
 Mr. Peter WALSH, MHA
 Mr. Freeman WHITE, MHA

NOVA SCOTIA

Hon. Ron RUSSELL, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. A.M. CAMERON, MLA *
 Mr. Paul MacEWAN, MLA *
 Mr. Malcom MacKAY, MLA *
 Mr. David MUISE, MLA *
 Dr. R. Colin STEWART, MLA *
 Mr. Edward TWOHIG, MLA *
 Mr. Rod MacARTHUR, MLA *
 Deputy Clerk of the Legislative
 Assembly

ONTARIO

Hon. Robert WELCH, MPP *
 Provincial Secretary for Justice, Dep-
 uty Premier & Government House Leader
 Mr. John McClellan JOHNSON, MPP *
 Mr. Michael DAVISON, MPP *
 Mr. Hugh EDIGHOFFER, MPP *
 Mr. Milton GREGORY, MPP
 Mr. John HOLTBY,
 First Clerk Assistant of the
 Legislative Assembly

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Hon. Daniel COMPTON, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mrs. Marion REID, MLA
 Deputy Speaker of the Legislative
 Mr. George HENDERSON, MLA *

QUEBEC

Hon. Clement RICHARD, MNA *
 President of the National Assembly

Mr. Harry BLANK, MNA *
 Mr. Yvon BROCHU, MNA *
 Mr. Gerard GOSSELIN, MNA *
 Mr. Gilles MICHAUD, MNA *
 Mr. Pierre DUCHESNE *
 Assistant Secretary General of the
 National Assembly
 Mr. Paul TROTIER
 Interparliamentary Relations,
 National Assembly

SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Lloyd JOHNSON, MLA*
 Mr. Dwain LINGENFELTER, MLA *
 Mr. George McLEOD, MLA *
 Mr. Bernard PONIATOWSKI, MLA *
 Mr. Paul ROUSSEAU, MLA *
 Mr. Clinton WHITE, MLA *
 Mr. Gordon BARNHART
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

YUKON TERRITORY

Hon. Donald E. TAYLOR, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Dr. Jack HIBBERD, MLA *
 Mrs. Alice McGUIRE, MLA

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES, COMMONWEALTH
PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Maurice DUPRAS, MP (Federal)
 Hon. Gerald OTTENHEIMER, MHA
 Minister of Justice
 (Provincial - Newfoundland & Labrador)

OBSERVER - COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY
ASSOCIATION

Mr. Palitha WEERASINGHE
 Assistant Secretary General

OBSERVERS - GUESTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Britain
 Mr. John MORAM, MP *
 Mr. Cyril TOWNSEND, MP

*Accompanied by spouse.

ALBUM OF THE CONFERENCE



Top left and clockwise: Host, Speaker McCready with Speaker Lapointe (right) and Speaker Jerome (left). In the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, Speaker Schroeder (B.C.), Speaker Amerongen (Alta.), delegates from Saskatchewan, Speaker Graham (Man.) and Speaker Taylor (Yukon).



Top left and clockwise: Deputy Speaker Edighoffer (Ont.), President Richard (Que.) speaking at a dinner in St. Andrews; at his right, Speaker McCready, and left, Speaker Amerongen. In the Legislative Assembly, Speaker Compton (P.E.I.), Dr. Foster (Chairman, Federal Branch), Deputy Speaker Butt (Nfld. and Lab.), Speaker Russell (Nova Scotia).



Top left and clockwise: The two Canadian Regional Representatives of CPA, Mr. Dupras (Federal) and Hon. G. Ottenheimer (Provincial - Nfld. and Lab.). On arrival in Fredericton, Mme Speaker Lapointe. In Shediac, junior delegates looking closely at New Brunswick lobster industry. His Honour H. Robichaud and Mrs. Robichaud, at Government House receiving a guest from Quebec, Mrs. Blank. Arriving at Fredericton Airport, Assist. Secretary General of CPA, Mr. Weerasinghe, is greeted by Mr. Brown, Assist. Clerk (N.B.).

Photos: Courtesy of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly

VISIT TO CANADA OF SPEAKER OF BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS

On September 3rd, the Speaker of the Senate, the Honourable Renaude Lapointe and the Honourable James Jerome, Speaker of the House of Commons held a luncheon in honour of the Right Honourable George Thomas, M.P., Speaker of Britain's House of Commons. The following day, Speaker Thomas was the guest of Ontario Speaker John Stokes, MPP. Speaker Thomas combined his visit to Ottawa and Toronto with business in New York State. After his visit to Toronto, however, Speaker Thomas returned to London to attend the state funeral of Earl Mountbatten. In both Ottawa and Toronto Speaker Thomas had an opportunity to meet members of the parliamentary community. To the delight of both Speaker Jerome and Speaker Stokes, he presented them with handsomely bound replicas of the Royal Assent copy of the British North America Act, 1867.



(L. above) Right Honourable George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, signs official guest book at the Ontario Legislature.

(R. above) Speaker Thomas shakes hands with MPP Bud Germa, watched by Speaker John Stokes (centre) and MPP Paul Blundy (right).

Photos: Courtesy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly

INTERPROVINCIAL VISIT TO SASKATCHEWAN

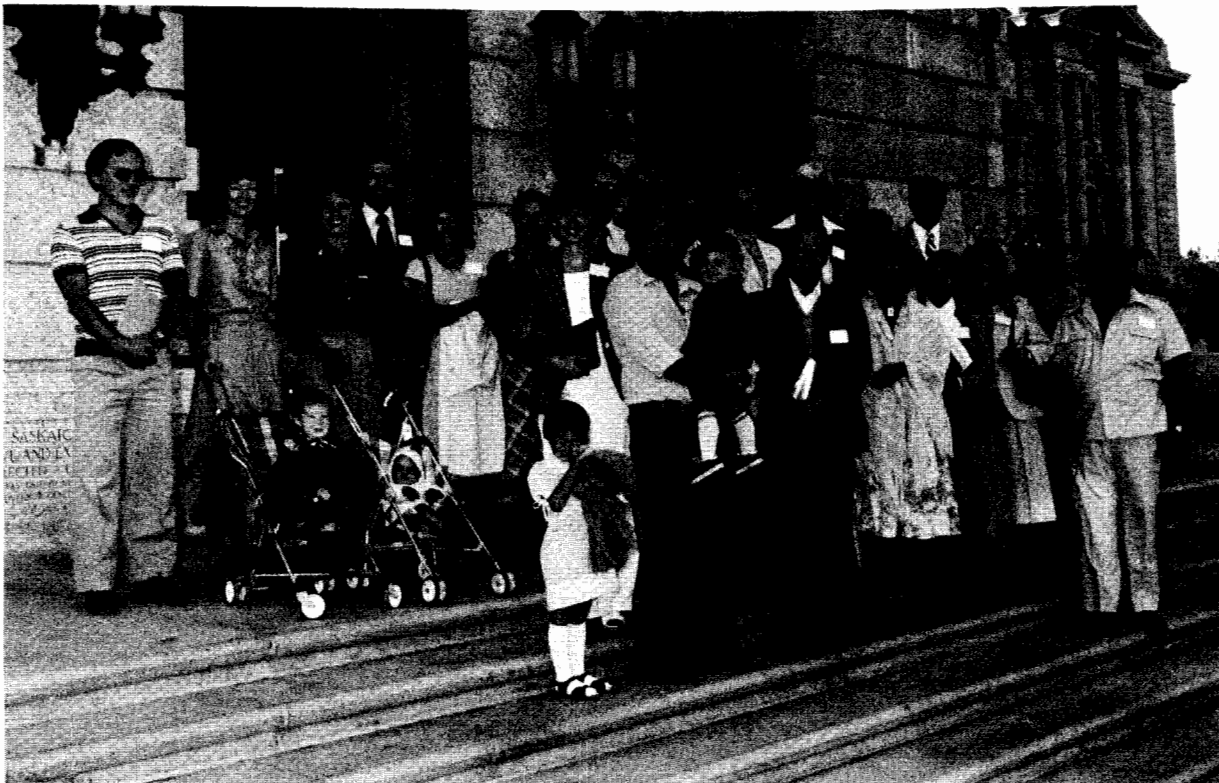
by Gwenn J. Ronyk
 First Assistant Clerk
 of the
 Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

During the week of September 4-8, 1979, the Saskatchewan Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association had the pleasure of hosting a visit from parliamentarians from British Columbia and Quebec. The British Columbia delegation composed of five Members, their spouses and the Clerk was lead by the Hon. H. Schroeder, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Quebec delegation headed by Mme. Cuerrier, Vice-President of the National Assembly, was composed of four Members, their spouses and a parliamentary officer.

While in Saskatchewan, the delegates had the opportunity to experience several facets of Saskatchewan life through

visits to an agricultural community, the RCMP Academy, a potash mine, a steel plant, the Western Development Museum and Batoche Historic site, the University of Saskatchewan and one of the Province's francophone communities - St. Isadore de Bellevue.

Not only did the delegates have the opportunity to get to know Saskatchewan members and each other, but also they met a cross-section of Saskatchewan citizens. Through this interprovincial visit, participants at all levels were able to gain a better understanding of the ways and concerns of people from beyond their own province and had a great deal of fun in doing so.



All the participants and their family, on the steps of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly, before their departure.

Photo: Courtesy of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

On September 6 and 7 last, a parliamentary delegation from the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Quebec National Assembly visited the Ontario Legislative Assembly on a study mission.

The delegation was composed of nine parliamentarians and included the President of the Quebec National Assembly, Mr. Clément Richard, and the Minister for Cultural Affairs and Minister of Communications, Mr. Denis Vaugeois. During their two-day stay, the delegates met with officials of various cultural institutions in Toronto, including the Royal Ontario Museum, the Science Centre, the Metro Reference Library, the Toronto Art Gallery and the McMichael Museum.

This visit which was most interesting and successful, was made possible by the co-operation of the two Assemblies and the tremendous welcome of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, the Hon. John Stokes.



(Above) Members of the Cultural Affairs Committee tour the Metro Reference Library. Tour was recorded by Hansard unit from Quebec City using portable equipment.



(Above) Acting Premier of Ontario, Hon. Robert Welch discusses replica of the British North America Act with President Richard and Speaker Stokes.
Photos: Courtesy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly

ASSOCIATION OF CLERKS-AT-THE-TABLE IN CANADA

by Dr. Henry Muggah
Clerk of the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly
and Past-President of the Association

A challenging agenda faced the Clerks at the 11th Annual Meeting of the Association in Winnipeg, August 2 - 4, 1979, following a warm welcome by Hon. Harry E. Graham, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

Represented were all Provinces and Territories except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia whose members were detained at home by legislative or governmental responsibilities. Welcomed for the second time as an observer was Mr. Patrick E. Flahaven, Secretary of the Senate of Minnesota, and immediate past-president of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries.

The topics for discussion and the jurisdiction leading it included:

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS

- Quebec

ADMINISTRATION AND REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- Quebec

TELEVISIONING OF DEBATES

- Saskatchewan

MOTION TO REFER

- Northwest Territories

AMENDMENT OF MONEY BILLS

- Northwest Territories

A MATTER OF PRIVILEGE

- Northwest Territories

HOUR OF ORDINARY ADJOURNMENT

- Nova Scotia

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CLERK OTHER THAN PROCEDURAL

- Federal

RELATIONSHIP OF THE CLERK WITH THE SPEAKER AND THE HOUSE

- Ontario

The challenge of the Agenda was well and ably met by the delegates in productive discussions and analysis of each topic.

In addition, the feasibility of joint meetings of the Association and the American Society was explored, leading to a consensus that they could well be productive.

The invitation of Prince Edward Island to meet there in 1980 was gratefully accepted with the understanding that the time and place would be fixed by that Province.

Officers for the coming year:

PRESIDENT:

Mr. Pierre Duchesne,
Assistant Secretary General of the
Quebec National Assembly

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Ms. Gwen Ronyk,
First Assistant Clerk of the Saskatchewan
Legislative Assembly

SECRETARY:

Mr. Harold W. Brown,
Clerk Assistant of the
New Brunswick Legislative Assembly

The hospitality, which included dinners, a riverboat cruise and an outdoor barbecue, was superb and certainly well appreciated by all who attended.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

by Pierre Duchesne
Associate Secretary of the
National Assembly of Quebec
and
Director General of Parliamentary Services

This paper was presented to the 11th Conference of the Association of Clerks-at-the-Table of Canada, held in Winnipeg, August 1 to 4, 1979

There was a time, in England, when legislation was never drafted or published until after Parliament adjourned; this meant that the statutes often included laws which had never been passed by Parliament. Until the reign of Henry VI, any Bill to be considered by Parliament was submitted in the form of a petition which Parliament granted or refused. Today's method of legislating - tabling Bills in both Houses as complete statutes - dates back to Henry VI, who sometimes took the liberty, as did Edward IV, of adding sections on his own, without consulting Parliament.

If we pause for a moment to consider the modus operandi of our legislative assemblies, we will soon realize how Parliament's legislative monopoly is greatly undermined; even though, at least in theory, legislative power is distinct from executive power, in practice it is the government which takes the initiative in preparing and tabling legislation.

What part does the Member of Parliament play as a legislator?

An article in Parliamentary Affairs (1) holds that, in the eyes of most students of the political system, power in today's parliaments is gradually shifting from the legislative to the executive branch. This shift can be attributed to four major factors: adherence by Members to party lines; a decline in the prestige enjoyed by those Members; a weak, complicated parliamentary system where things always move slowly; the great number of Bills to be passed, and finally the technical nature of much legislation, which requires that most Members possess advanced professional knowledge.

Given all these reasons, then, it should come as no surprise that the number of Bills introduced by Members has dropped considerably. And even so, what facilities are made available to the Members? What hope do they have of being able to continue to act as legislators in the traditional sense of the word, and pilot legislation through all its various phases?

The Table (2) recently carried out a

(1) Parliamentary Affairs, vol. XXXIII, no. 1, 1969/70.

(2) The Table, vol. XLVI, 1978.

survey in British-type parliaments around the world, with a view to answering certain questions: what opportunities do back-benchers get to introduce and pilot Bills? what restrictions are imposed on these Members with regard to the subject-matter of their Bills? what attitude does the government generally assume when such Bills are being studied? what technical assistance is made available to back-benchers? Finally, what proportion of Private Members' Bills is finally assented to?

The answers obtained show that, while in a vast majority of parliaments, back-benchers are allowed to table legislation, the time allowed for discussing this legislation is not sufficient to allow the sponsors the success to which they aspire. Although the Upper Houses generally allow more time for this type of legislation, hopes are quickly dashed when the Bills reach the Lower House.

A better illustration of our conclusions can be seen in extracts from the answers we received from some of the Parliaments.

In London's House of Commons, Government business is -- quite rightly -- granted priority at all sittings, although under the Standing Orders, 12 Fridays in each session must be devoted to Private Members' Bills. The first six Fridays are set aside for reading bills a second time, and the last six for studying those which have already passed second reading. Still, a Member may act in one of three ways to introduce a Bill: first, he may avail himself of the Standing Order which makes it possible for the first six Members to have their bills debated in second reading on a Friday; second, he may make use of the Standing Order which allows a Member ten minutes in which to outline the content of his Bill; and third, he may follow the usual procedure, which gives him practically no chance at all.

There is a fourth way, which should perhaps be mentioned: he may submit a

Bill from the House of Lords.

The most popular of these methods is procedure under the "ten-minute rule" - the sponsor of the bill can at least be assured of a certain publicity, though it is certain his Bill will never be passed.

It seems that 15% to 20% of the Private Members' Bills tabled in the British Parliament receive Royal assent. That seems to me a considerable number.

For a Member of the House of Lords to pilot a Bill is considered a privilege. Since there is no limit to the discussion period, and since the Bill can deal with any subject except the imposition of public expenditure, bills tabled in the Lords are generally passed, although it does not necessarily follow that they will be passed in the Commons.

In Canada, Senators are given much the same latitude as Lords. The only Bills which cannot be tabled in the Senate are Money Bills and Bills dealing with provincial matters. For their work as legislators, the Senators are provided with all the professional and material assistance they need, even that of the government. While procedure is more flexible than in the Commons -- making it easier for a Senator than for a federal Member to introduce a Bill -- the chances of that Bill going through all the stages remain very slim, unless, of course, there is unanimous consent to it. Difficult though it may be to imagine, since the last War not one Bill introduced by a Senator has gone through all the stages.

Private Members' Bills in the Canadian House of Commons may deal with any subject at all, but they cannot order public expenditure. Even so, few of these ever become law. A government which wants to support a Bill will prefer to sponsor it itself, rather than allow a private Member to do so.

Ontario has its own way of blocking Private Members' Bills. Under the Ontario Standing Orders, any member may

table legislation which does not order public expenditure. Debate is restricted to Thursday sittings only. At the end of the debate on second reading, the Speaker asks whether the question can be put to the vote: if there are twenty "Nays", the Bill is dead. Why must there be twenty? Because rather than permit a debate lasting twenty times ten minutes - which for all practical purposes would use up the entire period allowed for studying the Bill - in this way objections can be lodged immediately.

In Saskatchewan also, although the procedure has met with little success, one day a week is set aside for discussions of motions or Bills introduced by Members.

In Australia, Senators' Bills are often introduced but few ever reach third reading. Whenever there is a sitting, a Senator can table a notice of motion with a view to introducing a Bill. The next day, this notice of motion is declared either "formal" or "non formal" although in fact, most such notices are declared "formal". The Senator now introduces his Bill for first reading. One day a week is set aside for discussion of these Bills. They are studied in the order in which they are entered on the Order Paper, unless the Whips have agreed otherwise in the interest of certain priorities. These Bills are subject to the same restrictions regarding public expenditure and the imposition of taxes. We are told that only 3% of Bills introduced by Australian back-bench Senators ever find their way into the Statute books.

In Australia's House of Representatives, an hour and a half is set aside every second Thursday morning for studying back-benchers' Bills. A Member, however, can give notice that he will be discussing a motion rather than a Bill: according to the statistics, then, only six days a year are devoted to Private Members' Bills. No special measures are implemented to extend discussions beyond the time allowed unless, when the business of the day is announced, the govern-

ment recalls a bill which was intended to die on the Order Paper. The usual restrictions apply to the content of back-benchers' Bills. Since very few back-benchers have introduced legislation (51 Bills in 76 years), a relatively high percentage of these Bills (10%) has received Royal assent.

While we could go on describing what happens in many other Parliaments, we shall limit ourselves to four: in New Zealand, an average of eight Private Members' Bills are submitted each session; only two, however, have been granted Royal assent in the last 40 years; in Barbados, no Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by a Member stands much of a chance of being passed, so the time generally granted to back-benchers is used for discussing motions; in the Bahamas, even though the Standing Orders allow back-benchers to introduce Bills, no such Bill has yet been assented to. Finally, in Sabah, Malaysia, it is impossible for any back-bencher to introduce a Bill or pilot it through the Legislative Assembly. No false illusions here.

What happens in Québec with regard to Private Members' Bills? (and I am still referring to public Bills.) The Rules and Standing Orders provide that approximately an hour and a half be devoted every Wednesday afternoon to Members' business. Under a very special order, soon to become permanent, Wednesday is a day like any other throughout the debate on the inaugural address, and during June and December: only government business can be discussed. In addition, privileged motions and motions relating to urgent matters always take precedence over any other business: one more obstacle confronting a Member who seeks to introduce a Bill. If all these obstacles are added up, few Wednesdays remain on which Private Members' Bills as such can be debated.

Only two consecutive Wednesdays may be set aside for debating any Private Member's Bill, and it is theoretically impossible - unless the unanimous consent

of the Assembly is obtained - to pass a bill through all the necessary stages in two sittings. Very rarely, then, does any Member dare to introduce a Bill unless he is after publicity.

I remember how, once, a Bill went through all the stages in two minutes - on the last day of the 1977 Session. Introduced by Mtre. Jean-Noel Lavoie, an Opposition Member, it contained one section which placed a ceiling on the salary of the director-general of elections. Because the government went along with this, speedy passage was possible.

One piece of legislation has just been assented to, which was introduced by a Private Member on the government side: A Bill to create the Caisse Centrale Des-jardins. This bill was sponsored by a Member of the government because a similar precedent existed, and to avoid any partisan undertones. Of course it was studied during the hours normally devoted to government business, and no time limit was fixed for discussion.

In the normal course of events, there is no way any Member can have a Bill passed within the time limit provided by the Rules and Standing Orders; for this reason, all our Wednesdays are spent debating Private Members' motions. And that is the situation in Québec.

What does this information tell us? Does it not point up the fact that today there is little room for legislative initiative on the part of a Member or a Senator? Is this a malady to be found only in the so-called British-type parliaments?

Existence of this drop in parliamentary initiative is confirmed in Les Parlements dans le Monde (1). After conducting a vast survey in 56 countries governed under a vast assortment of political systems, the authors concluded that a government is no longer merely the agent responsible for applying the legislation passed by parliament: it is also seen as

the principal authority behind the preparation of this legislation. This treatise discusses the reasons why parliamentary initiative has disappeared: the complexity of legislation, a lack of technical resources, and the restrictions regarding, among other things, expenses. And even if such a parliamentary initiative is taken, discussion on it is often impossible, since most of the legislation on the Order Paper concerns means proposed by the government for the implementation of its policy. It will come as no surprise that in France, for instance, while 53 Private Members' bills were introduced in 1962, only seven were passed; in 1963, 13 out of 93 were passed.

Should a reform be proposed, or must we adapt to the harshness of reality? In a column printed in the newspaper l'Action on February 11, 1967, Jean-Charles Bonenfant seemed to give in: Members must understand, he wrote, that today's laws are almost invariably proposed by technocrats and the Executive; the Members are no longer the people's only democratic representatives. In the same column, in 1973, Bonenfant maintained that to think that Private Members' Bills can become law - without government consent - is utopian.

John B. Stewart, in The Canadian House of Commons (2), speaks of the pitiless massacre of Members' motions and Bills seen under today's Constitution. Responsibility for governing a country, he writes, is now in the hands of Ministers, not Members. It is the Ministers who should be compelled to take the (legislative) initiative.

The British Parliament's Select Committee on Procedure, in its fourth report, submitted during the 1964-65 Session, favours this kind of legislation and suggests that procedure be amended, particularly as regards the balloting system, the number of sittings to be devoted to these Bills, and the creation of additional committees to which they

(1) Les Parlements dans le monde, Union Interparlementaire (1977).

(2) Stewart, The Canadian House of Commons.

might be referred. It would appear that this report fell on barren ground: the same Committee made virtually the same recommendations in its second report, submitted during the 1970-71 session.

Michael Ryle, writing in The Political Quarterly (1), commented on an article in that publication, which called for reform to give this type of legislation a better chance. He stressed the importance of Members' Bills: first of all, they provide an opportunity to discuss things not included in the government's program and to sound out the government's opinion; secondly, they make it possible to raise questions which no party would dare raise on its own and which it would be difficult to accept as party policy - for instance homosexuality. The author concludes that if this type of legislation is to survive, it must not be allowed to acquire second-class status, and there should be no impediments to its progress. In this way the debate can be more open. P.A. Bromhead (2) describes this dilemma and writes that, on the one hand, all Members of any democratic legislature should have the right not only to introduce Bills but to debate them fully and to vote on them; on the other hand, in today's world, responsibilities of state are so heavy that it is not suitable for a private Member to sponsor a Bill.

Bromhead writes that in France and in the United States, the right of the people's representatives to act as legislators remains sacrosanct. This right is part of tradition, and must remain intact. A Member's parliamentary initiative is respected: at least his Bill will always be referred to a committee for study. Under the British system, on the other hand, the elected Members' basic rights have fundamentally changed over the years - the time allotted to Members has been gradually cut down, and the scope of Members' Bills reduced - so that today, all any Member can do is ask questions, see to his constituents' per-

sonal problems and - albeit rarely - introduce legislation which will be considered second-class. To repeal the right of Members to introduce Bills would be to throw the system off balance, so the right is maintained. Indeed, the Member's right to submit legislation has been called the safety valve of the democratic system: perhaps the only way a government could pass a politically unpopular bill would be as a Private Member's Bill.

If Members' legislative initiative is to be maintained, then, the procedure will have to be changed.

One of the most interesting suggestions for providing increased opportunity for the debating of Members' Bills was made by Laski (3): provided a bill immediately receives the support of a large number of Members, it should be referred to a special committee for study. This committee would report to the House. If the report is favorable, the government will be required to allow all the time necessary for the study of the Bill.

While this seems like a new role for parliamentary committees, those in Hungary, Switzerland and Yugoslavia are already playing it: any parliamentary committee may put forth suggestions, after which the members of that committee, acting individually or as a group, then introduce legislation.

Another - simplistic - suggestion has been put forth by Bromhead: Members should deliberately shorten the time period allowed for their speeches, so that more of them can have a chance to introduce legislation and vote on it. The influence exercised by certain Private Members' Bills which have been assented to and have found their way into the statute books substantially justifies maintaining the system.

Nor is the concept of the Member as

(1) The Political Quarterly, 1966.

(2) Bromhead, Private Members' Bills in the British Parliament.

(3) Parliamentary Reform 1967, p. 123.

legislator ignored in Québec. Several ways of expanding this role are being examined, including the possibility of back-benchers preparing delegated legislation. In addition, a more flexible interpretation is being sought of the provisions governing the right of every Member to introduce public legislation. Perhaps the rules can be made less rigid, to allow Private Members' Bills - at least in theory - to be studied on their merits, and thus removed from the category of "second-class" legislation.

Under our Rules and Standing Orders any Member may introduce a Bill, and nowhere is it expressly stipulated that motions for second and third reading of a Private Member's Bill are subject to any special rules; although the Rules and Standing Orders lay down specific procedure for Bills introduced by "interested persons". (Private Bills), they in no way restrict the study of these Bills. Why, then, should a Private Member's Bill not be granted the same importance as a gov-

ernment bill or, at the very least, be placed on the same footing as bills introduced by "interested persons"? Perhaps rules of practice could be drawn up based on those regulating the study of both government bills and private legislation. A Member's public bill could be submitted to a parliamentary committee before second reading, for instance, without a public hearing.

Those who agree that back-benchers' legislative initiative should be increased will surely see much to support in this reform.

Those who no longer believe that Members should submit legislation will have to make a greater effort to define the role of the back-bencher - and that problem is far from being solved.

We should always remember, though, that there was a time when Parliament had nothing to do with either the drafting or the publication of legislation.

THE MACES OF THE CANADIAN PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES (1)

By John McDonough

of the
Research Branch, Library of Parliament
Ottawa

Origins

The Mace is the symbol and emblem of the authority of the Crown in Parliament. In this second article on Canadian Maces the emphasis will be placed on the Maces of the Canadian provincial and territorial Legislatures. There is a Mace for each provincial and territorial Assembly in Canada; but this has not always been the case. Most of the provincial Legislatures adopted a Mace either before or at their time of entry into the Canadian Confederation. Some Maces date back into the colonial past although some notable exceptions were adopted many years after a province's entry into Confederation.

Resolutions were passed in the Nova Scotia House in 1785 and 1819 ordering that a Mace be provided for the Colonial Assembly. It would appear that neither order was complied with, for reasons unknown, and that the first Mace of the Nova Scotia Legislature was presented to that body in 1930. Prior to the entry of New Brunswick into Confederation, the Sergeant-at-Arms wore a sword with silver mounting and up until 1937 he carried a staff as a substitute for the orthodox Mace whenever the Assembly was to meet with the Lieutenant Governor. In 1937 New Brunswick was presented with its first real Mace.

Prince Edward Island presents a unique case. For many years the legend persisted that Prince Edward Island's original Mace had been stolen by an enemy raiding party either in the American Revolution or in the War of 1812 and that tradition forbade its replacement. There is a report of an incident in 1775 when American privateers, operating in the name of the American Revolutionary Army, invaded Charlottetown. They "plundered" the town, stole the Great Silver Seal of the colony and abducted the Colonial Administrator. (2) The Administrator was later released but no record of the Great Seal has ever been found. It is believed the the story of the stolen Mace was built up around this historical incident. There is, however, no record of any Mace in connection with this incident. Likewise, no evidence exists to support the story that the Mace could have been stolen during the War of 1812; in fact, it would appear that this War did not even touch upon the idyllic shores of the island colony. Prince Edward Island's first Mace was presented to its Legislature in 1966 by the Federal and Provincial Branches of the Canadian Parliamentary Association. It was manufactured by Birks of Montreal at the cost of approximately \$5,000.00.

- (1) Prepared for the Canadian Regional Review, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
(2) The story of the American privateers is presented by Lorne C. Callbeck, The Cradle of Confederation, Fredericton, 1964, p. 74-81.

One of the earliest Canadian Maces which is still intact was brought to Newfoundland in 1832 from London, England and was in continuous use until 1933. Several interesting stories have been associated with this Mace. (1) At the end of the first session of the Colonial Assembly in 1833 the Mace, the Speaker's Chair and other parliamentary paraphernalia were placed on the auction block and sold. A Mrs. Travers who had rented her house for the first legislative session has been unable to collect the rent which she considered was due to her and thus auctioned the furnishings which had been left. The Mace and other parliamentary articles were eventually returned, but not before considerable embarrassment had been experienced by the Governor, Sir Thomas Cochrane, and his legislators. No Mace was used during the period of Commission Government from 1934 to 1949. When Newfoundland entered Confederation (1949) this first Mace was used again until April 1950 when British Columbia presented her sister province with a new silver and gold gilt Mace.

In the previous article, it was established that a Mace was in use in the Legislative Council in Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of that colony sometime after 1791. Also, it would appear that the Mace used in the Executive Council of the United Canadian Parliament had originated in Quebec and that this Mace was subsequently used by the Canadian Senate as it still is today. It is established that a Mace was used by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec at the opening of its first session on 27 December, 1867, but its origin is in some doubt. A Mace was also used by the Legislative Council of

the Province. (2)

These two Quebec Maces were involved in a fire which destroyed the provincial Parliament Buildings in what is today Montmorency Park, on the top of Côte de la Montagne, on 20 April, 1883. The Mace of the Legislative Assembly was saved by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Dr. Larocque, and it would seem that this is the Mace which is in use today in the National Assembly of Quebec. Nevertheless, a legend had developed that this Mace had been destroyed in the Assembly fire and was replaced by a Mace which was the gift of the Lord Mayor of London. Since there is proof that the Mace was in fact saved, it may well be that the presentation was made by the Lord Mayor of London in 1867 instead. (3) The Mace of the Legislative Council was destroyed in the fire of 1883 and it was replaced by a Mace made by Quebec jeweller Cyrville Daquet and designed by M. E.-E. Taché who also designed the Quebec Parliament Buildings. The Legislative Council of Quebec was abolished on 31 December, 1968 and this Mace was placed in the Museum of the National Assembly.

There have been several incidents where the Quebec Legislative Mace has been the object of practical jokes. The most serious incident took place during the first session of the twenty-eighth legislature in the winter of 1967. Students from the University of Montreal managed to steal the Mace from its supposedly theft-proof room. The incident was kept quiet, indeed few people were aware of the theft as the Mace of the Assembly was replaced by the Mace of the Legislative Council (4). The Mace was eventually

- (1) Three very unusual incidents are reported by George Baker, a former Clerk of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, in the article "The Mace of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, Aspects: The Newfoundland Quarter Vol. 2, No. 1, February 1968. Only one of these incidents is told here.
- (2) It is possible that both of these Quebec Maces were made in 1867 by the Ottawa artisan, Charles O. Zollikoffer, and it is almost certain that at least one Mace was purchased from his firm. Further research may yield more complete information.
- (3) This discussion of the Quebec Mace is based on a letter from M. Jean-Charles Bonenfant (deceased), Chief Librarian of the Library of the Quebec Legislature to Mr. Erik Spicer, the Parliamentary Librarian, 15 March 1967. It is included in the collection of documents entitled The Senate Mace, p. 8-A, gathered together by Alcide Pacquette.
- (4) This incident is reported in the letter to Mr. Spicer from M. Bonenfant, also Jean-Charles Bonenfant, "Un accessoire du parlementarisme", L'Action, 2 février 1967.

recovered; unfortunately some of its decorative elements had been destroyed. It was repaired but not fully restored to its original condition and the Royal Arms of Elizabeth II have been applied.

The history of the Upper Canadian Mace was also dealt with in the previous essay. It became war booty in 1813 and was returned to the Province of Ontario in 1935. Ontario procured a new Mace for the beginning of its first legislative session in 1867. It was described at the time as being much more modest in its appearance and value than the Mace of the Dominion although it bears a general resemblance to its counterpart. It was purchased from Charles O. Zollicoffer of Ottawa at the cost of \$200.00. This Mace is still in use in the Legislative Assembly of the Province. It was altered in 1902 following the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII to the throne. It was decided to replace the Queen's Crown on the Mace with that of the King and the engraved initials V.R. (Victoria Regina) were replaced by the letters E.R. (Eduardus Rex). To do this the old "cup" on the head of the Mace was removed and replaced by a new one. The older cup is still in existence.

The original Mace of the Manitoba Legislature made its first appearance on 15 March, 1871, at the opening session of Manitoba's first legislature. It escaped damage from the fire which destroyed the first Parliament Building on 3 December, 1873. This was a unique but rough wooden Mace and it was replaced in 1884 by the present Mace.

In 1905 the first Legislative Assemblies in Saskatchewan and Alberta were opened with the use of a Mace. The Saskatchewan Mace was of traditional design and was purchased from Ryrle Brothers, Jewellers, of Toronto, at the cost of \$340.00. This same Mace is in use today. Alberta opened its first Legislative Assembly with an unusually designed brass Mace. This Mace was supposed to be temporary but it was not replaced until 1955 with a more traditional Mace manufactured of silver, gold and precious stones.

There have been six Maces in the history of British Columbia. An original Mace for the Colony of Vancouver Island was in existence between 1856 and 1866. A rude makeshift Mace was used from 1858 to 1864 for the Assembly of the mainland Colony of British Columbia. A new Mace was introduced for the opening of the First Session of the Legislative Council of the new mainland Colony of British Columbia which was opened at New Westminster on 21 January, 1864. This Mace continued to be used after the union of the island and mainland colonies in 1866 and until the colony became a Province of Canada. This Mace cannot be located. The opening of the First Parliament of British Columbia after Confederation on 17 February, 1872, was the occasion for the display of a new Mace which was made of wood and gilded. At the time of the building of the new Parliament Buildings - 1896 to 1898 - it was felt that a new Mace would be more in keeping with the dignity of the new building. According to the Public Accounts 1896-97, \$150.00 was paid to Winslow Brothers of Chicago "for mace and ink-pot covers". The present Mace was first used in the opening of the Legislative Assembly, 16 February, 1954. It was designed by Mr. F.G. Cope, made by hand from British Columbia silver, and gold-plated by the Victoria firm of silversmiths, Jeffries and Company.

During an Ottawa session of the Territorial Council of the Northwest Territories in 1956, Governor-General Massey presented the first Canadian Mace to a Territorial Legislature. This is the most original and beautiful of Canadian Maces and it remains in use. However, because of its particularly fragile construction a replica has been made. The original Mace is now normally used only on the opening day of each Winter Session of the Council. The silver gilt Mace now used by the Legislative Assembly of the Yukon was crafted by Birks of Montreal at an approximate cost of \$8,300. This most recent presentation of a Canadian Mace by Governor-General Roland Michener on behalf of the people of Canada in a ceremony on 6 March, 1972.

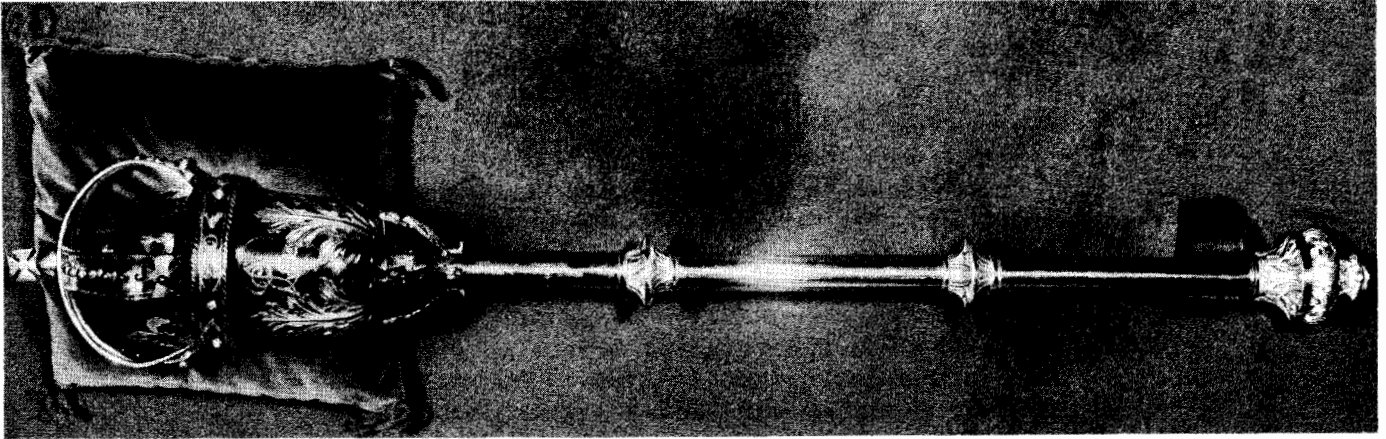
Design of the Canadian Maces

The Canadian Maces have generally followed the basic shape and style of their British counterparts. The notable differences tend to be the details of the heraldic and symbolic designs, although some Maces do have unique structural characteristics. The historical period in which the Mace was manufactured is likely to be the major element in establishing its design and the characteristics of its construction. In its basic design a Mace consists of a shaft divided by protuberant rings into one short and two long sections with a knob at the lower end. The shaft supports a large decorated cup or head. This support is sometimes assisted with the aid of an ornamental collar. The cup is usually divided into sections which may contain heraldic designs, coats-of-arms, or other symbolic representations. This cup is then surmounted by a Royal Crown with an orb and cross. The Royal Arms and Royal Monogram usually appear on the base of the cup directly under the crown. The Crown of the New Brunswick Mace contains an inner cushion and the Royal Arms and Royal Monogram appear on the top of this cushion.

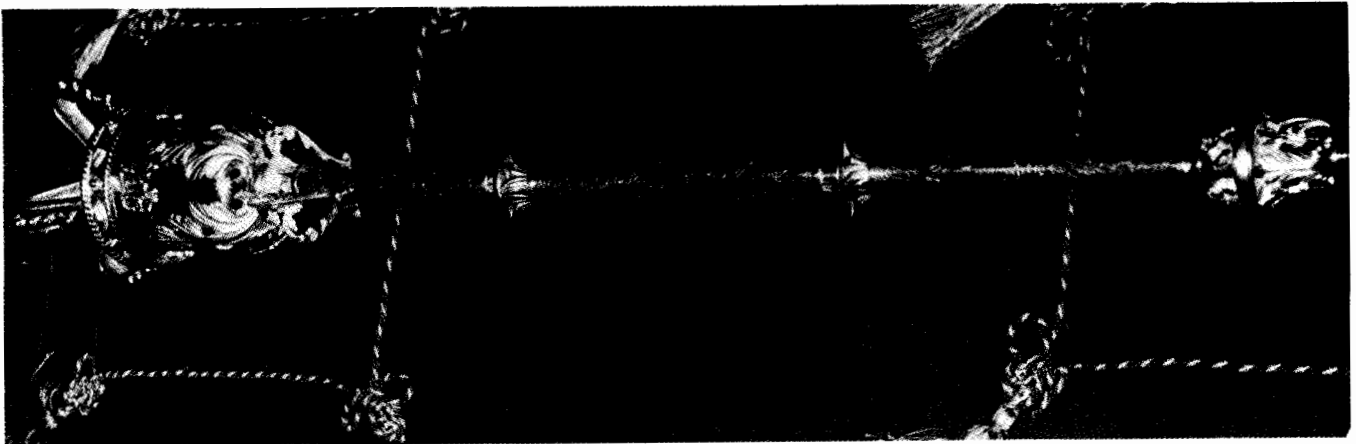
On the metal Maces where complex engraved designs are possible the floral emblems of the provincial and territorial governments usually appear, often decorating the staff. The Coat-of-Arms or Crest of the province or territory is also likely to be present, and on most modern Canadian Maces it would be enamelled. The cup of the present Newfoundland Mace is decorated with a band of entwined dogwood, the floral emblem of British Columbia, the donor of the Mace.

According to a British expert, commenting on the Great Seal of Lower Canada which appears on the Senate Mace, the representation of a Great Seal is most unusual for a Mace. However, both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Maces contained a representation of their Great Seals, the design of which had originated in their early colonial period.

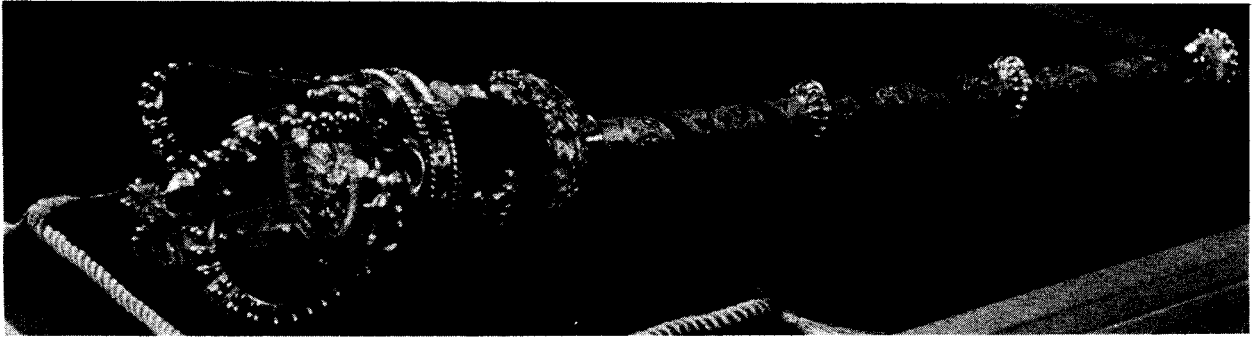
The pre-twentieth century metal Maces (House of Commons, Senate, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba) closely followed the traditions of British heraldic design. The cup had been traditionally divided into four quadrants which contained the Rose, Thistle, Harp and Fleur-de-Lis, the national emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland and France respectively. There were variations on this basic design, the most notable being the Mace of the Senate which has been discussed in the previous article.



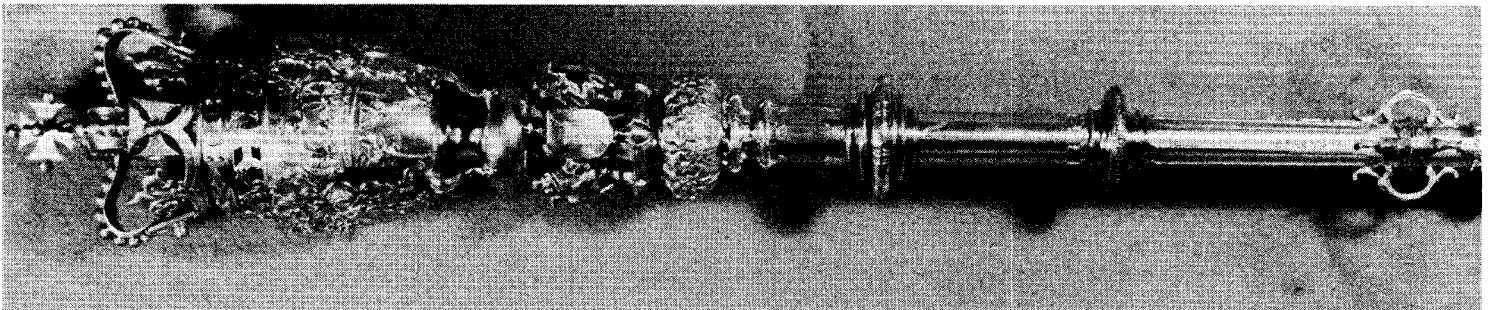
The Mace of the Ontario Legislature



The Mace of the Quebec National Assembly



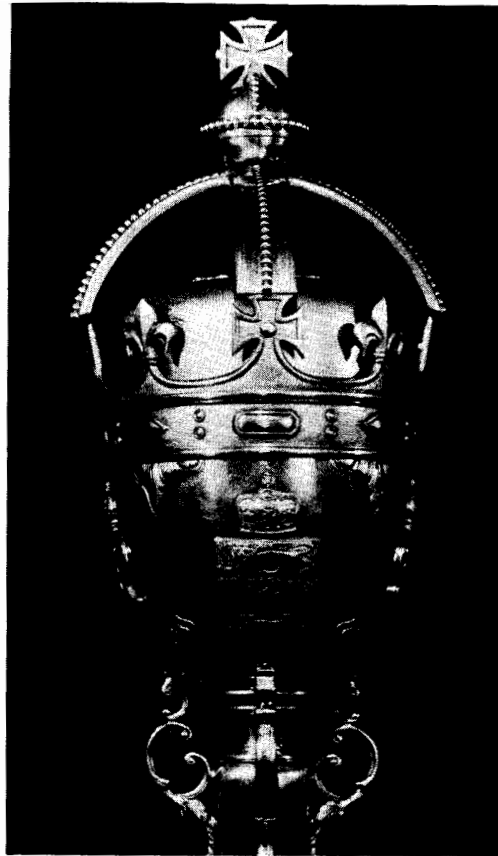
The more recent Maces have widely varied the designs on their cups. The sides of the cup of the Saskatchewan Mace (above) are alternately decorated with a beaver - representing Canada, a sheaf of wheat, and the royal Monogram E.R. - representing Edward VII who was the reigning sovereign when the Mace was authorized in 1905. The shaft and lower parts of the Mace are ornamental with chasings of Thistle, Shamrock and Rose.



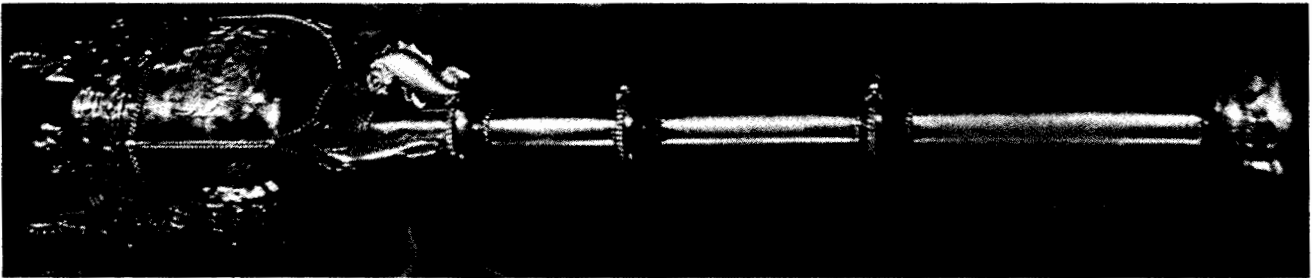
The four sides of the cup of the 1930 Nova Scotia Mace (above) depict: the Coat-of-Arms of the Province of Nova Scotia, the Royal Crown, the Great Seal of the Province, and a figure presumed to be the Speaker in his robes of office.

(1) This point was made in a letter from Mr. Conrad Swan of the College of Arms in London, England to Major Lamoureux, 28 November 1969; reproduced in part in The Senate Mace, p. 5-B.

The representations on the cup of the New Brunswick Mace (right) are: on the obverse side, the original Coat-of-Arms of the Province; on the reverse side, the first Seal of the Province. The motto Spem Reduxit (She restored hope) appears on the Seal. The Great Seal depicts a sailing ship at anchor on a river. The motto "refers to the idea that in the

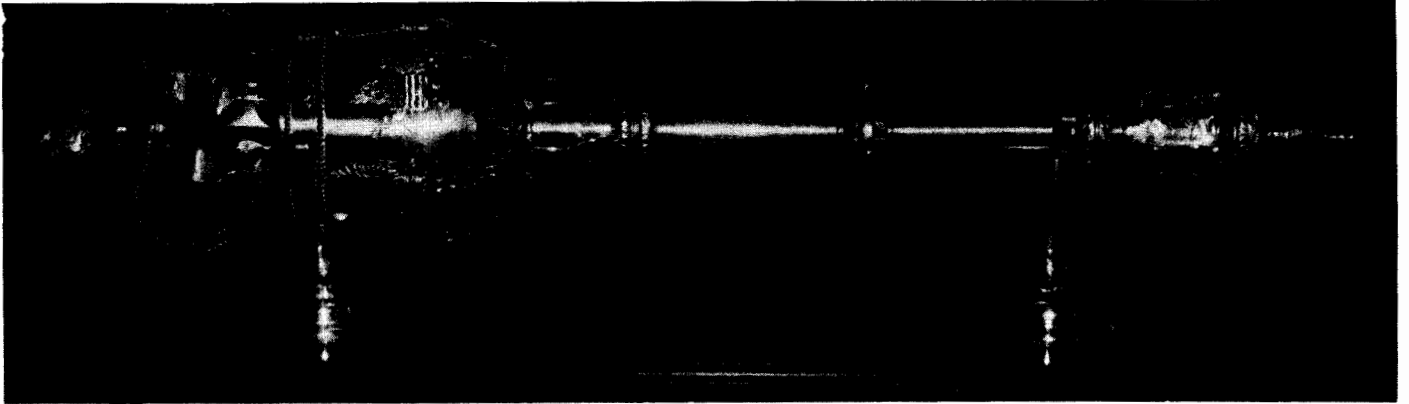


new land to which she (the ship) brought them (the new Loyalist immigrants) they could look forward to peace and prosperity after their years of anxiety and persecution". (1) The Royal Monogram G.R. VI is placed on the other two sides - representing King George VI as this Mace was presented in 1937 the year of his Coronation.

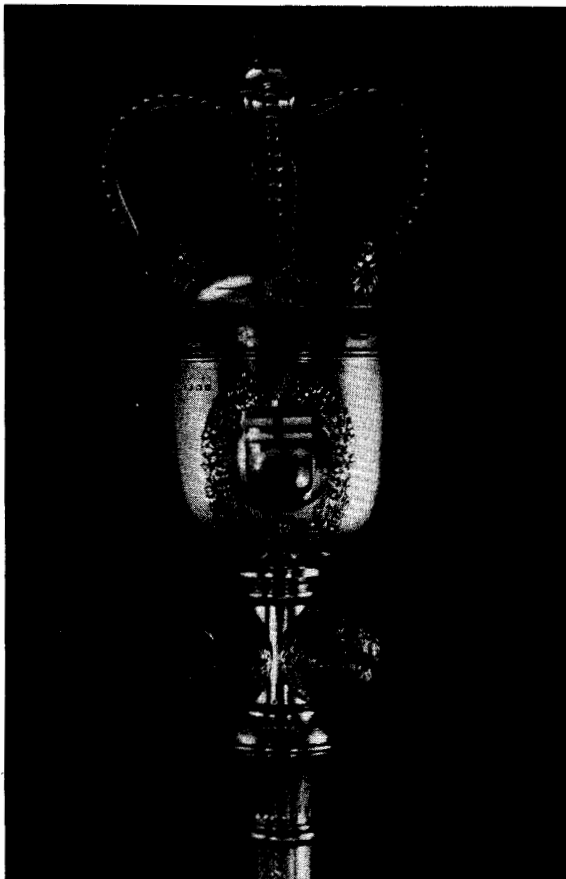


The present Newfoundland Mace (above) which was presented in 1950 contains the Coats-of-Arms of Canada, Newfoundland and British Columbia and the Royal Monogram G.R. VI. These four sections are divided by a rope motif which symbolizes the shipping industries of both Newfoundland and British Columbia and this design is repeated on the staff. Supporting the cup on the staff is a collar of three dolphins representing the fishing industry of both provinces and on the ball at the bottom of the staff is the official British Columbia emblem of the Thunderbird with a whale in its talons.

(1) Dr. W.F. Ganon, Acadiensis, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1903).



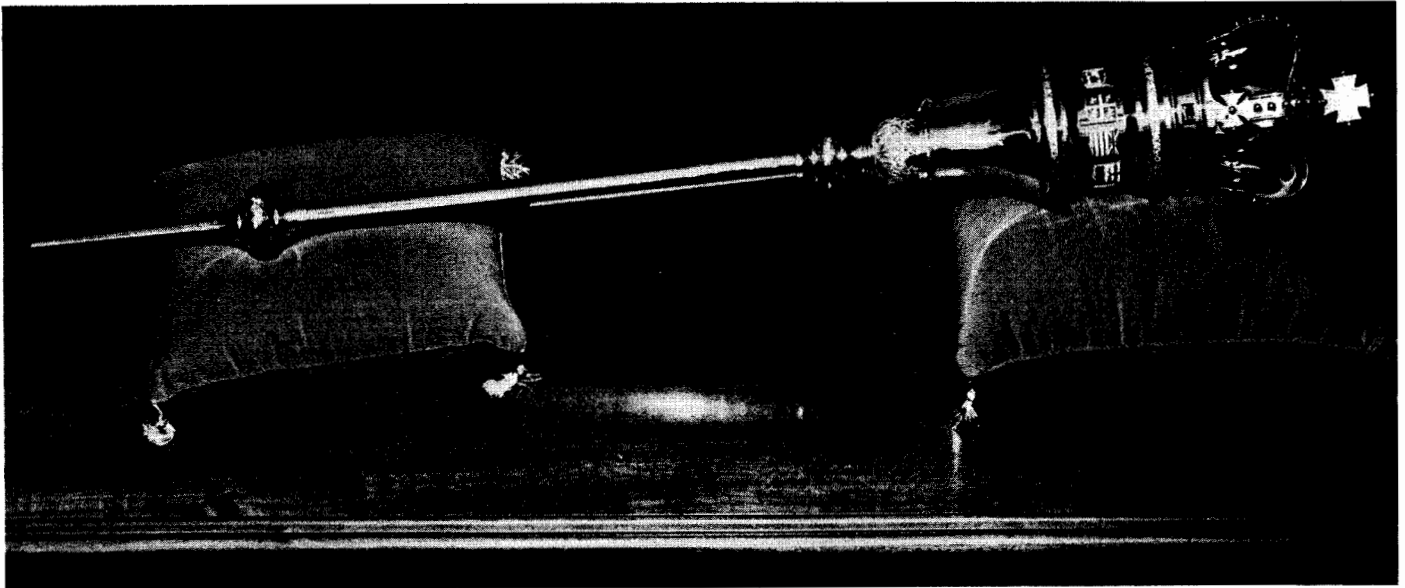
The present British Columbia Mace (above) (1954) weighs only 11 pounds. The cup bears an enamel Coat-of-Arms of British Columbia, the Canadian Coat-of-Arms, and four scenes depicting the basic industries of the Province, forestry, fishing, agriculture and mining.



The modern Alberta Mace (1955) (left) is unique in many ways. The Crown is topped with a beaver, the shaft is engraved with roses, with a wheat sheaf at the base and between the cup and the shaft is a collar with two buffalo heads opposite each other. On one half of the cup is an enamel shield of the Province and on the other half is the following inscription:

The Civil Service Association of Alberta
Presented this Mace to the People of
The Province of Alberta
To be Held in Trust
By the Legislative Assembly,
as an expression of Loyalty
And in Commemoration of
Alberta's Golden Jubilee
1905 - 1955

The Alberta Mace is also notable for a series of gem stones arranged in a ring around the band of the Crown, in such order that their first letters spell the name of Alberta: Amethyst, Lapis Lazuli, Beryl, Emerald, Topaz and Aquamarine.



The head of the Prince Edward Island Mace (above) is decorated with a ring containing an enamel representation of each of the ten provincial Crests. Below these Crests of the provinces, the Crest of Canada is engraved. On each side of this crest, one in English and one in French, is the following inscription:

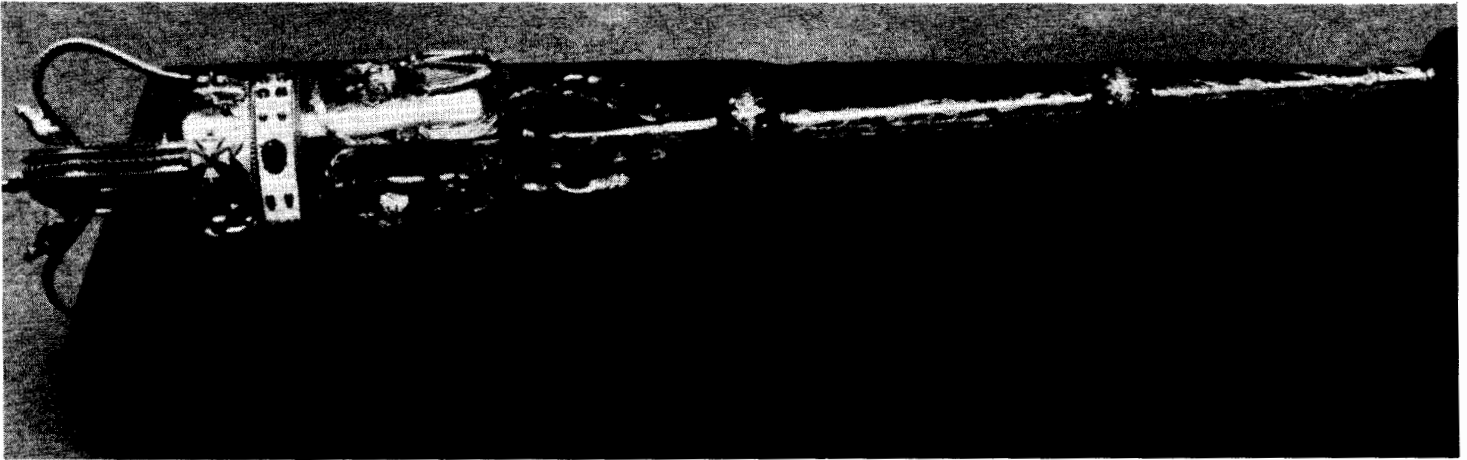
Presented to the Legislative Assembly of
Prince Edward Island by
the Federal and Provincial Branches of
the Commonwealth Parliamentary
Association
to Commemorate the
One Hundredth Anniversary of
the Meeting of the
Fathers of Confederation at
Charlottetown in 1864

Immediately below the provincial flower, the Ladies Slipper is embossed. It is also embossed on the two rounded protuberances on the shaft.



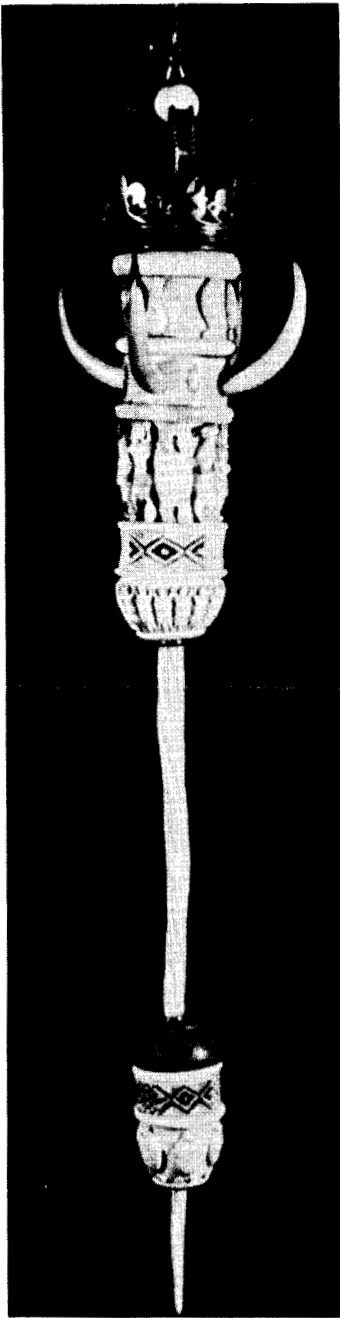
The head of the Yukon Mace (left) - Canada's newest Mace (1972) - is most notable because it incorporates a topographical cross-section of the Territory. It also contains the Coats-of-Arms of Canada and the Yukon, and the fireweed - the floral emblem of the Territory. Below the floral emblem and the Coats-of-Arms are three alcoves each with a figure representing native peoples, early explorers and fur traders, and miners.

Some of Canada's early Maces were of very interesting design and made mostly of wood. The rather rough-hewn quality of these parliamentary articles reflected the pioneer nature of the society. The first Mace used by the Assembly of Upper Canada is a good example and it has been described in the earlier article. Two very interesting and unusual Canadian Maces are the first Maces of the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta.



The original Mace of the Manitoba Legislature (above) is made completely of wood. Its head was carved from the hub of a Red River cart wheel by a man who was a soldier in the Wolsey Expeditionary Force during the North-West Rebellion of 1870. The staff of the Mace had been part of the flagstaff carried by that same Expeditionary Force. This Mace was gilded by the Hon. Henry J. Clarke, Manitoba's first Attorney General and later Premier for a short time. It was used for thirteen years between 1871 and 1884.

The first Mace used in Alberta was designed and constructed by an ingenious pattern maker and freight carpenter, Rufus E. Butterworth, for the firm of Watson Brothers Jewellery in Calgary. Mr. Butterworth composed the Mace from an assortment of indigenous materials. The stem of the Mace was fashioned from pieces of old brass bedsteads; it was embellished in a unique manner by such items as some old, used plumbing pipe, some handles from old metal shaving mugs, wood, a piece of red velvet and gold paint. The Alberta Public Accounts for the year 1907 records a payment of \$150 to Watson Brothers, listed under "Contingencies-Sundries", in a list of expenditures for legislation. The original Mace was supposed to be used temporarily until a more elegant substitute could be obtained. In actual fact this Mace was used until 1955.



Undoubtedly, the most beautiful, unique and delicate of Canadian Maces was fashioned by the Native carvers of Cape Dorset, Baffin Island for the Council of the Northwest Territories. The work was performed under the leadership of Pitsulak, the foreman, and Oshaweetuk, the head carver. Technical direction was provided by James A. Houston, a northern artist and Northern Service Officer with the Federal Government.

The orb which surmounts the crown is made from whalebone left behind by Scottish whalers over one hundred years ago. The crown itself was made from sheets of copper pounded into shape and rolled from an eighty pound block of free copper. Immediately below the crown and orb is a carved circlet of bowhead whales, the symbols of royalty and greatness. Curving out from below this circlet are four musk-ox horns from Ellesmere Island. Discs of pure gold from the three mines in the Territories which were in production in 1956 are interspersed between the musk-ox horns. Midway on the head is a circular carving depicting the people and animals of the Arctic. A narwhal tusk forms the shaft of the Mace. The foot, topped with a carved piece of oak from the wreck of Sir William Peary's HMS "Fury", is to represent the entry of explorers and Europeans into the Arctic. Two bands of porcupine quill work lend colour to the Mace. The final section of whalebone is carved in the form of scales. This is one of the largest Canadian Maces; it stands five and a half feet high and weighs thirty-five pounds. Late in 1956 a replica was made to safeguard the comparatively fragile and irreplaceable original.

Donors

A Mace has often been given as a particularly prestigious gift to mark important occasions. Canadian Maces have come from a variety of sources. Still many jurisdictions have simply purchased their own Mace. Ontario procured its Mace for its first legislative session as a province of Canada in 1867. Saskatchewan did likewise in 1905. Manitoba acquired its makeshift Mace in 1871 and purchased a new Mace in 1884. Similarly, British Columbia has purchased a number of Maces for use in its Legislative Assembly. Quebec likely purchased at least one of its Maces, if not both, but there is the traditional belief that the Mace of its Legislative Assembly had been presented to the Province by the Lord Mayor of London. The original Newfound-

land Mace (1832) remained in use until 1950 when the Province of British Columbia presented the Newfoundland House of Assembly with a new Mace in honour of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. The presentation was made by the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance of the Government of British Columbia. Alberta's second and present Mace was presented to the Province by the Civil Service Association of Alberta in honour of Alberta's Golden Jubilee in 1955. Prince Edward Island received its first Mace in 1966 on behalf of the Canadian Federal and Provincial Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of the Fathers of Confederation at Charlottetown in 1864. The Mace was presented by a former Speaker of the House, the Hon. Alan Macnaughton, with the aid of Senator Elsie Inman, who represented the Senate of Canada. The Nova Scotia Mace was donated by one of the Province's most distinguished jurists, Chief Justice Harris and his wife. The gift was made anonymously, the donors' name being released only after the Judge's death in 1931. The New Brunswick Mace was the gift of Colonel, the Honourable Murray McLaren, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from 1935 to 1940. The Northwest Territories Mace was commissioned in 1955 by Governor General Vincent Massey and was presented by the Governor-General to the Territorial Council in 1956 on behalf of the people of Canada. Similarly, the Mace of the Yukon Territory was presented at a ceremony in Whitehorse on 6 March 1972 by Governor-General Roland Michener.

Conclusion

Canadian Maces have an important function in reminding Canadian legislators of the depth and breadth of our parliamentary tradition, from its origins in the mists of British history to the present, and of the ultimately preeminent role of the legislator in the governing process. The Mace is the symbol of parliamentary supremacy. Although "parliamentary sup-

remacy" is a much overworked and often misunderstood phrase it is important that our legislators have this symbol of their power before them at all times to serve as a reminder of their duties, responsibilities and, indeed, their challenges and their opportunities. It is to be hoped that the general public has respect for and an understanding of the rituals and symbols of their legislatures but it is of primary importance that Canadian legislators themselves are kept constantly aware of the special trust that has been handed to them as a result of past struggles for responsible and representative government. In a special way symbols, such as these beautiful Maces, are useful in defining and clarifying the complexities of history; they come to represent its essence. Thus these instruments of our political culture stand not only as a representation of our political past but act as standards for the legislators who will chart our future. It is hoped that the two articles on Canadian Maces will make the readers more aware of Canadian parliamentary history and tradition and will enhance their appreciation of some of the most beautifully crafted instruments of our Canadian heritage.

N.B.: PHOTOS WERE
OBTAINED THROUGH THE
COURTESY OF EACH IN-
DIVIDUAL PROVINCIAL
LEGISLATIVE ASSEM-
BLY.

ELECTIONS

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

* RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS HELD ON JUNE 18, 1979

52 seats: 33 P.C. - 19 Libs.

1. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

<u>PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Baie Verte-White Bay	RIDEOUT, Thomas	Lib.
Bay of Islands	WOODROW, Luke	P.C.
Bellevue	JAMIESON, Hon. Donald P.C.	Lib.
Bonavista South	MORGAN, Hon. James	P.C.
Bonavista North	STIRLING, Len	Lib.
Burgeo-Bay D'Espoir	SIMMONS, Roger	Lib.
Burin-Placentia West	HOLLETT, Donald	Lib.
Carbonear	MOORES, Rod	Lib.
Conception Bay South	BUTT, John	P.C.
Eagle River	HISCOCK, Eugene	Lib.
Exploits	TWOMEY, Dr. Hugh	P.C.
Ferryland	POWER, Hon. Charles	P.C.
Fogo	TULK, Beaton	Lib.
Fortune-Hermitage	STEWART, Donald	P.C.
Gander	NEWHOOK, Hon. Hazel	P.C.
Grand Bank	THOMS, Les	Lib.
Grand Falls	SIMMS, Hon. Leonard	P.C.
Green Bay	PECKFORD, Hon. A. Brian	P.C.
Habour Grace	YOUNG, Hon. Haig	P.C.
Habour Main-Bell Island	DOYLE, Norman	P.C.
Humber East	VERGE, Hon. Lynn	P.C.
Humber Valley	HOUSE, Hon. Wallace	P.C.
Humber West	BAIRD, Ray	P.C.
Kilbride	AYLWARD, Robert	P.C.
Lapoile	NEARY, Stephen	Lib.
Lewisporte	WHITE, Freeman	Lib.
Menihek	WALSH, Peter	P.C.
Mount Pearl	WINDSOR, Hon. Neil	P.C.
Mount Scio	BARRY, Hon. Leo	P.C.
Naskaupi	GOUDIE, Hon. Joseph	P.C.
Placentia	PATTERSON, William	P.C.
Pleasantville	DINN, Hon. Jerome	P.C.
Port au Port	HODDER, James	Lib.
Port de Grave	COLLINS, Randy	P.C.
St. Barbe	BENNETT, Trevor	Lib.

* Information supplied by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland and Labrador.

<u>PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
St. George's	DAWE, Ronald	P.C.
St. John's Centre	McNICHOLAS, Dr. Patrick	P.C.
St. John's East	MARSHALL, William	P.C.
St. John's East Extern	HICKEY, Hon. Thomas	P.C.
St. John's North	CARTER, John	P.C.
St. John's South	COLLINS, Hon. Dr. John	P.C.
St. John's West	BARRETT, Hal	P.C.
St. Mary's The Capes	CARTER, Hon. Walter	P.C.
Stephenville	STAGG, Frederick	P.C.
Strait of Belle Isle	ROBERTS, Edward	Lib.
Terra Nova	LUSH, Thomas	Lib.
Torngat Mountains	WARREN, Garfield	Lib.
Trinity North	BRETT, Hon. Charles	P.C.
Trinity-Bay de Verde	ROWE, Frederick	Lib.
Twillingate	ROWE, William	Lib.
Waterford-Kenmount	OTTENHEIMER, Hon. Gerald	P.C.
Windsor-Buchans	FLIGHT, Graham	Lib.

2. PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Honorable A. Brian PECKFORD, MHA

3. OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Hon. Leonard SIMMS, MHA
Deputy Speaker	Mr. John BUTT, MHA
Clerk	Miss Bettie DUFF
Clerk Assistant	(Vacant)
Law Clerk	Mr. A. John NOEL
Sergeant-at-Arms	Mr. Albert E.E. HEMMENS
Assistant Law Clerk	Mrs. Linda BLACK

INCORRECTLY REPORTED

JUNE ISSUE - RESULTS OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1979

PAGE 47 - ONTARIO

The name of the successful candidate for the riding of KENORA-RAINY RIVER should read REID, John - (L)

ELECTIONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The results of the elections which took place in the Northwest Territories on October 1 will appear in our next issue.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA*****RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS HELD ON MARCH 14, 1979**

79 seats: 74 PC - 4 SC - 1 NDP

1. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

<u>CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Peace River	ADAIR, Hon. J. Allen	PC
Edmonton Meadowlark	AMERONGEN, Hon. Gerard, Q.C.	PC
St. Paul	ANDERSON, Dr. Charles E.	PC
Calgary Currie	ANDERSON, Dennis L.	PC
Athabasca	APPLEBY, Frank P.	PC
Vegreville	BATIUK, John S.	PC
Taber/Warner	BOGLE, Hon. R. J. (Bob)	PC
Grande Prairie	BORSTAD, Elmer E.	PC
Pincher Creek/Crowsnest	BRADLEY, Fred D.	PC
Clover Bar	BUCK, Dr. Walter A.	SC
Rocky Mountain House	CAMPBELL, Jack N.	PC
Calgary Millican	CARTER, David J.	PC
Edmonton Calder	CHAMBERS, Hon. T. W. (Tom)	PC
Edmonton Norwood	CHICHAK, Catherine (Mrs.)	PC
Drumheller	CLARK, L. M. (Mickey)	PC
Olds/Didsbury	CLARK, Robert C.	SC
Edmonton Glengarry	COOK, R. D. B. (Rollie)	PC
Lacombe	COOKSON, Hon. John (Jack) W.	PC
Edmonton Parkallen	CRAWFORD, Hon. Neil	PC
Drayton Valley	CRIPPS, Shirley A. (Mrs.)	PC
Edmonton Beverly	DIACHUK, Hon. Bill W.	PC
Calgary Northwest	EMBURY, Sheila B. (Mrs.)	PC
Macleod	FJORBOTTEN, E. Leroy	PC
St. Albert	FYFE, Myrna C. (Mrs.)	PC
Lethbridge West	GOGO, John A.	PC
Stettler	HARLE, Hon. Graham L.	PC
Edmonton Gold Bar	HIEBERT, Alois P. (Al)	PC
Barrhead	HORNER, Hon. Dr. Hugh M.	PC
Medicine Hat	HORSEMAN, Hon. James D.	PC
Cypress	HYLAND, Alan W.	PC
Edmonton Glenora	HYNDMAN, Hon. Louis D.	PC
Bonnyville	ISLEY, E. D. (Ernie)	PC
Lethbridge East	JOHNSTON, Hon. Dick	PC
Edmonton Highlands	KING, Hon. David	PC
Edmonton Whitemud	KNAAK, Peter	PC
Edmonton Strathcona	KOZIAK, Hon. Julian G.J.	PC
Chinook	KROEGER, Hon. Henry	PC
Calgary Mountain View	KUSHNER, Stanley A. (Stan)	PC
Calgary Egmont	LEITCH, Hon. C. Mervin	PC

* Information supplied by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

**This is a reprint of the list that appeared in our June issue; it includes corrections as shown on next page.

Edmonton Centre	LeMESSURIER, Hon. Mary J.	PC
Calgary McCall	LITTLE, Andrew	PC
Calgary West	LOUGHEED, Hon. E. Peter, Q.C.	PC
Vermilion/Viking	LYSONS, Thomas F.	PC
Edmonton Belmont	MACK, William L. (Bill)	PC
Red Deer	MAGEE, Norman F.	PC
Bow Valley	MANDEVILLE, Fred	SC
Calgary Foothills	McCRAE, Hon. Stewart A.	PC
Ponoka	McCRINNON, Hon. Dr. Donald J.	PC
Lloydminster	MILLER, Hon. James E. (Bud)	PC
Smoky River	MOORE, Hon. Marvin E.	PC
Calgary McKnight	MUSGREAVE, Eric C.	PC
Spirit River/Fairview	NOTLEY, W. Grant	NDP
Calgary North Hill	OMAN, Edwin A. (Ed)	PC
Three Hills	OSTERMAN, Constance E. (Mrs.)	PC
Edmonton Mill Woods	PAHL, Milt G.	PC
Edmonton Kingsway	PAPROSKI, Dr. Kenneth R. H.	PC
Calgary Fish Creek	PAYNE, W. E. (Bill)	PC
Innisfail	PENGELLY, Nigel I.	PC
Calgary Glenmore	PLANCHE, Hugh	PC
Stony Plain	PURDY, Wm. (Bill) F.	PC
Edson	REID, Dr. Ian C.	PC
Calgary Elbow	RUSSELL, Hon. David J.	PC
Edmonton Avonmore	SCHMID, Hon. Horst A.	PC

CORRECTED LIST STARTS HERE

Wetaskiwin/Leduc	SCHMIDT, Hon. Dallas W.	PC
Lesser Slave Lake	SHABEN, Hon. Larry R.	PC
Calgary Buffalo	SINDLINGER, Thomas L. (Tom)	PC
Little Bow	SPEAKER, Raymond A.	SC
Banff/Cochrane	STEVENS, Hon. Greg P.	PC
Wainwright	STEWART, Charles	PC
Camrose	STROMBERG, Gordon	PC
Cardston	THOMPSON, John M.	PC
Redwater/Andrew	TOPOLNISKY, George	PC
Whitecourt	TRYNCHY, Hon. Peter	PC
Calgary Bow	WEBBER, Hon. Dr. Neil	PC
Lac La Biche/Ft. McMurray	WEISS, Norman A. (Norm)	PC
Highwood	WOLSTENHOLME, George K.	PC
Sherwood Park	WOO, Henry	PC
Edmonton Jasper Place	YOUNG, Hon. Leslie G.	PC
Calgary Forest Lawn	ZAOZIRNY, John B.	PC

2. PREMIER OF ALBERTA

Hon. Peter LOUGHEED, Q.C., M.L.A.

3. OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Hon. Gerard AMERONGEN, Q.C., M.L.A.
Deputy Speaker	Mr. Frank P. APPLEBY, M.L.A.
Clerk	Mr. B. J. D. STEFANIUK
Clerk Assistant	Mr. D. J. BLAIN
Law Clerk	Mr. M. CLEGG

PEOPLE

NEW SPEAKERS ELECTED

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

HONOURABLE DANIEL (DAN) COMPTON, M.L.A.

Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on July 3, 1979. M.L.A. (Councillor for the riding of 4th Queens.

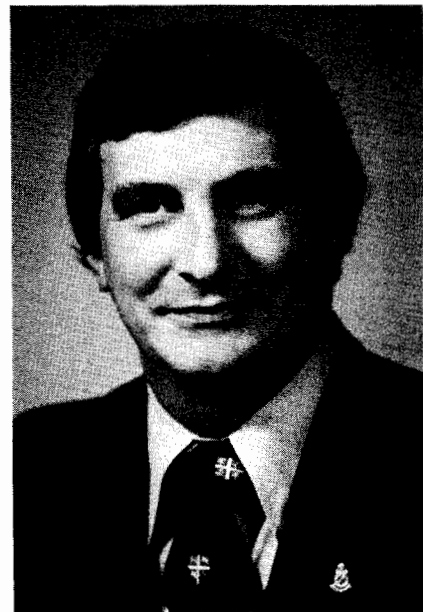


Speaker Compton was born in 1915 at Belle River, P.E.I.; he is married and has three children. Having been involved in the pulpwood and lumbering business for most of his life, Speaker Compton is keenly interested in forestry redevelopment. He has served in World War II on H.M.C.S. Swansea. Speaker Compton has been a member of the P.E.I. Legislature since 1970. He lives in Belle River, in the same house where he was born.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

HONOURABLE LEONARD SIMMS, M.H.A.

Elected Speaker of the House of Assembly on July 12, 1979. M.H.A. for the riding of Grand Falls.



Speaker Simms is 35 years of age; he is married and has 2 children. He was educated at the University of New Brunswick; he has held the position of Executive Assistant to former Cabinet Minister John Lundrigan, to former Premier Frank Moores and prior to the June 18 election, to the present Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Hon. Brian Peckford. Speaker Simms has been active in community work for many years; he was the first Newfoundland to hold the post of National President of the Kinsmen Clubs of Canada in the 60 years of history of the organization.

APPOINTMENTSTO THE SENATE OF CANADAOttawa - September 27:

Since the Federal general election of last May, the Prime Minister of Canada has appointed four new Senators:

HONOURABLE ROBERT R. DE COTRET, P.C.,
(Ontario)

Also appointed Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Minister of State for Social Programmes.



Senator de Cotret was born in 1944, at Ottawa. He is married and has three children. Degrees: 1964, B.A. in Honours Economics, University of Ottawa; 1966, M.B.A., McGill University; 1969, C.Ph. in business economics, University of Michigan.

Senator de Cotret has held a post at the University of Michigan; has served on the Council of Economic Advisers in Washington, D.C.; worked for the Department of Finance in Ottawa, and for the Conference Board of Canada (1972-1978). He was President of the Board from 1976 to 1978. Senator de Cotret was first elected to the House of Commons in October 1978 and defeated in the May 1979 election (Ottawa Centre).

HONOURABLE REGINALD JAMES BALFOUR, Q.C.,
(Saskatchewan)



Senator Balfour was born in 1928, in Regina, Saskatchewan. He was educated at Luther College in Regina and the University of Saskatchewan (LL.B.). He is married and has four children. A barrister and solicitor, Senator Balfour was the Member of the House of Commons for Regina East from 1972 to March 1979.



HONOURABLE RICHARD A. DONAHOE, Q.C.,
(Nova Scotia)



Senator Donahoe was born in 1909 at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was educated at St. Mary's College and Dalhousie University (B.A., LL.B.). He is married and has six children. He is a barrister-at-law. He was elected Mayor of Halifax in 1952 and re-elected in 1953 and 1954.

He was a political candidate in 1937 and 1940 (Federal). Was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1954 and re-elected in 1956, 1960, 1963 and 1967. He was appointed Attorney General and Minister of Public Health in 1956.

HONOURABLE LOWELL MURRAY
(Ontario)

Senator Murray is 42, single and resides in Ottawa.

He was chief of staff to Justice Minister E.D. Fulton in the Diefenbaker administration, and later for Senator M. Wallace McCutcheon, and former opposition leader Robert Stanfield.

LAST MINUTE

At time of writing, three new Senators were summoned: Honourable Arthur Tremblay (Quebec) Honourable Guy Charbonneau (Quebec) Honourable Martha Bielish (Alberta). Biographical notes for these new appointees will appear in the next issue of our Review. With these three new nominations, the distribution of seats in the Senate is as follows: Conservative Senators 24, Liberal Senators 71. There are two independents and one independent Liberal and one Social Credit, and five vacancies.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

HONOURABLE GERALD OTTENHEIMER, M.H.A.

Shortly after the provincial election last June, the former Speaker of the House of Assembly was appointed Minister of Justice in Premier Peckford's Government.



Mr. Ottenheimer was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1971 and re-elected in 1972, 1975 and 1979. He was Speaker of the House from November 1975 to June 1979. Mr. Ottenheimer was officially nominated Canadian Regional Representative (Provincial) at the 24th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Jamaica, last year, and will continue in this capacity till the end of his three-year mandate.

OTTAWA - HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. CHARLES B. KOESTER, C.D., Ph.D.

Last August, Mr. Koester was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MR. KEITH JOHNSTON

Last June, Mr. Johnston was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the P.E.I. Legislative Assembly. He was a teacher prior to the outbreak of World War II. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1939, rose to the rank of Major and took part in the landing in France on "D" Day. He worked for the Department of Veterans Affairs from 1945 to 1979. He re-enlisted in the Militia in 1946 and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier in 1963. He was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration in 1950 and the Canadian Forces Decoration in 1964.



He was born in 1926. He is married and has five children. He was educated at the Regina Central Collegiate Institute, Royal Canadian Naval College, University of Saskatchewan, University of Alberta. Served in the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) from 1942, retiring in 1960 with rank of Lieutenant Commander. Teacher and Head of History Department, Sheldon-Williams Collegiate, Regina, Saskatchewan, 1956-59, Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, 1959-69; Clerk, Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, 1960-69. Associate Professor of History, University of Regina, 1969-75; Head of History Department, 1974-75. He was Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons from 1975 to August 1979. He is the author of several parliamentary and historical publications and other literary works.

Mr. Koester replaces Mr. Alistair Fraser who was Clerk of the House of Commons from 1967 to August 1979.

OTTAWA - SENATE OF CANADA

MR. THOMAS GUY BOWIE

On September 20, 1979, Mr. Bowie was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Senate.



Mr. Bowie was born in 1917 in Sussex, England, son of Major and Mrs. Bowie, both of Ottawa. He is married and has four children. He enlisted in 1940 and served in Canada, North Africa and New Guinea with rank of Lieutenant and Captain. He attended Army War Staff College, Duntroon, Australia. He retired with the rank of Major. At the end of war rose to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Governor-General's Foot Guards and appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada.

In 1965, Mr. Bowie joined the staff of the Parliamentary Relations Secretariat in Parliament as a senior administrative officer and served as Secretary-Treasurer of the NATO Canadian Parliamentary Association until his administrative appointment in the Senate.

Mr. Bowie replaces Major Guy Vandelac who was Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod for nine years.

RESIGNATIONS

SASKATCHEWAN - MR. E.C. WHELAN (Regina North West)

Mr. Ed Whelan resigned as a Member of the Legislative Assembly on July 1, 1979. He was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly in 1960 and was re-elected in five subsequent general elections. He was Minister of Mineral Resources from November 1975 to November 1976 and Minister of Consumer Affairs from November 1976 to June 18, 1979.

No date for a by-election has yet been announced.

QUEBEC - MR. ROBERT BURNS
(Maisonneuve)

On August 8, Mr. Robert Burns, Minister of State for Parliamentary and Electoral Reform and Member for Maisonneuve since 1970, announced officially his resignation as a Minister as well as a Member of the National Assembly for health reasons.

In May 1978, Mr. Burns suffered a severe heart attack which forced him to relinquish his duties as Government House Leader, a responsibility he had assumed in addition to his state portfolio.

Mr. Burns was elected for the first time in 1970 and became House Leader for

the Parti Québécois which, at the time, was a party of the Opposition. Re-elected in 1973, he continued to be House Leader while the party became the Official Opposition. Mr. Burns was known as a combative parliamentarian and an expert in procedure. As a minister, Mr. Burns was responsible for Bill 92, known as the Referendum Act and for an Act respecting the financing of political parties. He also initiated the T.V. broadcasting of the debates and produced a green paper on electoral reform in Québec.

With this resignation, a third riding will be added to the list of by-elections that the Premier has announced for some time in November.

OBITUARY

THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN G. DiefENBAKER,
P.C., C.H., Q.C.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1957-1963;
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR
LAKE CENTRE, SASKATCHEWAN, 1940-1949;
and
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, 1953-1979.



"Most Canadian boys dream of growing up to be a Mountie or a bush pilot. An eleven-year old boy who was helping his father to measure off the boundaries of a homestead in Saskatchewan in 1906 had no dreams of joining what was then known as the North West Mounted Police. The hopes of boyhood rest on dreams of adventure and of achievement, and for John George Diefenbaker it was, even at eleven, a dream of leadership in politics and public affairs".*

Indeed politics were seriously on the mind of the former Prime Minister when, as early as 1925 and 1926, he ran in the Federal general elections in Prince Albert.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER DiefENBAKER PASSED AWAY ON AUGUST 16, 1979, IN HIS HOME IN OTTAWA, AFTER SOME THIRTY-NINE YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

he later became Chancellor. He was a Member of the Bars of Saskatchewan, Bri-

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker was born on September 18, 1895, in Grey County, Ontario, the son of William Thomas Diefenbaker, whose forefathers migrated from Baden, and Mary Florence (Bannerman) Diefenbaker, a direct descendant of the Selkirk Highland Settlers who came to Red River Settlement in 1813. In 1929, he married Edna Mae Brower, who died in February, 1951, and remarried in 1953 to Olive E. Palmer, who died on December 22, 1976.

Mr. Diefenbaker received a B.A., M.A. and LL.B. (1919) from the University of Saskatchewan, of which he later became Chancellor. He was a Member of the Bars of Saskatchewan, Bri-

* "Canada and Mr. Diefenbaker" (p. 38), by B.T. Richardson (1962). Published by McClelland and Stewart Limited.

tish Columbia, Alberta, and Law Society of Upper Canada, and in 1929 was created King's Counsel (Sask.) and Queen's Counsel (Ont.) in 1958. During his lifetime, in Canada as well as abroad, Mr. Diefenbaker received many honours, honorary memberships and as much as 36 honorary degrees. The former Prime Minister was a Veteran of World War I and served overseas with the rank of Lieutenant.

During his career, outside of politics, he established a reputation for himself as a civil rights advocate and courtroom defence attorney.

Apart from being a candidate in the Federal general elections of 1925 and 1926, he was also a Conservative candidate in the Provincial general elections in 1929 and 1938. In 1936, he was chosen leader of the Conservative Party in Saskatchewan and resigned in 1940; he was first elected to the House of Commons in 1940 and from then on, was successfully re-elected in 12 federal general election campaigns. He became the Leader of the

National Progressive Conservative Party in 1956 and became Prime Minister of Canada after his Party won the June 10, 1957 general election; his Government was re-elected in March, 1958 with the largest number of Members in Canada's history (208 out of a House of 265), and again re-elected in June 1962. He was Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition from April 1963 to September 1967 when he resigned as National Leader of his Party.

One of the legislative achievements for which Mr. Diefenbaker will be best remembered is the "Canadian Bill of Rights", "An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", passed in 1960. He also introduced simultaneous interpretation of debates in French and English in Parliament.

Mr. Diefenbaker remained active in Parliament and public affairs to the very end of his life; he appeared in an interview on the CTV program "Question Period" a few days before his death.

COMING & CURRENT EVENTS

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS IN CANADA

Newfoundland and Labrador:
November 8 - resumption of
the 1st Session of the
38th General Assembly

Prince Edward Island:
1st Session,
55th General Assembly
(Prorogued)

Nova Scotia:
1st Session,
52nd Parliament
(Adjourned)

New Brunswick:
1st Session,
49th Legislature
(Prorogued)

Quebec:
October 5 - resumption of
the 4th Session of the
31st Parliament

Ontario:
October 11 - resumption of
the 3rd Session of the
31st Parliament

Ottawa:
October 9th - Opening of
the 1st Session of the
31st Parliament

Manitoba:
3rd Session,
31st Legislature
(Prorogued)

Saskatchewan:
1st Session,
19th Legislature
(Prorogued)

Alberta:
October 10 - resumption of
the 1st Session of the
19th Legislature

British Columbia:
1st Session,
32nd Parliament
(Adjourned)

Northwest Territories:
Election on October 1

Yukon:
October 9 - resumption of
the 2nd Session of the
24th Legislature

October
15 - 19: Fifth Canadian Regional Semi-
nar, CPA, Toronto.

November
17 - Dec. 2: 25th CPA Conference, New
Zealand.

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The Canadian Region of the CPA

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Hon. Renaude Lapointe
Speaker of the Senate

Hon. James A. Jerome, QC, MP,
Speaker of the House of Commons
Chairman, Canadian Regional Council

Alberta

Hon. Gerard Amerongen, QC, MLA
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